Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

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

HENRY BAKER, Minersville;
GEO. J. PRITCHARD, "
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H. N. COYE, Schuylkill Haven.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

National Union Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
T. Cunningham, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robert P. King,	13 Elias W. Hale,
2 G. Morrison Coates,	14 Charles H. Shriner,
3 Henry Bumm,	15 John Wister,
4 William H. Kern,	16 David M'Conaughy,
5 Bartin H. Jenks,	17 David W. Woods,
6 Charles M. Runk,	18 Isaac Benson,
7 Robert Parke,	19 John Patton,
8 William Taylor,	20 Samuel B. Dick,
9 John A. Heistand,	21 Everard Bierer,
10 Richard H. Coryell,	22 John P. Penney,
11 Edward Halliday,	23 Ebenezer M'Junkin,
12 Charles F. Reed,	24 John W. Blanchard.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Congress,

HOWELL FISHER, of Pottsville.

Senate,

Col. HENRY L. CAKE, of Tamaqua.

Assembly,

WILLIAM W. THOMAS, of Pinegrove,
SETH W. GEER, of Minersville.
Dr. JOHN C. McWILLIAMS, of New Castle.

Sheriff,

DANIEL B. ALTHOUSE, of Tremont.

Commissioner,

AQUILLA BOLTON, of Port Carbon.

Director of the Poor,

ANDREW KIEFFER, of Cressona.

Auditor,

WILLIAM M. STELLWAGON, of Palo Alto.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

FRIENDS OF THE UNION, RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

Mass Meetings will be held at the following places—

Sept. 24th, Saturday—St. Clair.
" 26th, Monday—Port Carbon and Mahanoy City.
" 27th, Tuesday—Schuylkill Haven.
" 28th, Wednesday—Pinegrove Borough.
" 29th, Thursday—Tamaqua.
" 30th, Friday—Ashland.
October 1st, SATURDAY, Grand County Mass Meeting at Pottsville.

Distinguished speakers from abroad will address the Meetings.

LIN BARTHOLOMEW,
Chairman County Committee.

Pottsville, Sept. 22, 1864.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

Our friends will please send to our office for documents to circulate among the people, in order to guard them against the infamous lying of the copperheads. The people want light. The Tories of the Revolution were just as active in opposing our fathers in their great struggle for independence as the Copperheads now are in aiding the Rebels against our Government. Our fathers triumphed gloriously *then*, and if the people are true to themselves, they will triumph gloriously in speedily putting down this infamous Rebellion. But carry the elections this fall against the Copperheads, and the Rebellion will soon be ended.

EDWARD EVERETT supports Lincoln. Mr. E. is an old line Whig.

GEN. FREMONT announces his positive withdrawal as a candidate for the Presidency.—He will support Mr. Lincoln.

THE New York *World* heads an editorial, "McClellan at Malvern." The soldiers, and all others who were on that sanguinary field, say Mac was not there, but spent the day on board of a gunboat.

THE attention of those interested in the use of steam is called to an advertisement headed "A Safe Steam Boiler." The name of the advertiser is a sufficient guarantee that the article recommended is all that it is said to be.

DR. H. ADDISON of Philadelphia, it will be seen by an advertisement in another column, is again in Pottsville at the Mortimer House, for medical practice. Those who desire to see him must do so soon as he does not purpose to remain long.

A CHANCE FOR THE MCCLELLANITES.—A club in New York proposes to bet one Hundred Thousand Dollars that *McClellan* will be defeated by Lincoln at the ensuing election. Here's a chance if the McClellanites have any confidence in the success of their candidates.

DISHONEST Government contractors under this Administration, are arrested and punished. Under a Democratic administration such as that of Pierce and Buchanan, the robbers would merely be required to contribute part of their plunder to the party fund.

