Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

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

HENRY BAKER, Minersville;
GEO. J. PRITCHARD, "
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.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

National Union Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thomas Cunningham, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Robert P. King,	13 Elias W. Hall,
George M. Coates,	14 Charles H. Shriner,
Henry Bumm,	15 John Wister,
William H. Kern,	16 David M'Conaughy,
Martin H. Jenks,	17 David W. Woods,
Charles M. Runk,	18 Isaac Benson,
Robert Parks,	19 John Patton,
William Taylor,	20 Samuel B. Dick,
John A. Hiestand,	21 Everhard Bierer,
Richard H. Coryell,	22 John P. Penny,
Edward Mallory,	23 Ebenezer M'Junkin,
Charles F. Reed,	24 John W. Blanchard.

FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS.

Remember that there will be a Special Election Tuesday, August 2, 1864,

Upon Amending the State Constitution to Give Pennsylvania Soldiers in the Service

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

Don't forget the day, and don't fail to

VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENT."

Union St[illegible]—Standing County Committee.

Chairman—Lin Bartholomew, Chairman, Major [illegible] Wren, F. B. Wallace, John P. Hoffman.
Minersville—Jacob S. Lawrence.
Town Clair—Griffith T. Jones.
Ashland—James R. Cleaver.
Mahanoy City—Wm. Reagen.
Schuylkill Haven—Hugh V. Coxe.
Tamaqua—Robert L. Leyburn.
Tremont—Daniel B. Althouse.
Middleport—Dr. E. K. Webber.
Pottsgrove—Daniel R. Miller.
Mt. Pleasant—Samuel Leffler.
West Brunswick—Jacob H. Pyle.
Port Clinton—Daniel K. Reed.
Tower Castle—Ephraim Phillips.
Port Carbon—Peter W. Rutz.
Palmyra—Simon Shoemaker.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that Gen. Grant has "bull-dog courage." That must be the reason he holds on to Richmond so well. His teeth will soon meet.

GENTLEMEN of prominence, who have returned from the Army of the Potomac, represent Gen. Grant to be as hopeful as ever of accomplishing his military purposes.

MACHINE FOR MINING COAL.—W. W. Grier and R. H. Boyd of Hulton, Pa., have just taken out a patent for a machine for mining coal.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—To Wm. T. Price, Co. C, 47th Pa. Regt., 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Army Corps, now stationed at Morganzia, West Lousiana, we are indebted for papers from that section.

QUERY.—If the Democratic party is not opposed to granting the right of suffrage to our brave soldiers, why does not its State Committee issue an address advocating it? Wo cause for a reply.

THE Secretary of the Treasury is having prepared soon to be issued, 7.30 Treasury notes running for three years, and convertible at maturity into United States bonds, interest payable semi-annually. These notes are not to be used as legal tender.

SHALL OUR QUOTAS BE FILLED BY VOLUNTEERS?—There is no reason why the quota of this county and of this State should not be filled by the 5th of September. Men of means should whether they are liable to the draft or not, furnish a double representation of recruits, and all who have influence should see that the quotas are rapidly filled. Our State will can become a great recruiting agent, and to the extent of all its powers it should aid the people to answer the new call without the resort to draft. Governor CURTIN is making arrangements to recruit in the rebel States; but only a portion of the demand can be supplied in this way. It is necessary that public spirit should be generally roused to fill the State quota in the fifty days of preparation before us.

The Call for 500,000 Men.

The Nation rejoices that our President has called for more men. It is a substantial evidence that the days of this unholy, this most wicked Rebellion, are numbered. The new troops called for will serve one year. Credit will be made in accordance with the new law, for all enlistments in the naval and marine service, and for all excesses on quotas in the sub-districts; and fifty days—ending on the 5th day of September next—are given for districts to raise their quotas by volunteers, and for individuals to put in substitutes. No exemptions from service can be procured under this call by the payment of commutation money.

It is the duty of our people to respond promptly to this call. Sherman has Atlanta in the heart of Georgia, in his grasp, while Grant is knocking at the door of Richmond. A few more powerful blows and the Rebellion will be numbered with the things of the past. Our soldiers in the field were never in better spirits. All they want is aid from their brethren in the North, and they will win an overwhelming victory. Let the districts go to work, and fill up their quotas with volunteers. Aid the Government at once, and a speedy peace with the old flag waving over every foot of our territory, will be the result.

