Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

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

HENRY BAKER, Minersville;
GEO. J. PRITCHARD, "
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PRESSES FOR SALE.

A Ruggles Job Press, which takes on a form 9 by 12½ inches—cost $400—will be sold at $150, cash.

Also, a Washington Hand Press, bed 23 by 28½ inches, which cost $275—will be sold at $150, cash.

We have no further use for these presses, and therefore will be sold at a great bargain to those in want of cheap presses. Address

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Sheafer's Coal and Iron Maps.

SHEAFER'S MAP OF ALL THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA—the only and most complete and compact Map now published. Price in Sheets, $1 25; in Cases, $1 50; on Rollers, $2 75.

SHEAFER'S IRON, COAL AND RAILROAD MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA and the adjoining Iron States, with full statistics of Iron, distances to market, &c., which are worth more than the Map itself. Price in Sheets $1 25; in Cases, $1 50; and on Rollers, $2 75.

These Maps, except those on Rollers, which can be sent by Express, will be sent by mail to any address postage-paid, on the receipt of the above-mentioned prices.

The editions of these Maps are nearly exhausted—less than 100 copies remaining, and we advise those in need of copies to apply early, at this office or by letter, want of copies to apply early, at this office or by letter, want of copies to apply early, at this office or by letter.

These Maps may also be obtained of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Boston, and PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia.

To Messrs. Sterner and Weaver, of the House, we are indebted for public documents.

The first public Petroleum Stock Exchange in New York was opened on Wednesday, at No. 73, Broadway.

In the State Senate on Tuesday last a bill incorporating the Schuylkill Haven Gas and Water Company, passed finally.

Dr. E. B. Foote, 1130 Broadway, New York. Read his advertisement in another column of this paper.

The Effect of Advertising.—A friend who advertised in the *Journal* for a clerk, begs us to take out his advertisement, as he is overrun with applications.

Maryland on Wednesday last, adopted the Constitutional amendment. She has the honor of being the first State to approve the amendment.

Salutes have been fired at various points in the country this week, in honor of the passage of the anti-slavery constitutional amendment.

Some twenty five thousand of Gen. Thomas's army passed through Washington this week, for the front. They are part of the 24th Army corps.

The world moves. On Wednesday last, J. S. Rock, colored, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, was, on motion of Senator Sumner, admitted an Attorney and Counsellor in the Supreme Court of the United States.

An evening gold exchange, in imitation of New York, has been established in Boston, but the "new idea" don't take. And it should not, in our opinion. There is enough gambling in gold during daylight. By gas light it should be ignored.

The Associated Press of New York is approving the repeal of the duty on paper, believing it the true principle to protect and build up our own manufactures. No doubt of it. That Press has purchased the patent right to make paper from corn husks. Thus improvement progresses.

The Smithsonian Institution Building.—The fire in this building was irreparably severe; but it has been ascertained that the damages inflicted fall far short of the original expectations, the building itself admitting of reconstruction so as to present the same appearance as formerly. The wings are intact, and with their contents were preserved. The lecture room, gallery of paintings, and apparatus room suffered the most severely and constitute the principal loss.

A Long Term of Imprisonment.—In the Northampton County Court week before last, Michael Hurley was convicted of burglary, rape, aggravated assault and battery, larceny and resisting arrest. Judge Maynard sentenced the culprit to pay a fine of $1,500, costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of 20 years and 6 months.

Hurley is an Irishman, quite a young man, and it is stated that he will be 46 years of age at the time of the expiration of hissentence. Should he survive the term. Truly, "The Way of the Transgressor is Hard."

The Duty on Paper.—Although the House at Harrisburg has passed a resolution requesting Congress to repeal the duty on paper, we hope that the Senate will refuse to violate the principle of protection, by voting down the resolution. Congress has not taken decisive action yet on the matter. We hope earnestly, that it will not remit the duty. We are directly interested in procuring cheap paper, and we want to get it from American not foreign manufacturers. Give capital an inducement to build more mills; use corn husks, wood, &c., in the manufacture of paper, by still protecting that branch of industry, and the remedy for the present high price of paper will soon be applied. That is the true course. We should have no other.

