Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865.

IMPERSONAL.—We are engaged in making out our bills for the present year, and will be happy to obtain remittances from those who receive them as speedily as possible.

JOHN A. DICKSON of Scranton, Pa., has received a patent for a coal breaker.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE has been arrested for delivering incendiary speeches in Tennessee.

MICHIGAN furnished more than ninety-one thousand men for the war, or one-eighth of her population.

WM. HOPKINS AND DAVID GREGORY, convicted of murder, will be executed in Philadelphia on the 11th of August.

THE Germans recently in convention at Indianapolis, have issued an address in favor of according negroes the rights of freemen.

SOUTHERN business men say that there are many millions of gold stowed away in the cotton States, which, when order is established, will be brought into circulation.

MINING POWDER.—Mr. John C. Harper is agent for the sale of Hazard's mining powder, a well tried and excellent article. His office is in Market street, three doors above Centre, this Borough.

D. FOCHT & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants, Philadelphia, have removed to Nos. 143 and 145 North Third street—the stores formerly occupied by John Brock, Sons & Co.—where they will be happy to see their friends.

THE barbarism engendered by slavery was illustrated in Mockville, N. C., on the 2d inst. A Miss Neeley shot a negro woman through the heart, while the latter was arguing with her master.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has, with a view more effectually to prevent fraud on the Internal revenue by distillers, ordered the appointment of an additional assessor in each district in which there are distillers.

NOTICE.—Attention of Coal firms is called to an advertisement in this week's paper. 'Wanted, Situation as Salesman.' Any house wanting a man who can control eastern trade, would do well to engage his services. Can give the best of Boston references. 3t.

EXPORT OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—On Saturday about $1,000,000 of 7-30s were shipped for Frankfort, the export of 5-20s was to fifty that amount, making Saturday's export of government securities about $2,000,000.

SECRETARY STANTON'S health—notwithstanding the solicitude of Copperhead papers to have him withdraw from office—is good: he attends regularly to his official duties, and he does not intend to resign. The President does not desire it. They get along admirably together.

ROBERT M. LEE, the Philadelphia lawyer, pardoned by the President, has been re-arrested and committed upon other charges similar to that of which he was convicted—fraud in the enlistment of volunteers. Lee must begin to think by this time, that the way of the transgressor is hard.

JEFF. DAVIS was as unwilling to hear the Declaration of Independence read on the Fourth, as his friends in this Borough. Gen. Roberts however, who commands at Fortress Monroe, thought to touch Jeff's. conscience, so he had the immortal document read within his hearing. Jeff. was more unfortunate than his rebel adherants in Pottsville. They escaped the infliction by absenting themselves from the celebration of the people.

TAMAQUA ROLLING MILL COMPANY.—This Company is now manufacturing merchant bar iron, railroad spikes, etc. Some specimens of the work turned out we examined this week and found them to be very fine. Experts in the iron trade were of the same opinion. The Company is preparing to make railroad iron The metal used is Bloomsburg, which is of superior quality. Saml. Ratcliff, Esq., is President, and John Ralston, Esq., Treasurer of the Company.

OLD BUCK AND HIS BOOK.—James Buchanan has finished a history of his Administration. It will soon be published. If he hopes to convince the American people that he was not an imbecile and a traitor while he was President, his hopes will be blasted, for nothing that he can conjure from his brains will alter their opinion of him. The work however, gave the old man employment, which he needed. He can spend his last days in reading criticisms upon it, if that will afford him amusement.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—This important improvement is being pushed forward with speed. On the California side, 2500 men are engaged at it cutting down hills and laying tracks. The steam engine is snorting 48 miles from Sacramento, and 1800 feet above the sea. A continuance of the energy now displayed will soon carry the road over the mountains on a race for Salt Lake. The heavy work on the line west of Salt Lake is in Placer county, and is now being vigorously attacked by the Company. The people in California look with as much interest to the completion of this great work as the world is doing to the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable.

"THE PRESS" of Philadelphia, appears in a dress of new and really very beautiful type, while the "working" of the paper is unexceptionable. Typographically the Press is a model for its cotemporaries. That journal bears evidence in its advertising columns that the business is carefully conducted, while editorially it has from its first number commanded the respect and confidence of its readers. No measure of right failed to secure the advocacy of its able editorial chief, while its cheerful, hopeful tone during the dark hours of the Rebellion, was as inspiring as sunlight through storm clouds. The manly, independent course of the Press, conjoined with the interest which its corps of gifted editors, correspondents and reporters, imparts to its columns, renders it one of the most enjoyable daily papers published in Philadelphia. We congratulate Col. Forney upon the beautiful appearance of the Press.