To work! TO WORK!! TO WORK!!!

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Public attention is directed to the importance of possessing a currency of uniform value throughout the country, based on the issue of Government bonds, in place of the present issue of State banks of uncertain value, and in many instances issued by irresponsible parties. Had a National been the sole currency of the country ten years since, the Rebellion could not, in its early stage, have assumed the importance it did through the aid afforded by State banks. They sustained the Rebellion until the Rebels organized their government finances. The preference for a National currency is shown in the manner that people retain and even hoard "greenbacks," until now it is not unlikely that they will command a premium in consequence of their scarcity. It would be better for business, for the country, and for the people, if all the banks would become national banks with their issues based on Government bonds. It must finally come to this. The sooner the better. In the meantime, those banks that do not accept the inevitable should be taxed in order to hasten the desirable result.

Government finances are now a subject of much earnest thought among patriotic men anxious to assist it, and relieve the nation as much as possible from the burden inseparably connected with the prosecution of war on so extensive a scale as this requires. A plan to raise a loan and retire to some extent the National currency now in circulation is embodied in the following, which we extract from the New York *Tribune* of Tuesday last:

A Union citizen of New Jersey, we are informed, has offered to canvass the place of his residence—a manufacturing city—gratuitously, and pledges himself to raise a loan of $100,000 to the General Government, on the following conditions:

First. The subscriptions to be paid by regularly monthly installments over a period of not less than six months.

Second. The Secretary of the Treasury to devote a stipulated proportion of the proceeds of all permanent loans made by him to retiring the superabundant currency now in circulation, until its maximum amount shall not exceed $250,000,000. The reduction to be gradual, but as rapid as the condition of the country will permit—say, at the rate of $100,000,000 per annum, or one-third of the excess over the maximum given above.

Third. Public meetings to be held all over the country, to be addressed by the most eminent speakers on the subject of the resources of the nation, and the urgent duty of citizens, especially loan mongers, subscribing to the Government loan in the manner and on the conditions stated, a generous rivalry to be excited among cities, States, counties, townships, &c., as to which will contribute most liberally to the loan, and consequently to retirement of the redundant currency, and a corresponding reduction in all market values.

Fourth. The loan to bear six per cent. interest, which, with the principal, is to be made payable in gold.

The advantages which such an arrangement would offer are many. By reducing the volume of the currency, the nation would take the first practicable step toward the ultimate redemption of the whole amount of its indebtedness, thus imparting a degree of confidence in the faith and ability of our Government which would effectually checkmate the speculators, and cause the price of gold to fall more rapidly than it has lately gone up. With this decline would immediately follow a corresponding fall in the necessaries of life, which have recently advanced *pari passu* with specie. The Government would, at the same time, be enabled to make its purchases at prices so much lower than it now can that the public indebtedness would be many millions less at the year's end than it threatens to be. Last, but not least, this reformation would give the Government a new hold upon the affections and support of the mechanics, the laboring men, and their families, all over the country, who are now oppressed by the extention of speculators, brought about, as is alleged, by the diluting of our National currency, assisted by the unrestricted issues of local bank paper in different parts of the country. By retiring a considerable amount of the "greenbacks" issued, it is believed the country banks would have to follow suit or close their doors altogether.

Perhaps the most attractive feature in this plan is the proposed payment of subscriptions by installments, thus affording workingmen and women an opportunity to become the owners of $50 or $100 each in Government bonds. There are hundreds of thousands of people who seldom, if ever, have the full amount on hand, who could, nevertheless, raise it during a period of six or twelve months; and would gladly apply their surplus earnings in that direction, if they could see that, while aiding their country, they were at the same time helping themselves by overthrowing the speculators. In such a case we should have patriotism "according to Gunther," which, though not of the brightest type, is better than none at all.

We commend the subject to those in authority and the American people. The least that can be said in its favor is that it merits a trial. If the experiment is found to succeed in one locality, it would doubtless be followed up in all sections of the loyal States.

