Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 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.

Do you take the Miners' Journal?

THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

VOLUME FORTY-FIRST.

Commencing January 7, 1865.

The Forty-first Volume of the MINERS' JOURNAL, and the Thirty-fifth of its publication by the present proprietor, will commence January 7, 1865.

A few facts will give an idea of the success of this paper during the year now drawing to a close. Since the first of the year we have added nearly *one thousand* unsolicited subscribers to our list, making it unquestionably the largest of any paper published in the State, outside of the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, with, possibly, the exception of one journal, which is not a political paper in the strict sense of the term.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL is the only newspaper in Schuylkill County that pays a tax to the Government. This tax this year on the establishment, independent of income tax, amounted to about three hundred dollars. Its circulation now is within about five hundred of the aggregate circulation of the five other papers published in the County.

Of course, as an advertising medium, the JOURNAL is unequalled in this section of the State. Advertisements inserted in this paper are worth as much to an advertiser as if published in the other five. To advertisers this is a most important fact.

As we have endeavored in the past to conduct the MINERS' JOURNAL in a manner to render it worthy of the support of every good citizen and lover of his country's true welfare and of the progress of human liberty, so in the future it will still be the endeavor of the editors to maintain the established character of the paper as a FIRST-CLASS JOURNAL.

The following departments will continue to receive every attention in the new volume:

THE STATE OF THE COAL TRADE,
LATEST WAR NEWS,
LOCAL NEWS,
FOREIGN NEWS,
DOMESTIC NEWS,
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE,
AGRICULTURE,
RECIPES,
LITERARY MATTER,
EDUCATIONAL MATTER,
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE,
EDITORIALS, &c., &c., &c.

In addition to the above, nearly all the letters of the soldiers from Schuylkill County in the GREAT UNION ARMY, appear in its columns—a fact of peculiar interest to Schuylkill County readers.

The new volume, too, affords those who do not take the JOURNAL yet would like to have it sent to them, an excellent opportunity to subscribe. To keep well posted on all that is going on in and out of the County, take the MINERS' JOURNAL.

The MINERS' JOURNAL goes free of postage within the limits of Schuylkill County. Out of the County and in any other State in the Union, in advance, 20 cents.

☞ We have furnished upwards of one hundred and fifty copies of the JOURNAL weekly to the soldiers from Schuylkill County in the army, since April, 1861, gratis, and we intend to continue to furnish them so long as the war lasts.

☞ We would advise those of our Democratic brethren, who have been so shamefully deceived by their leaders, to subscribe to the JOURNAL and then they will find out why they were so terribly beaten. They will never find it out by taking the so-called Democratic papers. They are regular "know-nothings" now-a-days.

TERMS:

Single subscriber, in advance	$2 75
If not paid in advance	3 00
Six months, in advance	1 40
Clergymen and Teachers, in advance	1 50
If not paid in advance	2 00
CLUB SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
3 copies, to one address	7 00
6 do.	13 00
10 do.	21 00
15 do.	30 00

And upwards at the same rate. Persons procuring a club of 15 and upwards, will receive a *copy gratis* so long as the club continues.

Clubbing with other Papers and Magazines.

In order to accommodate those who desire to take the MINERS' JOURNAL and a paper or magazine from abroad, we have made arrangements by which they can procure any of the following Papers or Magazines at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY.	Publishers Price.	Both Prices.
N. Y. Weekly Tribune & Miners' Journal	$5 25	$4 75
N. Y. Home Journal do. do.	5 75	5 25
Harper's Weekly Illust'd do. do.	6 75	6 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrated do. do.	6 75	6 00
MONTHLY.		
Atlantic Monthly and Miners' Journal	6 75	5 75
Harper's Magazine do. do.	6 75	6 00
Our Young Folks (new) do. do.	4 75	4 25
Godey's Ladies' Book do. do.	5 75	5 25
Madam Demorest's Book of Fashion do.	5 75	4 75
Do. Illustrated Mo. do.	5 75	4 75
American Agriculturist do.	4 50	4 25

BENJ. BANNAN,
Editor and Proprietor, Pottsville, Pa.