EMPIRE STATE GAS MACHINE.—This gas generating machine is the most simple and effective means known for producing gas without heat. Gasoline, the liquid employed, is the more volatile portions of petroleum, of a specific gravity of 0.6687. This liquid exposed to the action of the machine is vaporized, and a close mechanical mixture of the vapor with common air is effected. The gas produced is equal to the best known illuminating gas. Mr. F. M. Nichols is agent for the sale of this machine in this County. Its operation can be seen at his dwelling near the Mount Carbon Rolling Mill, where he has one in use. By means of this machine persons living remote from street gas pipes can enjoy the luxury of a pure gas light, at a comparatively small cost, and with little trouble.

THE Ohio Copperheads are in trouble. At the recent session of the State Executive Committee, Alexander Long, the notorious secessionist, introduced his States' Rights and Pro-Slavery doctrine as the platform of the party at the coming election. The platform, which says that "white mastery and negro slavery is, in the South, the very best form of their society," was supported by a portion of the members of the committee, but was opposed by others, not on account of the principles proposed, but because it was not in order for the committee to dictate to the coming convention. Long & Co. have accordingly seceded, and propose to run an Independent State ticket that will be in their estimation truly "Democratic."

IT IS INTIMATED that, now the conspiracy trial is over and the sentences of the Military Commission are executed, there will soon be some definite action concerning the trial of Jefferson Davis. If it should be determined to try him for treason, the proceedings will, of course, take place before a civil tribunal; but, from present indications, it is more probable that he will be tried by military commission as the leader or instigator of the conspiracy; for it is said in Government quarters there are newly discovered proofs against him in that connection.

THE FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The sixteenth annual session of this Institution, located in Philadelphia, will commence October 16, 1865, and continue five months. In fifteen years during which period the College has been in existence, sixty-eight ladies have received its diploma, and nearly four times that number have matriculated and attended its lectures. The thirteenth annual commencement was held at the College on the 15th of March, when the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred by the President, T. Morris Perot, Esq., upon Lucy M. Abbott, Maine; Ruth A. Gerry, Michigan, and N. M. Leavell, Ohio. To women of capacity, independence and position can be readily secured by the study and practice of medicine. The ridiculous opposition to the movement is passing away, we are glad to note, and this College is yearly increasing in power and usefulness.

THE Norristown Herald thinks that papers in this State that profess to lead liberal sentiment should express themselves openly and fearlessly, that

"No loyal man in the rebellious States should be refused a right conferred upon a rebel. And that:

"No loyal man in the rebellious States, competent to vote, should be deprived of that right, be his color what it may."

Our cotemporary names the Philadelphia Press, Harrisburg Telegraph and Chambersburg Repository, as recreant on this topic.—We trust to see them yet ardent advocates of the right in this matter. In the meantime we know that it is the popular sentiment in Pennsylvania that the leading rebels must be punished for their terrible crimes; that the disloyal people of the South should give satisfactory proof that they will become loyal, and that every Union man in the South, white or black, should have the rights and privileges of an American freeman. It is unmanly, cowardly, to attempt to shirk this question. It must be met, for it is the question of the hour.

NEW COLLEGE.—Judge Asa Packer of Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, has given $500,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a college at Bethlehem. A commission, at the head of whom is Bishop Stevens, is already engaged in organizing a plan for the college. A tract of 57 acres is also given as a site for the college buildings, and the Trustees are not fettered in their action as to to the kind of buildings to be erected, or such other arrangements as are necessary to carry out the munificent purpose of Judge Packer. Bethlehem is one of the loviest villages in Pennsylvania. It is in Northampton County, on the south bank of the Lehigh River, at the junction of the Lehigh Valley and North Pennsylvania Railroads, 11 miles from the flourishing city of Easton, and 51 miles from Philadelphia.