THE PRINCIPLES TO GOVERN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.—A number of prominent secessionists from Southern States and active sympathizers with secession in the North, were in conference last week at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, endeavoring to devise a basis for the action of the Chicago Convention which shall accomplish two objects at once—end the war and secure the triumph of the Democratic party. In other words, the secessionists are seeking to frame a platform for the Democratic party in the coming election. It is said that Clement C. Clay of Alabama and Jacob Thompson of Mississippi, who were in the conference, do not assume *as yet* to speak for the seceded States,—but they hold out very strong hopes of getting the assent of those States to the propositions they put forth, *provided* the Democratic party will pledge itself in advance to accept them as the basis of its political action. The propositions are believed to embrace—

1. The return of the seceded States to the Union.

2. The assumption of the Confederate debt.

3. The recognition of the freedom of the slaves actually emancipated in the progress of the war,—and the *status quo ante bellum* as to all others.

If the Democratic party of the Northern States will insert these planks in its platform, these secession emissaries hold out hopes of being able to secure so general an assent to them in the South as to give the party great strength in the election by promising the restoration of peace. It is not believed that they have any authority to make such pledges, but that their mission is purely voluntary, and that its object is to give aid and comfort to the Democratic party in the coming contest. An eye should be kept on the plots of the secession sympathizers.

WE note the Commencement at Lafayette College, at Easton, next week, with Junior Exhibition Monday evening; the Re-unions of the Literary Societies on Tuesday morning; the inauguration of President William C. Cattell, D. D.; Address by ex-Governor Pollock, President of the Trustees, at 3 o'clock, Tuesday, P. M., and at 4 o'clock the laying of the corner-stone of the Astronomical Observatory, (the munificent donation of Prof. Traill Green, M. D.,) and at 8 o'clock in the evening the Literary Oration by Dr. Carpenter, of Brooklyn.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.

Donations made to the Great Central Fair from Schuylkill County.

COLLIERY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Collections received by B. BANNAN, for the Coal Trade Committee:

Contributions to the Sanitary Commission made at Wm. Dovey's Colliery at Tuscarora, July, 1864.

C Lawton	$3 00	Frank Gamblin	1 00
C Miles	3 00	R Hyde	1 00
J C Northall	2 00	K Row	1 00
E Gregory	2 00	D Kelly	50
W Lambert	2 00	John Gray	1 00
R C Russell	2 50	Mich Doolin	1 00
John Corbey	2 50	Phil Marder	50
Geo Lingley	2 25	Pat Reagan	50
Hugh Phillips	2 25	John Cavanagh	1 00
Fred Bickelman	2 25	Con Haggarty	1 00
Moses Nire	2 00	J Skidmore	1 00
August Beechart	1 50	J Kennedy	1 00
J Keshner	1 00	John Pearson	1 00
J Brennan	1 00	Thos Griffith	1 00
Monroe Darley	2 00	Pat M Avoy	1 00
Jacob Kushner	1 00	Steph Nolan	1 00
Nat Yost	1 00	Jed Rye	50
Sol Dovey	2 00	J Morganwraith	50
Richard Gregory	2 25	J Flaherty	1 00
Benj Rowbothan	1 00	John Sontag	1 00
A M Yost	1 00	David Drum	1 00
W Gibson	1 00	B Wesner	1 00
Geo Mount	1 00	J Rhine	1 00
Chas Fister	2 00	J McNulty	1 00
Moses Reseer	2 25	Moses Link	1 00
D P Evans	1 00	J Sheply	1 00
Joseph Beachem	1 00	J Lingley	1 00
Pat Coleman	1 00	Pat Neil	25
John [illegible]	1 00	Joe Decker	50
Martin Doolin	1 00	John Augustris	1 00
Pat Somers	1 00	[illegible]	50
John [illegible]	1 00	H Bickleman	50
Pat Kelly	1 00	John Shepitz	25
James Cox	1 00	Jacob [illegible]	25
Darby McGechan	1 00	Moses Link, Jr	10
B Gittings	1 00	Christ Morder	25
Brian Dalierty	1 00	Mich Somers	25
John Sullivan	1 00	John [illegible]	25
Hugh Haverty	1 00	W Singley	25
Pat Brown	1 00	J McElvoy	25
Richard Large	1 00	Pat McElvoy	25
John Camel	1 00	E Tobin	25
Pat McGeehan	1 00	B Harety	25
Pat Camel	1 00	Pete Toolan	25
Wm Conway	1 00	John Singley, Jr	50
John Comiley	1 00	John Dovey, Jr	50
Isaac Skelton	1 00	Phil Wesner	25
W Webb	1 00	Dan! Yost	50
John Whalin	1 00	Barney Flaherty	25
Jacob Marder	1 00	S Wesner	25
Thos Taylor	1 00	D Geormier	25
Theo Spinall	1 00	D Kelly	25
James Welsh	1 00		
Wm Cole	1 00		$107 65

