Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

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NEW YORK CITY Board of Aldermen has appropriated $20,000 to publicly celebrate the 4th of July.

EDMUND RUFFIN, who fired the first gun against Sumter, has committed suicide. He was seventy five years old.

ALL REGIMENTS whose terms of service do not expire before October, are now to be transferred to the Army of Tennessee.

FORD'S THEATRE, Washington, has been purchased by the Young Men's Christian Association for one hundred thousand dollars.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has granted the request of the colored people to celebrate the Fourth of July in the grounds adjoining the White House.

SENATOR HAHN (late Governor of Louisiana,) now in Washington city, takes bold ground in favor of giving the right of suffrage to the intelligent negroes of his State.

JAMES GOWEN, Esq., of Mount Airy, near Germantown, Pa., sold on Wednesday a lot of Durham cattle raised by himself. The highest price paid was $155 for a cow five years old.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has resolved upon cutting down expenses to the lowest possible point. He is known to favor retrenchment as a means for returning to specie payment, which he will recommend to Congress.

A DECISION INTERESTING TO PRINTERS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in estimating the profits derived from the business of printing to be returned as income, the cost of white paper may properly be deducted as "expenses."

THE New Yorker's were beaten badly this week at cricket by the Philadelphians. The game came off at Camden, and the Philadelphia club won in a single innings and twenty-six runs to spare. The "Osceola" must get itself into good trim and give these victorious Philadelphians a trial.

IN answer to an inquiry from members of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, Commissioner Lewis, of the Internal Revenue Beaura, decides that Odd Fellows' travelling cards and withdrawal cards do not require a revenue stamp, they being held to be nothing more than letters of recommendation.

DEATH OF MRS. SEWARD.—Mrs. Seward, wife of the Secretary of State, died in Washington on Wednesday last, of illness caused by care and exertion for her family since the terrible night of April 14. She was an estimable Christian lady, and is another victim of the findish assassins.

SUICIDE OF A HUSBAND ON HIS WIFE'S GRAVE.—Christopher Reeves, a lumber merchant, of Detroit, was found dead on Saturday, near the grave of his wife, at Linwood Cemetery. He had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He wrote out his will on his wife's tombstone before committing the act.

ENGLISH COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 7th inst., by fall of brick work in the shaft of one of the pits belonging to the Norley Colliery Company, situated in Pembertou, near Wigan, by which nearly 100 men were imprisoned underground for eighteen hours. Fortunately no lives were lost. The pit is 508 yards deep.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT has finally acceded to Governor Curtin's views and issued an order directing that enlisted men of the Veteran Reserve Corps, who, if they had remained in volunteer Regiments from which they were transferred, would now be entitled to discharge, to be all mustered out, except those who voluntarily wish to remain in the Veteran Corps.

MASONIC.—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has been invited to lay the corner stone of the Soldiers' National Monument at Gettysburg on the 4th of July of next. The members of the order in the State who wish to be present on this occasion, will report to the Grand Marshal at Gettysburg on Tuesday morning, July 4th, precisely at nine o'clock, in Masonic dress.

MEATS are now coming down, and it is estimated that living has fallen from 40 to 50 per cent., from the highest point, and therefore a gradual reduction in wages will take place on and after the 1st of July in all branches of business, until peace prices are again established. In New England the hotel keepers, and many branches of mechanics are voluntarily reducing their rates in order to start business again.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Our people have now probably, the last chance of obtaining there securities at par. The third series of 7-30 notes is now being delivered with promptness. It is not at all likely that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a security as these notes, and less than two hundred millions remain to be taken.

With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans become due, and can be paid off. There is no reason why the United States credit for *money* should ever again fall below its credit for *courage*. The same spirit that preserved the *geographical* integrity of the country will place its *pecuniary* integrity on a par with that of the most favored nations—and that will represent a rate of interest under rather than over four per cent.

EXCELLENT IDEA;—It is proposed that a National Freedmen's Convention should be called to meet in the city of Baltimore, and discuss the best manner of educating the Freedmen and preparing them for their new duties. The idea is entertained by but a single Christian denomination, the Baptists, but it is hoped that other denominations will make similar movements, and indeed, that citizens both North and South, could meet voluntarily under suitable arrangements to discuss the new duties and relations devolving upon them. This business of guiding, morally and intellectually, the freedmen, is one of the most delicate and difficult duties now before the country. Northern men, and Northern religious societies, will ever feel it their right and duty to attend to this work.

