Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1866.

EYE AND EAR.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. J. A. Jones. We are assured that the Doctor is without a superior in this country or Europe, and has very few equals. He has been practicing at Lancaster, York and Hamburg the last three months, with unprecedented success.

Owing to his immense practice and great success in curing the afflicted, Dr. Jones has been induced to prolong his stay at the American House until the 20th inst.

James Dalton, who lives near Tamaqua, was cured of Stammering, on Wednesday last, by Dr. Jones, in half an hour.

Miss P. Gilbert, of West Penn Tp., had a Crooked Eye straightened by Dr. Jones since his arrival in Pottsville.

Mrs. Gilper, of Schuylkill Haven, was cured of deafness of 23 years standing; and Dr. Jones has effected numerous other cures.

Dr. Jones will practice at Steckel's Hotel, Wilkesbarre, from the 20th until the 26th of March; and at the Wyoming House, Scranton, from the 26th of March until the 12th of April, 1866.

PRICES of real estate in New York are declining.

It is stated that Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, intends to excommunicate all of the Fenian persuasion.

COL. THOMAS C. ZELICK of Schuylkill Haven, is the member of the Union State Central Committee for Schuylkill County.

EVERY Republican paper in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and in Illinois, except the Chicago Journal, opposes the President's veto and sustains Congress.

NEW HAMPSHIRE will hold her State election on Tuesday next. A careful canvass of the State by the Union Committee gives the Republican candidate, Gov. Smith, 3000 majority.

"JACK SLOW" received. We have not room, and besides there are one or two objectionable features in it. He is right in his conclusions as to the neglect of duty on the part of the people, with regard to the affairs of the county.

MR. DOOLITTLE'S course in Congress, in voting against the Freedmen's Bureau bill, is condemned by the Legislature and people of Wisconsin. The latter desire him to resign. Recreant representatives should ever thus be treated by a wronged constituency.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON having when he was Provisional Governor of Tennessee, said in a speech to the colored people, "I will be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of struggle and servitude, to a future of liberty and peace!" the Sunbury Gazette exclaims, "How are you, Moses?"

EXCEPTION is taken to the public manner in which the Fenian leaders talk of their plans in public, and thus give information to the English Government. There is certainly lack of wisdom in the proceeding. It is not surprising that the jails in Ireland are now full of Fenian prisoners, when the leaders here act so unwisely.

IT is a noteworthy fact that in the resolutions adopted by the Copperhead State Convention, not a word is said about the necessity of an adequate Tariff to protect the labor of American workingmen. This is a matter in which every miner and mechanic is interested. How can they vote with the Free Trade party?

THE Republican press of the Eastern, Middle and Western States, with the exception of the New York Times, the Philadelphia News, and a few scattering of lesser note, oppose the veto. The newspapers which speak the voice of the Republican party throughout the country, are all on the side of the right. The few which are not with us are devoid of influence and position.

DR. DAVID JAYNE, for thirty years one of the most enterprising business men and public spirited citizens of Philadelphia, died in that city on Monday evening last, of typhoid pneumonia. He was in the 67th year of his age. He leaves a fortune estimated at three millions of dollars. He erected during his life some of the finest private edifices in Philadelphia. His death is a great loss to Philadelphia.

TO HENRY CAREY BAIRD, Industrial Publisher, 306 Walnut street, Philadelphia, we are indebted for a pamphlet containing the letters—"Contraction or Expansion? Repudiation or Resumption?"—written by Henry C. Carey, the eminent political economist, to Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. If our space permitted we would publish these able letters. Unfortunately, it does not.

THE New York World, the leading Copperhead paper of the country, in speaking on the 26th of February last, of President Johnson, said that "he has a mind of more than ordinary strength; and a staunch honesty of purpose which no clamor of an organized multitude can shake." On the 7th of March, 1865, one year ago, the same paper termed Johnson an "insolent, clownish drunkard." The question arises, at which period was the World correct in its criticisms?

THE Democrats of Gaysport borough, Blair county, Pa., at their recent borough election, elected Major John Thomas, a negro, to the office of Constable, by a majority of four, over James Gallagher, Irish. Gaysport is so intensely democratic as to be called the little Berks of Blair. There are only about a dozen Republicans in it. This vote, therefore, shows that the Democrats of that section think a negro better than an Irishman.