The Philadelphia papers should publish the names of the presidents of the passenger railway lines in that city, who prohibit respectable colored people from riding in the cars. Philadelphia stands alone among the cities of the North in sustaining this unjust policy. It is exceedingly discreditable, and should entitle her to the name of The Proscriptive instead of "Quaker City." Philadelphia merchants obtain much patronage from the interior, but we believe that it will be diverted to other points, unless she adopts a more liberal policy in this matter. Shame upon a city that refuses to permit the wives and children of the men now facing the enemy, to ride in her cars. We hope Philadelphia will redeem herself. In the meantime let us have the names of the men who refuse to treat men and women, albeit they have dark skins, with common humanity.

Peace Rumors.—These are based on the fact that Lieut. Col. Hatch, A. H. Stevens, R. M. T. Hunter and James A. Campbell, influential men from the Rebel Government, have entered Gen. Grant's lines, and are seeking an interview with President Lincoln. As the President has gone to Fortress Monroe, it is supposed to be for the purpose of meeting them. The mission of these gentlemen, according to the Richmond *Sentinel*, is an informal one, and is merely to open the way to peace by ascertaining what the disposition and views of the U. States Government are in respect to it. They were stated plainly enough in President Lincoln's last message—unconditional submission to the National laws and authority. The American people are unwilling that peace shall come on any other basis, and as Jeff Davis declares that he will agree to nothing less than recognition of their independence, nothing beneficial can come from these visitations. No, the best peace commissioners we can send to the Rebel Capital are Grant and his magnificent army. The strongest argument will be the three hundred thousand men the loyal States are called upon to furnish. Gen. Sherman says that if the men are given to him promptly, he will end the war in three months. The people will do well to build up no expectations on these peace rumors. Peace will be secured, but it will be when the rebel army is defeated and the rebel chiefs are at our mercy. The people want no terms made with men whose crimes merit the gibbet's punishment.

REBEL ATROCITIES.

The Prisoners at Salisbury—Fiendish Cruelty of the Rebel Authorities—Wholesale Starvation and Murder of Union Prisoners—The Horrors of the Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The following testimony was given to-day before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, by Albert D. Richardson:

TESTIMONY OF MR. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON.

I am a *Tribune* correspondent; was captured May 3, 1863, at midnight, on a hay bale in the Mississippi river, opposite Vicksburg. After confinement in six different prisons was sent to Salisbury N. C., February 3, 1864, and kept there until December 18, 1864, when I escaped. For several months Salisbury was the most endurable rebel prison I had seen. The six hundred inmates exercised in the open air, were comparatively well fed and kindly treated. But early in October ten thousand regular prisoners of war arrived there, and it immediately changed into a scene of cruelty and horrors. It was densely crowded; rations were cut down and issued very irregularly; friends outside could not even send in a plate of food; the prisoners suffered constantly and often intensely for want of water, bread and shelter.

The rebel authorities placed all the prison hospitals in charge of my two journalistic comrades and myself. Our positions enabled us to obtain exact and minute information. Those who had to live or die on prison rations always suffered from hunger. Very frequently one or more divisions of a thousand men would receive no rations for twenty-four hours; sometimes they were without a morsel of food for forty-eight hours. The few who had money would pay from five to twenty dollars, rebel currency, for a little loaf of bread. Most prisoners traded the buttons from their blouses for food. Many, though the weather was very inclement and snows frequent, sold coats from their backs and shoes from their feet. Yet I was assured on authority entirely trustworthy, that the great commissary warehouse, near the prison was filled with provision; that the commissariat found it difficult to obtain storage for his flour and meal; that when a subordinate asked the post commandant, Major John H. Gee, "Shall I issue the prisoners full rations?" he replied, "No, God damn them; give them quarter rations." I know from personal observation, that corn and pork are very abundant in the region about Salisbury.

