Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865.

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The editions of these Maps are nearly exhausted—less than 100 copies remaining, and we advise those in 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.

ALLEN & NEEDLES' improved super-phosphate of lime has attained great popularity among farmers and others for its superiority. They only sell their own manufacture, which they have every confidence in recommending. Their place of business is No. 42 South Avenue, Philadelphia.

GEN. LEE and one of his sons are farming on the Pamunky, Va.

OIL CITY, Pa., contains 10,000 people. Formerly it was an old shanty.

JEFF. DAVIS is imprisoned at Fortress Monroe, under charge of Gen. Halleck.

PLENTY OF HAY is offered in Cincinnati market at from $14 to $18 per ton.

ONE OF THE London papers devotes twelve columns to a sketch of Mr. Lincoln's life.

BEEF has declined eight cents per pound in New York from the price five or six weeks ago.

IT is well and truly said that the only National debt we never can pay is the debt we owe to the Victorious Union Soldiers!!

BUSINESS of all kinds in the oil-region of this State is extremely active. There is an increased demand for oil at the highest prices.

GEN. SCHOFIELD has issued an order in regard to the colored people of North Carolina. He tells them that in order to secure their freedom they must work to support themselves.

THE cotton crop of the South—stored and growing—is estimated at five millions of bales. If that is the case the present price of the article is entirely too high. The North cannot afford it.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S forthcoming amnesty proclamation, it is said, will exclude the officers who were concerned in the starvation of our prisoners, and also those who ordered the Fort Pillow massacre.

HON. JEREMIAH CLEMENS, whose course during the war has been exceptional and highly honorable, died at his residence in Huntsville, Ala., on the 21st instant. His public life was one of great usefulness.

SOLDIER'S HOME.—It is proposed to hold a national fair at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, in October next, for the purpose of building and endowing this excellent and patriotically-conceived institution.

JEFF. DAVIS and C. C. Clay are confined in adjoining cells in the second tier of casemates at Fortress Monroe. Mrs. Davis and family are to be taken south again. The regulations for entering the fort are now very strict.

THE reconstruction movements engross all the attention of the South. There are already three candidates in the field for Governor in North Carolina. Meetings in favor of reconstruction are being held in all parts of Alabama.

MAJOR HENRY WARD, formerly State Senator from Indiana county, whose absence from Harrisburg in January, 1864, being a prisoner at Richmond, occasioned considerable difficulty in organizing the Senate, will be a candidate for the same position, next fall.

ON Wednesday last, the Supreme Court of this State gave a decision affirming the constitutionality of legal tender notes. Justice Woodward and Thompson dissented. Of course, they'll—what a noted Copperhead who lives here, says, that a bushel of "greenbacks" is not worth a bushel of potatoes.

BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS.—We have received a small collection of beautiful paintings from an able artist in New York, which are now on exhibition and for sale at the bookstore of B. Bannan.

The artist is an English lady, who is the successful and highly esteemed Principal of the Female Academy of Design in the Cooper Institute, New York, where some three or four hundred young ladies of the wealthiest as well as of our families of New York, receive instruction in painting and drawing.

The paintings are made and executed with taste and skill.

The New York *Tribune* is getting as peevish as a bed-ridden old woman. Its hostility to the Secretary of War is so intense that it actually intimated that when Sherman and his veterans would pass Mr. Stanton in review, they would insult him. Of course nothing of the kind happened. The soldiers were orderly, and repudiate with contempt the idea thrown out by the *Tribune*. We are surprised that personal hostility should lead the *Tribune* into such a mischievous course.

(COMMUNICATED.)

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, May 24, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL—*Dear Sir*:—In answer to the charges contained in your leading editorial of the 20th inst., viz.—that in consequence of my purchase of some of the land of the Poor House estate, in this County in private sale, the Treasury of the County has been deprived of the sum that the land would have brought at public sale, &c., I have only to say that I purchased from the Directors of the Poor 3 acres and 99 perches of land situate upon the back road leading from Schuylkill Haven to Orwigsburg, for the sum of $300 per acre, which is a much larger price than the Directors have been able to obtain for other portions more eligibly situated for building lots, and nearer to the town of Schuylkill Haven. Since reading your article, I have offered the Directors to rescind my agreement with them, and submit to the chances of purchasing the same property at public sale, which offer has been declined, for the reason that the Treasury of the County would be deprived of a large portion of the money I have agreed to pay if they were forced to dispose of the land at public sale.