THERE is an organized band of Southerners in Pennsylvania called the "White Ghosts," whose object is the wholesale robbery of the citizens.

WALL STREET, New York, which has been rather dull of late, was excited on Wednesday by the mysterious disappearance of the principal partner in a well known house in the provision trade, with a large amount of funds, some say from $300,000 to $500,000—belonging to his creditors. He is supposed to have got off in the European steamer of last Saturday. Before leaving he is reported to have sold his real estate, located in the most aristocratic section of Brooklyn, and also to have converted into cash, for his own use, property which he had held in trust. Another party, who is said to have been a confederate in the villainy of the provision dealer, is also reported missing. The latter was "short" on pork, and in consequence not a few of the dealers in that useful article are badly bitten. Cause of delinquency, unsuccessful speculation in stocks.

FRANK HUGHES' brother, says the Pottsville MINERS' JOURNAL, who during the war was a prominent leader in North Carolina, reached there last week, and is now sojourning at Frank's house.

John Hughes, the nephew of Frank, who was the candidate of the so-called Democratic party of this District in 1860, and afterwards went South to fight against his government, has not been heard of since the collapse of the Confederacy. It is likely that he will return—a well-whipped, if not a repentant rebel.—SUNBURY GAZETTE.

Such is the report in this community. If he should return here it is not unlikely that he would meet with a warmer reception than he bargained for. Every mother who has lost a son by the wicked Rebellion; every wife a husband, every sister a brother, will remember that John Hughes left a community in which he was kindly treated, and assisted in rebel uniform to direct the shots that robbed them of their near and dear relatives. If he should return here it would be to meet the withering reproaches of desolated hearts, and inflict upon this community a cool insult. The Copperheads of course, will welcome him as a combatant in their cause, a cause they themselves, were too cowardly to go South to fight for. We trust John Hughes will remain away.

THE Copperhead journals are continually placing before their readers the assertion that the negroes of the South are inferior and degraded. Let us have the testimony of the New York *World*, not a Republican paper. A Danville correspondent of that paper gives a picture of the present condition of Virginia and the prevailing ignorance. Out of the thousands of poor white people who are daily taking the oath, only about five per cent. can read and write. The amount of ignorance is unequalled anywhere in the North. In speech, in manners, in all but their docility and industry, they resemble very closely the negroes they despise. It is this ignorance which enabled the leaders of the rebellion to carry out their wicked schemes and placed the State in its present condition. The establishment of schools for poor whites, like those founded for the enfranchised negroes, is as great a necessity, and would effect as great a good. The destitution of the people is great. There is no use in taking merchandise, in the expectation of selling it. The mass of the people have no money to spend. The few who have it hold on to it, in hopes of turning it to better advantage.

FROM all accounts the people of the South have very generally, it would seem, gone back to peaceful pursuits with the determination not to let the remembrance of the war interfere with their present attempts to restore former prosperity. It will take considerable time to recover from the losses the war has inflicted, but the Southern people are acting in the right spirit to repair them in the speediest manner. In doing so they will find assistance from Northern capital, and Northern immigration. The large estates in the South can be properly cut up into farms of fifty or sixty acres, and inducements be held out to Northern agriculturists to purchase and work them. This would increase the population and wealth of the Southern States, and introduce one of the best elements of political strength. In Virginia, the journals are calling for the white immigration from Europe to come to that State. Paying farms of every size, possessing easy access to the markets, can be procured upon very favorable terms by immigrants having the means of settling them. With political quiet, industry, free immigration, and Northern capital, the South will have in twenty years no occasion to regret the changes which have come over the country and its institutions.