THE reciprocity treaty with the British American possessions will terminate on the 17th inst. An effort is being made to pass a new treaty in Congress. We hope it will fail. Canada is our enemy during the rebellion, giving aid and comfort to the rebels. Therefore place her on the same footing with other foreign countries for a time at least, until we see how the working of the new state of affairs. The present treaty operated very seriously to our disadvantage, and the bill before Congress will prove to be equally unfortunate in its effect upon our interests.

WILL NOT HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH THEM.

Just before the late Copperhead State Convention, it is stated that Senator Wallace wrote a letter to Gen. Meade, requesting him to accept the nomination of the Copperhead party for Governor. Gen. Meade peremptorily declined the proffered honor, and intimated to Mr. Wallace that he was the friend of Gen. Jno. W. Geary. Gen. Meade also wrote to the Philadelphia papers denying the report that he had consented to allow his name to be used in connection with the Governorship, in the Copperhead Convention.—Gen. Meade evidently values his reputation much to permit himself to be enticed into bad company.

GEN. HOWARD states positively, that the President before the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, expressed to him his warm approval of it. Mr. Senator Trumbull is understood to have stated that to him also the President expressed his entire satisfaction with the bill, before it was introduced in the Senate. Those Senators who are known as friends of the President, Messrs. Cowan, Doolittle, &c.—they voted for the bill on its passage, and must be presumed to have known how the Presidential mind then stood on the question. In short, there is a great mass of evidence that the Freedmen's Bureau bill was framed and then presented to Congress with the entire assent and approbation of the President both in substance and detail. Nobody, as yet, contradicts or denies these statements, and the question recurs, when did the President change his mind, and why?

UNION EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

A Convention of the editors of the National Union papers of Pennsylvania, was in session at Harrisburg on Tuesday and Wednesday last. About forty gentlemen, connected with the leading journals of the State, were present. The meeting was marked by the utmost harmony, and the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted, show that the Union press is resolved to uphold and defend the great progressive principles of the Republican party:

WHEREAS, We have an abiding faith in the principles upon which the great Union party of the loyal States twice elected Abraham Lincoln to preside over the destinies of the nation; and upon which that lamented patriot and statesman so successfully carried the Government through the most trying ordeal to which any people were ever subjected; and

AND WHEREAS, These principles were fully accepted and endorsed by Andrew Johnson, in his acceptance of the nomination to the second office in the gift of the American people, by which he affirmed that the foundations of our Government should be fixed "on principles of eternal justice which will endure for all time;" that in the Reconstruction of the rebellious States "treason must be made odious and traitors punished"—that the men who wantonly gave their means and influence to destroy the Government, should not be allowed to participate in the great work of reorganization, and that the traitor even "forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government;" therefore,

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere to these principles, because we regard them as those only which will "fix the foundations of our government on the principles of eternal justice, which will endure for all time."

Resolved, That ours being a republican form of government deriving its powers directly from the people, it is the duty of all loyal citizens to sustain their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that while, in this crisis, we counsel moderation, we will give them our hearty support in a fair and faithful discharge of their duties to the people of the nation.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity, patriotism and discernment of Congress, who have faithfully labored to maintain what we believe to be the true interests of the loyal people of all the States; that they alone have the right to determine the question of reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, and to judge of the qualifications of members asking admission to either branch.

Resolved, That it is the imperative interest as well as the duty of every nation to protect its labor, which creates the wealth and adds to the grandeur of the country, we therefore, call upon Congress to so adjust the present tariff that it will protect the different branches of industry, and at the same time, yield its proportionate revenue to the coffers of the Government.

Resolved, That we would earnestly recommend to Congress such a change in the rates of the present tariff, in connection with internal taxation that will give ample protection to all branches of American industry, and then remove the question as far as possible from further legislation, which always unsettles business and deters investment of capital, by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase duties to a certain per centage whenever importations are excessive, until our expectations exceed the importations, thus adopting a sliding scale, which will secure an equality of trade with other nations, and keep our coin at home as basis for resumption when it is prudent to do so without unnecessarily contracting our currency, or disturbing the business of the country.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the influence of the press depends largely upon the liberality, dignity and impartiality with which it may be conducted, we earnestly urge upon our brethren of the Republican press the importance of upholding the character of the profession, and establishing its position as the instructor and leader of the people.