Mrs. A. Russel acknowledges the receipt of the following articles for the U. S. Sanitary Commission since last report:

Mrs. C. Woodnutt, 15 collars, 2 shirts, 1 box lint, old muslin; Mrs. C. Little, old linen; Mrs. H. P. Taylor, 37 handkerchiefs, one-half bushel onions; Miss M. P. Russel, old muslin, 1 peck onions; Mrs. A. Bussel, 12 muslin shirts, 8 pairs woolen stockings, 3 pairs cotton do., 5 collars, 7 pads, 1 neck tie, 5 pairs pantaloons, 2 vests, 2 coats, 2 arm slings, 2 woolen shirts, 23 handkerchiefs, old muslin, 5 jars currant jelly, 2 jars cherries, 3 bottles wine, 1 jar gooseberries, 1 bottle cherry bounce; Ladies' Aid Society, 3 mosquito nets, 1 box lint, 14 sheets, 2 pillow cases, 6 towels, old linen and muslin; donor unknown, 29 magazines, 54 papers, 1 paper corn starch; Mrs. H. O. Russel, 2 pairs pantaloons; Miss A. Silliman, 2 muslin shirts, 3 bottles blackberry syrup; Mrs. Dr. Carpenter, 2 bottles wine, old linen and muslin; Miss A. Pott, 1 box dried apples, 2 bottles raspberry vinegar, 2 do. elderblossom wine; Miss A. Shelly's school, 6 jars currant jelly; Mrs. John Shoemaker, 6 jars pickles, 4 bottles cherry bounce, 4 do. blackberry wine; Mrs. S. Silliman, 2 bottles blackberry vinegar, 2 lbs. dried peaches; Miss E. Petherick, 6 pairs slippers, 6 cans fruit, 1 jar do., 3 jars honey, 4 do. ketchup, 2 do. horseradish, 1 do. tamarinds, 5 do. pickles, 1 do. preserved blackberries, 1 bag dried apples, 2 bottles currant wine, 2 do. Jamaica ginger, 1 paper farina, 1 do. corn starch, 6 pieces castile soap, 2 lbs. rice, 1 lb. sago, 1 lb. tapioca.

Cash from James B. Beatty for U. S. Sanitary Fair, $7 14—amount of militia pay for 1862.

TREMONT, PA., July 20, 1864.

EDITORS JOURNAL: In response to the call of the Governor for supplies for sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers, Tremont has this day forwarded four boxes. The friends of the soldier were very liberal in their contributions.

The collectors, Miss Kate Eckert and Miss Lou. Althouse, report the following contributions in money:

Henry Heil	$ 5 00	Henry VanHeed	$ 1 00
John A. Dutter	5 00	S. C. Kirk	1 00
Z. Batdorff	5 00	John Roberts	1 00
Aaron Eckel	3 00	John Eisenhart	1 00
Wm. B. Mayberry	3 00	John Ziebach	1 00
Geo. P. Owens	2 50	William Faust	1 00
Hiram S. Dutter	2 50	J. C. Holwig	1 00
H. T. Bailey	3 00	Gabriel Drake	1 00
J. Eckerle	2 00	Samuel Otto	1 00
Cash	2 00	D. B. Althouse	1 00
A. D. Eckel	2 00	Jacob [illegible]	50
W. R. Geose	2 00	Rebecca Shoener	50
J. A. Seltzer	2 00	J. D. B. Umhour	50
J. C. Lehman	2 00	Gottlieb Shively	50
David Rank	2 00	Wm. Lettich	50
John Pugh	1 00	Aug. Umholtz	50
Daniel McVor	1 00	Cash	50
John F. Miller	1 00	Conrad Snicker	25
E. A. Hoffman	1 00	English L. S. S.	5 00
J. H. Fisher	1 00	Balance from last year	13 00
George Angus	1 00		
Isaac D. Lehman	1 00		
Eliza A. Lehman	1 00	Total	$ 82 75

Beside the above, a great many contributed wines, jellies, preserves, apple-butter, quince butter, etc.; but the donors are too numerous to specify in your columns. H.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Celebration of the 4th of July at Cressona.

