Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 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, "
PETER MOORE, Port Carbon.
DAVID PHILLIPS, Mahanoy City.
WM. B. BENSINGER, Tamaqua.
H. N. COXE, Schuylkill Haven.

Our Coal Statistics.

The edition of the MINERS' JOURNAL containing our Annual Statistics having been exhausted already, and, owing to the difficulty of obtaining hands, and the impossibility of collecting the necessary information to publish our Statistical Pamphlet complete at the present time, we have re-set a portion of these statistics for the year 1863, and have re-published the same on a half-sheet Chart. Price **10 cents** each. They will be mailed to applicants on the receipt of this amount.

SHEAFER'S NEW MAP

OF 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 townships, &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 correct, 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, **$2 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 distances 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 late Geological Survey of Pennsylvania in 1837, could compile into so small a compass, so much valuable and reliable information as we have in the above two 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, **$2 75**.

One copy of the Miners' Journal one year, and both Maps—in sheets, **$4 25**; in covers, **$4 75**.

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

These Maps on sheets and in covers 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.

For sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, book publishers, Chestnut above Third Street, Philadelphia. Walter Lawton, Coal Merchant, Room 4, Tammany Building, and C. T. Evans, book publisher, 440 Broadway, New York. Pettingill & Co., 10 State Street, and A. Williams & Co., book publishers, Boston.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The House has adopted a resolution to adjourn finally on Thursday next.

The Legislature has decided *not* to remove the State Capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. Harrisburg breathes freely.

That a draft will be ordered immediately for New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Missouri.

In the House at Harrisburg on Wednesday, a bill authorizing an increase to the capital stock of mining companies to an amount not exceeding one million dollars, was passed.

The Chester County Union Convention agreed to go to the National Convention at Baltimore, and unanimously passed a resolution recommending the renomination of Abraham Lincoln.

As the militia of the different States is being called out to garrison the forts, etc., it is evident that General Grant intends to use the whole available strength of the army in his operating operations against the rebellion.

The entry of Garibaldi into London took place on April 4th and was one of the greatest things the capital of England has ever seen. At every step the General was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He was 6 hours in getting from the railroad station to the Duke of Sutherland's mansion.

TORIES AND SOLDIERS' INTEREST OF THE CENTRAL FAIR.

Messrs. Wm. E. Boyer and N. Ensel of this Borough, have been appointed to represent this interest. Contributions are to be sent from every tobacco and segar manufacturer and grower of leaf. A large and liberal response from this trade is confidently looked for.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

It is not probable that there will be a call for the militia of this State at this time. Whenever it is needed and called for by the National authorities it will be promptly furnished. Under the new militia bill, the Governor will take immediate steps to organize the militia thoroughly, to be ready for any service needed by the State or nation.

Congress is now engaged in enacting a big war tax bill and a greatly augmented tariff—measures which, if passed in due season, would have kept Millions of Specie at home which have gone and are going abroad to pay for costly fabrics and gewgaws that might better have done without; and to drown the price of the necessaries of life in a large reducing the premium on Gold. Such work should have been attended to two or three months since; but it is "better late than never."

It having been stated that Col. C. L. Pinkerton of Tremont, this County, had received leave from the County Commissioners to recruit men abroad to fill up certain districts, we are authorized to say that such is not the case. The money used was contributed by districts—Tremont and Frailey—the Commissioners paying $150 a man, bounty.

We make the statement in justice to Mr. Pinkerton, who it seems, has been misrepresented in the matter.

PUBLICATIONS.

A paragraph published finally in the New York *World*, has been going the rounds, to the effect that Gen. Butler had written to a high officer refusing to receive Gen. W. F. Smith should he be placed over him. Gen. Butler expressly denies that he has written anything of that sort, and says there has been no occasion for such action. The opportunists hate Gen. Butler with an enmity only second to that entertained by the rebels, and they omit no opportunity, as in this instance, to malign and falsify him. It is contemptible.