MCCLELLAN thinks that the Government ought to be administered more economically, yet holds on to his Major-Generalship and draws $6000 a year for doing nothing. It is easily accounted for. He belongs to a party the members of which never resign an office.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—At the Cumberland (Md.) Hospital, a vote was taken this week. It stands as follows:

Lincoln and Johnson,	719
McClellan and Pendleton,	140
Fremont and Cochrane,	3
Total vote,	862
Majority for Lincoln,	576

From all appearances McClellan will be whipped as badly in as out of the army.

TURNING FROM THE ERROR OF THEIR WAYS.—A democrat from the "Fishing Creek Confederacy," Columbia County, was here on Saturday last during the Copperhead *rally*.—While the speaking was going on he told a dyed-in-the-wool Copperhead of this County, that the recent rebel proceedings in his section has so disgusted him, that he was going to vote for Lincoln. He also stated that a number of his neighbors would do the same thing.

HOW ARE THE SOLDIERS?—We hear a good deal about the soldiers going for McClellan. It is all bosh. The large majority of the soldiers in the field will vote for Mr. Lincoln. Votes taken in a few of the hospitals and camps, recently, show the following grand result:

For Lincoln,	7631
" McClellan,	1342
Lincoln's majority,	**6289!!**

This is but one of the many evidences which come to us, as to how the soldiers will vote. And when the friends and supporters of Gen. McClellan cast **105,163** VOTES AGAINST allowing our Pennsylvania soldiers TO VOTE, they well knew what the soldiers thought of their double-faced party.

THE FEELING.

Colonel J. R. Hawley, commanding the Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, arrived, with his own and the Seventh Regiment, at New Haven on the 15th instant. In replying to a public welcome he said:

"I am going back—and some of you are going back. To the young men who can return, I say go for the old flag still needs defenders. But the day breaks. This contest is drawing to its triumphant close. And here I would with the utmost earnestness impress this fact upon the people, that the triumph of the flag needs not that the soldiers have more courage and faith, but that the north stand nobly up like one man to sustain and support them. (Tremendous applause.) The day breaks, thanks to Unconditional Surrender Grant. Soldiers! three cheers for General U. S. Grant. (Tremendous cheers and a tiger.)"

Colonel Hawley was appointed a brigadier general before his remarks. These remarks are as applicable in Pennsylvania as in Connecticut. "The day breaks." Let every man do his utmost duty to render the dawn sudden and brilliant, and to bring in the daylight with all of its olden glory. General Hawley shows how this can be accomplished.

DO NOT FORGET

That Friday next, 30th inst., will be the last day before the October election on which assessments can be made. Do not neglect this important matter. Especially do not neglect to have the name of every soldier who is a legal voter, assessed; pay the County tax, ten cents, and get a receipt. Send it to him in a letter. We have granted to our brave boys in the field the right to vote.—Let us see that they are not deprived of it at the coming election by inattention to important preliminaries. Union men, have your sons, brothers and friends assessed at once.

"DARK DEVIL JACK."—To the Schuylkill County boys of the gallant Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, through William Huntington of Co. H, we are indebted for a picture of John Morton, commanding the escort of Gen. Ross. Our correspondent says that it was captured on the person of one of the rebel General's escort; and that Morton is known by all of our cavalry as one of the most daring men of the war, having gained the *soubriquet*, "dare devil Jack." He is a slender man, apparently of medium height, very straight, with sunken cheeks, keen, piercing eyes and great firmness expressed in his lips. He looks as if he was well entitled to the name he bears.

THE LONDON TIMES AND MCCLELLAN'S NOMINATION.—The *Times*, which has always opposed the North and favored the South, says: That McClellan, of course, will be run as the Peace candidate, because his well known half-and-half policy would not carry on the war as effectively as Lincoln's Administration has done, and adds, no other Secretary of War could have secured as many men as Stanton has in so short a time; no other Secretary could have raised as much money as Chase has, and as for Lincoln, he has been pegging away at the South without intermission, ignoring all overtures or propositions for peace until the Rebels lay down their arms. Every word true—and we may add, the Rebels are aware of this fact also, and will give in as soon as Lincoln is re-elected if they are not whipped before.