WANTED immediately, at this office, a Journeyman Printer, one who understands setting up manuscript for Book Work, and also Jobbing.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

On the first of January the *Journal* will enter upon its forty-first volume, and thirty-fifth since it has been in the hands of its present proprietor. At no period we are happy to say, has its circulation been nearly so large as at present, or its prosperity greater. We attribute this in a great measure, to the firm stand the *Miners' Journal* has for years taken against great national evils, and to the undeviating support it has given the Government in the prosecution of the war against the slave-holders' rebellion. The intelligent, honest and patriotic in this County, and beyond its boundaries, are numbered on our subscription list by thousands, and we have the satisfactory consciousness of knowing that our course meets their approbation. As a faithful recorder of the progress and condition of the Coal trade, the *Journal* has always held the leading position in this country, and will endeavor to preserve it. The other features of the paper will be kept up to the old mark, rendering the *Journal* not only a reliable business and an honest, fearless political sheet, but an interesting family paper.

Feeling thankful for the large accessions to our list, which have been made during the present year, we trust that our subscribers to whom we send copies of our Prospectus, will feel an interest in still extending the useful circulation of the *Journal*, by each early in the coming year, sending us an additional subscriber. New subscribers should commence with the first number of the new volume, as we cannot with any certainty undertake to furnish back numbers. We hope our friends will send in the names at an early day. See Prospectus.

LORD LYONS sailed for England on Wednesday last.

BEAUREGARD is in command of the defences at Savannah.

The Nevada State government was inaugurated on the 5th.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, the writer upon the Indian tribes of the North-West, died in Washington on Sunday, aged 72 years.

REAR-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT arrived in New York on Tuesday last, and was welcomed by a committee of citizens.

Gov. SMITH of Virginia, in his annual Message just published in the Richmond papers, goes for arming the negroes. That's what we want. Put arms in the hands of the slaves, and it will be but a short time before they find their way to our lines. They may only come in driblets, but they will surely come. They are too shrewd to place reliance in promises of freedom from men who are fighting to nationalize slavery. We hope the rebels will adopt the idea of Governor Smith.

Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. 46-3m

PETROLEUM.—It is still a disputed point remarks the Boston *Gazette*, how petroleum is formed. Geologists differ. Some assert that the oil is decayed vegetable matter which was never submitted to any intense heat.—There are those who believe that the oil came directly from coal centuries ago, and has been collecting in vast subterranean caverns for ages. A recent writer advances his theory: Underlying the "Oil Rock" is a stratum of limestone, of unknown thickness, known to be upward of one thousand feet in depth.—The water falling on the surface and percolating through the porous sand stone that overlies the oil rocks, becomes charged with salt, potash, saltpetre and other chemical ingredients, and finally reaches the limestone rock and decomposes it—the carbon in the rock and the hydrogen of the water uniting to form oil, while the oxygen is set free to ascend to the atmosphere or unite with minerals and form oxydes. There is some plausibility in this statement, and if true, the oil will be inexhaustible for so long as the rain descends so long will oil continue to form. The discovery, however, is one of great importance, coming as it did just at the time when the capture of whales became of such rare occurence that the trade would not pay. It is yet in its infancy in this country, and large fortunes will be made by many who prosecute the business with prudence. We think the oil territory is more extensive than is generally believed, and that each year we shall hear of new developments. It has already been found in Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and California.

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. 46-5m

PARENTAL RESPECT.—The Educational Society of Lyons offers a gold medal, worth four hundred francs, for the best essay (in whatever language written) which shall effectively describe the "grave inconveniences" which result from a want of respect in children and young people for their parents, and which shall point to the cause, and suggest a successful remedy. A similar prize might be given in America with advantage.

Gentlemen's Hats.