The Borough Election will take place on Monday next, and a full vote should be polled. A Chief Burgess, Borough Treasurer, a Constable, three Borough Auditors, one Councilman and one School Director for each of the four wards of the Borough, are to be elected. We trust that the importance of the election will not be underrated; that there will be a full vote polled, and that the best men in nomination, will be elected. Borough affairs are so well and economically managed that our citizens should see that the system is continued.

Parson Brownlow, who, from the first inception of the rebellion, denounced it and opposed it with all his power, was slow in coming to the conviction that slavery must and ought to die. But he is now clearly of that opinion, and proclaims it in the Knoxville Convention, as well as in his paper, the *Whig*. He is a representative man, and speaks for all Tennessee. There seemed to be quite a struggle in the convention on the question of slavery; but, with Brownlow and Andrew Johnson on the side of freedom, there can be no doubt that Tennessee will go right.

THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.—Mr. Frank Pott of Pottsville and Miss Head of Mt. Carbon, have been appointed on the Committee on House Furnishing Goods. Articles of any value whatever, in this line, will be acceptable. Arrangements have been made for their exhibition and sale, as well as informing the world of the names and residences of the donors. The sole purpose of the Fair, is to alleviate the suffering of our soldiers; and the only motive which prompts those who contribute, is one of gratitude to those brave men who have stood between the nation and its enemies. The occasion, however, may be used incidentally, to bring the various American manufactures before the public; and those who are in the department of House Furnishing Goods, should see that they are properly represented. Donations in money will be acceptable as any others, and go to the same credit as would the proceeds of sales of any articles that might otherwise be sent. Donations should be made before the 15th proximo.

THE NEW TWO CENT PIECE.—Congress has authorized the issue of a new coin, of the value of two cents. We have seen a representation of it. It is a very pretty coin. The design it seems, of issuing such a coin, is to avoid the expense attendant upon the coinage of the nickel cents, which, at present monetary quotations, are worth more than their facial significance. The new two-cent piece is but little larger and thicker than the present one-cent coin, and contains less nickel, and abundance of copper, with five parts of tin. In size it may be compared to the silver quarter dollar, and resembles as much as any thing can, a gold coin. On one side there is a wreath of wheat, in the centre of which is stamped "2 cents" and around which are the words "United States of America." On the other side there is the Shield of Liberty, bearing the words "God our Trust."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—There were received at the port of New York during last week, $13,170,632 worth of foreign goods—valued in Treasury notes. At this rate our yearly importations at that point alone would be $648,872,864.

The exports amounted to $3,500,000 during the same week, or little more than one-fourth of the imports. These facts must attract the attention of Congress and the country, and call for legislative remedy. The fact is well known that the balance of trade against us must be made up by the export of the precious metals, the effect of which will be if continued unchecked, the ruin of our paper currency, and national bankruptcy.

An interesting letter from friend "B. R." of the 7th Penna. Veteran Cavalry, we are reluctantly compelled to defer until our next. The letter is dated April 13, at which time the Regiment was in camp two miles south of Nashville, waiting for saddles and arms.

PASSAGE OF THE TAX BILL.—The amended Tax Bill passed the House on Thursday—yeas, 102; nays, 33. Strouse of course, voted against it, with his good friend and leader, Ancona of Berks. A beautiful couple!

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN has sailed from Europe for Mexico, to assume the throne.

THE NEGROES AND THE WAR.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The following noble letter from President Lincoln appears in a correspondence published in the Frankfort (Kentucky) *Commonwealth*:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 4.—*A. G. Hodges, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.*—MY DEAR SIR—You desire me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said, the other day, in your presence, to Governor Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:

"I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet, I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took, that I would to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it in my view, that I might take the oath to get power, and break the oath, in using the power. I understood too, that, in ordinary civil conflicts, this oath even forbade me, to practically indulge my primary abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times, and in many ways. And I aver, that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery.

"I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability, imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensable means, that Government—that Nation, of which that Constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the Nation, and not lose the Constitution?