THE CAPACITY OF THE NEGRO.—The Copperhead argument against granting the freedmen the full rights of freemen, is, that they are not capable. It is fallacious. They as a body, are infinitely more practical, more industrious and more skillful mechanics than the whites of the South. There are many instances in which they have shown very considerable business capacity. The following extract from the report of Lieut. Col. EATON, Inspector of Freedmen for the State of Arkansas, shows how an opportunity for managing a cotton plantation—the one great art in which the rebel leaders were supposed to excel—was improved by a "full black:"

"That the negro is not wholly without ability to realize this prospect, there is convincing proof in the life of a full black at Pine Bluff, well known as 'Uncle Reuben.' He was born in Georgia, and fell to a master who had but few slaves. He discovered such energy and tact, as well as complete devotion to his master's interests, that the latter entrusted everything to his management. The slave raised him from poverty to wealth. The master was enabled to buy a large plantation in Arkansas, and stock it with negroes. As his circumstances grew easier, his habits became extravagant. His estate became involved, and, when overwhelmed with indebtedness, he died. The widow, helpless and without resource called Uncle Reuben, told him that she had no one to rely upon but him and placed all in his hands. He was aroused by this touching confidence. He became more ambitious than ever to bring the first bales of cotton to town, and to amass still more to the acre than the neighboring planters. The number of bales grown on the plantation increased every year. The children were sent North to school. His success was so remarkable that the white overseers around became jealous of his outstripping them. They compelled the mistress to place a white nominally, over him. He was not however interfered with, until the young masters returned from the North. The fact that a negro slave had educated them, and by his own prudence and energy had amassed for them a fortune of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was not as grateful to them as true. His mistress, however, always treated him as kindly as she dared. On the approach of our armies, he remained till all had left but himself and family. Being assured by our officers that the President's proclamation was true, he also quietly came in. Spirited and proud, he is the most humble of all. He refuses to sit in the presence of whites, and touches his hat to you at every address."

☞ Union meetings are being held in Alabama. National banks are to be established at Mobile and Montgomery. The State archives have been recaptured, and are now at Montgomery. The State archives of Mississippi have also been recaptured, and are on their way to Jackson, the capital.

☞ The argument of Reverdy Johnson, counsel for Mrs. Surratt, was read before the Military Commission at Washington on Monday. The principal ground taken is the non-jurisdiction of the Court to try the case. The argument is concurred in by Messrs. Aiken and Clampitt, associate counsel for the defendant.

☞ An exchange says: "To start a balky horse don't beat him unmercifully with a draypin, but fill his mouth with dirt or gravel from the road side, and he'll go. Now, don't laugh at this, but try it." Our informant says: "The plain philosophy of the thing is it gives him something else to think about. We have seen it tried a hundred times, and it has never failed."

☞ A Springfield, Ill., dispatch of the 16th says: Letters of administration on the estate of the late President Lincoln were issued yesterday by the Probate Court of Sangamon County, to Hon. David Davis, of Bloomington, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of Illinois. Hon. John J. Stewart is surety upon the bond. The estimate value of the estate is $75,000.

☞ A destructive fire occurred in Pittsburg on Sunday morning. A three-story building at Water and Short streets was destroyed. The structure was mainly occupied by Day & Hayden, manufacturers of saddlery hardware, harness, &c. Loss heavy; insured for $9500. Hubbard, Bros. & Co.'s saw works was in part of the second story. Loss $15,000; fully insured. The building is damaged to the extent of $9000, and is insured.

☞ Gen. Sheridan is busy preparing to go to Texas. Gen. Meredith is moving with a cavalry force over Banks' attempted route, via: Red-River and Shreveport. Generals Granger and Weitzel have gone into the Lone Star State by way of the coast, entering at Galveston and Brazos. General Granger has the chief command. More than 10,000 bales of cotton are coming from the region about Shreveport. The negroes are said to be migrating to New Orleans. The corn crop of Louisiana and Texas will be large.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Howell Cobb is at Macon, Georgia.

☞ General Fremont is in Washington.

☞ The rebellion in Hayti is almost at an end.

☞ Bounties to enlisted men will cease on July 1st.

☞ Hancock's Corps is to be mustered out of service.

☞ The new Constitution of Missouri has been adopted.

☞ The loss by the fire at Saratoga was $400,000.

☞ George W. Jones, of Tennessee, has been pardoned.

☞ There are still 2500 rebel prisoners in New York harbor.