THE value of the estate left by the late James Dundas, Esq., is $1,200,000. The revenue stamp upon his will cost $600, being the largest stamp upon an instrument of that character yet affixed in Philadelphia. His bequests were as follows: to his gardener, John Pollock; housekeeper, Henrietta Long, each, $1,000, and Ann Fine, servant, $500. To his niece, Virginia Watson, $5,000. To his friend, Joshua Lippincott, $10,000 annually for life, and all his wines and liquors. To his niece, Agnes Dundas Lippincott, $10,000 annually, for life and his plate and furniture. Mrs. Anna S. Smith (late Dundas) the interest of $15,000; the principal at her death to go to her children. To his grand nephew, James Dundas Lippincott, all his books, paintings and statuary and two farms. The remainder of his estate is divided into forty equal parts, sixteen going to James D. Lippincott; twelve to Anna Maria Dundas Lippincott; three to Agnes D. Lippincott; five to the children of his deceased brother John, and two to the children of his deceased brother Henry. There are lands in this County owned by the estate. The executors of the will are Joshua Lippincott, Richard Smethurst and James D. Lippincott.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON is "winning golden opinions from all manner of men," except Copperheads. They don't like the promptness with which he hangs murderers. It makes them feel uneasy. He gave in Washington on the day of the execution, another example of his intention to discharge his duty with Jacksonian firmness. A writ of habeas corpus in the case of Mrs. Surratt was granted by Judge Wylie of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The President quickly disposed of the nonsense, by suspending the writ, and directing General Hancock to proceed to execute his orders in regard to the execution of the assassins. The murder party don't like that kind of work.—It "is rough" on its convicted members.—Again, the President on Saturday last, talked very plainly to a delegation of Virginia merchants, who wished him to strike out the $20,000 clause in the amnesty proclamation. He would not do it. Not a bit of it. He told them that the men in the South who dragooned the people into secession were wealthy. They are the ones who must suffer. He thought they ought to be taxed on all over $20,000 to keep the poor. The delegation went away with the opinion that the President is not a man to be bamboozled by rich rebels or sneaking Copperheads.

"OCCASIONAL," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, thinks the Copperheads have missed their mark in trying to bring President Johnson down to their level. He is a man of justice, of firm resolve to punish criminals, and a Democrat of the Jackson, not modern style. "Occasional," under date of July 8, writes:

The practice of holding everybody responsible for the strong measures of the Government but the President himself, was most sedulously maintained during the term of Mr. Lincoln. At first he was denounced as a usurper and a tyrant; but gradually he came to be discussed as a sort of protest against the decided doings of his Cabinet. Whenever he sanctioned what looked like a resolute policy, he was credited with a reluctant yielding to exacting counsels. The accession of Andrew Johnson did not discourage those who preached this text. Only they made a different application of it. The new President was to be a soft and pliant ruler, *because he was a Democrat!* As soon as he took the place made vacant by the bullet of the traitor, he was expected to be uncommonly pliant to all instincts of the same who, until he became President, made him the target of the most shameless and nameless calumnies. In fact, he was no Democrat then—nothing but an Abolitionist and a despot. It is not for me to unravel these metaphysics. That Andrew Johnson should fear to strike at treason because he is a Democrat, may mean that those who expected this sort of timidity think that modern treason and modern Democracy are terms of equal meaning. The Democracy of Andrew Johnson is not that kind. It is made of firmer stuff. It is of Jackson metal. In the hard and bitter teachings of his life, *not to be afraid was the watchword of his success.* "Sir," said Andrew Johnson to Jo Lane in the Senate, in February of 1861, after one of the threats of the latter, "Sir, I tell that Senator these eyes never saw the man of whom I stood in fear!" The Democracy of Andrew Johnson is instinct with horror of cowardice and hate of treason. His very first Presidential act was to decide how to treat the assassins of Mr. Lincoln. "The whole land was thrilling with indignation, and black with the thunder-clouds of uncommon wrath. How should he proceed? Wait to take advice from the Courts—mayhap from Mr. Justice Wylie here—or from lawyers—mayhap from Mr. Charles O'Conor in New York—how much reward he should offer for the capture of Booth, and if that virtuous young man was caught, whether the Government would pay the reward? Had he any right to search for the accomplices? This was another question. And when as the proof oozed out, drop by drop, like the blood that betrays the slaughtered body, showing the relations between Jefferson Davis and the assassins, it would have taken a college of philosophers to know what he was *then* to do. How would Old Hickory have met such an exigency? Suppose him to have been Abraham Lincoln's successor, we do not think even Mr. Reverdy Johnson would have induced him to take a conservative course. Instead of a sour apple tree, he might have found a more convenient and a shorter method of transmitting the high priest of Secession to his original laboratory. And I apprehend that his military court would have been far less formal than that of which General Hunter was President. General Jackson had a very sincere regard for the law, in time of peace; and, no doubt, if Judge Hall had been on the bench while the General was visiting New Orleans, as a gay young Tennesseean, before the war, he would have been terrified at his frown. But when the enemy was at the door of the city, and the latter infected with treason, even Judge Hall, and the lawyers and the dignities of that place, had to give way. Andrew Johnson has not been contemporaneous with a part of this great man's career, has not lived in Tennessee, has not been a Jackson boy, for nothing. I suspect that, following his example, and recalling how that example was endorsed by the people, has been a part of the contemplation of his silent hours. Anyhow, I fear that the leaders who expected him to be lenient to traitors because he was a Democrat, will not be so eager in his praise when they have realized that his Democracy has taken another shape, and that with him country is high above all party