"By general law, life and limb must be protected; yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I felt that other measures, otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful, by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution, through the preservation of the Nation. Right or wrong, I assumed this ground, and now avow it. I could not feel, that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the Constitution, if, to save slavery or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of Government, Country, and Constitution, all together. When early in the war Gen. Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it indispensable necessity. When a like proposition came from Cameron, then Secretary of War, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity. When, still later, General Hunter attempted military emancipation, I again forbade it, because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come.

"When, in March, and May, and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the Border States, to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for military emancipation, and arming the blacks would come, unless averted by that measure. They declined the proposition, and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative, of either surrendering the Union, and with it, the Constitution, or of laying strong hand upon the colored element. I chose the latter. In choosing it, I hoped for, and got, again than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident. More than a year of trial now shows no loss by it, in our foreign relations, none in our home popular sentiment, none in our white military force—no loss by it anyhow or anywhere. On the contrary, it shows again a force of nearly one hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, seamen and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which there can be no cavilling. We have the men, and we could not have had them without the measure.

"And now, let any Union man who complains of the measure test himself, by writing down in one line that he is for subduing the rebellion by force of arms, and in the next, that he is for taking measures to deprive the rebellion of the use of the Union's side, and placing them where they would be, but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his case so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth.

"I add a word which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man devised or expected.—God wills the contest and wills that it shall not end yet. By his mere quantity of means, and advantages, God has given to both North and South, this terrible war, as the only way, in which he could end the existing controversy. Neither party could have conquered the other eight months since. Without military success, it was useless to take any action; and military success was not given to us. This could not but breed both military and political despondency. To now reverse our action, without military success, would be considered almost, if not quite, an open confession of folly and weakness. On the other hand, military success would surely lead to political reaction. Thus we should sink down, and the war be lost. In this extremity, it occurred to me to send to Hilton Head for the colored men there. Accordingly, they were sent, and actually did come and help us fight to get back the places which had been left vacant for them. In this they proved useful and acceptable. This is the whole story. The colored population is the great available and reliable support for the war, and in sending for it, we but take the way to it. That it would be indispensable to have it ultimately, I had seen from the first. That it would be indispensable to have it now, or at least very soon, was not clear to me. That it would be indispensable to have it as early as we have got it, is not entirely clear now. Taking counsel of events, which have controlled me, that now seems probable.

"Yours truly, A. LINCOLN."

WAR ITEMS.

—The Navy Department has received official information of the late affair at Plymouth, N. C., and of the killing of Lieut. Commander Flusser, of the Miami.

—Hilton Head advices confirm the reported evacuation of Pilatka, Florida by our forces, who brought away everything in the shape of military stores.

—Major General F. P. Blair, Jr., has been assigned to the command of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and left Washington on Sunday to join his command.

—A general exchange of prisoners it is announced in the Richmond Enquirer, has been agreed upon, and all prisoners of war of both sides will be included in the arrangement.

—The Governor of Ohio has issued an order calling the National Guard of that State into service for one hundred days, the troops to be clothed, armed and fed by the United States government.

—Gen. Burnside's 9th Army Corps, lately reorganized at Annapolis, which has just marched through the Federal City into Virginia, is Forty Thousand strong.

—All the heavy artillerymen of Massachusetts have been ordered to Washington, and the State militia called out to man the fortifications during their absence.

—Military feeling is high in Ohio. Every member of the National Guard is obliged to report in person, or by substitute, when ordered out. Governor Morton, of Indiana, proposes to command the troops of that State in person.

—The Governor of Indiana has issued a call for 20,000 troops. The Governors of Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Wisconsin will soon call out more men for the purpose of liberating veteran troops and making the present campaign decisive.

—The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner Three Brothers, by the steamer Nita, off the coast of Florida, and the sinking and entire loss of the blockade running schooner Wild Pigeon.

—The Governors of the several northwestern States have offered to the President the services of 100,000 men for 100 days, to act as a reserve for the Army of the Potomac. The offer has been accepted, and the men will, it is thought, be raised by the 25th of May.

—The War Department has decided that the term of service of regiments is to be computed from the date of their muster into the United States service, without reference to the date of enrolment or any services rendered to a State.