The Sunday-school of the Evangelical Association celebrated the day in a grove, half a mile west of the town. At 8 A. M., the teachers and scholars met at the Evangelical Church; a patriotic hymn was sung, and prayer offered by the pastor, Rev. Frederick Krecher. The procession was then formed on Front street, with the following ensigns:

The school officers and teachers, in all 238.

American flag at the front of the procession.

Sunday-school banner of the Evangelical Association.

Banner—"God in heaven, can He hear? Yes, little child, thou need'st not fear."

American flag.

Banner—"Dear Jesus ever at my side, how loving thou must be."

American flag.

Banner—"Suffer little children to come unto Me."

Banner—"The best of all is, God is with us."

Banner—"The loyal band—1776."

The procession moved up Front street to Ash street, then out past the Cemetery to the grove, singing "Marching Along." Then the Declaration of Independence was read by Master Edwin Krecher; three hearty cheers given; followed by an address by the pastor—three years; the Star Spangled Banner was sung; a bountiful repast was provided for old and young. The day was beautiful, and all were highly delighted with the enjoyments of the day.

Much praise is due to the superintendents, committee of arrangements, and friends of the school, for the pleasure we enjoyed.

At 4 P. M., the procession was again formed, and the school brought back to the church and dismissed with the benediction.

Yours respectfully, F. H.

[COMMUNICATED.]

POTTSVILLE, PA., July 19th 1864.

EDITOR MINERS' JOURNAL:—Sir—I have just read a paragraph in your paper of Saturday last which reads thus:

"On Tuesday a coal train ran by one of the new hands, met with a serious accident in the neighborhood of Phœnixville. It appears that the road hands had taken up a rail which the engineer did not know, and although he was repeatedly signalled to stop he ran on and made a grand smash up of the train. The passenger train just got past before the accident occurred, otherwise there would have been a terrible loss of life. Whether he understood the signal or not, is not stated but it is not likely that *such* men will be retained long on the Reading Road."

This is certainly news to the "new hands," and every body else except your informant. I have no intention to draw invidious distinctions as to the ability of either the old or the "new hands." My only object in noticing the matter at all is simply to say that there was no "smash up" grand or small, on Tuesday. The whole paragraph is made up of false facts. I have Mr. Milholland's own words for it that he is satisfied with the way we have done our work. As for the rest the Reading Road cannot let us go any too soon to suit us. We are just as anxious to leave as they are to get rid of us. At the same time it is only proper to state that we have been treated by the officers of the road with the utmost courtesy and kindness. Some day I will write out from my notes a history of this "great strike."

Your most obedient servant,

"ONE OF SUCH MEN."

PINEGROVE TOWNSHIP, July 19th, 1864.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL: Will you allow me to recommend, through the columns of your paper, Mr. DANIEL B. ALTHOUSE, of Tremont, as a suitable candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing October election. He is both honest and competent. In 1860 he was elected County Commissioner by a large majority, and he discharged the duties of the office with great ability, integrity, and to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of Schuylkill County, irrespective of party.—Should Mr. Althouse receive the nomination of the Union party, as I sincerely trust he may, there would be little doubt about his triumphant election by the people. A FARMER.

THE ARMY.

From the 21st P. V. Cavalry.

CASUALTIES IN COMPANY H.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, July 8th, 1864.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—The following is a list of men killed and wounded in our Company. We have been in several hot engagements since we have been in the front, one on the 3d of June near Cold Harbor and on the 18th near Petersburg and 22d near Petersburg also.

Our Co., H, 21st Pa. Cavalry, is commanded by Capt. George F. Cook. We had wounded and killed in three actions as follows:

KILLED.

June 18th—Private Hugh Carr, Reading, Berks Co.

WOUNDED.