OUR PREDICTION OF THE RESULT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Four years since we made a prediction in regard to the Presidential election, and were but three votes out of the way, caused by the peculiar result in New Jersey. This year we will make another prediction, and expect to come even closer than in 1860. It is this, McClellan will only get the electoral vote of two States, New Jersey and Kentucky, and the Union men of both will make a gallant fight, and make the Copperheads earn what they get. Make a note of this, and see if we are not correct.

"FOR GOD, LIBERTY AND ABE LINCOLN."—With this expression, Thomas Palmer of Co. H, 48th Reg., P. V. V., a wounded soldier, now in the Satterlee Hospital, West Philadelphia, concludes a letter to us written on the 15th instant. Mr. Palmer writes that Little Mac's friends about there look blue, as they have come to the conclusion that he is floored. Mr. Palmer says that formerly McClellan was a favorite with the soldiers, but that bad company has destroyed his character. Mr. Palmer predicts his defeat in his aspirations for the Presidency.

KELLER EXERCISED.—The Copperhead, J. S. Keller, declares that Generals Sherman and Sheridan are whipping the Rebels purposely to defeat McClellan for the Presidency. Very likely.—It seems to be a bitter pill for our Northern Copperheads to see their Rebel friends (who cheered so lustily on the receipt of the news of McClellan's nomination) whipped by our gallant soldiers. We pity these poor, miserable Copperheads, who would rejoice to see the rebels victorious, but who are too cowardly to go South and help them.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Government loans have been large during the week. The recent victories have produced increased confidence in the power of the Government to speedily crush the Rebellion. While railroad and other stocks are declining, Government securities are advancing. Investing in Government loans is the way to get a gold for a paper dollar. People understand this fact well.

EVERY man *knows* that Sheridan's victory has immensely diminished McClellan's chances for the Presidency. Let every man ask himself whether that party and that candidate deserve his support whose only hope of success depends on Rebel victories and Union defeats.

IF McClellan and Jeff Davis were to run for the Presidency of the Southern Confederacy, to judge from the tone of the Southern papers, the former would get a majority.—McClellan is very popular with the secessionists. The rebel soldiers cheered loudly when he was nominated.

HON. JOHN A. PETERS, in a speech at Portland, Maine, "brought down the house" with the remark: "If M'Clellan couldn't take Richmond, making Washington his base, you may safely swear he *will never take Washington, making Richmond his base.*"

A LARGE Union meeting was held in Lebanon on Tuesday evening last. Messrs. Fisher, Bartholomew, Martz and Hazen of this Borough were among the speakers.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE PEACE QUESTION—THE REBEL TERMS OF PEACE.

BY CLAUDE MERCHANT.

When the Delegates of the National Democratic party met in convention in Chicago a few weeks ago, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency, they adopted a series of resolutions which were intended to define the position of that party upon the great questions of the day. These resolutions then are to be accepted as the sentiment of the Democratic party and must be considered as the principles for which they are contending. The larger part of the resolutions consists in glittering generalities about devotion to the Union and the Constitution but there is not one word of condemnation uttered against the traitors who have dared to rise in rebellion against their Government. The chief principle to be noticed in this platform (and, indeed there is but little else of any importance in it), is that contained in the second resolution, in which it is recommended that hostilities be suspended in order that a convention of all the States may be held to bring about a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

While our army and our navy are gallantly driving the rebels back, farther and farther into the already limited extent of the Confederacy—while brave men are baring their breasts to the bullets of the foe—while men endure all manner of hardships, make long marches and fight for days in succession—while thousands of loyal men in the army and at home are doing their utmost to hasten and ensure the success of the Union arms—these craven-hearted men are doing all in their power to rent the Union and aid the Confederacy. They sit in their homes of ease and comfort and calmly talk about an armistice while a great battle is raging and perhaps while the thunders of a hundred cannon and the sharp rattle of thrice ten thousand muskets make the battle-field resound with a deafening roar; while bullets are flying thick and fast, carrying death and desolation not only to the soldiers upon the field, but to numberless homes in the North and the South. Such conduct is at all times to be condemned but now when the rebellion is making its last, convulsive effort and our cause becomes brighter as each succeeding day passes around, it is absolutely disgraceful—yea more, it is an outrage upon the sacred name of Freedom—a gross indignity to the loyal people of the North.