For several weeks the prisoners had no shelter whatever. They were thinly clad. Thousands were barefooted. Not one in twenty had either overcoat or blanket. Many hundreds were without shirts, and hundreds more without blouses. At least one Sibley tent and one "A" tent were furnished to each squad of one hundred. With the closest crowding these sheltered about one-half of the prisoners. The rest burrowed in the ground, crept under buildings or shivered through the nights in the open air, upon the frozen, muddy, or snowy soil. If the rebels, at the time of their capture, had not stolen their shelter-tents, blankets, clothing, and money, they would have suffered little from cold. If the prison authorities had permitted a few hundred of them, either upon parole or under guard, to cut logs within two miles of the garrison, the prisoners would have gladly built comfortable and ample barracks in one week. But the commandant would never, in a densely wooded region, with the cars which brought it passing by the walls of the prison, even furnish half the fuel which was needed.

The hospitals were in a horrible condition. By crowding the patients as thick as they could be upon the floor they could contain six hundred inmates. They were always full to overflowing, with thousands seeking admission in vain. In the two largest wards, containing in all only about two hundred and fifty patients, there was no fire whatever; the others had small fire-places, but were always cold. One ward, which held forty patients, was comparatively well furnished. In the other eight the sick and dying men lay upon the cold and usually naked floor, for the scanty straw furnished us soon became too filthy and full of vermin for us. The authorities never supplied a single blanket or quilt, or pillow, or bed, for those eight wards; we could not procure even brooms to keep them clean, or cold water to wash the faces of the inmates. Pneumonia, catarrh, and diarrhœa were the prevailing diseases; but they were directly the result of hunger and exposure. More than half who entered the hospitals died in a very few days. The dissected, always without coffins were loaded into a dead-cart, piled upon each other like logs of wood, and so driven out to be thrown into a trench, and covered with earth.

The rebel surgeons were generally humane and attentive; they endeavored to improve the shocking condition of the hospitals, but the Salisbury and Richmond authorities both disregarded their complaints and protests.

On November 25th many of the prisoners had been without food for forty-eight hours. Desperate from hunger, without any matured plan, a few of them said: "We may as well die in one way as another; let us break out of this horrible place." Some of them wrested the guns from a relief of fifteen rebel soldiers just entering the yard, killing two who resisted, and wounding five or six. Others attempted to open the fence, but they had neither adequate tools or concert of action. Before they could effect a breach every gun in the garrison was turned upon them; the field pieces opened with grape and canister, and they dispersed to their quarters. Five minutes from the beginning of the attempt was quashed, and hardly a prisoner to be seen in the yard. My own quarters were a hundred and fifty yards from the scene of the insurrection; in our vicinity there had been no participation at all in it, and yet, for twenty minutes after it was ended, the guards upon the fence on each side of us, with deliberate aim, fired into the tents upon helpless and innocent men. They killed in all fifteen and wounded sixty; not one-tenth of whom had taken part in the attempt; many of whom were ignorant of it until they heard the guns.

Deliberate cold blooded murders of peaceable men, where there was no pretence that they were breaking any prison regulation, were very frequent. On December 16 Lieutenant Davis of the 158th New York Infantry, was thus shot dead by a guard who, the day before, had been openly swearing he would "kill some damn'd Yankee yet." November 6, Luther Conrad, of the 45th Pennsylvania Infantry, a delirious patient from one of the hospitals, was similarly murdered. Nov. 3, a chimney in one of the hospitals fell down, crushing several men under it.

Orders were immediately given to the guard to fire upon any approach to the building on the pretext that there might be another insurrection. Two patients from that hospital had not heard the order, and were returning to their quarter, when I saw a sentinel on the fence within twenty feet of them, without challenging them, raise his piece and fire, killing one and wounding the other. Major Gee, at the time, was standing immediately beside the sentinel, who must have acted under his direct orders. December 16, Moses Smith, of 7th Maryland (colored) Infantry, while standing inside my quarters, searching for scraps of food from the sweepings of the cook-house, was shot through the head. There was many similar murders. I never knew any pretence given made of investigating or punishing them. Our lives were never safe for one moment. Any sentinel, at any hour of day or night, could deliberately shoot down any prisoner, or into any group of prisoners, black or white, and he would not even be taken off his post for it.

Nearly every week an officer came into prison to recruit for the rebel army. Sometimes he offered bounties; always he promised good clothing and abundant food. Between twelve and eighteen hundred of our men enlisted in two months. I was repeatedly asked by prisoners, sometimes with tears in their eyes, "What shall I do? I don't want to starve to death. I am growing weaker daily; if I stay here I shall follow my comrades to the hospital and dead-house. If I enlist I may escape." I urged them not to enlist until I can escape.