* * *

Respectfully Yours, WM. M. RANDALL.

The latter portion of the communication gives Mr. Randall's opinion of our course, which is of no consequence.

Mr. Randall's communication does not alter our opinion of the nature of the transaction. What right we ask, have the Directors of the Poor—even if they meet with so very liberal a purchaser as Mr. Randall—to offer without the knowledge of the tax-payers of this County, the public land for sale? It is the manner in which this transaction took place of which we complain. How do the Directors know what they would obtain for the land at public sale? Have they offered it in that manner? No, and the people of the County should not be satisfied with this manner of conducting public affairs. Mr. Randall may have paid every cent the land is worth, but that is no excuse for the secret manner in which the land was sold. We don't like that style of doing business.

TEXAS.—The remainder of the Rebels who have resolved to continue the war, have made Texas the field of their last stand. But it will be a short contest, for Gen. Grant's instructions to Sheridan for the campaign about to be inaugurated in Texas, authorize him to lay waste the whole country within the scope of his operations, in order to cut off the resources upon which the rebel generals in that quarter rely to enable them to carry on the war. A more effectual method of bringing the enemy to a realizing sense of the folly of protracted resistance has not been discovered during this contest; and although it seems harsh and cruel, it is necessary and unavoidable. It will save the effusion of blood and much suffering, to make this struggle in Texas as short and severe as possible. Nothing less than the same wholesome experience of the horrors of this conflict endured by other rebel States will curb the haughty spirit of these Texan rebels. "Cavalry" Sheridan is now *en route* for his new field of operations, and we shall soon hear from him.

MOTHER DAVIS.

Jeff.'s capture is thus told by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*:

When the guard went to the tent occupied by defunct royalty, they were met by Mrs. Davis *en deshabille*, with

"Please, gentlemen, don't disturb the privacy of ladies before they have time to dress."

"All right, madam," said the corporal, "we will wait till you have on your duds."

Presently there appeared at the tent door an ostensible old lady, with a bucket on her arm, escorted by Mrs. Davis and her sister.

"Please let my old mother go to the spring for some water to wash in!" said Mrs. Jeff, in a pleading tone.

"It strikes me your mother wears very big boots," said the guard, as he hoisted the old lady's dress with his sabre, and discovered a pair of humber thirteen calf-skins.

"And whiskers, too," said the sergeant, as he pulled the hood from her face; and lo! Jeff. Davis in all his littleness stood before them.

The utter badness of the cause of which he was the leader has completely stifled that feeling of pity that would otherwise have been felt for any man who could so completely sacrifice his manhood to his personal cowardice, and the whole country has broken out into a broad grin. Shop windows are filled with every imaginable form of caricature; "Davis's Retreat March" has already been published, and the newspapers all over the country teem with epigrams and squibs at the expense of the "stern statesman."

The following are a few specimens of the witticisms going the rounds:

A STAGGERER.

"Who was the father of Zebedee's children?"
Once was a question thought very bewildering;
But now since Jeff. Davis declares he's a woman,
And says his pursuit and his capture's inhuman,
A question arises more darkly bewildering:
"Who is the father of Davis's children?"

Oh, contradictory Jeff!
A paradox you remain;
Had your last Shift been Bootless
It had not been in vain.

J. D.—(To Lawrence to show his thanks—
That spy and liar of wide renown—)
Gets up, on his trip to Florida's banks,
A new edition of "sword and gown."

The Keg of rebellion was falling to pieces,
The staves going down in sections and groups,
The *end* seemed to be in most imminent danger,
So Jefferson D. tried to put on the *hoops*.

JEFF. DAVIS—the modern Dugberry—"A fellow that hath had losses—and one that hath two gowns, and a everything handsome about him."

DAVIS's last Ciceronian utterances—*Cedent arma togæ*.

The last groans of the Confederacy:—Jeff. war hoops!

SHAKESPEARE VERIFIED:—"The apparel oft proclaims the man"—boots for instance!

FIRST order of the Chivalry: Knights of the Garter!