THE PASSENGER RAILWAY.—We were surprised on Thursday night to find so meager an attendance of business men and merchants at the meeting to forward the project of a passenger railway between this Borough and St. Clair, via. Palo Alto and Port Carbon. If they are ignorant of the advantages this Borough will derive from the proposed connection, they will do well to place themselves in communication with the intelligent committee appointed at the meeting to call upon them, and post themselves forthwith. A chance is now offered of adding thousands of dollars annually to the trade of the town, besides affording a convenient and pleasant communication with neighboring towns, which has long been needed. We earnestly trust that our citizens will take hold of this passenger railway project in the proper spirit and push it through. Let this be an exception to our usual Rip Van Winkle business policy.

MEMORIAL OF THE PATRIOTISM OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

A book of some five hundred pages, which will be a complete record of what Schuylkill County did during the Rebellion, will soon be published. It will contain the names of all volunteers who entered for any term of service during the War. They number over twelve thousand. It will contain a list of the names of soldiers from the County, who died in the service, the company, regiment, where and how they died. This list embraces nearly seven hundred names. It will contain narratives of battles in which our soldiers were engaged; incidents of the patriotism of the citizens of the County; list of contributions, etc. There will be a chronological table, biographical sketches of officers and surgeons from the County, and a War Map with all of the battle-fields marked. There will also be portraits of the brigadier-generals and colonels from Schuylkill County, executed by Hall of New York, one of the finest engravers in the country.

The work will be one of interest to every one who has been in the Army from this County; to every family who has lost a relative in the service, for it is a record for all time of their honorable service in the cause of the imperilled liberties of the Republic.

It is due to the patriotism of Schuylkill County that such a memorial should in a durable form, be in the possession of our citizens, and we ask for it on its appearance, which we hope will be early in the Autumn, the consideration of all who appreciate what the County has done to sustain the Government in its contest against the cohorts of treason.

[COMMUNICATED.]

I have noticed with regret that the returned soldiers were not out in their strength on the Fourth of July, and at some of the late funerals of deceased comrades, arising from some jealousy of the different regiments, and three, two and one year, three months' emergency men. This is all wrong; we should all be like a band of brothers and co-operate together, and form an association which will be an honor to belong to. The sole object of said association, should be to attend the funerals of deceased comrades, who faithfully stood by their country's rights, without regard to length of service. As the Guard of Honor has failed to receive that co-operation from all on account of jealousy as to who is to be on the right, left or centre, &c., I would suggest that each body of men who served different terms form separate companies or organizations. Say, the 3 year, 2 year, 1 year, 9 month, emergency and drafted men, the 48th and 96th Regiments, no matter how many men each has, ten or one hundred; when all are organized the whole to elect a commandant, who will appoint his own staff, and assign places in line according to the service rendered. All to adopt blue caps, white gloves and badge. RETURNED SOLDIER.

The Execution of Mrs. Surratt, Harold, Payne and Atzerott.

We briefly stated in our last that four of the assassins of President Lincoln were hanged at Washington on the previous day. The following additional particulars are interesting:

THE DEMEANOR OF THE PRISONERS.

During the night before the execution none of the prisoners slept save Payne and Harold, both of whom had a sound, quiet rest of about two hours. None of them had eaten anything scarcely except Payne, who partook heartily of breakfast. Opiates had been given Mrs. Surratt to produce rest, but without avail. The spiritual advisers and friends of the condemned left the prison shortly after 11 o'clock, and none returned until the morning, except Miss Surratt, who remained with her mother from about midnight until 5 o'clock, A. M. Mrs. Surratt had hope up to almost the hour of her execution that her sentence would be respited, if not commuted, and she had apparently lost sight of her own interest in deep solicitude for her daughter, of whom she constantly talked, and repeatedly, frantically and with wringing of her hands, asked: "What will become of her? what will be Anna's fate?"