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. 46-3m

THE NEW YORK SANITARY FAIR.—The financial affairs of the Sanitary Fair held in New York City last summer, have been, at length, closed up, and it appears that the net proceeds will amount to one million, one hundred and eighty thousand, ninety-one dollars and twenty-seven cents, a princely sum certainly. Philadelphia, by the way, did equally as well with her Fair. Both cities deserve credit.

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

THE PACIFIC COAST.—A million of dollars in gold was exported in one steamer to San Francisco from Oregon lately. The monitor Catlhanche is steaming about San Francisco bay. Lincoln's majority in California is 15,631. Nevada gives an official Union majority of 3233, in re-electing the entire State and Legislative ticket. It insures two U. S. Senators, also, whom the copperheads have been strongly claiming.

Ladies' and Children's Hats.

Latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. 46-3m

IN Philadelphia Oil stocks are in good demand, and prices of the more reliable have advanced a fraction. New companies are daily coming on the market, and the shares are taken apparently with the same avidity and strong assurance of future profit as months ago. Money is abundant and rates are easy.

THE United States Christian Commission received $20,000 recently from the ladies of Sacramento, Cal. The Electoral College of Pennsylvania voted to give all the mileage of its members and pay of its dispatch bearers to the Commission.

Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

GEN. SHERMAN'S youngest child, six months old, died last week at South Bend, Ind., at the residence of Speaker Colfax. The Gen's. eldest children are pupils in the Catholic College in the vicinity of that town.

MRS. ELIZA W. FARNHAM, the well known authoress, philanthropist, etc., died in New York on Thursday, aged 49 years. Excessive mental exertion is said to have been the cause of the disease of which she died.

THE House at Washington has passed a resolution to adjourn from the 22d inst. to January 5th.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE was installed on Thursday.

THE Postmaster General's estimates for 1866 amount to $14,098,500.

CABINET ORGANS.—We are sure we are doing a real service to smaller churches and Sunday-schools, as well as to lovers of music generally, in calling attention to the Cabinet Organs manufactured by Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, whose warerooms are at No. 7 Mercer street. No one who hears these instruments will be surprised at the very strong favor with which they are regarded by our leading organists. Their quality of tone is admirable; round, sonorous, pure, and sympathetic; while they have abundant volume of tone for any private house, and quite sufficient for smaller churches and for such halls as are usually occupied by Sunday-schools. With all this, their capacity for expression is wonderful, exceeding in some respects even that of the largest and most costly church organs. This is mainly effected by the introduction of a *swell*, operated upon an entirely new principle, which gives the performer very efficient control of the tones he produces. The moderate prices at which they are sold, and the little space they occupy, are important practical advantages in these instruments. *New York Commercial Advertiser.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

"Contain no opium nor anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for Coughs."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

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

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."
REV. S. SHEPHERD, Morristown, Ohio.

"Very beneficial when suffering from Colds."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."
REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease."
T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the *genuine*.

THE NATIONAL BANKS AND CURRENCY.

According to the report of the Controller of the Currency, there printed, two hundred and eighty-two new banks have been organized during the past year, and one hundred and sixty-eight State banks changed into National ones. Of the one hundred banks last organized, sixty-seven have been conversions of State banks, and nearly all the papers now being filed are for the change of State banks into national associations.

There are now in existence, under the national currency act, five hundred and eighty four associations, which are located in the following States:

Maine	18	Ohio	84
New Hampshire	5	Michigan	15
Vermont	10	Indiana	34
Massachusetts	61	Illinois	36
Rhode Island	9	Wisconsin	23
Connecticut	20	Minnesota	4
New York	100	Iowa	20
New Jersey	16	Missouri	1
Pennsylvania	109	Kansas	1
Delaware	1	Nebraska Territory	1
Maryland	3	Kentucky	1
District of Columbia	2	Tennessee	3
Virginia	1	Louisiana	1
West Virginia	2		

The paid-in capital of the banks in the respective States and Territories, the currency delivered to them, (a considerable portion of which has not been put into circulation,) and the bonds deposited with the Treasurer to secure their notes, are as follows:

State.	Capital Stock.	Circulation.	Bonds.
Maine	$2,749,800 00	$1,357,530	$2,244,500
New Hampshire	1,120,000 00	552,700	944,000
Vermont	1,492,000 00	1,311,800	1,636,000
Rhode Island	700,000 00	414,000	550,000
Massachusetts	25,909,040 00	12,536,850	15,838,650
Connecticut	5,176,658 00	4,084,050	4,525,500
New York	20,589,175 03	12,584,895	14,064,000
Pennsylvania	21,120,148 33	10,193,520	14,964,100
New Jersey	2,141,249 60	1,756,170	2,011,000
Delaware	300,000 00	200,000	250,000
Dist. of Columb.	600,000 00	477,000	534,000
Virginia	93,025 00	90,000	112,000
West Virginia	206,950 00	148,000	230,000
Ohio	10,035,165 66	7,505,350	5,749,850
Kentucky	200,000 00	162,000	184,000
Indiana	4,201,671 26	3,148,400	2,924,100
Illinois	4,147,837 25	3,396,560	3,794,600
Michigan	1,165,000 00	797,800	943,500
Wisconsin	1,040,271 00	774,500	903,000
Minnesota	590,000 00	442,000	685,000
Iowa	1,215,000 00	945,800	1,099,000
Nebraska Ter.	40,000 00	27,000	30,000
Kansas	100,000 00	49,000	55,000
Missouri	1,621,530 00	722,000	855,000
Tennessee	340,000 00	234,880	263,000
Louisiana	500,000 00	180,600	200,000
Total	$108,964,597 28	$65,564,650	$81,961,450

☞ The marriage of Edward A. Flint to Miss Henrietta Steel, shows that the spark produced "a tinder glow."

Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. 46-3m

WAR ITEMS.

—Sherman captured 3000 stand of arms at Milledgeville, Ga. Also considerable powder. The rebs. don't like it. They are squirming.

—The rebels, under Gen. Lyon, captured the government transport Thomas E. Tutt at Cumberland city, twenty miles above Fort Donelson, and used her for crossing the river on the march into Kentucky. The force is estimated at 4000.

—Admiral Lee reports to the Navy Department that Lieutenant Commander Fitch drove the left wing of Hood's army from the Cumberland river on the 4th, with heavy loss to the rebels. Two transports were also captured.

—An expedition which left Norfolk on the 3d to break up the contraband trade between that city and the rebel agents on Roanoke Island, has been successful. A camp containing a large quantity of arms and accoutrements for the rebel army were captured and burned.

—Momphis was excited on the 9th instant in consequence of a report that Beauregard was marching on Fort Pillow with a strong force and heavy guns, supposed to be intended for the blockade of the river. Osceola has been occupied by a small force of rebels. A party of rebels recently appeared opposite Memphis, and a force of negroes which was sent after them was ambushed and nearly all killed.

—In response to many inquiries it is stated that substitutes for enrolled men may be enlisted in the First Corps, Major-General Hancock commanding, and the principals will be exempt from draft; but such substitutes will not receive the Government bounty. They should be forwarded to Washington for enlistment. Representative recruits may be enlisted in the Corps and these will receive the Government bounty.

—The Rebel Gen. Beale has been liberated from Fort Warren on parole, for the purpose of superintending, in conjunction with the Union Gen. Payne, the reception of 1,000 bales of cotton from the South, and their exchange here for 30,000 blankets to be distributed among the rebel soldiers confined in the North. Gen. Beale has arrived in New York city, and on Saturday morning reported to Gen. Dix.

—North Carolina advices state, that the rebel troops have been sent to Georgia, and that State is left almost entirely unprotected. The opposition papers are urging that immediate steps be taken for a cessation of hostilities, and a peace on any terms which the United States government may propose. The members of Congress who supported the proposition are receiving letters calling upon them to withdraw from Richmond and aid the movement in North Carolina.