—A special dispatch to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, from Chattanooga, says: On the 22d the Rebels attacked our pickets near Highback Gap, killing five, wounding seven, and capturing nineteen. Some of our men were killed after surrendering, and several of the wounded were cruelly butchered as they lay on the field.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES clear and give strength to the voice of SINGERS, and are indispensible to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease."
T. DUCHARME,
Choirster French Parish Church, Montreal.

Sold by all dealers in Medicines at 25 cents per Box.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, April 30, 1864.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 64,619 07—by Canal 27,360 00—for the week 91,979 07, against 75,409 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.	14,303	902,609	64,619	969,728	7,119
Schuyl. Canal	21,106	115,444	27,360	116,319	2,875
L. Val. R. R.	25,693	450,526	23,642	466,048	15,212
Lehigh Canal	16,927	98,042	18,950	47,629	9,778
Schuyl. & Sus.	19,451	232,425	19,562	201,806	70,551
Leh. & Sus.	6,804	87,755	5,696	84,092 d	6,853
Penna. Coal					
Broad Top	6,003	89,093	8,059	104,067	14,994
Shamokin	6,502	74,559	2,713	78,992	4,440
Trevorton		8,430		7,086 d	1,344
Sh. Mt., H. T.	2,136	14,233	2,284	11,995 d	2,240
Lykens Val.	1,630	10,173	1,078	9,395 d	778
	153,018	2,083,631	183,797	2,218,183	
			158,015	2,083,631	
			24,782	134,554	

There is a considerable increase in the supply this week, but not sufficient to meet the demand, and the late advance is firmly maintained. The price of Coal, an article of such general necessity, is too high, but prices are governed entirely by the laws of supply and demand.

During the week there was a circular issued to the Coal Operators, by the Car Distributor of the Reading R. R., requiring the cars to be loaded from all the schutes with such Coal as the Government uses, in accordance with a peremptory requisition made by the Government. The circular caused considerable comment among the trade, and but few paid any attention to it. The Government could only make a requisition upon the Contractors for the supply of Coal, according to contract and in case of their failure to supply it, they could and, no doubt would seized the Coal—but the truth is this: The Coal dealers state that they have always supplied Coal for the use of the Government to the Government Contractors at lower rates than they have supplied it to their regular customers—and are willing to continue to do so in aid of the Government; but as far as we can understand they are not willing to sell at a price to allow a considerable profit to inure to the Government contractors at *their* expense any longer, nor can they understand why such a notice should emanate from an employee of the Reading Railroad. They state that if the Government contractors will pay a fair market price for Coal there will be no difficulty in procuring a sufficient supply for all the wants of the Government.

No Coal has reached market so far via the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, have fixed their capital at $3,000,000, the limit of the Charter. They have offices in Philadelphia and New York. The following are the officers of the Company:

President—WM. G. MOORHEAD.
Vice President—GEO. J. FORREST.
Secretary—HENRY D. MOORE, Pennsylvania State Treasurer.
Treasurer—DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr., Firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., N. Y.
Directors—WM. G. MOORHEAD, of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., Philada.; THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President Penna. Railroad Co., Philadelphia; WM. HUNTER, Jr., of the firm of W. Hunter, Jr. & Co., Philada.; GEO. J. FORREST, of the firm of Forrest & Frost, New York; A. W. SPENCER, of the firm of Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston.
Superintendent of Mines—WM. KENDRICK.

The lands held by this company consist of about 2,500 acres, about 2000 of which lie within the Coal measures. There is one large colliery opened on the lands, and the company are erecting several others as rapidly as possible. The company intend expending a large sum of money to develop the property fully.

The last Auction Sales of Scranton Coal resulted as follows:

SALES OF SCRANTON COAL PER AUCTION, APRIL 24, 1864.

Lump—offered 5000 tons.

500	Chas. A. Heckscher & Co.	$8 12½
500	Tillou, Hunt & Co.	8 00
1000	Talmage, Hunt & Co.	8 00
300	H. C. Clark	8 00
1000	Quintard & Ward	8 00
500	—— Hopkins	8 00
500	S. Bonnell, Jr.	8 00
200	Slade	8 00
200	E. C. Benedict	8 00
100	—— Elliott	8 00
400	—— Quintard & Ward	8 05

5000 tons.