I had charge of the clothing left by the dead, and re-issued it to the living. I distributed articles of clothing to more than two thousand prisoners, but when I escaped there were fully five hundred without a shoe or a stocking, and more yet with no garment above the waist except one blouse or one shirt. Men came to me frequently upon whom the rebels, when they captured them, had left nothing whatever except a light cotton shirt and a pair of light ragged cotton pantaloons.

The books of all the hospitals were kept and the consolidated reports made up under my supervision. During the two months between Oct. 1st and Dec. 1st the average number of prisoners was about 7,500. The deaths for that period were fully 1,500; or twenty per cent. of the whole. I brought away the names of more than twelve hundred of the dead; some of the remainder were never reported; the others I could not procure on the day of my escape without exciting suspicion. As the men grew more and more debilitated the percentage of deaths increased. I left about 5,500 remaining in the garrison Dec. 18, and they were then dying at the average rate of twenty-eight a day, or thirteen per cent. a month.

The simple truth is that the rebel authorities are murdering our soldiers at Salisbury by cold and hunger, while they might easily supply them with ample food and fuel. They are doing this systematically and I believe are killing intentionally, for the purpose of either forcing our government to an exchange or forcing our prisoners into the rebel army.

THE SITUATION.

As a large portion of Gen. Thomas' army has joined Gen Grant, offensive operations against Richmond will be renewed in a very short time on a scale hitherto unapproached in point of magnitude. Not less than 200,000 effective men in the armies of Meade, Sheridan and Sherman will encircle the rebel capital, and Col. McClure predicts that Richmond will be occupied by our troops before the first of May, and most likely at a much earlier period. Gen. Couch's command is among the reinforcements sent to Grant by Gen. Thomas. It is understood that Gen. Lee is pursuing the same policy, and the rebellion is now represented in but a single army. He is rapidly concentrating his forces, and will probably hazard the fate of treason on a grand battle. He must either do that or allow himself to be driven out of Richmond by the severance of our lines, and we presume he will not surrender the rebel capital without a struggle. If unsuccessful in that engagement, then must the war be practically ended. There is everything to encourage loyal men. The cause of Right seems to be on the threshhold of its crowning victory.

The Union Flag is the title of a spirited little weekly, published in Mauch Chunk, by Mr. H. V. Morthimer, a returned soldier of three years experience in camp, on the march, *en bivouac*, and on the battle-field. The first number appears this week. Long may the *Flag* wave.

Massachusetts with Boston in the lead, is taking prompt measures to secure a statue of the late Edward Everett. The location of the statue is not decided upon, but it will be in Boston. The artist has not been selected. Story, Ball and Miss Hosmer, all fine sculptors, are named.

Misprint Wrong.—There is an error in connection with the quota of this, the Tenth District, which should be rectified. Under the call of Dec. 19, to fill up deficiencies, the quota of Eastern Pennsylvania, composed of twelve districts, was fixed at 34,150, of which the Tenth District was required to furnish 1630. A subsequent communication from the Provost Marshal General's office, reduced the quota of these twelve districts to 24,071—taking off 10,079 men from the quota. The quota of the Tenth District was fixed at 1526, only a reduction of 104, when it should have been reduced 800 men. Our citizens should urge investigation in this matter. The quota of the 4½ districts in Philadelphia, was reduced 3600 men, and we cannot see why our quota was not reduced in the same proportion. We hope that justice will be done this District in this matter, by having it brought before the proper authorities.

Railroad monopolies are attracting general attention. An anti-Camden and Amboy Railroad Convention is in session at Trenton, N. J. The people are urged to regain from it their rights.

THE RECOGNITION INTRIGUE.