—Admiral Porter communicates to the Navy Department information of the burning and destruction of the blockade-runner Ella, off Wilmington, by a expedition from the United States steamer Emma. She was loaded with arms and ammunition, and bound to Wilmington. She was run ashore under the guns of the batteries on the 3d, and subsequently destroyed. From papers found on board she must have sailed from Nassau some time in the latter part of November.

—The Richmond papers of the 9th instant, state that a heavy column of Federal troops left in front of Petersburg on Tuesday night, and moved out the Jerusalem plank road. On Wednesday they were at Proctor's, twenty miles from Petersburg, and on Thursday at Jarret's, thirty-two miles from Petersburg, on the Weldon Railroad, and were proceeding towards Weldon.—This is, no doubt, the expedition under General Warren of which we have already had some accounts.

—Official dispatches have been received from Gen. Rousseau at Murfreesboro. The railroad south of that place is believed to be uninjured.—Blockhouses 5 and 6 were surrounded, and were abandoned by the garrisons, who fought their way through the enemy without loss. On Sunday night the block-house at Orville Creek was attacked by infantry and artillery, but was not injured. On the same night a force under General Milroy went out, attacked the rebels and routed them. Our loss was small. Our troops then returned to the fort.

—Another expedition, which went out from Vicksburg recently under Maj-Gen. Dana, was successful. The enemy was found in force, but this did not prevent Gen. Dana's men from accomplishing the work they started out to do.—They thoroughly destroyed the long bridge over the Black River, the Mississippi Central Railroad for thirty miles above that stream, two thousand five hundred bales of Rebel cotton and about three hundred thousand dollars worth of other Rebel government property, and returned to Vicksburg with the loss of only five killed and forty wounded and missing.

—The *Leavenworth Conservative* of December 4, has information, from what it deems trustworthy sources, that "Price, with all the force with which he succeeded in getting across the Arkansas River, is on his way to Texas or the Red River country. The fatal disasters with which he met in the series of conflicts with Blunt and Curtis were quite sufficient to satisfy the Rebel General and his followers. They have no desire to engage in any further adventures this side of the Arkansas." It is probable, however, that the forces of Stand Waitie, Cooper and Gano are this side of the Arkansas and in the Indian Territory, for the purpose of capturing our supply trains. This is the same force that captured the large train at Cabin Creek in August last; also the same that burned the hay at Fort Gibson."

—General Warren's expedition has returned. Its object was to break up the rebel supply route by way of the Weldon Railroad to Stony Creek, whence supplies were wagoned to Petersburg. On Wednesday morning the column started on the Jerusalem road. At a point 10 miles from Petersburg the Nottoway river was crossed, and the troops bivouacked for the night. On Thursday morning our forces again started, and on reaching a point two miles beyond Sussex Court-house some cavalry was encountered, but were driven back. The destruction of the railroad then commenced by burning the bridge across the Nottoway, and the road was destroyed to Jarret's Station. Friday afternoon the advance reached a point near Hicksford, where the enemy was found in considerable force, with a battery. An attack was deemed impracticable, but the line of works on this side of the Meherrin river was captured, and the depot was destroyed. The troops camped in the vicinity for the night, and next morning started on the return. The move is considered one of the most successful of the campaign. All the depots on the route were burned, as well as numerous mill, barns and dwellings from which guerillas had fired on our forces.

Gentlemen's Hats.

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. 46-3m

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday last, Mr. Johnson presented a memorial from William Cornell Jewett, praying for the favor of Congress to an international tribunal to decide upon the points at issue in the present war. Laid upon the table. A petition from the Associated Press, asking for a rejudication of the duty on imported paper, was referred to the Committee on Finance. A petition of Major General Weitzel and 470 officers of the Eighteenth Army Corps, asking for an increase of pay, was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Doolittle offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the propriety of the immediate passage of an act to increase the revenue by an additional tax on sales real and personal property, merchandise, produce, &c.—Mr. Davis introduced a series of resolutions for the restoration of peace, &c. After an Executive session, adjourned.