June 18th—Sergt. Edward Heckman, Pinegrove, Schuylkill, Co.; Corpl Jeremiah K. Lehman, do; Bugler David Burkert, Huntingdon Co.; Privates, Wm. W. Angline, Reading, Berks Co.; James Bonnan, do; Daniel B. Brechtel, do; Samuel Duninger, do; John Ripple, do; Isaac Lawrence, do; William Minich, Lehigh Co.; George Reinoehl, Pinegrove, Schuylkill Co.; John Weaver, Centreville, Adams Co.

June 3d—Privates James McGlinnan, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill Co.; Daniel Kepple, Reading, Berks Co.; Theodore Parker, do; Franklin Strunk, do.

June 22d—Thomas McGonger, Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill Co.

The above is a correct list of all that we have lost since we have been in active service, a little over one month.

I remain your humble servant,

R. S. LEACH,
Sergt. Co. H, 21st Pa. Cav.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JULY.—Vol. 40 begins with a double No., now ready, containing Portraits, Characters and Biographies of leading men, living and dead, such as HANCOCK, SEDGWICK, WADSWORTH, HAWTHORNE, MURILLO, President of Colombia, S. A.; the Dyke Gladiator, with Portraits, Characters, and Biographies. Also, ETHNOLOGY, or the Races.—PHYSIOLOGY, the Laws of Life and Health. PHRENOLOGY, with choice of pursuits. PHYSIOGNOMY, or "Signs of Character." PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul, and much other matter, to be found in no other publication. It is a handsomely illustrated monthly, with ninety-six columns of rich reading matter. Newsmen have it. Sold at 20 cents, or $2 a year, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New York.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, July 16, 1864.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 53,450 07—by Canal 21,566 10—for the week 80,016-17 against 78,363 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The difficulties between the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and their employees, have been adjusted and trade has been fully resumed again on all the laterals. The stoppage caused some derangement which will take a little time to remedy. We hope no further turnouts will take place of a similar character this season. The effect has been a loss to the region of about *one million dollars*, to the Reading Railroad Company about a *half million*, and to the community several millions of dollars, because it enhanced the price of coal about one dollar a ton to the consumer. All this could have been avoided if a more conciliatory tone had been adopted on both sides.

The demand for coal is very brisk and prices tend upward.

At Heckscher & Co.'s collieries the men have turned out for a further advance of wages. On the first the price to miners was advanced 15 cents per wagon, and wages $1 50 a week. They now demand 15 cents more per wagon and $1 50 per week—making an advance of $3 00 per week, and 30 cents a ton for cutting coal, in a single month. These high prices, which are far beyond what are paid in other branches of business in the County, enhancing the price of coal almost beyond the reach of a large portion of the community, is creating a deep feeling among all classes, and they are willing to evoke almost any power that will put a check to it.

In our last publication we alluded to the difficulties that existed between the Government Contractors and the producers of coal. Since then we have received the following communication from the prominent coal producers confirming what we then stated. We know that the coal operators will promptly respond to the proposition hereunade, if accepted, and furnish all the Government will require:

WHEREAS, It is currently reported that the United States Government cannot obtain a full supply of Anthracite Coal, by reason of combinations amongst miners, and

WHEREAS, We *know* that the wants of the Government can immediately be supplied, if the proper course be taken to secure the Coal, and that *no* such combinations exist, but that the reason for the short supply grows out of the fact, that the present contractors decline to pay market prices to operators; and

WHEREAS, We have reason to believe that if the Government management of the Reading Railroad Company be continued, it will result in positive injury and loss to the Government and the public interests.

Now, to overcome all difficulties, and to meet the wants of the Government, we, the undersigned, shippers of Anthracite coal in Schuylkill County, Pa., respectfully suggest, that if the plan below indicated be carried out, we pledge ourselves one to the other, and each of us to the United States Government, to do our part in furnishing the coal, which we will commence to do at once:

First. Charles E. Smith, Esq., to be appointed the agent of the United States Government for the purchase of coal required by it, which he is to give the Government at cost price, tolls and freight of the Reading Railroad Co. added, (no higher rate of tolls to be charged than is now paid by the army and navy contractors,) without any charge for commissions or compensation.