In the resolutions above referred to we are asked to make a very important step to stop the progress of our victorious armies and *implore our chivalric* foes to *grant* us the privilege of peace. There is an old adage, which teachers have recited to young *ideas* on every possible occasion, "Look before you leap." This is applicable to the present position and before we leap into this proposed armistice let us look ahead. The first question which will arise is, will the rebels accept any terms at all from us? It may be said that this question cannot be answered until a commission is officially appointed to offer terms of peace to the rebels, but I may remark, their views and opinions can be gathered from various sources. Of late, as their cause has been growing more desperate they have been discussing the question of peace in all its varied aspects. In their papers, in their public documents, around the camp fire, and in their private correspondence, the subject has been spoken of. Various views have been given on the question but the leading men—those who hold the reins of power in their hands—all arrive at the same conclusion, that they will not come back into the old Union. They say that they are fighting for liberty and independence and until they have secured that, they will fight until the last man shall have perished.

It will be remembered that lately two American citizens, Col. Jacquess and Mr. J. R. Gilmore, actuated as they professed, by humane motives, visited Richmond and endeavored to ascertain the views of the Confederate Government in regard to peace. They went there in no official character and without any official authority, but they hoped to pave the way for negotiations between the two contending forces. They were received by Mr. Benjamin the Confederate Secretary of State, and by him introduced to Mr. Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy.—After explaining the purpose for which the interview had been sought, Mr. Davis, in reply to a question of Mr. Gilmore, said "I desire peace as much as you do; I deplore the blood shed as much as you do; but I feel that not one drop of blood shed in this war is on my hands; I can look up to my God and say this: I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming and for 12 years I worked night and day to prevent it but I could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves; and so the war came and *now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight his battles, unless, you acknowledge our right to government.* We are not fighting for slavery. *We are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have.*" This shows precisely what terms of peace the President of the so-called Confederacy would be willing to accept. He has no other terms, no other conditions but these, "*independence or extermination.*" Again in another passage, this peace-loving President says in a very emphatic manner and in such words as not to be misunderstood: "*We will govern ourselves.* We will do it if we have to see every southern plantation sacked and every southern city in flames." When bidding adieu to the two gentlemen, Mr. Davis again remarks: "Say to Mr. Lincoln from me that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals of peace on the *basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other.*" These are the sentiments of Mr. Davis, the head, heart and soul—the ruler of the Southern Confederacy. He, in his official capacity, represents the opinion of his upstart government, and, *in this capacity*, he distinctly and plainly refuses to listen to any terms of peace which do not recognize the independence of his government. recognize the doctrine held by them, that we are waging an unjust and tyrannical war upon their rights and liberty.

It may be said by our Democratic friends, "We will not ask the opinion of the Confederate Government but it is our plan to appeal directly to the people. They will certainly come back into the Union if we offer them honorable terms." It is a generally accepted principle that the press is the mirror of public sentiment. If a large majority of the papers of any country coincide in sentiment it is evident that they represent the most popular opinions among the people, for if it were not so, they would soon die for want of patronage. If this principle be granted we can soon ascertain the feeling of the people by referring to their papers, and we can soon learn that the people—as a people and not as individuals—are still hopeful of the success of their cause. There are of course, many people in the South who would willingly come back into the Union but they do not belong to the ruling class. Let us see then what is said in the rebel papers about terms of peace. The Richmond Enquirer of August 16th 1864 in speaking of this subject, says: "Save on our own terms we can accept no peace whatever and must fight till doomsday rather than yield one iota of them; and our terms are:

"Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

"Withdrawal of Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

"Withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from Maryland until that State shall decide, by a free vote, whether she shall remain in the old Union, or ask admission into the Confederacy.

"Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the Navy, as it stood at the time of Secession, or to pay for the same.

"Yielding up all pretensions on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old territories which lies west of the Confederate States.

"An equitable settlement, on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights, of all accounts of the Public Debt and Public Lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties."

These principles have been avowed not by this paper alone but they have been echoed in almost every paper in the Confederacy. The idea of the restoration of the Union is laughed at and indignantly rejected. It is needless to gather more examples from their editorial columns for this is proof sufficient that they will not come back into the Union until after their military power is broken.

What good then can be accomplished by an armistice? None at all. If an armistice for six months were agreed to and a convention of the State called, the result would be that, after a wordy warfare, the Southerners determined upon separation, would 'bolt' from the Convention and again take up arms, better prepared than ever, at the expiration of the six months of preparation, to resist us by force of arms. Then all our battles would have to be fought over again and the war would be indefinitely prolonged.

There is a way open by which men in rebellion can return to the Union—and that is by taking the oath of allegiance. If the men now in rebellion wish to be at peace once more, let them forsake their usurping rulers and take the oath of allegiance to support this Constitution and Laws of our country. To all such individuals the government will give ample protection. States in like manner can claim the same protection after fulfilling the requirements of the law. The Confederate States of America is not a recognized government among the Nations of the earth and therefore no terms can be offered to it as a government and a power. When that government is destroyed, then the people of the South will be ready to enter the Union and before that takes place they *cannot* come back to occupy their old position. That government *must* and will be destroyed. If the ultimatum of the rebels is "independence or extermination" they must endure extermination, for the loyal American people have resolved that they shall not have independence. They have resolved that in this land of liberty there shall be but one government and one flag—and that flag, the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of Freedom throughout the world.

He who talks about peace-on-any-terms now, when our army is everywhere triumphant, is either a traitor, who wishes to see his country ruined, or a coward, afraid to fight for his country, and perhaps he may be both. This is no time for peace propositions but we should rather gather our energies for the grand final effort which is to sweep the Rebellion from existence and demonstrate to the nations of the earth that this people is capable of self-government.

Let, then, the armies be strengthened; let men, money and material be furnished in lavish profusion as they have been, heretofore by a loyal people; let the measures of the Administration in prosecuting the war and subduing the rebellion be heartily sustained—let loyal men everywhere stand firmly shoulder to shoulder in defence of the good cause; let the nominees of the Union party be elected by such an overwhelming vote as to show our foes that we are in earnest. Let us remain true to the flag of our country, around whose bright folds gather so many sacred associations, and relying upon Him who ruleth the Universe, we need not fear as to the result.—Peace will, in good time, take its flight above with its once more, and then, when all the traitor hosts shall have been scattered to the four winds of heaven, we will have a peace permanent in its nature.

MILITARY OFFICERS and Soldiers should have Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough, which, if neglected, may terminate in something worse. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine *Brown's Bronchial Troches*, which are sold everywhere at 25 cents a box.

Editor of Journal—DEAR SIR: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also send free to those having Bare Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
No. 81 Broadway, New York.

July 23, '64.—36-3m.

☞ **Do you wish to be Cured!** DR. BUCHANS ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days, the worst case of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address

JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.

July 23, '64. 30-3m.

☞ **Brotherhood's Circulating Library,** Market street, Pottsville. Special arrangements are made with persons in the towns of Mahanoy, Schuylkill Haven, Minersville and Tamaqua. FOUR DIFFERENT BOOKS are allowed to subscribers at a distance from Pottsville. All the new publications are added as soon as issued. [March 26, '64.—13-tf

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, September 24, 1864.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 64,688 17—by Canal 33,415 00—for the week 98,103 17 against 86,624 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The demand for coal is slacking off, and purchasers are demanding a reduction of at least two dollars a ton, otherwise they refuse to make any engagements.