☞ Civil courts are to be established in Northern Alabama.

☞ The Mexican question is earnestly discussed in France.

☞ The burnt district of Richmond is being rapidly rebuilt.

☞ Paraguay is uniformly successful in her war with Brazil.

☞ The Mississippi squadron is to be reduced to fifteen vessels.

☞ The Virginia Legislature convened on Monday, at Richmond.

☞ The arrangements for laying the Atlantic cable are completed.

☞ The work of mustering out the unassigned generals has begun.

☞ By January 1, 1866, the army will be reduced to 100,000 men.

☞ General Dix has been sent to Montreal on Government business.

☞ Great Britain has withdrawn belligerent rights from the South.

☞ The American Ministers at China and Japan are coming home.

☞ Large number of rebels apply to take the oath daily in Washington.

☞ The rebel General Slaughter and John C. Breckinridge are in Cuba.

☞ The Mexican General Doblado died in New York, on Monday, aged 53.

☞ The Mexican Liberals are preparing to renew the siege of Matamoras.

☞ Gen. Weitzel's cavalry are still embarking at Fortress Monroe for Texas.

☞ Louisiana has adopted the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

☞ A large expedition is now marching against the Indians on the Upper Missouri.

☞ Gen. Grant will file his report of the campaigns before Richmond, this week.

☞ General Kilpatrick has been presented with a sword at Lexington, North Carolina.

☞ The reports that the rebels have defaced the Bull Run Monuments are untrue.

☞ Sir Joseph Paxton, architect of the Crystal Palace, has died in England, aged 61.

☞ 8255 acres of land were located last month at Nebraska City, and 2392 at Omaha.

☞ Resolutions favoring negro suffrage in the South, have been adopted in Boston.

☞ Nearly all the civil officers of the rebel government are applicants for pardon.

☞ The assassin Payne is named Lewis Payne Powell, and is but twenty years of age.

☞ Henry Wirz, the keeper of Andersonville Prison, is awaiting trial in Washington.

☞ The commission to revise the revenue laws, began its session in New York this week.

☞ Thirty-four pardons for North Carolinians were granted by the President on Monday.

☞ The total valuation of the live stock of Pennsylvania, is estimated at $105,8621,61.

☞ Gen. Joseph D. Cox will probably be the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio.

☞ General Wilson's cavalry are being sent to Louisville, where they will be mustered out.

☞ Provisional Governors for Florida, Alabama and South Carolina, will soon be appointed.

☞ Richard Turner, the keeper of Libby Prison, was captured on Sunday, near Richmond.

☞ All the business portion of Rolla, Missouri, was burned on June 19. The loss is $200,000.

☞ The execution of Mrs. Ferrine's sentence has been suspended during her good behavior.

☞ Twenty thousand rebel prisoners are yet confined in the North—chiefly at Point Lookout.

☞ President Johnson's family have taken possession of the executive Mansion at Washington.

☞ A cavalry regiment has been sent from St. Louis to Minnesota to suppress Indian outbreaks.

☞ Fifteen negroes have died of starvation near Macon, Georgia. The State is impoverished.

☞ General Sherman's report of the campaign from Atlanta to Savannah has been made public.

☞ An order will soon be issued, mustering out all troops whose terms expire before Jan. 1, 1866.

☞ John Mitchell arrived at Fortress Monroe, and was assigned to quarters there on Friday.

☞ H. C. Burnett, of Kentucky, has been arrested in Washington, by order of Secretary Stanton.

☞ Sir Charles E. Gray, a distinguished English diplomat, is dead. He was eighty years of age.

☞ The Surgeon General will soon make a full report of the killed and wounded during the war.

☞ Business is reviving in South Carolina. 100,000 bales of cotton are said to be in the interior.

☞ The rebel Secretary of the Treasury, Trenholm, has been captured at Columbia, South Carolina.

☞ A train ran off the track on Saturday, near Oneida, New York. Several persons were injured.

☞ The mortality at Andersonville during the year ending February last is officially reported at 12,790.

☞ A destructive fire at Saratoga Springs, on Sunday, burned the United States and Marvin Hotels.

☞ Idaho Territory, which at one time was destroyed by fire on May 18th. The loss is one million of dollars.