The House of Representatives received the resignation of Mr. Fenton, of New York, who has been elected Governor of the State. A note from the Tobacco National Association, asking a suspension of the consideration of the tobacco tax bill for two weeks, was read, and the subject was postponed until Thursday. The bill (reported at last session) authorizing the appointment of a competent engineer to survey the necessary amount of land near New London, Conn., for a navy-yard, was then considered. Mr. Kelly made a forcible argument in favor of League Island.—He was replied to by Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut. Mr. Chrisfield O'Neill also spoke in favor of League Island, but no final action was taken on the subject. The bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, introduced at the last session, was passed. Adjourned.

In the Senate on Tuesday, the Committee on Foreign Relations reported a bill authorizing the President to transfer a gunboat to the Republic of Liberia. The Finance Committee reported a bill authorizing the construction of revenue cutters for service on the lakes, and appropriating $1,000,000 to pay for the same. The bill from Secretary Fessenden, approving the measure, was read. The bill was passed. Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution to encourage enlistments in the army by making free the wives and children of colored soldiers now held as slaves in the south. Referred to the Military Committee. The bill from the House to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy was referred to the Judiciary Committee. After an executive session, adjourned.

The House of Representatives referred to the Committee on the Rebellious States a resolution introduced by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, declaring that the State of Louisiana may resume its political relations with the government of the United States. Mr. Cole, of California, introduced a bill to establish a mining Department, for the purpose of collecting and diffusing useful information throughout the States. The Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on mineral coals. The bill to establish a Navy-yard for iron-clads at New London was then taken up. Mr. O'Neill spoke in favor of League Island. On motion of Mr. Pike, of Maine, the whole subject was laid on the table by a vote of 80 yeas to 53 nays. The resolution authorizing notice to be given by the President to terminate the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, reported at the last session, was taken up. A substitute offered by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, declaring that the terms of the treaty are not reciprocal, and requesting the President to give notice to Great Britain for the termination of the same, was agreed to, and the resolution was passed. Adjourned.

In the Senate on Wednesday, a memorial from the Legislature of Oregon, asking for the establishment of a manufactory of arms in that State, was presented. The Naval Committee reported resolutions of thanks to Capt. Winslow and Lieut. Cushing, which were passed. Mr. Chandler made a statement in regard to the discharge of the St. Albans raiders, and introduced a resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of immediately enlisting an army corps to watch and defend our territory bordering on the lakes and Canadian line from all hostile demonstrations and incursions.—Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, objected to the resolution, and it was laid over. Mr. Chandler then submitted a preamble, reciting the depredations committed upon American commerce by vessels fitted out in English ports, and closing with a resolution instructing the Secretary of State to make out a list of the ships and cargoes destroyed, with a fair valuation and six per cent. interest from the date of capture to the date of presentation, and directing him further to demand from the British government payment in full for all ships or cargoes destroyed. Mr. Johnson also objected to this resolution, and it likewise went over. The resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the propriety of imposing a tax upon all sales of real or personal property, offered by Mr. Doolittle on Monday, was taken from the table, and after some discussion was referred to the Committee on Finance. The joint resolution from the House, authorizing notice to be given to Great Britain of the reciprocity treaty, was referred to the Committee on Foreign relations. After an Executive session adjourned.

The House of Representatives passed a bill providing that any alien, of twenty-one years of age, who shall have been honorably discharged from the army, navy, or marine corps, may become a citizen without any previous declaration, and shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence. The Committee on Ways and Means reported bills making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular expenses, and for invalid and other pensioners. The bills for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara and a canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan were postponed until the 23d of January. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of forthwith providing by treaty or otherwise for the protection of our northern frontier. The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill providing for dropping from the rolls all major generals and brigadier generals who, on the 15th of January, 1865, shall not be in service corresponding to their respective grades or ranks. The bill was passed. The resolution of last session, authorizing the appointment of a commission to inquire and report the best mode of taxation to increase the revenues was tabled. The Senate bill authorizing the construction of six steam revenue cutters on the lakes was concurred in. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and several speeches were made on the President's message. Adjourned.