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

1863.	TONS.	1864.	TONS.	INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.		WEEK.	
P. & R. R. R	61,678 2	2,179,569	64,689 2	2,236,258 17,359
Schuyl. Can.	24,946	561,587	32,[illegible]	705,559 135,974
L. Val. R. R.	23,652	908,666	28,218	1,094,949 126,283
Lehigh Canal	19,207	486,361	26,303	514,445 27,884
Schuyl'n S'th	17,652	632,063	20,747	709,895 66,832
Sch. & N'th	6,789	231,612	9,029	248,709 17,097
Penna. C. Co.			6,315	182,294 182,294
By R Road			22,908	438,370 18,157	359,271 679,101
By Canal			27,712	551,356 30,390	606,282 54,926
Del & Hud Co				319,771	370,754 50,983
Wyoming So.				42,420	48,996 6,589
Do N.			7,965	258,15	7,993 286,412 48,257
Broad Top			6,611	190,417	8,695 212,489 22,073
Shamokin			1,202	41,544	857 34,199 12,655
Trevorton				46,929	57,022 10,093
Sh. Mt.				34,594	48,336 13,742
Lykens Val					
			221,110	6,938,656	215,872 7,121,363
					221,110 6,938,656
					34,492 783,207

The shipments are heavy again this week—and the consequence is that a large number of cargoes remain unsold at New York and Boston, and the stocks are accumulating at the different shipping ports.

We understand that a general and large reduction in the price of wages will be required on the first of October to meet the present state of the trade. The trade abroad will not increase their stocks at present rates in the face of a decline.

It has been suggested that if the price of Coal and wages must recede, that the prices of transportation ought also to recede and bear their portion of the reduction. The high rates charged by the transporting companies were predicated on the high prices at which coal sold at Auction at New York in July last. These sales showed a decline at the close of August, and if continued, will no doubt show a further decline this month. To place our region in a competing position with the other regions, would seem to require that the transporting companies should share a portion of the decline also.

This stagnation is not only confined to the coal trade, but other branches of business are beginning to partake of the same stagnation. Merchants in our cities state that the wholesale trade has not been so dull in September for several years past as it is at present.

The truth is that the success of the Chicago Candidates, at the ensuing election, would be fraught with such momentous consequences to the country, in the destruction of all confidence in the future, that business men and capitalists are becoming very timid, and prefer awaiting the result of the Presidential election to shape their business accordingly.

As regards ourselves, we do not believe that Gen. McClellan has the most remote chance of success—that he will not receive the electoral vote of more than two States (New Jersey and Kentucky,) and even one of these is considered doubtful, but so sensitive is trade and confidence in times like the present, that even unfounded rumors greatly affect all kinds of business more or less. Therefore just in proportion as the success of the Union candidates for Congress and the Presidency, becomes more certain, will prosperity continue, and decidedly the reverse would follow in case the success of their opponents should be indicated in the October elections in the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

☞ **REMOVAL OF OFFICE.**—C. F. NORTON & CO. have removed their office from 655 & 398 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, under Tyler & Co. (July 16, '64.—29-1m

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared,	$10 00@10 25
" Chestnut,	8 25@ 8 50
" White Ash, Lump, Steam Boat and Broken,	9 50@ 9 75
" Egg and Stove,	9 50@ 9 75
" Chestnut,	8 50@
Locust Ms. Lump, St. Boat,	9 75@
" " Broken	9 75@10 00
" " Prepared,	9 75@
" " Chestnut,	8 25@ 8 50
Lorberry Coal,	10 25@10 40
Franklin (Lykens Valley),	@
Lehigh Lump, St. Boat & Broken,	10 75@11 00
" Prepared,	10 50@
" Chestnut,	9 25@
Broad Top,	11 40@11 50

AT BALTIMORE

SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

Anthracite,	10 25@10 50
CUMBERLAND—Large	10 75@
" —Mixed,	10 00@10 25
" —Fine,	9 52@

AT NEW YORK.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

Schuylkill Coal by the Cargo in Transit.	
Schuylkill Red Ash by Boat Load,	$11 00@12 00
" Chestnut, " "	9 00@10 00
" WHITE Ash Lump and S. Boat,	11 00@12 00
" Broken and Egg,	11 00@11 50
" Stove,	11 00@12 00
" Chestnut,	9 00@10 00
LEHIGH White Ash, Lump & S. Boat	11 50@12 00
" Prepared,	11 50@11 75
" Chestnut,	10 50@
Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.	