☞ General Carroll, of Tennessee, and the Catholic Bishop of Charleston have applied for pardon.

☞ The property of John Slidell, in New Orleans, was sold under the confiscation laws of June 7th.

☞ Internal revenue offices have been opened at Beaufort and Newbern, N. C. The people pay promptly.

☞ A large supply of rebel medical stores has been received at Newbern, North Carolina, from Charlotte.

☞ Many of the Union troops at Cairo are opposed to going to Texas. They wish to be mustered out.

☞ The first shipment of crude petroleum from Humboldt county, California, has arrived in San Francisco.

☞ There are twenty-nine steamers, with a tonnage of 29,911, engaged in the New York and China trade.

☞ There are 3500 rebel prisoners at Fortress Monroe. Three hundred pass there daily, bound for the South.

☞ Generals Custer, Merideth, Abercrombie, P. Jones, Shepley, Vandever, Ferry and Tilson have resigned.

☞ The rebel Governor Smith, of Virginia, has been allowed to leave Richmond for his home in Fauquier county.

☞ It is reported that several attempts have been made during the past winter to destroy the Springfield armory.

☞ There was a heavy gale near New Albany, Indiana, on the Ohio, Sunday night, which did considerable injury.

☞ A fight between soldiers and citizens took place on Wednesday on Staten Island. Several persons were injured.

☞ At Lewistown, Pa., on Monday a waterspout burst, and washed away forty feet of the railway embankment.

☞ A proclamation has been issued for the reconstruction of Alabama. Lewis E. Parsons is Provisional Governor.

☞ Governor Curtin is endeavoring to procure a speedy trial for Pennsylvanians now imprisoned by military authority.

☞ There is a great rush to Raleigh, North Carolina, to procure Governor Holden's recommendation for pardon.

☞ Large numbers of rebels, among them Beauregard and Richard Taylor, have taken their residence in New Orleans.

☞ Large numbers of cavalry horses have been sent to Little Rock, Ark., to remount the cavalry in that section.

☞ Weitzel's infantry, Custer's cavalry, Gen. Granger's corps, and a portion of Steele's Corps are all ordered to Texas.

☞ A terrible fireman's riot occurred at Flushing, New York, on Tuesday. Three men were killed and forty wounded.

☞ Messrs. Charles O'Connor, Jerome Buck and Sterne Crittenden have been retained as counsel for Jefferson Davis.

☞ Bishop Andrew, of the Methodist Church South, counsels the submission of the Southern people to the United States.

☞ Robert Toombs is said to have escaped with John C. Breckinridge to Cuba. His reported suicide was only political.

☞ Several distinguished Frenchmen are preparing an address to President Johnson, recommending mercy to the rebels.

☞ During the past few weeks, the Sanitary Commission has distributed $250,000 in stores to the troops around Washington.

☞ Admiral Goldsborough, with the Colorado, flagship of the great European squadron, sailed from New York on Wednesday.

☞ The Young New Yorkers are raising money to supply the returning veterans with strawberries and other seasonable delicacies.

☞ John P. Murray, a member of the rebel Congress from Tennessee, took the oath of allegiance in Washington on Monday.

☞ On Tuesday night another disturbance occurred in Washington, between the soldiers and the negroes. A soldier was killed.

☞ President Johnson's amnesty and North Carolina reconstruction proclamations are commented upon extensively in England.

☞ Out of seventy thousand soldiers that have gone to the front from Iowa, only one has been dishonorably dismissed from the service.

☞ The Young Men's Christian Association are about completing their arrangements for the purchase of Ford's Theatre, Washington.

☞ It is now reported that Jefferson Davis will be tried in the United States District Court at Baltimore, presided over by Chief Justice Chase.

☞ One thousand rebel prisoners have been released from the forts near New York. They are Alabama troops, and will be sent to Mobile.

☞ Only the leading Southern mail routes will be re-opened at present. The Acquia Creek Railroad to Richmond will be in order by the end of July.

☞ Col. Gayley, who is charged with offering a million dollars reward for the assassination of President Lincoln, is at Fortress Monroe, a prisoner.