We have at length obtained a clue to the European complot wherefrom the Slaveholding Rebels are comforting themselves with hopes of powerful and speedy aid to their sinking cause. Its outline is as follows:

At an early stage of our great struggle, Bishop Lynch (Roman Catholic) of Charleston, S. C., was dispatched by Jefferson Davis to Europe with a broad commission to search for sympathizers and allies, but with instructions to make Rome the focus of his operations. The Bishop has remained in Europe ever since, and has been zealously devoting himself to his important political duties. It was not difficult for him to convince the master-spirits of European Re-action and Absolutism that the Slaveholders' Rebellion was identical in spirit and purpose with their own cause, and enlist their sympathies thereupon; but Bishop Lynch has gone further, and (whether with or without express warrant) assured the magnates of the Roman Catholic Church that its expansion and predominance, first in the Confederacy, ultimately throughout this hemisphere, will be assured by the triumph of the Confederates. In deference to these representations, a secret league of the Roman Catholic Powers—France, Spain and Austria—under the guidance and with the express concurrence of the Pope, has, it is said, been formed, pledged to recognize the Confederacy on or immediately after the 4th of March next, under the pretext that the Union will thereafter consist of those States only which participated in the late Presidential Election and in the choice of Members of the approaching Congress. It is added that the league contemplates no armed intervention, but moral support to the slaveholding rebels, but not (we judge) at the outset. It is just possible that the withdrawal of Spain from her luckless adventure in San Domingo has some connection with new undertakings.

We give this story as it reaches us, without assuming that it has other foundation than the sanguine hopes of the Rebels and their European friends. That they expect some such interposition in their behalf, and that the interposition has incited them to hold out, in advance made to them through Mr. Blair, is nearly certain. We further learn that they are anticipating a fresh and earnest attempt to dispossess them of Richmond, and that, in case of its success, they intend to burn that city to its foundations, so as to leave it a whited sepulchre of Christendom of their resolve to be exterminated rather than subjugated. But the total destruction of a large city is more easily decreed than effected.—*N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 30.*

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. 46-3m

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.—With your eyes shut, you cannot distinguish its sound from that of the pipe organ itself; and the advantages that concomitant is, its price—for it can be had for one, two, three or four hundred dollars, according to the size you wish; it takes up very little room, and may stand in any part of the church; it is not affected by heat or cold, or any change of temperature; it remains in tune a long period of time; and lastly, it can be sent by express to otherwise any distance with safety. It is admirably adapted to the performance of sacred music, psalm tunes, anthems, chants, etc., and any one who can play on the melodeon can play by means of the Cabinet Organ. It is a grand accompaniment when the congregation sing, and is just the instrument that ought to be used in all churches where the people all wish to have the privilege of bearing a part in the praise.—*New York Observer.*

Ladies' and Children's Hats.

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

A Subscriber, and perhaps well wishing friend, writes us to inquire "why we advertise patent medicines." We will here and now answer him that we do not. Our readers are aware that we have for years excluded everything of the sort, with one single exception, that we know of, to the advertisement of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s remedies, which now stands in our columns. If our friend does not know we will inform him that these are not "patent" or even secret medicines. Their composition has been made as publicly known as any other scientific fact, and has moreover had the approval of the highest medical authority in the land. But what affords us still greater confidence in their worth is our personal knowledge of the man who makes them and the results that have followed from their use; results as familiar to our readers and the whole community as they are to ourself. It is also moral support to the slaveholding rebels, but not (we judge) at the outset. It is just possible that the withdrawal of Spain from her luckless adventure in San Domingo has some connection with new undertakings.

We give this story as it reaches us, without assuming that it has other foundation than the sanguine hopes of the Rebels and their European friends. That they expect some such interposition in their behalf, and that the interposition has incited them to hold out, in advance made to them through Mr. Blair, is nearly certain. We further learn that they are anticipating a fresh and earnest attempt to dispossess them of Richmond, and that, in case of its success, they intend to burn that city to its foundations, so as to leave it a whited sepulchre of Christendom of their resolve to be exterminated rather than subjugated. But the total destruction of a large city is more easily decreed than effected.—*N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 30.*

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THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, February 4, 1865.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 41,072 08 tons, against 37,085 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The demand for Coal has increased a shade both for Government use and for domestic purposes during the last week. There is however but little Coal shipped from the different shipping ports except for the Government.