These statements embrace substantially all the prisoners have given in the nature of confessions, other than what is found in the proofs and admissions on the trial.

THE LAST DAY.

During the morning of Friday Atzerott was in company with the Rev Mr. Butler, a Lutheran minister of the gospel. The prisoner was lying upon his bed an intent and quiet listener to the whispered words of the minister. At another time Atzerott seemed utterly unnerved, and tossed about frequently clasping his hands together and wringing them as in hopelessness and despair. At noon and thereafter he became calmer and scarcely spoke or moved.

Mrs. Surratt throughout the day continued in physical prostration, but grew calmer as the hour approached for execution. The parting between herself and daughter was borne with more fortitude than was expected of her; and whilst the latter swooned away, and was carried to an adjoining apartment senseless, Mrs. Surratt appeared to rally in strength for the moment. Soon again, however, she lost strength; and when taking from her cell to the scaffold, she had to be almost literally lifted and borne along by the officers.

THE SCAFFOLD.

In the lot south of the prison, and surrounded by a wall thirty feet high, the scaffold was erected. The structure is about seventy feet from the prison near by; say, thirty feet distant, were four freshly dug graves, and beside them four large pine coffins, coarsely constructed.

The scaffold was so arranged that the four condemned could be hung at the same time.

In the enclosure and upon the top of the wall, which was literally packed with soldiers, were quite three thousand spectators, three-fourths of whom were soldiers.

About half-past twelve o'clock, General Hancock arrived, and remained personally inspecting all the official acts.

THE PROCESSION OF DEATH.

At 1.15 the procession proceeded from the prison to the scaffold in the following order, preceded by General Hartranft:

Mrs. Surratt, supported by an officer and a non-commissioned officer, and attended by Rev. Fathers Walter and Wigett.

Atzerott, attended by an officer with whom walked his spiritual adviser, Rev. J. G. Butler, of the Lutheran Church, and Chaplain Winchester.

Harold came next, attended by Rev. Dr. Olds, of the First Church, Episcopal.

Payne, attended by Rev. Dr. Gillette, of the First Baptist Church of this city, and Rev. Dr. Striker, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Surratt, attended by two soldiers. Her wrists and ankles were ironed. She was attired in a plain black alpaca dress, with black bonnet and thin veil. Her face could be easily seen. She gazed at the horrid instrument of death, and her lips were moving rapidly as in prayer. She was assisted upon the scaffold, and seated in a chair and did not drop. She gazed upon the noose, which dangled in the wind before her face, and again her lips moved as if in prayer.

Atzerott followed, with a glaring, haggard look. He seemed to have changed in appearance greatly since his incarceration. He, also, was assisted by two soldiers, and seemed very feeble, but appeared to rally when on the scaffold, and took an evident interest in the proceedings.

Harold came next, supported on each side. He seemed very feeble, but revived a little subsequently. He realized his position now, if he never did before. He was very pale and careworn. He examined the scaffold closely, upon approaching it, and especially the drop.

Payne came next, with his usual bold, straight attitude, looking with seeming indifference upon the instrument of death. He wore a blue shirt and straw hat. There was not firmness in his step as he marched to the scaffold.

REMARKS AND PRAYERS OF THE ATTENDING CLERGY.

The Catholic priests in attendance upon Mrs. Surratt, declined making any public remark. Dr. Gillette stepped forward and said:

The prisoner, Lewis Thornton Powell, known as Payne, requests me on this occasion, to say for him that he thanks, publicly and sincerely thanks, General Hartranft, all the officers and soldiers who had charge of him, and all persons who have ministered to his wants, for their unwavering kindness to him in this trying hour. Not an unkind word nor an ill-feeling act has been made toward him.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we pray thee to permit us to commit this soul into thy hands, not for any claim we have to make for it in ourselves, but depending as we do upon the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, grant, O Heavenly Father, we beseech thee, that his spirit may be accorded an easy passage out of this world, and, if consistent with the purposes of mercy, and thou delightest in mercy, receive him. This we humbly ask, through Jesus Christ, our Lord and our Redeemer. Amen.

Dr. Olds, in behalf of Harold, followed, saying:

"David E. Harold, who is here about to undergo the extreme penalty of offended law, desires me to say that he hopes your prayers may be offered up to the Most High God for him; that he forgives all who may at any time have wronged him, and asks for all forgiveness for all the wrong or supposed wrong he has done unto them; that he thanks the officers who have had charge of him during his confinement, his prison for their deeds of kindness toward him; he hopes that he dies in charity with all the world, and is convinced that his soul is in the hands of God. Amen."