Ladies' and Children's Hats.

Latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. 46-3m

☞ In late rebel papers we have the proceedings of the North Carolina and South Carolina Legislatures relative to negotiations for peace. In the former body resolutions have been introduced in both houses in favor of sending commissioners to Washington and Jeff. Davis and the Legislatures of the other States are requested to cooperate. The resolutions offered in the South Carolina Legislature deprecate any overtures for a cessation of hostilities until a dissolution of the Union is conceded by the national Government.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, December 17, 1864.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 46,563 09—by Canal 10,143 12—for the week 56,607 01 against 52,086 tons for the corresponding week last year.

There is no new feature in the trade to notice this week. The Canal is closed for the season, the water having been drawn off.

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		2,933,221		2,762,460	d170,761
Schuyl. Can.	7,353	884,563	10,144	998,456	113,897
L. Val. R. R.		1,196,155		1,296,419	100,264
Lehih Can.	2,603	699,551	5,921	758,087	58,536
Scrant Sch.	11,159	854,873	18,753	917,739	63,866
" Nth	4,051	312,306	4,000	322,682	10,376
Penna. C. C			2,960	244,922	244,922
By R Road.		661,955	6,277	804,597	d157,448
By Canal.		828,110	16,730	848,076	19,926
Del & Hud C		575,349		527,149	d46,200
Wyo'ing So.		76,353		94,054	17,699
Do N.		298,377		367,214	73,837
Shamokin	5,755	278,992	9,206	310,471	32,310
Trevorton	166	60,098	1,003	64,584	3,888
Sh. Mt.	1,572	76,339	1,516	67,751	d9,037
Lykens Val.	1,357	63,253	1,906	59,894	d3,359
	34,001	9,691,404	80,386	10,139,533	
		.....	34,001	9,691,404	
			46,385	448,129	

Coal Trade for 1864-65.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	INC & DEC
P & R R R	44,728	119,276	46,563	107,610	d11,666
L Val. R R	23,880	44,866	24,724	39,829	d4,937
	68,608	164,142	71,287	147,499	

M. P. FOWLER. HENRY HUHN.

FOWLER & HUHN,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED

SHENANDOAH COAL.

POST-OFFICES: {MAHANOY CITY, TAMAQUA, Schuylkill County, Pa.

☞ All orders received for this favorite Coal will be promptly supplied. [Dec. 3, '64.—49-1y

RAINBOW COAL.—The St. Clair Coal Company having purchased the original Rainbow Colliteries, will receive orders for this well known Coal at their office, 20 State Street, Boston. Orders to be addressed to WM. ALFRED HACKER, Agent. Nov. 12, '64. 46-

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 16, 1864.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared	$ 8 75@	9 00
" Chestnut, Lump, Steam	7 00@	7 25
" White Ash Lump, Steam Boat and Broken	8 25@	8 50
" Egg and Stove	8 25@	8 50
" Chestnut	7 00@	7 25
Locust Mt. Lump, St. Boat	8 50@	
" " Broken	8 50@	
" " Prepared	8 25@	8 50
" " Chestnut	7 00@	7 25
Lorberry Coal	8 75@	9 00
Franklin (Lykens Valley)	9 00@	
Lehigh Lump, St. Boat & Broken	9 25@	
" Prepared	9 25@	9 50
" Chestnut	8 25@	
Broad Top	12 40@	12 50

AT NEW YORK.

DECEMBER 15, 1864.