"Lift up your eyes and behold them that come from the North. * * * For the greatness of thine iniquity are thy skirts discovered and thy heels made bare. * * * Therefore will I discover thy skirts upon thy face, that thy shame may appear."—Jeremiah iii. ch. 22, 26.

THE CONSPIRATORS.—A Washington correspondent of the Norristown HERALD, who has been present during the trial of the conspirators in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, thus describes the place where the trial is being conducted, and the appearance of the prisoners:

Through the kindness of Major General Hartranft, I was lately one of the favored few who obtain access to the trial room of the conspirators in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and attempted assassination of Secretary Seward. The trial is being conducted in a room about 35 by 30 feet in dimensions, in the west end of the arsenal building, which is located at the foot of 4½ Street. The room has evidently been fitted up for the purpose. Like all the windows of the building, the windows of this room, four in number, two east and two north, are ironed with flat bars running down and across, giving it much of a prison aspect. Plain matting covers the floor.

As I entered, the testimony of the previous day was being read. Seated around a long, plain table, covered with green baize, were the officers of the Court. Major General Hunter, as President, occupied the head of the table, while to his right and left respectively sat Major Generals Lew Wallace and Kautz, following which, in the order of their rank, were the various officers of the Court. At the end of the table, facing Gen Hunter, sat Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham. Sitting last but one on the right side of the table, between Cols. Tomkins and Burnett, was Judge Advocate, Col. Holt. Occupying a table to the right and rear of Gen. Hunter, sat that gallant soldier and gentleman, Major General Hartranft. At a table, running parallel with the one at which were the officers of the Court, were seated the counsel for the prisoners and the reporters of the press. Facing these tables, on the west side of the room, runs a railing, behind which on a bench the length of room one side of the room to the door by which the prisoners entered, were seated the prisoners, with the exception of Mrs. Surratt, who occupied a seat about five feet to their right, being on the right side of the door above mentioned. The two end benches and about twenty chairs for the use of the spectators near the main door of entrance, finishes the furniture and appearance of the room, and the reader, with his mind's eye, can draw a picture differing much from the reality.

I was kindly furnished by Gen. Hartranft with a paper containing the names of the prisoners in the order in which they appeared. The prisoners were ranged as follows, running from right to left:—Samuel Arnold, Dr. Mudd, Spangler, O'Laughlin, Atzerott, Lewis Payne and Daniel C. Harold, while to the right sat Mrs. Surratt, before whom was a small, green-baized table.

Arnold, the first in order, appeared as he sat, to be about 5 feet eight inches in hight, of medium build, and was dressed on the occasion in light grey trowsers, white shirt and paid overshirt. He appeared exceedingly restless, constantly changing his position and varying the direction of his looks. On the whole, he did not seem like one whom you would conceive arrested on so grave a charge.

Dr. Mudd, the second in order, is evidently, the gentleman of the group, so far as outward appearance goes. In hight, evidently about 5 feet 10 inches, of medium build, sandy hair, high forehead, and full red beard and mustaches. His appearance is rather intellectual, and on a different occasion, with change of dress, would be strikingly so. He wore no coat; had on light grey trowsers, black velvet vest and white shirt, with a white handkerchief tied around his neck, probably to conceal the absence of a collar. He paid close attention to the reading of the testimony.

Sitting next in order was Spangler, whose appearance showed that he cared little for the observation of strangers. In hight, evidently about 5 feet 10 inches, of medium build, sandy hair, high forehead, and full red beard and mustaches. His appearance is rather intellectual, and on a different occasion, with change of dress, would be strikingly so. He wore no coat; had on light grey trowsers, black velvet vest and white shirt, with a white handkerchief tied around his neck, probably to conceal the absence of a collar. He paid close attention to the reading of the testimony.

Sitting next in order was Spangler, whose appearance showed that he cared little for the observation of spectators. In hight, evidently about 5 feet 10 inches, of medium build, sandy hair, high forehead, and full red beard and mustaches, he appeared to be some rep.-reters will have it, that his nerves are so paralyzed as to make him oblivious to passing events. Dressed in dark clothes of coarse material, with grey shirt, hair cut short, and face exhibiting the non-use of razor for several days. Appearance anxious and nerveless.