Rev. Mr. Butler, the spiritual adviser of Atzerott, then rose and said:

"George A. Atzerott requests me thus publicly to return his profound thanks to General Hartranft, and all associated with him in this prison, for their uniform courtesy and kindness during his imprisonment. And now George A. Atzerott, may God have mercy upon you. The way of the transgressor is hard. The wages of sin is death; but, if we freely confess our sins, God will in mercy pardon them. Christ came into the world to save sinners—even the chief of sinners. Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved. The blood of the blessed Redeemer, Jesus Christ, cleanseth from all sin. You profess to have thus believed to have peace in your heart; and may God be with you in this hour of trial and suffering; and may you be enabled so to commend your soul to the Creator of it, that you may have peace in this last moment of life. The Lord God, Almighty, Father of Mercy, have mercy upon on you, and receive you into His heavenly keeping. Love God, Redeemer of the world, have mercy upon this man. Lord God, the Holy Spirit of the Father and the Son, have mercy upon him and grant him thy peace. Amen."

THE LAST PAINFUL SCENE.

General Hartranft read the order of the War Department, embracing the President's Executive Order, for the execution.

The limbs of each of the prisoners were now pinioned. The caps were drawn over their heads. Mrs. Surratt exclaiming in a faint voice, "Don't let me fall; hold on!"

Atzerott exclaimed in a loud tone: "Gentlemen, take warning!" then, after an interval of about two minutes he said: "Good-by, gentlemen who are before me: may we all meet in the other world."

It was now twenty-five minutes past 1 o'clock. The officer in charge of the scaffold here made some preconcerted motions to the attendant soldiers to step back from the drop, and then, with a motion of his hand, the drop fell and the bodies of the criminals were suspended in the air.

The bodies fell quickly, and started backward and forward for a few minutes. Mrs. Surratt appeared to suffer very little. Payne and Atzerott, on the contrary, writhed in apparent agony, the feet for about two minutes, and the latter for about five minutes. The struggles of their feet and hands were visibly contracted. Payne's hands, which were more exposed than the others, became purpled, as did his neck, upon which a blue rope was fastened. Atzerott's agony seemed like Mrs. Surratt's, to be of but very short duration.

After the escape of ten minutes the medical officers, Surgeon Woodward, U. S. A., Dr. Otis, U. S. V., and Dr. Porter, U. S. A., and Surgeon of the post, examined severally the bodies, and pronounced life extinct. The ropes were cut, the bodies lowered, stretched upon the tops of the coffins, and a further and more minute examination made by the Surgeons, who stated that the necks of each were instantly broken.

About 4 o'clock the bodies were placed in the coffins and buried.

The soldiers who were required to let fall the trap to the scaffold are of Company F, Fourteenth Veteran Reserves. They were chosen by the commander of that regiment, who, without making known what was his purpose, required four able-bodied men of the regiment to be selected from the left of the line, to perform a special and important duty. The selection was accordingly made before the service to be performed became known to the members of the regiment.

Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlin and Spangler will be sent to the Albany Penitentiary immediately.

Gen. Bragg is in New Orleans.

The revolution has broken out in Bolivia.

The revolution in Peru is gaining ground.

Oregon yielded eight millions of gold last year.

Arkansas is reported in a destitute condition.

The Southern railroads are being rapidly repaired.

All the rebel prisoners at Newport News have been released.

The difficulties between Spain and Chili have been adjusted.

Alexandria, Va., has been turned over to the civil authorities.

All volunteer officers and men are ordered to join their regiments.

No decision has yet been made about the trial of Jefferson Davis.

The balance of the Ninth Corps is to be mustered out of service.

A great lake, the source of the Nile, has been discovered in Africa.

Ex-Recorder Tillon of New York, is dead, in the 70th year of his age.

Gen. Pope left Washington for his command in Minnesota on Friday.

The United States squadron in the East Indies is soon to be reinforced.

Paul Morphy, the chess player, has arrived in New York from New Orleans.

The new steam corvette Madawaska was launched at Brooklyn on Saturday.

Henry A. Wise is named as a probable candidate for Governor of Virginia.

Senator Yulee and Governor Allison of Florida are confined in Fort Pulaski.

Two vessels collided at sea off the Chesapeake, June 26. Four lives were lost.

Only 250,000 soldiers have yet been paid off. As many more remain to be paid.

On July 4th, 75,279 persons and 4,781 carriages were at Central Park, New York.