Steamboat—offered 4000 tons.

1000	Talmage, Hunt & Co.	8 00
1000	S. Bonnell, Jr.	8 00
1000	Quintard & Ward	8 00
200	—— Strack	8 10
700	Talmage, Hunt & Co.	8 05

4000 tons.

Broken—offered 7000 tons.

100	—— Houser	8 05
100	—— Babcock	8 05
100	—— Hodges	8 05
100	—— Richards	8 05
500	Stamford Manufacturing Co.	8 05
200	E. C. Benedict	8 05
100	—— Merrin	8 05
1000	H. C. Clark	8 07½
1000	Quintard & Ward	8 07½
1000	—— Bonnell, Jr.	8 07½
200	—— Hodges	8 07½
200	—— Elliott	8 07½
400	—— Batchelor	8 07½

9000 Quintard & Ward. 8 10

250	—— Seabrook	8 10
200	—— Hopkins	8 10
200	—— Hendrickson	8 10
300	H. C. Clark	8 10

7850 tons.

Egg—offered 4000 tons.

1000	E. R. Sawyer & Co.	8 10
1000	J. Bonnell, Jr.	8 10
1000	Quintard & Ward	8 10
1000	E. A. Packer & Co.	8 10

4000 tons.

Stove—offered 6000 tons.

1000	E. R. Sawyer & Co.	8 50
1000	S. Bonnell, Jr.	8 60
100	—— Slocumb	8 60
1000	E. A. Packer & Co.	8 60
1000	Quintard & Ward	8 60
200	H. C. Clark	8 60
400	Manchester & Hopkins	8 60
300	—— Slade	8 65
100	—— Smallish	8 65
200	E. C. Benedict	8 65
100	—— Smith	8 65
150	—— Elliott	8 65
400	S. Bonnell, Jr.	8 65
200	E. A. Packer & Co.	8 60
200	—— Hodges	8 65
150	S. Bonnell, Jr.	8 65

6300 tons.

Chestnut—offered 3000 tons.

1000	Talmage, Hunt & Co.	7 87½
1000	—— "	7 87½
500	Manchester & Hopkins	8 00
200	H. C. Clark	8 00
300	S. Bonnell, Jr.	8 00

3000 tons.

Lump brought 20 cents, Steamboat 35, Broken 30, Egg 20, Stove 60, and Chestnut 50 cents per ton advance on the sales of last month.

The advance on these sales is not as great as the advance made in this region, and will operate a little against Philadelphia. The average price of Coal at Philadelphia is $7 75 on board, with freight to Boston $3 50, making $11 25. The average price of Auction Sales at Elizabethport is $8 30, and freight to Boston $2 30, making $10 60. The coal market however continues very brisk, and the demand is in advance of the supply so far.

A "correspondent," without giving his name, says that we were in error in stating that the lands of the Fulton Coal Company were not developed. He states that Mr. John B. Douty & Co. have leased their lands, and that they are opening a colliery on this property as rapidly as a liberal appropriation and circumstances will permit. He also states that the lands are favorably located for access to market. We give the statement of our correspondent, and if correct, we are at a loss why the writer should withhold his name.

Our correspondent at Mauch Chunk gives the rates of freight by the different Canals as follows:

From Mauch Chunk to New York via. Delaware and Raritan Canal. $1 50
Do. via. Morris Canal. 1 70
Do. via. Delaware Division to Philadelphia. 1 20
The toll on the Lehigh Canal to Easton, is 40
On the Delaware Division. 40
On the Delaware and Raritan Canal, from Outlet Lock to New Brunswick, 50

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO,

FOR

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT

PHILADELPHIA.

April 27, 1864.

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

The demand far exceeds the supply, and notwithstanding the scarcity of vessels, Coal does not accumulate at Richmond.

AT NEW YORK.

APRIL 27, 1864.

Schuylkill Coal by the Barge to Canal.