Schuylkill Coal by the Cargo by Canal.		
Schuylkill Red Ash by Boat Load	$10 00@	11 25
" Chestnut, " "	8 00@	8 50
" WHITE Ash Lump and S. Boat	10 00@	10 75
" Broken and Egg	10 00@	10 75
" Stove	10 00@	10 75
" Chestnut	8 00@	8 50
LEHIGH White Ash, Lump & S. Boat	10 00@	11 00
" Prepared	10 00@	10 50
" Chestnut	8 50@	9 00
Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.		
No quotations.		
Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.		
Lump and St. Boat by Cargo	10 50@	
Broken and Egg " "	10 25@	10 50
Prepared " "	10 25@	10 50
Chestnut " "	9 00@	9 50
Delm. & Hudson Co.'s Coal at Rondout.		
No quotations.		
Pennsylvania Co.'s Coal at Pt. Ewen.		
No quotations.		

AT HAVRE de GRACE, Md.

DECEMBER 15, 1864.

White Ash	$10 00@	
Lykens Val. & Pinegrove—prepared	10 00@	10 25

AT BALTIMORE

DECEMBER 15, 1864.

White Ash prepared—wholesale	$10 75@	11 00
" —retail	12 00@	
Lykens Valley—wholesale	11 25@	
" —retail	12 50@	
CUMBERLAND—run of mine	10 50@	
" —Lump	11 00@	
" —Fine	10 25@	

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt' Richmond (Philad'n.

Portland	$5 50	Boston	$ 5 50
Portsmouth	5 50	New London	3 50
New Bedford	3 85	New Haven	3 70
Fall River	3 50	New York	2 40
Norwich	4 00	Washington	3 00
Troy	3 10	Rhode Island	3 50
Newburyport	5 50	Hartford	5 50
Bridgeport	3 70	Newark	2 40
Albany	3 50	Alexandria	3 00
Providence	2 50	Dighton	3 40
Taunton	4 25	Derby	3 00
Philadelphia	30	Charlestown	4 25

22 vessels and 84 boats arrived for the week.

Freights from Elizabethport.

New York	$ 70	Newburyport	3 50
Fall River	1 80	Bridgeport	2 60
Newport	1 85	New London	1 65
Boston	3 50	Pawtucket	1 85
Norwich	1 50	Taunton	1 65
Providence	1 80	New Haven	1 40
Portland	3 50	Portsmouth	3 50
Middletown	1 75	New Bedford	1 80
Hudson	1 50	Bridgeport	1 40
Lynn	3 60	Hartford	2 60
Salem	3 60	Albany	1 50

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia	$1 75@		
New York	2 25@	2 35	
Boston	3 00@		

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria.

To Philadelphia	$175@		
New York	2 50@		
Boston	3 00@	3 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.	25,962 07	1,471,032 18
Mt. Carbon	463 03	115,677 00
Mill Creek	7,817 17	473,811 17
Mahanoy & Broad Mt.	19,918 02	843,872 04
Little Schuylkill	12,389 17	504,259 18
Schuylkill Valley	4,326 00	76,410 02

Coal Trade by Railroad for 1864-65

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
Port Carbon	20,021 15	1,816 19
Pottsville	110 11	316 00
Schuylkill Haven	19,120 00	7,034 00
Auburn	2,068 15	5
Port Clinton	5,302 08	977 00
Total	46,563 09	10,143 12
Previously this year	61,106 03	989,279 18
Total	107,669 12	998,423 10
To same time last year	119,275 14	884,556 05
Increase so far		113,867 05
Decrease	11,606 02	

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1864.

For week ending on Saturday last:

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD. WEEK.	RAILROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal Co.	828	1,005	4,492	446,719
A. Pardee & Co.	3,883	6,151		51,690
Packer & Co.	2,480	3,360		
Sharpe, Weiss & Co.	1,249	2,260	79	13,107
Mt. Pleasant	517	746		2,893
Spring Mt. Coal Co.	1,528	2,358		2,554
W. T. Carter & Co.	348	802	182	26,196
Beaver Meadow	41	41		
Smith's Spring Mt.	590	1,057		30,872
Honey Brook Coal Co	1,750	3,167	188	26,567
Jeddo	2,585	3,639