The St. Nicholas Coal Co. will pay a dividend of 6 per cent., clear of tax, on the 17th inst.

Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, is reappointing all the old county and town officers.

The Government of Memphis, Tennessee, has been handed over to the civil authorities.

The Hazard Powder Mills, in Connecticut, exploded on Thursday. Two men were killed.

A weekly newspaper is to be started at Raleigh, North Carolina, and a daily at Newbern.

The President returned to Washington on Monday from his excursion down the Potomac.

The bodies of Mrs. Surratt, Atzerott, Harrold and Payne have been given to their friends.

Nearly all the railroad workmen in Buffalo have struck on account of a reduction of wages.

Col. Harrison, Davis' private Secretary, is confined in the Old Penitentiary at Washington.

Gen. Hooker will not take command of the Department of the East until the middle of July.

Hon. Joseph G. Wright, the new Minister to Prussia, will leave for Berlin about August 1st.

There is said to be a much larger quantity of cotton in South Carolina than was at first supposed.

It is reported that all the men left in the army of the Potomac will be mustered out in two weeks.

A delegation from Florida, asking for a Provisional Governor of the State, is in Washington.

The assessed valuation of the real and personal property in Chester county amounts to $27,538,000.

The control of Norfolk, Virginia, has been resumed by the military. The city is under martial law.

The report that Secretary Seward has placed his resignation in the President's hands is contradicted.

Gen. Grant's log house, in which he lived while before Richmond, is now on its way to Philadelphia.

One hundred and fifty Generals, now having commands in the Northern States, are to be mustered out.

Affairs in the interior of Virginia are still at sea. The people are much disaffected towards the Government.

Forty suits for peculation are pending in New York against Colonel Baker, the chief Government Detective.

The guerillas still control the Southwest.—Franklin, Louisiana, was recently sacked. Five Treasury agents who went into the interior to search for cotton are supposed to have been murdered by them.

Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 3 April 8, '65. 14-6m

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, July 15, 1865.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 58-981 03-by Canal 27,972-10: for the week 86,963 03 tons, against 23,465 00 for the corresponding week last year.

There was a turnout on the lateral Railroads last year in this region, which almost entirely stopped the trade. This accounts for the short supply last year.

There is an evident improvement in the trade within the last week, and although prices have not advanced any, they are more firm at the previous low rates. This feeling seems to pervade the whole trade, and therefore we may confidently state that the prices of Coal has "touched bottom" this season, and will not be any lower. The reduction in prices in this region is from 80 to 90 per cent. on the highest rates of last year, which, in the present state of prices ruling on all other articles of consumption, is a very large reduction, and ought to satisfy all consumers. They also receive a much cleaner article at the reduced rates, which is another important consideration.

There are several Collieries standing idle yet in this region, which will not start until the price of Coal advances, or wages are further reduced.

At some of the Collieries the reduction in the price of wages has reached 40 per cent. At some Collieries they are asking a reduction of 50 per cent. This is too large with present prices of living. Forty per cent. on miners, and thirty on laborers is all the reduction that ought to be asked until prices of living are reduced to a greater extent.

We are decidedly opposed to all low wages systems, and we hope that they will not be reduced lower than there is an absolute necessity to keep the trade moving. No business or country can prosper with low wages, and the man in business who expects to benefit himself or his business by paying low wages, does not understand the first principles on which business is based.

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

	1864.		1865.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P.& R. R. R	19,429	1,589,473	58,981	1,323,584	265,889
Schuyl Can.	4,036	399,528	27,972	269,115	d130,413
L Val R. R.	19,033	791,452	13,771	657,040	d133,542
Lehigh Can.	14,610	276,559	22,673	254,295	d12,164
Scrant. Sth.	17,271	499,071	14,311	443,605	d55,466
" N'th	8,071	163,726	6,989	122,100	d41,626
Penna. C. C.					
By R. Road	1,600	113,366	11,286	257,775	139,309
By Canal	16,761	181,612	240	16,421	d165,191
Del. & Hud.	24,058	330,109	24,698	524,632	65,568
Yorge Sth.		172,460		4,056	d168,404
" Do North.					
Shamokin	9,991	154,286	10,097	171,672	17,386
Trevorton	7,864	97,941	378	11,919	d86,022
Short Mt.		85,278		7,601	d77,172
Franklin Co	7,864	97,941	851	12,887	d85,034
Broad Top		192,325		124,246	d68,079
	152,797	4,986,074	191,757	4,910,048	
		4,010,048	152,797		
		976,026	38,960		

The increase this week over the corresponding week last year is 38,960 tons from all the regions. The increase from Schuylkill County over last year, when there was a suspension of the trade, is 58,991 03 tons.