Schuylkill Red Ash by Boat Load,	$3 00@ "
" " Chestnut, "	2 25@ "
" White Ash Lump & S. Boat	8 75@ "
" " Prepared,	8 75@ 9 00
" " Chestnut,	8 00@ 8 25

Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump and Steamboat	$8 50
Prepared	9 00
Chestnut	8 50

Wyoming Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump and Steamboat	$9 00
Prepared	8 75
Chestnut	8 25

25,000 tons of Scranton Coal was sold at auction yesterday in 17 minutes. Bidding very spirited.

AT BALTIMORE.

APRIL 27 1864.

Anthracite per ton retail	$8 50@ 9 00
Cumberland—run of mine	5 25@ "
Fine	5 75@ 6 00

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from P't Richmond (Philad'a.)

Portland	$3 60
Portsmouth	3 60
New Bedford	3 60
Newport	3 00
Norwich	2 90
Troy	3 00
Newburyport	3 75
Bridgeport	3 60
Albany	3 00
Alexandria	2 25
Fort Monroe	3 00

111 Vessels and 129 Boats arrived for the week.

Freights from Elizabethport.

Boston	$3 50
Lynn	3 40
Salem	3 30
Newburyport	3 45
Portsmouth	3 45
Portland	3 30
Providence	1 60
Pawtuxet	1 55
Taunton	1 55
Hartford	2 00
Albany	1 00

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia	$1 40@ "
New York	2 00@ "
Boston	3 50@ "

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria.

To Philadelphia	$1 50@ "
New York	2 00@ "
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.	31,977 10	278,729 15
Mt. Carbon	5,671 02	24,841 09
Mill Creek	13,250 16	166,633 01
Little Schuylkill	16,142 01	161,196 05
Mahanoy & Broad Mt.	21,257 15	272,475 06
Schuylkill Valley	6,191 09	71,543 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	18,054 03	9,931 00
Pottsville	795 12	2,452 05
Schuylkill Haven	22,769 06	13,666 00
Auburn	3,544 06	
Port Clinton	19,456 00	1,310 15
Total	64,619 07	27,360 00
Previously this year	905,108 07	90,959 07
To same time last year	969,727 14	118,319 07
	962,609 11	113,444 00
Increase so far	7,118 03	2,875 07
Decrease		

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1864.

For week ending on Saturday last:

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD. WEEK.	RAILROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal Co.		25,124	10,567	28,858
A. Pardee & Co.	4,673	7,417	1,757	4,250
Packer & Co.	4,074	45,520		
Sharpe, Weiss & Co.	3,190	33,999		
M. Pleasant	603	14,260	267	267
Wm. Milnes	2,963	37,307		654
W. T. Carter & Co.	577	10,481	163	789
Bowers, Meadow	129	531		
Smith & Spring Mt.	903	16,011	853	924
J. B. McCreary & Co.	3,525	43,325	1,975	2,501
Jeddo	3,187	46,499	923	2,212
Fulton Coal	1,022	14,721	373	1,221
Harleigh	1,598	18,232	177	454
German Pa. Coal Co.	1,264	22,067	1,043	2,797
Pawtuxet	1,125	24,640	351	775
Taunton	1,519	17,154	561	1,028
L. & M. Coal	2,163	27,223		
D. Mummy, &c.				280
Other Shippers	6	8,991		
Total	33,652	486,048	18,040	47,820
	15,050	47,820		
Total by R. R. & Canal	51,702	533,868		
Same time last year	30,620	465,188		
Increase	21,082	68,680		
Decrease				

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1864.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Lorberry Creek	14,092 00	24,119 11
Union Canal Railroad	3,265 17	7 604 05
Swatara Railroad	17,360 17	31,723 16

United States, Railroad, Canal and Local Stocks.