No quotations—none to sell.

Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump and Stove	by Cargo	12 25@
Broken and Egg	"	12 00@
Prepared	"	12 25@
Chestnut	"	10 00@

Delaware & Hudson Co.'s Coal at Rondout.

No quotations.

Pennsylvania Co.'s Coal at Pt. Ewen.

No quotations.

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond (Phil'del'a.

Portland,	$3 50	Boston,	$ 2 90
Portsmouth,	3 10	New London,	2 50
New Bedford,	2 50	New Haven,	2 50
Newport,	2 50	New York,	2 00
Norwich,	2 50	Washington,	3 00
Troy,	2 25	Rhode Island,	2 50
Newburyport,	3 15	Hartford,	2 60
Bridgeport,	2 50	Newark,	1 75
Albany,	2 00	Alexandria,	3 00
Providence,	3 00	Digston,	2 50
Taunton,	3 00	Derby,	2 60

124 vessels and 53 boats arrived for the week.

Freights from Elizabethport.

New York,	$ 50	Portland,	2 00
Fall River,	1 85	Newburyport,	2 25
Newport,	1 85	New London,	1 75
Boston,	2 00	Pawtucket,	2 00
Norwich,	1 50	Taunton,	2 00
Providence,	1 90	New Haven,	1 50
Norwalk,	1 50	Portsmouth,	2 25
Middletown,	1 50	New Bedford,	1 50
Hudson,	1 25	Bridgeport,	1 50
Lynn,	2 25	Hartford,	2 00
Salem,	2 00	Albany,	1 25

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia,	$1 25@1 50
New York,	2 25@2 50
Boston,	4 00@

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria.

To Philadelphia,	$1 25
New York,	2 25@
Boston,	4 00@ 4 15

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.,		2 25@
Mt. Carbon,	3,646 17	92,359 08
Mill Creek,	11,331 08	378,663 15
Little Schuylkill,		
Mahanoy & Broad Mt.,	18,669 06	636,541 19
Schuylkill Valley,		

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,	24,613 16	10,237 00
Pottsville,	1,218 18	1,980 00
Schuylkill Haven,	24,674 14	19,107 00
Auburn,	4,157 12	
Port Clinton,	10,225 17	2,121 00
Total,	64,688 17	33,445 00
Previously this year,	2,192,249 12	670,114 08
Total,	2,256,938 09	703,559 08
To same time last year,	2,179,569 03	556,583 03
Increase so far,	77,369 06	138,974 05
Decrease,		

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1864.

For week ending on Saturday last:

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD. WEEK	RAILROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal Co.,		26,194	16,001	298,825
A. Pardee & Co.,	3,872	143,397	1,577	49,815
Gilmore & Co.,	3,360	111,504		
Sharpe, Weiss & Co.,	1,834	78,537	701	7,692
Mt. Pleasant,	716	30,566		4,669
Wm. Milnes,	468	82,554		2,106
W. T. Carter & Co.,	608	21,576	638	17,245
Beaver Meadow,	68	1,710		
Smith's Spring Mt.,	420	31,221	709	11,225
Honey Brook Coal Co	3,852	101,198	1,102	20,331
Jeddo,	1,[illegible]	91,598	1,485	24,959
Fulton Coal,	146	30,[illegible]80	331	11,932
Harleigh,	871	39,330	446	10,178
German Pa. Coal Co.	554	41,036	641	23,596
Buck Mountain,	793	43,262	646	19,591
Milnerville,	847	37,796	572	16,466
L. & M. Coal,	2,760	100,198		129
D. Mammy, &c.,				
Other Shippers,	561	12,134	289	4,694
R. R. & W. B. R.,	2,688	33,458		
Baltimore Coal Co.,			524	1,608
Consolidated Coal Co			629	4,163
Plymouth Co.,				241
Total,	28,218	1,064,349	26,937	514,415
	26,937	514,415		
Total by R. R. & Canal	55,155	1,578,764		
Same time last year,	43,721	1,424,623		
Increase,	2,434	154,166		
Decrease				