O'Laughlin seemed fully awake to the peril of his position, and closely watched every movement of the Court. Has a bushy head of black hair, dark eyes, with mustaches and imperial, both very black. Dressed in dark clothes, with white shirt; hight about 5 feet 6½ inches.

Atzerott is about five feet six or seven, with beard and hair of sandy color; eyes light, face of a character uncommon in this country. He appeared the least interested of the prisoners, and leaned his head, for the most part, on his manacled hands.

Next appeared one of the most desperate, villainous countenances it has been my lot to see. Lewis Payne, the attempted murderer of Secretary Seward, sat boldly erect, with scowling eyes that gleamed in every direction. He is fully six feet high, of very strong build, and presents the appearance of one ready for any dark deed. Dressed in a blue, close fitting sailor's shirt, cut low in the neck, with trowsers of the same material, which only seemed to set off his character in bolder relief. Gazing on this man, your mind would involuntarily be carried back to the times when a traveler on a dark night, in a lonely place, would suddenly be arrested with the words "your money or your life."

Harold, the last of the male criminals, is a small, slim-built man, of about 21 years; wears mustaches, which seem to have a difficult time to keep up their existence. Has a hopeless, worn-out look.

Mrs. Surratt sat about five feet from her fellow companions in crime. Her appearance might answer to "fair, fat and forty." She was dressed in deep mourning; was closely veiled, and made frequent use of a fan. It is of that class of society women, resident here, who, as boarding mistresses, receive money fresh from the Treasury Department, but who do not scruple to express themselves against, and in some cases go farther in their hostility to the Government.

The prisoners had each a ball and chain attached to the ankle, and clasps of iron around the wrists, keeping the hands at about a distance of eight inches apart. Mrs. Surratt alone excepted, who merely had a chain attached to her ankles. Beside each prisoner sat a guard.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing under date of May 22, says:

As day after day of the trial goes by, and the evidence makes it certain to the unhappy people who have been concerned in the assassination plot that their condemnation to death is certain, most of them have lost all their first air of bravado, and cower before the loaming future. Mrs. Surratt, energetic, wilful, masculine as she looks even now, day by day droops, and has during the past two or three days, given every mark of her thorough appreciation of her awful condition. O'Laughlin, miserable fellow, has sunk all the little manhood he ever possessed, and grows paler day by day, a victim to abject fear and the torturings of remorse. Arnoldis indifference is gradually vanishing, to be replaced by keen and anxious interest, and so it may be said of all the rest, Payne alone excepted. He sits in the box every day, marked prominent among them all. Of iron build and unblushing face, he is the centre of observation for every stranger who enters the court room. He is cool, calm, collected—the only one who acts in anything like a hardy way—markedly differing from his fellows, who appear weak, detected, cowardly criminals.

There is something extraordinary about this fellow. He meets your gaze unflinchingly, and sits like some animated statue, seemingly not as much interested as the spectators who stand for hours eagerly listening to the evidence. It is held by many that he is deficient in intellect, but there is no proof of the fact to be found upon his front. His eyes are bright, while defiant, without malice; his face is not unprepossessing, and exhibits many traits of intelligence. His desperation and skill are shown in the manner of his blood-thirsty attack on Secretary Seward.

It is expected that the prosecution will very soon close their case, and it is not known how much time will be swallowed up in the defence. I hear that at least two hundred witnesses have been called to support it.

☞ General Forrest issued an address to his troops on the 9th, counseling them to go home, be good citizens, and use their best exertions to restore peace and order. The story of his death is denied by the Memphis Bulletin.

☞ It is currently rumored that the President is exceedingly indignant at the course of the Cuban officials in the matter of the Stonewall, and the case will, we learn, be made the subject of a Jacksonian despatch to the Court at Madrid.

Old Eyes made New.—A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., Feb. 4, '65.—5-6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

The Third Series of Seven-Thirties.

The great success of the 7-30 Loan must always be looked upon as one of the most powerful evidences of the United States Government, and of its strong hold upon the confidence and affections of the people. On Saturday, May 13th, the subscriptions were over thirty million dollars, and for the week ending on that day, over ninety-eight million dollars, and in the three months that the Loan has been in charge of Mr. Jay Cooke, over five hundred million dollars. These large receipts will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay off our armies as they are disbanded, and to rapidly discharge the various obligations that have been incurred during the war.