Second. In case the above suggestion is adopted, we, the undersigned, miners and shippers, agree to furnish all the coal required by the United States Government in a pro rata proportion, at the price of six dollars per gross ton on board cars at Schuylkill Haven, or at Port Carbon, from the present time up to October 1st next, the Reading Railroad Co. furnishing us with the cars to carry the coal.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1864.

Geo. W. Snyder,	Connor & Patterson,
Lewis Audenried & Co.,	Davis, Pearson & Co.,
J. G. & G. S. Repplier,	James M. Freck & Co.,
Blakiston, Graeff & Co.,	A. C. Miller *per* Haas,
Parvin & Cook,	Brewizer & Co.,
Bemmel, Potts & Co.,	Bancroft, Lewis & Co.,
Geo. H. Potts, Prest. I.	J. Hammett,
Dale Coal Co.,	S. F. Norton & Co.

If the Contractors have taken the contracts for supplying coal too low they ought to throw them up at once, and not create the impression that the Coal Operators will not furnish coal. It is hardly to be expected that they will furnish coal at a couple of dollars a ton less than they charge others, to enable contractors to put money in their pockets, while no advantage inures to the Government.

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

	1863.		1864.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P. & R. R. R	61,267	1,648,431	58,480	1,652,973	4,542
Schuyl. Canal	17,096	351,819	21,567	421,095	69,276
L. Val. R. R.	22,996	729,175	24,463	815,945	86,770
Lehih Canal	23,931	289,511	22,125	298,675	9,164
Scrantn Sth	18,718	470,141	20,634	519,705	49,564
Scrantn Nth	6,618	164,930	7,970	171,696	6,766
Penna. C. Co.					
By R Road			5,643	131,479	131,479
By Canal	26,700	234,031	16,721	168,333	35,698
Del & Hud Co	24,353	315,825	30,170	360,270	44,445
Wyoming So.		172,400		202,817	30,381
Do N.		21,975		21,400	577
Broad Top	6,850	157,100	9,723	209,350	52,250
Shamokin	2,823	136,337	1,650	155,966	19,629
Trevorton	1,323	21,992	1,450	23,492	1,490
Sh. Mt., H. T	1,973	26,980	2,019	38,912	11,932
Lykens Val.	1,504	18,700	2,113	28,855	10,155
		216,129	4,849,620	224,728	5,267,887
				216,134	4,869,620
				8,594	398,267

The present indications are that coal will continue to advance as the year advances; unless the people either hang or otherwise dispose of the Foreign Jew Gamblers in New York, and thus put a check to the upward tendency of the prices of the necessaries of life. These Copperhead emissaries of Foreign Governments control the gold market, and fix prices to suit their own purposes, regardless of the interests of the Government, the people, or the country.

Since the above was written we learn that the turnout for higher wages extends to a large number of the collieries in different portions of the region. At several collieries threatening notices have been put up as usual. If the operators accede to these demands, there will be another advance in coal, and if they do not, in all probability the trade will be materially retarded again, and the supply of coal cut off from the Government and the consumers also. Under such circumstances, the Government would be justifiable in seizing the collieries also, and working them under military direction. There will be a crisis soon if the present state of affairs continue much longer.

CO-PARTNERSHIP IN MINING AND SHIPPING COAL.—The subscribers have taken the Collieries worked by the late Richard Kear, and have entered into a Co-partnership for mining and shipping Coal, near Minersville, Schuylkill County, under the firm of RICHARD KEAR & CO. Said co-partnership commenced on the 1st of June, 1864.

WILLIAM O. KEAR, MARY NELMS,
WILLIAM G. KEAR, MARGARET DANDO,
RICHARD C. KEAR, EDWARD KEAR.

Minersville, July 23, '64. 30-6t

THOS. HULL & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

SMITH'S SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH

COAL,

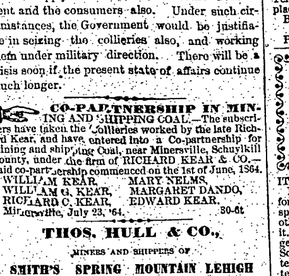
Yorktown, Carbon County, Penna.

OFFICES:

322 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
JEANESVILLE, Luzerne County, Pa.