Coastwise freights, which were very low, are beginning to advance again. The transporting Companies will make no further reduction in freights this year, and as wages is about as low as they are likely to be, consumers abroad can therefore commence laying in their stocks of Coal with safety.

Our attention has been called to an article on Miners wages from *The Miner*, published at Belleville, Illinois. The editor is in an error with regard to wages paid in this region. The wages paid to inside and outside laborers at the mines in Schuylkill County, during a large portion of last year, and up to this spring, ranged from $14 to $18, and would average $16; a week. The wages paid to miners employed by the week, was from $17 to $20 a week, and would average about $18 a week. Many of the miners who worked by contract made as high as $200 a month; and there was scarcely a colliery in the region where the men worked steadily, that pay rolls did not average $120 a month for cutting Coal, and running gangways by contract. In some instances miners have had monthly pays of $200 and $225 a month. At one colliery, employing about sixty hands, the Operator has assured us that the monthly pay rolls of miners working by contract, for several months, averaged $175 a month. These are the rates of wages that were paid in this region, and on which the reduction of 25 per cent. on laborers, and 33 per cent. on miners was asked by the operators.

The wages paid at the collieries in this and other Coal regions, were much greater than was paid in any other mining districts. In this region common laborers at the mines received higher wages than skilled mechanics received in the workshops. At the reduced rates laborers in the collieries receive now from $9 to $11 a week.

The New York *Tribune* of July 13th, says:

The demand for domestic Coal has proved more active and prices are firm. The purchases for the East have been large. The last are selling from $4 75 at $6 625 per ton of 2,000 lbs. In foreign very little has been done and prices are undetermined.

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

JULY 14, 1865.

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

AT NEW YORK.

JULY 13, 1865.

Schuylkill Red Ash by Boat Load	$ 7 00@ 7 50
" Chestnut	6 00@ 6 25
" White Ash Lump & Steam Boat	7 00@ 7 25
" Broken & Egg	7 00@ 7 25
" Stove	7 00@ 7 25
" Chestnut	6 00@ 6 25
Lehigh White Ash Lump & S. Boat	@ 7 00
" Prepared	@ 7 00
" Chestnut	@ 6 25

Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump and St. Boat by Cargo	$ @
St. Boat	@
Broken	@
Egg	@
Stove	@
Chestnut	@

See Auction Sales.

Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump and St. Boat by Cargo	7 25@ 7 00
Broken and Egg " "	@ 7 00
Prepared " "	@ 7 00
Chestnut " "	@ 6 25

Delaware & Hudson Co.'s Coal at Rondout.

Lump	$ @
St. Boat	@
Broken	@
Egg	@
Stove	@
Chestnut	@

See Auction Sales.

Pennsylvania Co.'s Coal at Newburg.

Lump	$ @
St. Boat	@
Broken	@
Egg	@
Stove	@
Chestnut	@

See Auction Sales.

AT BALTIMORE

JULY 13, 1865.

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

CUMBERLAND COAL.—Run of mine f. o. b. $7.50 at Locust Point.

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond (Philad'a.)

Portland	1 80	Portsmouth	1 90
Newburyport	1 90	Boston	1 80
New Bedford	1 75	Newport	1 75
New London	1 70	Norwich	1 75
New Haven	1 40	Bridgeport	1 40
New York	1 40	Philadelphia	1 30
Rhode Island	1 50	Alexandria	1 75
Washington D. C.	1 75	Hartford	2 00
Taunton	1 60	Newark	1 40
Albany	2 00	Troy (Philad'a)	2 00
Richmond V. A.	2 75	Norfolk Va.	1 75
Dighton	1 90	Derby	1 75

129 vessels and 45 boats arrived for the week.

Freights from Elizabethport.

New York	$ 50	Portland	1 50
Fall River	1 20	Newburyport	1 60
Newport	1 80	New London	1 15
Boston	1 50	Pawtucket	1 25
Norwich	1 15	Taunton	1 25
Providence	1 20	New Haven	1 00
Norwalk	1 00	Portsmouth	1 60
Middletown	1 20	New Bedford	1 20
Hudson	1 00	Bridgeport	1 00
Lynn	1 50	Hartford	1 40
Salem	1 50	Albany	1 00

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia	$1 25@