Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867.

NEW YORK.—**JAMES B. WATTS**, with Caldwell, Conant & Co., No. 119 Broadway, New York City, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the MINERS' JOURNAL and also to collect bills for the same

BLACK BAND IRON ORE,

The Black Band, or Carbonaceous Iron Ores of the Coal Measures, crist as beds, coexistent with the coal beds, or veins with which they are stratified. The subscriber has made the iron ores of the coal measures a specialty, and is enabled from a long practical experience to find the principal beds of this ore through the Anthracite or Bituminous Coal Fields.

I am prepared to locate, prove or develop these beds of iron in all the Anthracite Regions or through the Bituminous Coal Fields.

S. HARRIES DADDOW, St. Clair, Pa.

REFERENCES:—Benj. Bannan and Joseph S. Patterson, Pottsville; Wm. P. Miner, Wilkesbarre; J. Louden Beadle, Ashland; W. W. Blakslee, Weatherly, Carbon County; Wm. H. Marshall, Shamokin; Edwd. Stabler, Jr., Baltimore, Hon. Henry D. Moore, Philadelphia; Geo. H. Potts, New York.

DADDOW'S NEW MAP

OF THE

ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS

This Map is the latest published of the Anthracite Coal Regions of Pennsylvania. It differs in many respects from other Maps published, because it gives the formation and also a representation of the Coal Beds, together with the location of all the collieries in the Anthracite Coal Regions, &c., &c.

Price on Rollers	$2 50
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MEMORIAL

OF THE

PATRIOTISM OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Great Reduction in Price.

THE LAST CHANCE TO GET THE BOOK.

In order that all who desire to preserve this Record of the Patriotism of Schuylkill County during the Rebellion, may not be debarred by the price from purchasing, we have reduced the price as follows for the remainder of the edition:

In cloth,	reduced from	$2 50	to $1 50
" sheep, (library)	" "	2 75	" 1 75
" half morocco	" "	3 25	" 2 25
" morocco gilt	" "	3 75	" 2 75

OUR COAL STATISTICS.—As our edition of the Journal containing the Coal Statistics is exhausted, we have published the same in pamphlet form, and added the Prize Essays on mining Bituminous coal in England, published in the London Mining Journal, a few years ago. Price, 25 cents. Sent free by mail, on receipt of 25 cents. Also for sale at T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia; D. Van Nostrand's, 192 Broadway, New York, and A. Williams, 100 Washington St., Boston.

HOOP SKIRTS of a superior quality, "Hopkin's own make,"—new Spring styles,—advertisement in this issue. Ladies make a note of the fact!

GOVERNMENT Property at Private Sale, consisting of all kinds of Harness, etc., is advertised in this issue by Messrs. Pitkin & Co., of Philadelphia, New York and Washington, D. C.

CARPETINGS.—A large assortment of elegant patterns,—in store of Leedom & Shaw, 910 Arch street, Philadelphia. Also, all other goods in their line. Read advertisement.

SCHRATT'S trial will probably commence on the 20th instant.

THE Copperheads have decided not to call a National Convention until next year.

COL. WM B. SIPES recently appointed postmaster at Philadelphia, has been rejected by the Senate.

THE weather changed suddenly on Wednesday. In Minnesota it was the coldest day of the season, the thermometer marking 25 degrees below zero.

GENERALS SCHOFIELD, Sickles, Thomas, Ord and Sheridan have been appointed commanders of the Southern States under the recent act of Congress.

QUITE a number of our exchanges from different sections of the State, speak in complimentary terms of Judge Parry as a candidate for the Supreme Bench of the State.

A LETTER from Washington informs us that the proceedings of the Impeachment Meeting held in this Borough on Monday evening last, created quite a sensation in the House.

THE Germantown Telegraph, a thoroughly good newspaper, has entered upon its thirty-eighth volume. We are glad to know that our esteemed cotemporary was never in a more flourishing condition.

THE Spring opens with a magnificent Republican victory in New Hampshire. Now for Connecticut. The contest is closer in the latter State but we believe that the result will be equally decisive.

WHERE many people in the South are in a starving condition, the "chivalry" are holding tournaments. If they had hearts and common sense, they would take the money these tom fooleries cost and relieve their suffering brethren.

THE Reading Daily Dispatch has been enlarged and otherwise improved. It is one of the most spirited and ably conducted of our exchanges, and its editorial appearance gives evidence that it is in a highly prosperous condition.

BARON MUNCHAUSEN it seems, is not dead. We observe by a cable telegram dated "Berlin, March 13," that "Herr Munchausen, the Premier of the Hanoverian Government of the late King, has challenged Count Von Bismarck for words spoken in debate in the German Parliament."

The Copperheads are using every species of vituperative language in speaking of that staunch old Ohio patriot, Ben. Wade. They know that in the event of impeachment, Wade will prove a far different man from Andrew Johnson, and that traitors and Copperheads will receive no favors at his hands.