The Second Series of the 7-30 Loan was exhausted on Saturday, May 13th. On Monday, the Secretary of the Treasury authorized Jay Cooke, the General Subscription Agent for U. S. Securities, to receive subscriptions for $230,000,000 of a Third Series, which is all that is authorized by Congress, and is without doubt, the best loan at this high rate of interest that will be offered by the Government.

There is no change in the terms or conditions of this Third Series, except that the Government reserves the right of paying interest at six per cent. in gold instead of seven and three-tenths in currency—a right which would pre-suppose a return to specie payments, and make six per cent. in gold even better than the higher rate in currency—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

The privilege of converting the notes into 5-20 six per cent. gold bonds at the end of three years, or receiving payment at maturity, at the holder's option, is retained.

The first day of the Third Series opened with a subscription within a fraction of five millions, and the month of June will certainly see the last of the 7-30's out of the market. How early in June we cannot predict, but parties who wish to make sure of a portion would do well to be in time.

Full particulars may be found in our advertising columns.

For non-retention or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys diseases of the prostrate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

April 8, '65. 14-6m

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.—The evidence taken before the Military Court for the trial of the assassination conspirators, shows conclusively that an organization had for a long time existed to capture or kill the President, and establishes the guilt of the prisoners at the bar. From the evidence, it seems that some kind of an attempt to carry out the damnable plot was made a few days after the 4th of March. Booth is reported to have said, in New York, that he could easily have killed the President on inauguration day, as he stood very near him; but for some reason or other, probably because no means of escape were yet provided, he did not want to do the bloody deed at that time.—Another attempt appears to have been subsequently made, of which we have but few particulars, but Booth, Surratt, and Atzerott were engaged in it; Mrs. Surratt knew of it, and Arn ld was privy to it by his confession. Finally, the scheme which proved partly successful was arranged. Booth was assigned to kill the President; Atzerott to kill the Vice President; Payne to kill Secretary Seward; O'Laughlin to kill Grant; another man, probably Surratt, to kill Secretary Stanton; Spangler to look after the private box in the theatre; Mrs. Surratt to see that the carbines were ready at Lloyd's; Dr. Mudd to point out the road and furnish refreshments, and Harold to assist Booth and make himself generally useful. Had not Booth been tripped up by the American flag and broke his leg, his escape would have been pretty certain. But this, like all the rest of the conspiracy, except the Presidents murder, fell through completely. The evidence connecting Jeff. Davis and the Canada rebels with the conspiracy is morally very strong.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS endeavoring to dispose of their own and other preparations, on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. [April 8, '65. 14-6m.

THE "line" that Jeff. was going "to fight it out on"—Crino-*line*.

☞ A banner borne in the great procession at Wilmington, N. C., had this appropriate inscription, "George Washington, the father of his country; Jeff. Davis, the destroyer of his country; Abraham Lincoln, the redeemer of his country."

☞ On Saturday, Governor Vance, of North Carolina, was brought to Washington and confined in the Old Capital prison. Mr. Holden and several other North Carolinians arrived in Washington to confer with President Johnson on the reconstruction question.

☞ The American residents of Honolulu observed the 25th day of April as a day for special rejoicing over the fall of Richmond. Some English midshipmen removed the flag from the American consulate, but were compelled to restore it and apologize publicly.

☞ Gen. Wheeler has been sent to Fort Warren, at Boston; and Alexandria H. Stephens and Postmaster General Reagan to Fort Delaware. It is announced that Clement C. Clay voluntarily surrendered himself in order to stand his trial for the alleged complicity with the assassination plot.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, May 27, 1865.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 10-339 04—by Canal 5,373 00; for the week 15,762 04 tons, against 90,989 07 for the corresponding week last year. Loss for the week, 25,277 tons.

Everything connected with the trade in this Region is at a stand still. The miners in the face of the great fall in the prices of Coal, still refuse to go to work except at the high rates of wages they formerly received; the operators of course, except at a serious loss, cannot give them those rates, and there is no present prospect that the suspension will soon cease. It is evident however, from the prostrated state of the trade, that when the men finally go to work, it must be at a very considerable reduction on the rates they formerly received.