July 23, '64. 30-

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.—C. F. NORTON & CO. have removed their office from 203½ to **328** WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, under Tyler & Co. (July 16, '64.—29-1m



DEDERICK'S

COAL HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented August 12th, 1862.

This celebrated and unequalled Coal Hoisting Machine has been in successful operation for over two years, and the *unusually* large number already sold are giving the most perfect satisfaction. It is simple and durable, having no gearing at all; is rapid in its operation, and very easy for the horse. Descriptive Circulars, containing letters of commendation, prices, &c., sent free, on application.

L. & T. K. DEDERICK, Sole Manufacturers.
Albany Agricultural and Machine Works,
Juln 16, '64.—29-3m] Albany, N. Y.

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

JULY 22, 1864.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared	$10 75@11 00
" Chestnut	8 00@
" White Ash, Lump, Steam Boat and Broken	10 25@
" Egg and Stove	10 25@10 50
" Chestnut	8 00@ 8 25
Locust Mt. Lump, St. Boat and Broken	10 50@
" Prepared	10 50@
" Chestnut	8 25@ 8 50
Lorberry Coal	11 00@
Franklin (Lykens Valley)	11 00@
Lehigh Lump, St. Boat & Broken	11 00 nominal
" Prepared	11 00
" Chestnut	9 50
Broad Top	8 50@ 9 00

The demand, at the advance, exceeds the supply, notwithstanding business on the Railroad and Canal has been fully resumed.

AT NEW YORK.

JULY 21, 1864.

The market for Domestic is quiet, owing to the extreme prices asked. The arrivals are liberal, and the stock is increasing. Sales from yard at $12@12¼ a ton of 2000 lbs. Foreign is scarce and in demand; sale of a cargo of Paisley Cross Cannel, ex-ship, at $17, cash.—*Tribune.*

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond (Philad'a.

Portland	$3 65	Boston	$ 3 65
Portsmouth	3 50	New London	2 75
New Bedford	3 30	New Haven	2 75
Newport	3 25	New York	1 75
Norwich	3 25	Washington	2 50
Troy	2 90	Rhode Island	3 25
Newburyport	3 30	Hartford	3 00
Bridgeport	2 75	Newark	1 65
Albany	2 00	Alexandria	2 50

61 boats and 49 vessels arrived for the week.

Freights from Elizabethport.

New York		Portland	3 00
Fall River	2 00	Newburyport	3 00
Newport	2 00	New London	1 80
Boston	$3 00	Pawtucket	3 00
Norwich	1 90	Taunton	2 15
Providence	2 00	New Haven	1 75

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia	$1 25@1 50
New York	2 75@
Boston	5 00@

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria.

To Philadelphia	$1 50@
New York	3 25@3 50
Boston	5 00@5 25

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.	6,743 16	661,590 03
Mt. Carbon	4,145 17	60,615 00
Mill Creek	5,242 01	275,829 13
Little Schuylkill		
Mahanoy & Broad Mt.	3,571 04	464,238 17
Schuylkill Valley	3,490 15	117,653 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	17,937 14	5,510 10
Pottsville	1,278 04	1,622 00
Schuylkill Haven	22,125 11	12,410 00
Auburn	5,619 01	
Port Clinton	11,139 17	2,024 00
Total	58,459 07	21,566 10
Previously this year	1,594,522 09	590,528 00
Total	1,652,972 16	421,094 10
To same time last year	1,648,431 09	351,819 00
Increase so far	4,541 07	69,275 10
Decrease		

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1864.

For week ending on Saturday last:

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD.		CANAL.	
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal Co.		26,124	14,721	172,345
A. Pardee & Co.	190	116,489		22,147
Packer & Co.	834	34,691		
Sharpe, Weise & Co.	2,397	65,170	619	1,860
Mt. Pleasant	1,234	24,180	191	2,600
Wm. Milnes	1,619	61,196		1,756
W. T. Carter & Co.	349	16,165	447	10,292
Beaver Meadow	104	1,228		
Smith's Spring Mt.	333	24,852	194	6,391
J. B. McCreary & Co.	3,743	81,870	1,295	13,971
Jeddo	834	73,601	1,357	15,057
Fulton Coal	892	25,298	498	7,439
Harleigh	334	29,357	177	6,316
German Pa. Coal Co.	1,157	33,468	1,085	15,784