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

	1864.		1865.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P. & R. R. R.	37,085	540,511	41,072	363,676	22,586
L. Val. R. R.	27,018	151,056	22,733	158,761	87,705
Scrant Sch. R.	18,822	85,085	6,659	45,818	419,272
N. Cl.	5,699	10,343	2,492	43,376	33,033
Penna. C. C.		7,326	2,195	14,988	7,655
Shamokin...		10,901	4,636	17,089	6,188
Trevorton...		*	111	409	409
Mt. Mt...					
Lykens Val.				2,326	
Broad Top.		22,925	4,479	22,585	340
	88,116	613,467	85,345	659,274	
	55,215			615,467	
	2,771			70,797	

The Plains on the Mine Hill Railroad are undergoing repairs, and the trade from the Mahanoy Region by that avenue is stopped at present.

It was reported some time ago that the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad did not intend to add to their Rolling Stock for carrying Coal this year. We learn, however, that this rumor is incorrect,—additional Cars and Locomotives will be added to accommodate the trade as far as practicable.

The cold weather, while it diminishes the production, increases consumption, and is rapidly diminishing stocks in all the distent markets.

Will our New York correspondent oblige us by mailing his report of freight &c., a day earlier; we do not receive it in time generally for publication.

We have omitted the list of freights from Philadelphia and New York this week, in consequence of not receiving our regular reports from our correspondent.

☞ **THE CO-PARTNERSHIP** heretofore existing under the firm of HAMMETT, VAN DUSEN & LOCHMAN is this day dissolved, in accordance with the terms of the articles of co-partnership.

B. HAMMETT,
JOS. B. VAN DUSEN,
GEO. LOCHMAN.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, '65. [Jan. 23,'65] 4-4t.

☞ **CO-PARTNERSHIP.**—The undersigned have this day associated, under the firm of VAN DUSEN, LOCHMAN & CO., for the transaction of the Coal and Commission Business.

JOSEPH B. VAN DUSEN,
GEO. LOCHMAN,
CHAS. NEYDUVANT.

Philadelphia, January 11, '65. [Jan. 28, '65] 4-4t.

☞ **CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—DAVIS PEARSON and EMANUEL BAST, trading under the firms of DAVIS PEARSON & CO., Philadelphia, and BAST & PEARSON, Ashland, Schuylkill County, Pa., have this day associated with them ROBERT M. LINDSAY of Philadelphia and ROBERT TAYLOR of New York, in the business of Mining and Shipping of Coal. The style of the firms will remain as heretofore. DAVIS PEARSON & CO.
BAST & PEARSON.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1865. 3-1m

☞ **DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.**—The firms of NOBLE, CALDWELL & CO., Philadelphia, and New York; NOBLE, HALL & CO., Boston, and E. R. SAWYER & CO., of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, were dissolved on the 5th instant, by the death of Joseph Noble.

The surviving partners will settle the business of the late firm and sign in liquidation.

E. R. SAWYER,
F. A. HALL,
SETH CALDWELL, Jr.,
N. P. GORDON.

☞ **CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, for the purpose of continuing the Coal business as heretofore.

The business will be conducted under the style of CALDWELL, SAWYER & CO., Philadelphia, CALDWELL, SAWYER & CO., New York, E. R. SAWYER & CO., Boston, HALL, CALDWELL & CO., Boston.

E. R. SAWYER,
F. A. HALL,
SETH CALDWELL, Jr.,
N. P. GORDON.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21, '65. 5-3t

☞ **NOTICE.**—The Firm of TYLER & CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of C. NICHOLS BEACH.

The business will be continued by the undersigned in Philadelphia and New York, under the same name as heretofore.

GEORGE E. TYLER,
LEWIS BUCKMAN,
WILLIAM Y. AGARD,
WILLIAM M. DAVIDSON.

December 31, 1864. 1-2m

THE BLACK HEATH COAL COMPANY.
Shares.....$10 each.

PRESIDENT—Alfred Fassitt: SECRETARY—T. A. Watterman; TREASURER—Frederick Fairthorne: SOLICITORS—James W. Paul; DIRECTORS—Alfred Fassitt, Philada.; Price J. Patton, Philada.; Wardale G. Mcallister, Philada.; William D. H. Serrill, Darby, Delaware Co., Penna.; John S. Serrill, Minersville, Schuylkill Co., Pennsylvania.