☞ The New York *Independent* intimates that a subscription paper, passing around in that city in behalf of General Lee, already has some $60,000 on it.

☞ The President has directed that all applications for pardon must first be recommended by the Governor of the State from which they come.

☞ France has removed all restrictions upon American naval vessels visiting French ports.—She has withdrawn all belligerent rights from the rebels.

☞ The seven engravers of rebel money who were tried by court martial have been released from the Old Capitol, and ordered to leave the country.

☞ A child was born recently in San Francisco who had no opening for its eyes. Cuts were made, and a pair of bright ones were found underneath.

☞ A trotting match took place on Tuesday, on Union Course, Long Island, between Lady Emma and George Wilkes. Lady Emma was the victor.

☞ The Virginia Legislature, now in session at Richmond, contains six senators and thirteen representatives, and represents but ten counties of the State.

☞ Mr. LINCOLN'S grandfather, also named ABRAHAM LINCOLN, was murdered by an Indian, in 1784, while at work on his farm, near the Kentucky river. He left three sons, the eldest of whom, THOMAS, was the father of the late President.

☞ The government of Portsmouth, Virginia, has been turned over to the civil authorities.—Similar transfers will soon be made in other Southern towns.

☞ On Saturday, a monument was dedicated at Lowell, Mass., in memory of the soldiers who fell in Baltimore, on April 19, 1861—the first killed in the war.

☞ It is stated that Negrete's Liberal army, which raised the siege of Matamoras, Mexico, now occupies the States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila and New Leon.

☞ On June 16th the colored troops at Portsmouth, Virginia, who are being sent to Texas, mutinied a second time. Six were killed before order was restored.

☞ The rebel governor Allen of Louisiana has issued an address. He counsels the people to submit to the United States, and withdraws from the Executive chair.

☞ John G. Nicolay, late Private Secretary to Mr. Lincoln, and now Consul to Paris, was married to Miss Bates, of Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill., a few days ago.

☞ A correspondent of the Brooklyn Union offers to give $100,000 towards buying up so much of the national debt as shall be sufficient to obliterate the income tax.

☞ Up to Saturday 150,000 soldiers had left Washington for home. Gen. Sherman's army is all gone West. 30,000 of the army of the Potomac are still in Washington.

☞ On June 9th, a steamer on the Red River, near Shreveport, struck a snag, and sunk in three minutes. 1200 rebel prisoners were on board: and 200 were drowned.

☞ The throng of visitors to the tomb of President Lincoln, near Springfield, is so great, that a line of omnibuses has been started from the city to accommodate them.

☞ President Johnson has decided to abolish all trade restrictions west of the Mississippi, as well as everywhere else. The cotton trade will soon be declared open to the world.

☞ There is a house in Norristown Pa., a handsome and convenient house, which stands empty, amid the great scarcity of dwellings, because it has the reputation of being haunted!

☞ The Pope of Rome was seventy-three years old on the 13th of May, and on the 16th of this month will reach the nineteenth year of his pontificate. One of the long list of two hundred and fifty nine Popes, only eight have worn the tiara or a longer period than Pius the IX.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, June 24, 1865.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 39-361 09—by Canal 10,818 10; for the week 50,179 19 tons, against 106,183 00 for the corresponding week last year. Loss for the week, 36,003 tons.

The trade shows a little increase compared with last week. The demand is very limited, and prices have receded at New York by the boat load. After paying commission the present prices will not net the operator over $2 50 a ton, which is less than the cost of production at many of the collieries even at the reduced wages.

At these rates many of the collieries will find it to their interest to stand idle, and they will do so in preference to working at a loss.

Of the loss of 800,467 tons sustained this year, 470,652 tons is from Schuylkill County, and of the loss of 80,246 tons for the week, 56,003 are from Schuylkill County.

These losses are much greater than our proportion, nothwithstanding the known activity of our operators in forcing Coal into the market. These facts show conclusively that we cannot compete with other regions at present prices. Coal has been reduced in price in a much greater proportion than transportation has been, and unless our Transporting Companies reduce their rates still further, as those in other regions have done, many of the collieries that have started will have to suspend again, and our loss will continue to be very heavy. If the reduction could only be made to carry us over the dull months of July and August, it would greatly advance the interests of the trade, as after the 1st of September the trade will take care of itself.