COBBINS'S ILLUSTRATED DOMESTIC BIBLE which has recently been put in circulation in this State by Mr. H. A. Street, of Harrisburg, has many valuable and interesting features, peculiar to itself and the wants of the people. We learn that the agents for this excellent work are having excellent success, and we think that teachers and others wishing honorable and useful employment, would do well to address Mr. Street for terms and territory. See his advertisement in another column.

GOVERNOR GEARY has approved and signed the following acts of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania:

An act declaring Wiconisco creek from Oakdale Forge, in Dauphin county, to the public road leading from Clarke's Valley to Tremont, in Schuylkill county, a public highway.

A supplement to an act relative to the publication of local news in the counties of Centre and Schuylkill, approved the sixteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

An act supplementary to an act to incorporate the Union Hall Association of Pottsville.

THE circulation of the MINERS' JOURNAL is steadily increasing. If it keeps on at the rate it has increased since the first of the year, we will print at the expiration of 1867 considerably over FOUR THOUSAND papers each edition, rendering the JOURNAL the most extensively circulated paper in the State out of the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Advertisers appreciate the advantage of having their favors spread before twenty to thirty thousand readers. Hence the continued and increasing pressure upon our advertising columns.

THE Republican press of Copperhead counties complain that while the local wants of the Republicans of Republican counties of the State, are promptly attended to by the Legislature, the wants of the Republicans of Copperhead counties are neglected. They think that as hard work is expected at every State election at the hands of the Republicans of the Copperhead counties to reduce the Copperhead majorities, they are entitled to some consideration, at the hands of a Republican legislature. There is considerable ground for the complaint, and we trust that the constituents of Republican representatives who neglect the just requests of the Republicans of Copperhead counties, will mark and refuse to return them.

THE REGISTRY LAW.—We have received a copy of this law as introduced in the State Senate. It is simple but effective, and if adopted will be a general law for the State. It will not require legal voters who are known to the officers to be such, to go and be registered, but it will require those not known to be such to be registered ten days before an election, or they cannot vote.—Election officers will be constituted a board of registers, and they will meet fifteen days before an election and sit five days to register voters. The law is strict and must meet the views of every honest man of both parties who regards the purity of the ballot-box as important. We hope that the Legislature will promptly pass this bill, so that it may receive the signature of the Governor and become a law. We might add that under the provisions of the proposed change printed lists of registered voters will be placed at the polls of each election district.

THE BALL IN MOTION.

LARGE IMPEACHMENT MEETING.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of the citizens of Pottsville, favorable to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, acting President of the United States, was held at the Union Hotel, on Monday evening, 11th instant.

This, the first formal impeachment meeting we believe of citizens held in this country, was large and enthusiastic.

Capt. James W. Bowen presided, assisted by Stephen Rodgers, Wm. Till, Simon Derr and Jacob B. Olewine as Vice-Presidents, and A. B. Cochran and F. B. Wallace as Secretaries.

Benjamin Bannan, Esq., addressed the meeting at length on the subject of Impeachment, and at the conclusion of his remarks, offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Andrew Johnson, acting President of the United States, has in sympathy with rebels and traitors, impeded the execution of the civil rights and other important laws passed by Congress; failed or refused to execute the new Military Reconstruction bill; combined with traitors to usurp the prerogatives of Congress; caused by his infamous policy the murder of more than five thousand American citizens, guilty of no crime but love of country; surrendered to the rebels millions of dollars worth of railroad property forfeited for treason, and built out of the National Treasury during the war; caused the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars, and encouraged frauds by his removal of good men from and appointment of bad men to office; and because he has disgraced his official position by immoral habits, therefore by the citizens of Schuylkill County in mass meeting assembled, be it

Resolved, That as a punishment for his many high crimes and misdemeanors, Andrew Johnson should be impeached.

Resolved, That the removal of the President from the office he disgraces will in our belief, facilitate satisfactory Reconstruction, for we have the united testimony of Union men at the South, and of many from the North, who have visited that section, declaring that the great obstacle up to this time, has been the political action of the President conjoined with that of his Copperhead allies of the North.

Resolved, That the political relations of the country cannot become homogeneous and harmonious, nor its business interests be established on a stable foundation, until Andrew Johnson is removed and a statesman and loyal man put in his place.

Resolved, That as the Constitution makes Congress the sole and exclusive law-making body of the national government; as it makes it the bounden duty of the President to execute all laws thus made; as it gives him no power of discrimination as to what laws he will enforce and what he will not; as it is everywhere notorious that he has utterly ignored the existence of the Civil Rights law and allowed it to become a dead letter at the south; and as in the same manner, ignores the Reconstruction act, we believe that this furnishes alone sufficient ground for impeachment, and we call upon Congress to prepare articles so that the President may be tried and removed.