The same state of affairs exists in the Luzerne Region.

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

	1864.		1865.			
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	INC.	DEC.
P.& R. R.	64,940	1,211,687	10,339	1,070,640		141,047
Schuyl Can.	26,049	825,644	5,373	769,928		55,671
L Val R. R.	27,431	581,311	4,962	576,213		11,098
Lehigh Can.	23,263	127,504	14,962	152,244		24,740
Scranton	16,396	355,442	20,103	299,388		56,104
" Nrth Penna. C.	7,261	192,820	5,791	74,558		118,262
By R. Road	5,438	87,990	14,018	170,228		82,238
By Canal	8,175	50,890	469	14,294		36,596
Del & Hud.	25,330	107,838	14,544	118,408		10,570
Shamokin	12,412	160,376	8,231	101,295		59,081
Trevorton	1,607	7,080	527	8,378		1,298
Sh. Mt.		14,472		16		14,456
Lykens Val.		19,273		19,478		205
Broad Top	5,563	138,139	2,853	104,856		33,281
	223,872	3,145,921	101,676	2,853,631		
	101,676	2,853,631				
	122,196	291,890				

THE following is a detailed list of sale of 20,000 tons Pittston Coal at auction in New York on Tuesday last, by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Our readers will notice a marked decline in prices. On Lump the fall is about 50 cents per ton upon last month's Scranton sale; on Steamboat, 75 cents; on Broken, 50 cents; on Egg over 75 cents, and on Stove Coal $1 25 per ton. These figures exhibit a heavy decline. It was the intention of the Pennsylvania Coal Company to continue these sales every month, but the prices realized are so low that it is questionable whether any more sales will take place:

SALE PITTSTON COAL PER AUCTION 23D MAY, 1865.

Lump—offered 5000 tons.

250 —— Townsend	$6 37½
400 —— Stackpole	6 50
1000 Jersey City Ferry Co	6 50
200 T. W. Farnum	6 37½
250 —— "	6 62½
100 Colgate & Co	6 50
100 Hollingwood & Co	6 50
1400 H. C. Clark	6 37½
500 —— Knapp	6 37½
400 —— Blood	6 50
200 E. Harris	6 25
1000 Tyler & Co	6 25
200 —— Beemes	6 25
250 Bowen & Co	6 25
150 C. Berrian & Co	6 12½
250 —— Townsend	6 12½
1450 Tyler & Co	6 12½

5000 tons.

Steamboat—offered 6000 tons.

1000 Tyler & Co	6 75
500 —— Chappell	6 50
500 —— Higgins	6 37½
500 —— Townsend	6 25
200 E. Harris	6 25
1000 Tyler & Co	6 25
200 —— Beemes	6 25
250 Bowen & Co	6 25
150 C. Berrian & Co	6 12½
250 —— Townsend	6 12½
1450 Tyler & Co	6 12½

6000 tons.

Broken—offered 2500 tons.

500 B. & T. Smith	6 75
1000 Chas. A. Heckscher	6 62½
200 —— Stackpole	6 62½
800 E. Chappell	6 62½

2500 tons.

Egg—offered 2000 tons.

400 —— Stackpole	6 75
200 E. C. Benedict	6 62½
100 E. W. Luther	6 62½
250 E. A. Packer	6 50
100 —— "	6 50
100 S. C. Smith	6 50
100 E. W. Chapin	6 50
100 —— Leonard	6 62½
200 —— Mumford	6 50
100 J. Blood	6 50
100 Packer & Salisbury	6 50
200 —— Smith	6 50

2150 tons.

Stove—offered 3000 tons.

100 —— Packer	6 75
300 —— Hollingwood	6 75
400 Marston & Powers	6 75
300 E. C. Benedict	6 75
100 S. Bonnell, Jr	6 75
400 —— Stackpole	6 75
150 S. & H. Coit	6 75
150 —— Smith	6 75
300 —— Hotchkiss	6 75
200 —— Chapin	6 75
100 A. French	6 75
100 S. Washburn	6 75
150 E. C. Benedict	6 75
150 —— Packer	6 75
150 —— Osborn	6 75

3050 tons.