REPORT.

The following officers were elected on permanent organization:

President—BENJAMIN BANNAN, of Pottsville.

Vice Presidents—E. W. Capron, of Williamsport; Samuel Young, of Clearfield; Col. T. T. Worth, of Lebanon.

Secretaries—John Lutz, of Bedford; E. B. Moore, of West Chester.

Corresponding Secretary—H. M. Jenkins, of Norristown.

Treasurer—J. A. Heistand, of Lancaster.

MR. WILSON'S PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

In the United States Senate on Monday, Mr. Wilson introduced resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. They provide for the admission of representatives from Rebel States on certain express conditions, viz.: That all laws establishing inequality of civil rights on account of race, color, descent, or former Slavery, shall be void, and no such laws shall be made in future; and that all the inhabitants of such States shall have equal rights to make contracts, to sue, to acquire, hold, and convey real and personal property, and shall be subject to the same penalties and punishments, whether white or black, and have equal benefits of all laws for protection of person and property. Persons of African descent who have served in the Army or Navy, or who pay a tax on real or personal property, or who can read the Constitution of the United States shall have the right to vote for President, for Representatives to Congress, and for members of the State Legislature. There shall be no payments by State or United States on account of emancipation, nor of any Rebel debts. These conditions are to be ratified by the Legislatures of said States, by irrepealable acts, and the resolutions shall take effect in reference to any State so ratifying their provisions.

These provisions include all the Rebel States except Tennessee. Whatever else may be said of them, they do at least present a definite plan of reconstruction, and, if adopted by Congress, will announce distinctly to the States concerned, the terms on which they may resume their places in the Union.

GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS, commanding five States, and speaking whereof he knows—a Conservative withal—testifies before the Reconstruction Committee, that he does not think it would be safe, at this time, to remove the United States troops from Tennessee, nor to restore the habeas corpus. In Middle and West Tennessee, personal animosities would overawe the civil authorities but for the presence of the troops; and while the people there desire readmission into the Union, "they are not friendly to Union men." The Union people of West Tennessee are in a minority. The Freedmen will require the protection of the Bureau for another year. Gen. Thomas would admit the Tennessee delegation but without abolishing martial law in order to encourage the people to return to loyalty. He testifies further that

> There is an understanding among the rebels, and perhaps organizations formed or forming, for the purpose of gaining as many advantages for themselves as possible, and I have heard it also intimated that these men were very anxious and would do all in their power to involve the United States in a foreign war, so that if a favorable opportunity should offer they might turn against the United States. I do not think they will act or gain a movement an outbreak on their own account, because they all admit that they had a fair trial in the late rebellion and got thoroughly worsted. There is no doubt but what there is a universal disposition among the rebels in the South to embarrass the Government in its administration if they can so as to gain as many advantages for themselves as possible.

In case of war with England or France "their desire is to re-establish the Southern Confederacy; they have not yet given up their desire for a separate Government, and if they have an opportunity to strike for it again, they will do so."

It would seem the duty of the country under this weighty testimony, to gravely consider the future that lies before us.

CONTINUING LARGE FEES.—Last year the fees of county officers here were increased by act of Legislature, for one year. We perceive that Mr. Crosland has offered a bill extending the time two years, and at the same time increasing the fees of the Coroner twenty-five per cent. When the prices of articles of consumption are falling, it seems to us unwise and unnecessary to increase salaries.—Mr. Crosland would be doing a much more acceptable service to the burdened tax payers of this County, if he would offer a bill fixing the Treasurer's remuneration at a salary, in place of a per centage, as is done in other counties, and thus preclude the possibility of his demanding and receiving something like seventeen thousand dollars a year. This legislation is more urgently demanded than that for raising salaries.

SENATOR COWAN REQUESTED TO RESIGN.—On Friday of last week, the Senate of Pennsylvania, adopted a resolution submitting by Mr. Browne, requesting Honorable Edgar Cowan, Senator of the United States from this State, to resign his seat, on the ground that he has not represented and does not now represent truly the majority of the people of the patriotic State which elected him. The correctness of this arraignment will not be disputed by the Unionists of the State, for Mr. Cowan long ago ceased to hold fellowship with his loyal colleagues of the Senate. But as he has constantly disregarded the popular sentiment of his State in his Senatorial career, it is scarcely to be expected that he will gratify it now by tendering his resignation.