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

	PAR.	BOUGHT.	ASK'D.
Reading Railroad Stock	50	65¾	65¾
" " Bonds, 1850	100	111	111½
" " " 1870	100	108½	108¾
" " " 1880, coupon	100	107	107½
Schuyl Navigation Stock, pf.	50	34½	35
" " com	50	34½	35
" " Bonds	100	96	96½
Mine Hill Railroad	50	65½	65½
Little Schuylkill Railroad	50	47¼	47½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	50	90	91
" " Bonds	100	112	112½
Lehigh Canal	50	80	80½
" " Bonds	100	113	115½
" " Scrip	50	88	88½
Catawissa Railroad	50	20	20½
" " preferred	50	41¼	41½
Miners Bank Stock	50	50	50
Farmers' Bank Stock	50	50	50
Government Bank Stock	50	50	50
Pottsville Water Company Stock	25	25	25
" Gas	50	19	20
U. S. Bonds, 1881	100	114	114½
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	100	111	111¼
U. S. 5-20 Bonds (coupons off)	100	106	106¼
Gold Premium Philada.		177	178
Butler Coal			
Fulton Coal		8¾	
Green Mountain Coal		5½	6
Locust		45	45½
New York and Middle Coal		17½	18¾
Big Mountain		9	9½
Clinton			

NEW ADVERT'MENTS.

RED ANNUAL ONION SEED, just received and for sale at
B. BANNAN'S
April 30, '64. Seed Store, Pottsville.

MUSIC.—Just received, a splendid assortment of New and beautiful music.
B. BANNAN,
April 30, '64. Centre street, Pottsville, Pa.

ICE CREAM

And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes, on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to
E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL St., NEW YORK.
April 30, '64. 18-4t

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!

The undersigned has taken the Shop in East Norwegian Street, near Tommy's Foundry, lately occupied by Hoffman & Risbell, where he is prepared to execute and receive orders in his line of business, which he will be promptly executed. All kinds of repairing done.

☞ Always on hand, finished and partly finished work. Which can be inspected.
R. W. KREIDER,
April 30, '64.—18-3m Late of Reading, Pa.

NEW BOOKS.

SPEKE'S AFRICA, a Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile, with Maps and Illustrations.
SMILES' LIFE OF GEORGE STEPHENSON, the author of Pique.
YOUTH'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, by W. M. Thayer.
SMILES' INDUSTRIAL BIOGRAPHY, a capital book, by Samuel Smiles, author of Self-Help.
ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY, a Year Book of Facts in Science and Art.
CHILD'S NATIONAL ALMANAC and Annual Record for 1864.
Also, a fresh supply, of PAXTON'S BUTLER, PIGEON HOLE GENERALS, and a variety of other publications, for sale at
B. BANNAN'S
April 30, '64. Book Store, Pottsville.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at St. Clair Post Office, April 29, 1864:

Beckley Henry	Dormer John	Malley Mary
Benedict Geo	Davis Howell	McGee Ann
Boal Jas	Fuller W H	O'Conner Jas
Chalders Hanora	Fitz Wm	Rees J W
Cery John	Fisher C Elmira	Rush Michl
Comas Jno 2	Gotter Jacob	Shapner Henry
Covey Annie	Gibbany Patrick	Shinton Jonah
Carey Thos 2	Gradwell Samson	Parkin Jas
Cleary Elizabeth 2	Knorr Eliza 2	Newman N
Connell John 2	Murphy Patrick	Watson A Sarah
Conns W John	Morris Philip 2	Watkins Ann
Curwin John	McCormick M	Zeigler Wm

Persons inquiring for letters on this list, will please say advertised. One cent additional will be charged for advertising.
April 30, '64.—1t* M. MATEER, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Pottsville, Pa., April 29, 1864.

Anderson Eliza	Hoff Lieut G W	Powell P C
Barke M F	Howard S B 2	Phillips Mary
Ballot Sarah	Hunter Mrs Ann	Price David jr
Bunting Sarah A	Judge Miss Agnes	Rooney Andy
Brady Mary J	Kennedy M ship	Rine Elizabeth
Corrigan Mrs P	Kelly Kate	Saylor Lieut J A
Dehart Saml	Lewis Wm E	Sullivan Catharine
Davies Benj B	Larkin Wm	Simon Miss E.
Downey Mrs C	Lewis Mrs Anne	Tilton Amos 2