Chestnut—offered 1500 tons.

200 —— Smith	5 87½
100 S. Bonnell, Jr	5 87½
100 —— Stackpole	5 87½
200 C. Hollingwood	5 87½
500 D. Packer	5 62½
100 E. Reynolds	5 87½
100 —— Stackpole	5 87½
200 —— Smith	5 87½

1500 tons.

An auction sale of 25,000 tons Scranton Coal took place in New York on Wednesday last. Large Coal sold a little lower than last month; Egg however, nearly $1 lower; Stove, $1 20, and Chestnut about 50 cents per ton lower:

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL PER AUCTION, MAY 24TH 1865.

Steamboat—offered 3000 tons.

1000 Chas. A. Heckscher	$6 50
1000 " "	7 20
1000 " "	7 10

3000 tons.

Lump—offered 6000 tons.

250 —— Townsend	6 90
1000 G. Dexter	6 80
500 " "	6 85
200 N. Haven St. Bt. Co	6 75
1000 —— Nicholson	6 70
1000 G. Dexter	6 55
200 —— Townsend	6 65
200 F. T. Corver & Co	6 50
100 —— Townsend	6 50
1000 Talmage, Hunt & Co	6 40
100 —— Townsend	6 45
150 —— Scoville	6 45
300 Talmage, Hunt & Co	6 40

6000 tons.

Broken—offered 4000 tons.

1000 Chas. A. Hechscher	6 70
1000 " "	6 80
100 M. Bulkeley	6 95
500 Stamford Manufac'ing Co	6 85
1000 —— Nicholson	6 95
400 Talmage, Hunt & Co	6 90

4000 tons.

Egg—offered 3500 tons.

200 —— Nicholson	6 65
100 —— Clowes	6 55
250 Talmage, Hunt & Co	6 50
100 " "	6 50
100 " "	6 40
600 " "	6 40
1000 " "	6 37½
1050 " "	6 42½
150 —— Townsend	6 50

3500 tons.

Stove—offered 5000 tons.

200 Tuttle & Son	6 75
300 Talmage, Hunt & Co	6 80
100 —— Van Nest	6 80
200 T. Wagner	6 80
150 —— Van Nest	6 85
150 Peck & Salisbury	6 80
100 H. Potter	6 80
500 Talmage, Hunt & Co	6 80
100 M. Bulkeley	6 85
100 Stamford Manufac'g Co	6 50
100 —— Griffin	6 80
150 R. Wardell	6 85
500 —— Atwood	6 80
200 —— Chapin	6 80
250 —— Chapman	6 80
300 —— Tuttle	6 80
100 T. Cowes	6 80
150 —— Knight	6 80
500 —— Astophe	6 80
300 —— Bronsen	6 80
550 Talmage, Hunt & Co	6 80

5000 tons.

Chestnut—offered 3500 tons.

250 N. Shore Terry Co	6 25
250 " "	6 05
200 T. Wagner	6 00
150 Talmage, Hunt & Co	6 00
200 —— Hopkins	6 00
200 —— Mumford	6 00
300 —— Elder	6 00
200 —— Bass	6 00
200 Talmage, Hunt & Co	5 95
300 —— Bass	6 00
100 —— Lawrence	5 95
1000 Talmage, Hunt & Co	5 95
150 N. Shore Terry Co	6 00

3500 tons.

Fire-damp in Collieries.