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

	1864.		1865.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P. & R. R.	70,220	1,459,606	29,361	1,167,168	312,438
Schuyl Cau.	35,367	757,483	16,819	600,276	157,214
L. Val. R.	35,276	711,101	18,453	616,645	94,456
Lehigh Can	22,469	214,538	29,623	189,479	34,066
Scrant Sth.	21,096	438,118	22,924	388,058	50,060
N. Cas.	9,971	186,004	5,309	106,334	57,700
Penna. C.					
By R. Road	5,435	105,676	11,910	221,265	115,599
By Canal	2,606	47,184	236	15,465	31,719
Del & Hud.	31,639	224,399	31,638	231,167	110,230
Shamokin	10,419	134,269	12,001	137,783	3,514
Trevorton	1,905	28,951	653	10,306	18,645
Sh. Mt.	2,570	30,439		16,022	14,417
Lykens Val	2,458	28,815		19,509	9,306
Broad Top	9,522	176,888	1,391	113,154	61,924
	277,974	4,209,189	197,728	3,402,720	
	197,728	3,402,720			
	80,246	806,467			

The reduction in wages in this region of 25 and 33 per cent. amounts to about $3 25 per week on laborers, $4 to $4$50 on miners, and from 75 to 80 cents per wagon. It is believed that a further reduction in wages will be required on the 1st of July, to keep the collieries in operation.

OUR NEW BOOK.—As some impatience is manifested concerning our forthcoming work on mines and mining, and the Coal, Iron and Oil resources of our country, we may state that the work is progressing as rapidly as is consistent with accuracy and the immense amount of labor required in its compilation and preparation. Nearly 200 engravings are now ready for the printer; over 150 of these are original, and were drawn and engraved expressly for the Book. Beside which, we have prepared an elegant and costly map, to accompany the work, and have spared no expense or trouble in illustrating the text, or collecting data to elaborate the same.

Over 600 pages of manuscript are now ready, and we only await the return of data which we are now collecting in the west, concerning its Coal fields, Iron beds, and Oil territory, to put the work in press. If we have consumed more time in getting up the work than was anticipated, we may state that we have found more difficulty in collecting data, particularly at home, than we had reason to expect. We have not only encountered the labor of compiling and writing a work of such magnitude, but have had to collect, personally, a large amount of the data which it contains. The work is almost entirely original, and up to the present year. We hope to put the work to press the ensuing month, and our friends may rest assured that the delay is simply necessary to the faithful execution of the important work we have undertaken.

THE COAL MARKETS

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PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

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AT PHILADELPHIA.

JUNE 22, 1865.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared	$ 6 50@	6 75
" Chestnut	" 5 25@	
" White Ash, Lump, Steam	6 00@	
" St. Boat and Broken	" 6 00@	6 25
" Egg and Stove	" 6 00@	
" Chestnut	" 5 25@	
Locust Mt. Lump, St. Boat	" 6 00@	6 25
" " Broken	" 6 00@	6 25
" " Prepared	" 6 00@	6 25
" " Chestnut	" 5 25@	
Lorberry Coal	" 6 75@	
Belmont Red Ash	" 6 75@	
Lehigh Lump, St. Boat & Broken	" 7 25@	
" Prepared	" 7 00@	
" Chestnut	" 6 25@	8 00
Broad Top	" 7 75@	

AT NEW YORK.

JUNE 21, 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 25@	7 75
" Prepared	" 7 10@	7 25
" Chestnut	" 6 25@	6 50
Southern Coal at Elizabethport.		
Lump and St. Boat by Cargo	$ @	
Grate	" @	
Prepared	" @	
Chestnut	" @	
See Auction Sales.		
Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.		
Lump and St. Boat by Cargo	" 7 25@	7 63
Broken and Egg	" @	7 25
Prepared	" @	7 25
Chestnut	" @	6 75

AT BALTIMORE

JUNE 22, 1865.

Sha'kin & Pittston W. Ash—wholesale	$ 7 50@	7 75
" " " retail	9 00@	9 50
Lykens Valley & Sha'kin Red Ash wholesale	8 25@	8 50
" " " " retail	9 50@	10 50

CUMBERLAND COAL.—Run of mine f. o. b. at $8 00@8 50.