(Correspondence of the Miners' Journal.)

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

DENVER, COLORADO, February 8, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—By your permission I will occupy a small space in your excellent paper, to let you know what kind of a country this is. You must not think that we are out of the world, because we are where the sun goes down. Nor must the old friends think that we are among a half civilized race, Indians, Mexicans and robbers. Our apparel is not made up of buff do-lodge, and buckskin, nor are we compelled to feed on roots and nuts; but we have the privilege of appropriating the veritable beefsteak, and all the varieties of fruits and "good things" enjoyed in Pottsville, where the women beat the world in getting up good dinners.

We do not live in sheeted-tents, neither in log-cabins, but in the best built brick and frame houses. I am writing in a building that will compare favorably with the "Female Grammar School building" of your own place. It has a charming bell on the top, and rings out merrily every morning, summoning the young people to their school.

We have churches that will compare with any you had in Pottsville when I left. The most pleasant feature is that they are well attended, and that too by men. Religious matters are not left solely to the ladies, as in some places beyond the Alleghenies.

Society is just as good here as elsewhere, and could you attend one of the "church-socialables," you might come to the conclusion that it was almost a little better. Why, sirs, the people out here have pianos and melodeons. They tread on Brussels carpet, and recline on the very finest sofas. This does not sound like frontier life, does it? I don't wish any one to think that everybody is so blest, or that these things are a necessary appendage of the city, and that by coming here you will be compelled to have them, or that by coming here you can slip right into these luxuries. I simply point to where the high water has risen. In a word, the people are intelligent, enterprising and sociable.

As to Denver, it is a most beautiful place of about twelve thousand inhabitants, and lies facing the South and West. Her streets are laid out broad, and have good broad side-walks, which are being constantly extended and improved. It is decidedly, a live business place, and for large stores and well filled, it may safely challenge competition with any place of its size in the United States. There is very much here in the mercantile business you can think of, excepting ship anchors. Cherry Creek and Platte River are not as yet navigable, though the former has taken a notion during the last two weeks, to run. For the most part of the time, it is dry. If I were to describe it further, I should say that it had the sanguine temperament, and was a real Frenchman, so that when it runs, it runs with all its might, and when it stops, it settles down into the sulks, and has the blues.

I know of nothing that the country immediately around Denver needs, but trees, and already provision is made for treeing the city, in the channels lately made for the connecting of the water through the streets. This suggests the necessity for irrigation. But the country seems to have been moulded purposely for this, and it is rather in the country's favor than against it. I am speaking entirely within bounds, when I say that the better agricultural region than lies along the base of these mountains, for every kind of small grain and all manner of vegetables, no where exists "out of doors." Along with the farming region, there is every variety of resources which you can name. While all that has been written and spoken on the subject, the half has never been told.

It seems that God has grouped side by side every source of wealth in the world, and laid it here in the west, that the light of higher civilization which we will attain, may have the requisites for all its most varied and comprehensive interests. There are lying contingous to each other great fields of coal, coal oil, salt mines, copper, lead iron, gold and silver, in fabulous quantities. The great desideratum has been to discover a method by which to eliminate the gold and silver. The various processes are giving increased encouragement. Among the most prominent is the "smelting process," as applied by Mr. Ryus. There is every reason to believe that it will prove a complete success. Since writing the above, a friend of mine invited me to take a walk with him to one of the banks, where there lies for public view a nugget of pure silver and gold, weighing one hundred and fifty-seven pounds, value, $14,000, which was brought yesterday direct from Mr. Lyons' furnace. You see that what we say is reliable, Dr. Harlan, who owns property in South Park, and in which some of the Schuylkill County people have an interest, writes to me that his method of extracting the precious metals, which is much more simple and consequently cheaper, is encouragingly successful. I told the pleasantry of crying a boy over from the "Weaver Lode," which will compare favorably with the very best I have seen. Money invested in mining property in this territory, is a paying investment. It is only necessary to show that such property exists, and your money is safe.