Office of the Company, 302 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Jan. 28, '65—4-3mos

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

FEBRUARY 3, 1865.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared,	$ 9 00@	Boston	$ 5 50
" Chesnut,	"	New London	3 50
" White Ash, Lump, Steam	8 25@	New Haven	3 50
" Boat and Broken,	8 25@	Portland	3 50
" Egg and Stove,	8 00@ 8 25	Washington	3 00
" Chestnut,	7 00@ 7 25	Rhode Island	3 50
Locust Mt. Lump, St. Boat,	8 25@ 8 50	Hartford	2 50
" " Broken	8 25@ 8 50	Newark	2 50
" " Prepared,	8 25@ 8 50	Alexandria	3 00
" " Chestnut,	7 25@ 7 50	Dighton	3 40
Lorberry Coal,	8 75@ 9 00	Derby	3 00
Franklin (Lykens Valley),	9 00@	Charlestown	4 25
Lehigh Lump, St. Boat & Broken,	9 00@ 9 25		
" Prepared,	9 00@		
" Chestnut,	8 00@ 8 25		
Broad Top,	12 00@12 50		

Quotations for Coal are merely nominal, no shipments being made except on Government account.

AT NEW YORK.

FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

Schuylkill Coal by the Cargo.

None arriving.

Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.

None arriving.

Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump and St. Boat by Cargo.....10 25@10 50
Broken and Egg " " .....@10 25
Prepared " " .....@10 25
Chestnut " " .....9 00@ 9 25

Delm. & Hudson Co.'s Coal at Rondout.

No quotations.

Pennsylvania Co.'s Coal at Pt. Ewen.

No quotations.

AT HAVRE de GRACE, Md.

FEBRUARY 2, 1865.

White Ash—prepared.....$10 00@10 25
Lykens Val. & Pinegrove—prepared..10 25@10 50

The above prices are nominal: being the closing prices of December last—Navigation being suspended for the season.

AT BALTIMORE

FEBRUARY 2, 1865.

White Ash prepared—wholesale	$10 75@11 00
" —retail	12 00@12 50
Pinegrove—wholesale	11 50@
" —retail	13 00@
Lykens Valley—retail	13 00@

No stock of Lykens Valley in market.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—Receipts suspended temporarily, and no stock in market. Prices nominal at $12 50 f. o. b. for run of mine at Lonaconing through Mr. Blair, is nearly certain. We further learn that they are anticipating a fresh and earnest attempt to dispossess them of Richmond, and that, in case of its success, they intend to burn that city to its foundations, so as to leave it a whited sepulchre of Christendom of their resolve to be exterminated rather than subjugated. But the total destruction of a large city is more easily decreed than effected.—*N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 30.*

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. 46-3m

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond (Philad'a.

Portland	$5 50	Boston	$ 5 50
Portsmouth	5 50	New London	3 50
New Bedford	4 00	New Haven	3 50
Newport	3 50	Providence	3 50
Salem	3 85	Washington	3 00
Troy	3 50	Rhode Island	3 50
Newburyport	5 50	Hartford	2 50
Bridgeport	3 50	Newark	2 50
Albany	3 00	Alexandria	3 00
Providence	2 50	Dighton	3 40
Taunton	2 25	Derby	3 00
Philadelphia	20	Charlestown	4 25

Freights from Elizabethport.

New York	$ 70	Portland	4 75
Fall River	1 85	Newburyport	4 15
Newport	1 85	New London	2 50
Boston	2 15	Pawtucket	1 90
Norwich	1 50	Taunton	2 00
Providence	1 60	New Haven	1 50
Newark	1 10	Portsmouth	4 15
Middletown	1 50	New Bedford	1 85
Hudson	1 50	Bridgeport	1 40
Lynn	4 15	Hartford	1 50
Salem	4 15	Albany	1 50

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia	$2 00@
New York	3 00@3 25
Boston	5 75@6 00

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria.