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt' Richmond (Philad'a.)

Portland	1 60	Portsmouth	1 70
Newburyport	1 75	Boston	1 50
New Bedford	1 40	Newport	1 40
New London	1 40	Norwich	1 40
New Haven	1 40	Bridgeport	1 40
New York	1 50	Philadelphia	30
Rhode Island	1 40	Alexandria	2 75
Washington D. C.	2 75	Hartford	2 00
Taunton	1 50	Newark	1 75
Albany	2 00	Troy	2 00
Richmond V. A.	2 00	Norfolk Va	3 00

76 vessels and 14 boats arrived for the week.

Freights from Elizabethport.

New York	$ 60	Portland	1 50
Fall River	1 20	Newburyport	1 50
Newport	1 20	New London	1 10
Boston	1 50	Pawtucket	1 25
Norwich	1 15	Taunton	1 25
Providence	1 25	New Haven	1 00
Norwalk	1 00	Portsmouth	1 50
Middletown	1 50	New Bedford	1 25
Hudson	1 00	Bridgeport	1 00
Lynn	1 50	Hartford	1 75
Salem	1 50	Albany	1 00

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia	$1 00@
New York	1 50@
Boston	1 50@

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria.

To Philadelphia	$1 00@1 10
New York	1 50
Boston	1 50@1 75

Plasterers Coal Trade for 1865.

Amount transported during the month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Lorberry Creek	922 14	32,655 07
Swatara Railroad	537 01	13,065 05
Union Canal Railroad	1,519 15	44,150 15

Schuylkill County Railroads for 1865.

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.	22,296 07	457,937 19
Mt. Carbon	1,268 02	16,588 17
Mill Creek	2,931 02	134,509 04
Mahanoy & Broad Mt.	301 11	321,783 13
Little Schuylkill		
Schuylkill Valley	2,097 12	73,792 16

Coal Trade by Railroad for 1865

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
Port Carbon	11,446 02	3,896 00
Pottsville	694 00	690 00
Schuylkill Haven	14,584 00	5,661 10
Auburn	495 06	
Port Clinton	12,145 01	871 00
Total	39,364 09	10,518 10
Previously this year	1,127,806 12	189,456 16
Total	1,167,168 04	200,975 06
To same time last year	1,480,646 14	351,488 10
Increase so far		
Decrease	313,437 10	157,214 04

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1865.

For week ending on Saturday last:

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD. WEEK	RAILROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK	CANAL. TOTAL.
A. Pardee & Co.	1,742	33,739	292	5,389
Packer & Co.	3,148	46,555		
Mt. Pleasant	518	8,337	378	378
Jeddo	1,276	48,477	2,562	7,565
Harleigh	1,306	24,639	644	3,544
Fulton Coal	263	12,124	1,368	4,601
Stout	686	18,901	1,063	5,208
Sharpe, Weiss & Co.	1,872	45,352	1,403	8,854
Buck Mountain	1,204	28,928	1,296	13,974
Smith's Spring Mt.	749	17,923		1,001
Honey Brook Coal Co	1,831	46,717	464	2,019
German Pa. Coal Co.	470	18,487	675	1,114
Spring Mt. Coal Co.		34,777		985
W. T. Carter & Co.		18,843		3,138
Beaver Meadow		607		
Lehigh Zinc Co.		6,035		
John Connery	153	1,710		
L. & M. Coal	159	10,379	193	293
Baltimore Coal Co.	596	12,661	213	213
Franklin	541	10,498	374	570
Consolidated Coal Co		19,293		
Audenried	279	10,007		
Lehigh & Susq. Co.	668	11,561		
Landmesa's	193	5,612	874	731
Wilkesbarre	942	4,545	2,980	7,364
Leh. Coal & Nav. Co		164	15,537	112,649
Other Shippers	7	203		541
Warren Run		23		
McNeal				482
Total	18,453	616,445	29,623	180,472
	29,623	180,472		
Total by R. & C.	48,076	797,117		
Same time last year	87,730	925,659		
Decrease	9,654