All that this mighty country needs, is men to come and bring with them their capital and invest it. And now is the time above all others to do this. Let merchants, mechanics and all kinds of handicraftsmen, hence makers, (for there is the very best clay out of which to make bricks), carpenters, &c., farmers and manufacturers, come and begin this year, and within five years they will be independent. Without a doubt, in every large town, the railroad will centre here within three years. Property is rising every day. Lots can be bought and improved, and then rented so as to bring twenty per cent. on the money invested. While the natural resources are abundant and opportunities for money making are multiplying, we are at the same time blessed with as low a climate as ever fell to charm to any portion of the earth. This is beyond comparison, the most pleasant winter I have ever spent. At no one time has there been snow deeper than three inches. Since the 15th of January, it has been so pleasant that a great part of the time we could dispense with fires. To-day, (Friday), and Saturday and Sunday we have in the entire absence of rain. The air is dry and transparent. The luxury of mud, while deep, cannot be enjoyed here without irrigation, and as yet it is only that people from the East will be so partial to their old habits as to go to that trouble. Taking all things together, resources, climate, and the brilliant prospect of what it will be in a very few years, and I feel safe in saying that if I were to live in I know of in the United States. And since I never had a streak of good fortune but what I wanted some other one to share it with me, so now I would like the dear old friends of Pottsville to come and see this wonderful empire of God, and enjoy the country that blends prairie beauties with mountain sublimities.

L. M. KOONS.

HENRY D. MOORE,
President.

March 3, '66 3-2m

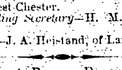
THE undersigned are now prepared to fill orders for **Lehigh, Wyoming, Shamokin, Schuylkill, White and Red Ash, Cumberland and Gas Coal**—from Mauch Chunk on the Lehigh Canal; Schuylkill Haven, Port Carbon and Pottsville on the Schuylkill Canal; and from Amboy, Trenton, Hoboken and Port Richmond, for shipment East and North.

☞ Orders sent to us will receive prompt attention.

HARLAN & LA WTON,
Rooms 70 and 71, Trinity Building, New York.

March 10, '66 10-3m

THE COAL TRADE.



Pottsville, March 10, 1866.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 54,350 17 tons, against 55,551 for the corresponding week last year.

We learn that the freight and toll by Rail Road have been fixed at the following rates:

From Pt. Carbon & Pottsville to Pt. Richmond	$2 03
" Schuylkill Haven to "	2 00

To Broad street 10 cents a ton additional is charged.

We have not learned the rates by Canal positively, but we presume they will be as follows, to correspond with the above:

Tolls from Schuylkill Haven to Philadelphia	$1 00
Freights to Philadelphia	1 00

With 8 cents additional from Port Carbon and Pottsville. From Port Clinton the rates we believe are 10 cents a ton less.

The freights by Canal to New York we presume, will open at $2 75, as we understand the freights from Port Richmond to New York will be $1 75 per ton, making $3 75, freight and toll to New York.

These rates shows a reduction of $1 50 per ton from the closing rates of last year.

The present cold snap has proved rather unfavorable for letting the water into the Canal, and will delay its opening longer than was anticipated. There is no pressing necessity for an early opening, as the trade is very dull at present, and many collieries are standing idle.

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

	1865. WEEK.	1865. TOTAL.	1866. WEEK.	1866. TOTAL.	INC. OR DEC.
P. & R. R. R.	55,551	558,336	54,351	595,720	40,384
L. V. R. R.	52,341	314,756	34,474	357,513	42,757
Scrant. Sch.	13,412	88,766	15,834	123,484	39,981
Sch. Nav.	30,706	96,374	32,853	84,271	27,897
Penna. C. C.	7,175	42,371	7,252	67,491	24,120
Shamokin.	200	84,525	10,357	98,357	23,832
Trecorton.	638	2,626	1,298	6,881	4,254
Short Mt.				4,782	4,784
Franklin Co.		7,718		2,590	26,128
Broad Top.		38,794		21,232	017,562
	109,213	1,110,237	128,834	1,295,371	
			109,213	1,110,237	
				13,023	185,134

The shipments show an increase for the week of 19,621 tons and for the year of 185,134 tons, so far.

The great uncertainty as to the future, growing out of the recent unfortunate affairs at Washington, is materially effecting the Coal trade and all other branches of business, and therefore it is impossible at the present time to make any calculations as to the prospects of the trade.

The opening prices for lump and prepared Coal will range from $3 00 to $3 50 a ton, according to the kind and quality, judging from present appearances. At those rates for Coal and transportation, no consumer will have any cause to complain of the price of fuel. It will be a reduction of from $3 00 to $3 50 a ton from last winter's prices.

COAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.—To Miners of Coal.

The advertiser will attend with possible parties to put their Coal directly in the New England market, where it will command the highest retail price and quick returns. Application can be made immediately at the Miners' Journal Office. [March 4, '66—10-4]

COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1866.

THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO. having gone into their own hands the sale of their coal for the present year, are now prepared to receive orders for all the various sizes, and will furnish coal of the very best quality and preparation, at the following anchors: Cherry Creek and Platte River are not as yet navigable, though the former has taken a notion during the last two weeks, to run. For the most part of the time, it is dry. If I were to describe it further, I should say that it had the sanguine temperament, and was a real Frenchman, so that when it runs, it runs with all its might, and when it stops, it settles down into the sulks, and has the blues.

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HARLAN & LA WTON,
Rooms 70 and 71, Trinity Building, New York.

March 10, '66 10-3m

THE COAL MARKETS

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

MARCH, 1866.

Schuylkill Red Ash, Prepared,	$ 5 50@ 5 75
" Chestnut,	4 75@
" White Ash, Lump, Steam	@
" St. Boat and Broken,	5 25@ 5 50
" Egg and Stove,	5 25@
" Chestnut,	4 75@ 5 00
Locust Mt. Lump, St. Boat	5 25@ 5 50
" Broken	5 25@ 5 50
" Prepared	5 50@
" Chestnut,	4 75@ 5 00
Lorberry Coal,	5 50@
Delmont Red Ash,	5 50@
Lehigh Lump, St. Boat & Broken,	@
" Prepared,	@
" Chestnut,	@
Broad Top,	6 75@ 7 00

AT NEW YORK.

MARCH 7, 1866.

Schuylkill Red Ash by Boat Load	$ @ 9 00
" Chestnut,	@ 7 00
" White Ash Lump & Steam	@
" Boat,	@
" Broken,	@
" Egg & Stove,	@ 8 08
" Chestnut,	@ 7 00
Lehigh White Ash Lump & S. Boat,	@ 8 75
" Prepared,	@ 8 65
" Chestnut,	@ 7 65

Pending the anticipated reduction in Lehigh Valley & Central tolls, to meet the Reading, the trade is very unsettled and prices irregular.

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

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

Pennsylvania Co.'s Coal at Newburg.

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

Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump and St. Boat by Cargo	$ 8 00@ 8 37
St. Boat	9 00@
Broken	9 00@ 9 75
Egg	8 12½@ 8 75
Stove	9 25@ 9 63
Chestnut	7 12½@ 7 37

Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump and St. Boat by Cargo	$ 8 75@ 9 50
Broken and Egg	8 75@ 9 00
Prepared	8 50@ 9 00
Chestnut	7 75@ 8 00

AT BALTIMORE

MARCH, 8, 1866.

Shakin & Pittston W. Ash-wholesale	$ 00@
" " " retail	9 00@
Lykens Val. & Sunb'y R. A. wholesale	8 50@ 9 00
" " " retail	10 00@10 50

GEORGE'S CREEK & CUMBERLAND COAL.—Run of mine $6 75@$7 00 T., c. h. b. Locust Point. Small lots for city trade $7 00@7 25. Trade generally much depressed.

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond (Philad'a.

Portland	3 00	Portsmouth	3 20
Newburyport	3 15	Boston	3 00
New Bedford	2 75	Newport	2 75
New London	2 50	Norwich	2 50
New Haven	2 40	Bridgeport	2 40
New York	2 00	Philadelphia	75
Providence	2 50	Alexandria	1 35
Washington D. C.	1 85	Hartford	
Taunton		Tiverton	2 00
Fall River		Norfolk Va.	2 50
Richmond V. A.	2 50	Derby	
Dighton		Mobile	
Pawtucket			

79 vessels and 41 boats arrived for the week

Freights from Elizabethport.
(No quotations.)

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia	$ @
New York	@
Boston	@

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria.

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

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1866.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Lorberry Creek	5,506 12	8,100 04
Swatara Railroad	547 12	1,528 14
Union Canal Railroad	6,438 11	9,719 18

Lehigh & Mahanoy Coal Trade for 1866.

Week ending with last Saturday.