To Philadelphia	$2 00@2 25
New York	3 00@
Boston	5 75@6 00

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.		
Mt. Carbon	170 16	388 04
Mill Creek	4,926 16	45,469 15
Mahanoy & Broad Mt.	12,635 10	82,923 14
Little Schuylkill		
Schuylkill Valley	1,849 10	92,718 17

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	21,961 01	
Pottsville	1,156 13	
Schuylkill Haven	8,823 03	
Auburn	1,554 13	
Port Clinton	3,567 10	
Total	41,072 08	
Previously this year	322,603 02	
Total	363,675 10	
To same time last year	540,510 19	
Increase so far		22,865 11
Decrease	176,835	

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1864.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Lorberry Creek	11,171 05	155,275 07
Swatara Railroad	3,035 12	40,220 10
Union Canal Railroad	15,797 12	201,695 17

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1864.

For week ending on Saturday last:

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD. WEEK.	RAILROAD. TOTAL.
A. Pardee & Co	3,757	30,605
Packer & Co	1,743	13,291
Sharpe, Bliss & Co	1,240	10,718
S. Pleasant	442	4,326
Spring Mt. Coal Co	909	10,401
W. T. Carter & Co	644	8,814
Cullen & Co	57	57
Cockely Michl	511	7,262
Carey Mary Ann	1,776	16,258
Coaxchman Lucy		
Delbert H	1,833	15,944
Dougherty Geo	910	8,304
Dunn Geo	1,009	7,621
Dorsey James B	1,016	5,716
Downer Mr.	941	5,217
Duncan Kate	892	6,432
Feb. 4, '65.	2,229	19,883
	88	88
	522	3,054
	546	3,541
	703	2,783
	496	3,227
	652	1,836
	223	450
Total	22,733	188,767
Same time last year	27,018	151,066
Increase		37,801
Decrease	4,285	

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD. WEEK.	RAILROAD. TOTAL.
Oshea John		
Odonnel Mrs Jeny		
Quinn John		
Sullivan Jos sh		
Smith Dr C H		
Snyder & Wimpen		
Ruby Jas		
Selly Margaret		
Trego Oliver H		
Trebe Henry		
VanEtten Alaretta		
Wilde Geo J 2		
William Frederick		
Wise Just		
Willis Titos D		
M. SILLYMAN, P. M.		

Freights from Richmond.

Boston	$ 5 50
New London	3 50
New Haven	3 50
Providence	3 50
Washington	3 00
Rhode Island	3 50
Hartford	2 50
Newark	2 50
Alexandria	3 00
Dighton	3 40
Derby	3 00
Charlestown	4 25

United States, Railroad, Canal and Local Stocks.

	PAR.	SOLD.	ASK'D
Reading Railroad Stock	50	51¾	51¾
" Bonds, 1850-70	100	99	99½
" " 1870	100	100	101
Schuyl Navigation Stock, pref	50	30	30½
" " com	50	24	24½
" " Bonds	100	80	80½
Penna. R. R.	50	57¼	57¾
Little Schuylkill Railroad	50	38	38¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	50	74½	75
" " Bonds	100	100	100
Lehigh Canal	50	8	9
" Bonds	100	100	101
Catawissa Railroad	50	9¾	10
" " preferred	50	26	28
Miners Bank Stock	50	50	50
Farmers' Bank Stock	50	50	50
Government Bank Stock	50	50	50
Pottsville Water Company Stock	25	25	28
Gas	50	19	25
U. S. Bonds, 1881	100	109¾	110
U. S. 7.3 10 Notes	100		
U. S. 5-20 ..ns (coupons on.)	100	108¼	108¾
U. S 10-40	100	101¾	101¾
Certificates of Indebtedness	100	97¾	98
Gold (premium Philada.)	100	204	206
Butler Coal Co	50	6	10
Fulton Coal	50	6¾	7
Green Mountain Coal	50	3	4
Locust	50		
New York and Middle Coal	50	8	9
Big Mountain	50	5¾	6¾
Swatara Falls Coal Co	50	5	5¾
Diamond Coal Co	50		18¾

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

HYMN BOOKS.—Just received, a splendid assortment of Methodist, Lutheran and German Reformed Hymn Books. Also Presbyterian Hymn Books with Supplement, for sale at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore, Centre St., Pottsville.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—The und