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1864.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Lorberry Creek,	16,054 17	117,727 13
Swatara Railroad,	5,015 13	32,332 00
Union Canal Railroad,	22,970 10	147,589 13

United States, Railroad, Canal and Local Stocks.

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

	PAR.	SOLD.	ASK'D
Reading Railroad Stock,	50	63	63¼
" " Bonds, 1860—50,	100	109	109½
" " " 1870,	100	106	
" " " 1880, convt	100		
" Navigation Stock, pf.,	50	37½	37¾
" " " com.,	50	32½	32¾
" " " Bonds,	100	90	91
Mine Hill Railroad,	50	60	60½
Little Schuylkill Railroad,	50	25¾	27½
Lehigh Valley Railroad,	50	84	85
" " " Bonds,	100	110½	110¾
Lehigh Canal,	50	79	79½
" " Bonds,	100	115	115½
" " Scrip,	50		
Caltawissa Railroad,	50	18	18¾
" " preferred,	50	38¾	39
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	26
U. S. Bonds, 1881,	100	107¼	108
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes,	100	111	112
U. S. 5-20 Bonds (full compons),	100	110½	111
Gold (premium Philada.),		218	218¾
Butler Coal,	50		
Fulton Coal,	50	8	8¾
Green Mountain Coal,	50	5¼	5¾
Locust " "	50		
New York and Middle Coal,	50	19	20
Big Mountain,	50	6¾	7
New Creek,		1½	1¾

TOILET SETTS.—Fancy, Green, Drab, and Oak-colored Toilet Setts. Very fine articles—at Sept. 24, '64. SICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS, of the most improved kinds for working, for sale, by the dozen or single, at B. BANNAN'S.

Also, Wire Gauze, for repairing Lamps, &c., by the yard or roll. [Sept. 24, '64.

CORD WOOD: CORD WOOD!!—FENCE RAILS.

Several thousand cords of all kinds, handy to gather and haul to Station (one-half mile) on Catawissa Railroad, a few miles from Tamaqua.

Also, first quality FENCE RAILS. Address

CHARLES TATE,
Girard Manor, Tamaqua P. O., Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Sept. 24, '64. 39-4t*

THE OHIO PUMP.—The great wonder of the day. A double acting Force Pump, with piston cast in one piece, double acting valve, which requires no packing of any kind whatever. Is simple, cheap, and durable. The pump works entirely under water, which prevents it from rusting. *No water can stand in the pipe* when the pump is not in motion, to become stale in summer and freeze in winter, thus making it a perfect protection against frost.

Having purchased the County right, we are prepared to furnish them at all times promptly. Price $15.

Sept. 24, '64. SICHTER & THOMPSON.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Stauffer & Harley), No. 622 Market St.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Dealer in fine Gold and Silver WATCHES; fine Gold JEWELRY; GOLD SILVER-WARE, and the largest assortment of SILVER-PLATED WARE. Constantly on hand, a large assortment of the above goods at *low prices*.

Watches and Fine Clocks REPAIRED by skillful workmen; also, Jewelry repairing, Engraving, and all kinds of Hair Work to order, at short notice.

☞ Don't forget the OLD STAND, No. 622 Market St., Philad'a. [Sept. 24, '64.—39 3m

PUBLIC SALE OF TWO MULE TEAMS.

Will be sold at Public Sale on **October 6th,** at the Public House of D. H. Fink, in the Borough of Hamburg, Berks County,

TWO MULE TEAMS,