NAMES OF SHIPPERS.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mahanoy Coal Company	444	3,657
Delano Colliery	569	6,022
Mount Etna	568	2,553
Glendon Coal Company	933	6,782
McNeal Coal & Iron Company	1,704	14,980
Cuyler Colliery	918	12,907
Rainbow, Caldwell & Co.	395	2,633
Coal Run Coal Company		284
Knickerbocker Coal Company	1,092	7,457
J. B. Reber & Company	233	1,486
E. T. Silliman	1,597	9,865
Other Shippers		66
Total	6,679	54,929
Corresponding week last year	5,076	53,402
Decrease	1,603	19,527
Increase		

Coal Trade by Railroad, for 1866.

St. Clair	14,441 00
Port Carbon	6,247
Pottsville	409 09
Schuylkill Haven	83,259 06
Auburn	1,952 02
Port Clinton	6,952 12
Total for week	54,350 17
Previously this year	544,379 03
Total	598,729 00
To same time last year	553,336 03
Increase	40,393 17

Schuylkill Co. Railroads for 1866.

The following is the quantity of coal transported over the following Railroads for two days ending December 12, 1865:

	TUES.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill & S. Haven R. R.	34,720 01	242,564 16
Mt. Carbon	654 00	6,068 17
Mill Creek	1,670 08	83,314 12
Mahanoy & Broad Mt	17,399 17	103,895 16
Little Schuylkill		
Schuylkill Valley	2,784 18	24,941 00

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1865.

For week ending on Saturday last:

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD. WEEK	RAILROAD. TOTAL.
Hazleton	4,256	42,781
East Sugar Loaf	4,543	36,733
Mt. Pleasant	779	5,440
Jeddo	2,733	26,640
Harleigh	1,918	12,997
Ebbervale Coal Co.	1,641	10,245
Stont	747	5,949
Council Ridge	1,431	10,015
Buck Mountain	2,137	15,231
New York & Lehigh	1,137	9,383
Honey Brook Coal Co.	2,689	24,961
German Pa. Coal Co.	1,361	13,808
Spring Mt. Coal Co.	1,490	28,992
Delaware	593	7,151
Beaver Meadow		446
John Conner	53	779
Lehigh Zinc Co.	556	6,074
J. B. Reber & Co.	143	1,533
McNeal	1,446	14,115
Knickerbocker Co.	208	1,486
Coal Run Coal Co.		154
Rathbun Caldwell Co.	455	2,674
Glendon Coal Co	711	6,732
Mahanoy	548	3,610
J. O. O. Bowman	841	4,696
H. Meyers	1,582	8,962
Silliman	1,059	6,979
Baltimore Coal Co.	180	3,169
Franklin	449	3,781
Audenried	44	4,755
Lehigh & Susq. Co.	222	1,746
Landmesser	1,681	11,446
Wilkesbarre	1,281	11,292
Warrior Run	356	6,020
Parish & Thomas		
Leh. Coal & Nav. Co.	7	687
Other Shippers		
Berryville Coal Co.		
Delano Coal Co.		
Total	34,473	357,543
Same time last year	28,341	314,756
Decrease	6,132	42,787
Increase		

Sunbury & Erie Railroad.

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Sunbury & Erie Railroad for the week ending December 9, 1865:

	TONS.
Mahanoy & Broad Mt.	1,000
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven R. R.	1,000
Shamokin	1,000
Total	3,000

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1865.

For week ending on Saturday last:

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD. WEEK	RAILROAD. TOTAL.
Hazleton	4,256	42,781
East Sugar Loaf	4,543	36,733
Mt. Pleasant	779	5,440
Jeddo	2,733	26,640
Harleigh	1,918	12,997
Ebbervale Coal Co.	1,641	10,245
Stont	747	5,949
Council Ridge	1,431	10,015
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Knickerbocker Co.	208	1,486
Coal Run Coal Co.		154
Rathbun Caldwell Co.	455	2,674
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Baltimore Coal Co.	180	3,169
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Landmesser	1,681	11,446
Wilkesbarre	1,281	11,292
Warrior Run	356	6,020
Parish & Thomas		
Leh. Coal & Nav. Co.	7	687
Other Shippers		
Berryville Coal Co.		
Delano Coal Co.		
Total	34,473	357,543
Same time last year	28,341	314,756
Decrease	6,132	42,787
Increase		