A beautiful application of that mechanical power which resides on the surface of bodies, and which is especially developed in those having porous structure, known to us as exosmose and endosmose, has been made by Mr. G. E. Ansell, of her Majesty's Mint. It will be well known to most of our readers that Professor Graham has been engaged for many years in examining all the phenomena connected with the action of porous bodies, organic or inorganic, upon gases or liquids, and the phenomena which Mr. Graham groups under the general term of osmose force may not be familiar to all, a brief explanation may be desirable. If salt and water be placed in a bladder, and this be placed in a vessel containing pure water, the salt will pass out of the bladder into the water. Recently an application of this experiment has been made in Glasgow with much success. In salting meat a greater quantity of albuminous fluid flows out of it with the dissolving salt, and this, a valuable because nutritive portion of the animal matter, is lost. Now, this albuminous brine is placed in a bladder, and this again in a vessel of water; by virtue of osmose force all the salt passes through the animal membrane, and pure albumen, of considerable commercial value, is left behind. If in the place of a membrane of this kind we employ a porous diaphragm of baked clay, of plaster of Paris, or the like, the same action takes place. By its means we may separate bodies from each other which are mechanically mixed, and even in many cases when mechanically combined. Pursuing inquiries of this character, Mr. Ansell has been led to a discovery which promises, above all others, to give us a simple method by which we may determine the presence of carbureted hydrogen in our coal mines, and he has invented a simple apparatus which promises to indicate the accumulation of fire-damp before it becomes and hour of it, or to convey that notice to the surface by its connection with some simple electro-telegraphic arrangement. Mr. Ansell has given two or three forms to his apparatus. The first is that of a thin india-rubber bag, which is filled with ordinary atmospheric air, and is placed on a stand under a lever which slightly presses its upper surface. This lever is connected with a spring, which it liberates when from any cause the lever is raised, and the liberation of the spring sets a bell in vibration. This arrangement being placed in a vessel containing but five per cent. of ordinary coal gas exhibits the phenomenon of endosmose with much rapidity. By the passing in of the carbureted hydrogen, the india-rubber ball swells, the lever is of course raised, and the bell is rung. Experiments made with the light carbureted hydrogen gas of the coal mines show that the action is precisely the same in character. This little apparatus, the cost of which will be very trifling, may be placed in any part of a colliery with the certainty of its indicating the presence of fire-damp when yet in small quantities, and before there is any real danger. If the spring of this little instrument be so arranged that it makes or breaks connection with an electric battery, the signal of accumulating danger may be at once conveyed by wires into the office, or any house on the surface of the colliery, and, either by ringing a bell or moving a magnetic needle, give the necessary warning to the miners of the danger. Another form of arrangement assumes the shape of a barometer. A glass tube is bent into the form of a U, and upon one of the arms is fixed either a porous earthenware cell or a slice of graphite. The lower portion of the tube holds a few inches of mercury. The moment a current of air, mixed with either heavy or light carbureted hydrogen gas, even in small proportions, passes over the graphite diaphragm, or blows against the porous cell, the mercury is depressed in one arm of the tube, and consequently raised in the other. By an arrangement precisely similar to that which is adopted in the wheel barometer, an index may be moved over a dial, and made to it to indicate with accuracy the presence of dangerous gas in a colliery, and register its accumulation. It is not often that a more refined application of a scientific discovery than this has been made, while the arrangements, which have been patented by the inventor (Mr. G. E. Ansell), are so simple that they may be placed with confidence in the hands of any man to whom a safety lamp would be intrusted. As an unfailing indicator of the presence of the collier's deadly enemy—fire-damp—we cannot but regard this invention as one of the highest value.—*London Engineer.*

THE COAL MARKETS

—to—

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

—to—

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MAY 26, 1865.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared	$ 6 50@ 6 75
" Chestnut	5 00@ 5 25
" White Ash, Lump, Steam	6 00@ 6 25
" St. Boat and Broken	6 00@ 6 25
" Egg and Stove	6 00@ 6 25
" Chestnut	6 25@
Locust Mt. Lump, St. Boat	6 25@
" " Broken	6 25@
" " Prepared	6 25@
" " Chestnut	5 25@ 5 50
Broad Top	6 75@ 7 00
" " Chestnut	5 75@ 6 00
" " Prepared	6 25@

AT NEW YORK.

MAY 24, 1865.

Schuylkill Red Ash by Boat Load	$ 7 00@ 8 00
" Chestnut, " "	@ 6 00
" White Ash Lump & Steam Boat	7 00@ 7 50
" Broken & Egg	7 00@ 7 50
" Stove	7 00@ 7 50
" Chestnut	5 75@ 6 50
Lehigh White Ash Lump & S. Boat	7 75@ 8 00
" Prepared	7 50@ 7 75
" Chestnut	6 50@ 6 75

Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump and St. Boat by Cargo	@
Broken and Egg " "	@
Prepared " "	@
Chestnut " "	@

See Auction Sales.

Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump and St. Boat by Cargo	@ 8 00