Resolved, That it is a painful fact to recognize that the apathy of the mass of our people and their representatives in reference to crimes committed by high officials, has encouraged this terrible state of affairs, and that we fear that no effective remedy can be applied until the people, as well as their representatives, awaken to a sense of their stern duty in the matter of checking crime and punishing the criminals, and thus cease to be accessories.

Resolved, That Congress will be untrue to the best interests of the nation and to its highest duties, if it should fail to act decisively in that vitally important matter, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be published, with a request that the same be copied into the Republican journals of the country, and that copies also be presented to both branches of Congress, and to the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

On motion one of the Secretaries then read Gen. Butler's powerful speech on impeachment, recently delivered at Albany.

Before the meeting adjourned a large number of signatures were obtained to petitions, praying for the Impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

THE GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.—One of the acts of the Congress which closed on the fourth of March, was the passage of a general bankrupt law. This measure has been agitated for several years past, but has always failed to secure sufficient support until this winter. It became a law during the closing hours of Congress.

The new law is intended for the relief of honest debtors. Under its provisions, any person whose debts exceed the sum of three hundred dollars, may become a voluntarily bankrupt, and be relieved from the claims of creditors by the delivery and distribution of all his assets.

The proceedings for the discharge of bankrupts by this law are directed under the supervision of the United States Circuit Courts, with a subordinate supervisory officer to be appointed in each Congressional District to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to be called a Register. To the Register the party desiring to avail himself of the relief of the bankrupt law makes application, and by the creditors an assignee is appointed into whose hands the bankrupt turns all his property for distribution.

The bankrupt can reserve to himself household and kitchen furniture and such other articles as he may choose, not exceeding in value five hundred dollars, also the wearing apparel of himself and family, and military equipments if he had any, and such other property as may be exempted from attachment and seizure under the laws of his State.

Distribution of the assets of the bankrupt is made in the following order: all costs of the proceedings in bankruptcy; all debts due the United States; all debts due the State; wages due to any employee of the bankrupt for a period not exceeding six months immediately preceding the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, and to an amount not exceeding $50,000. The balance to other creditors according to the amount of their claims, and without preference on account of date or any other cause.

The bankrupt then receives from the Court a certificate of discharge and can commence the world anew in business relations without fear of old and unsatisfied judgments. No bankrupt can avail himself a second time of the provisions of the law, unless his assets will reach seventy per cent. of his debts. All creditors whose claims have been credited by fairness in a fiduciary capacity are precluded from relief under this act.

The law is only intended for the relief of honest debtors. Hence, in order to avail himself of its benefits, the party must make a fair, full and *bona fide* delivery to the assignee for the benefit of his creditors, of all his effects, otherwise he is declared guilty of a fraud on the benefit of the law, and made liable to heavy penalties besides. All fraudulent proceedings designed to defraud creditors, and all acts intended to prefer or secure one creditor at the expense of any other, will not entitle debtors to the relief extended by the law, but are positively forbidden.

The law is of course very lengthy, and embraces many details, but the above are its leading provisions. It will be well for the public to become familiar with and remember them, for they closely concern every business man.

The Central Pacific Railroad.

This road was commenced in 1863, but opposition and other drawbacks hampered its progress greatly.—It is now finished, and the locomotive is now running on a continuous line of railroad from Sacramento to Close station. This is within twelve miles of the dreaded summit of the Sierras. The elevation above the sea of each of the principal stations on the road is as follows: Newcastle thirty-one miles from Sacramento, 930 feet elevation; Colfax, 62 miles, 2,423 feet; Dutch Flat, 67 miles, 2,670 feet; Cisco, 93 miles, 5,911 feet. The road is now graded close to the summit, which will be crossed at an elevation of 7,050 feet.—By far the most difficult part of the road has now been built; that from the summit down the mountains eastward will be comparatively easy, and the grade light.—In coming up the highest allowed grade, 116 feet to the mile, is but once reached; the average ascending grade to the summit is but 75 feet to the mile. In descending the eastward side of the Sierras, 90 feet will be the greatest descending grade, and the average, only 40 feet. When the eastern base of the Sierras is reached, there is almost a natural grade to the western base of the Rocky Mountains. This part of the road can be built ten times more rapidly and about as much more cheaply than that already done. All the county, State, and national monetary aid that was received has been thrown into the work; and this terrible earnestness that has characterized the management was what enticed opposition more than anything else, so that its former greatest detractors are now its warmest friends. A of it was no section of country, which alone to see the road completed that made its owners give to it so lavishly. They know well its great present trade and the yet comparatively undeveloped resources of the extremely rich country that is waiting for the development that the road will give; and they know, also, that every dollar expended upon it will come back with interest in a very near future after its completion, and that one where in their hands but the road built will be worth two while it is unfinished.

The road will be complete to Virginia City, Nevada, 136 miles from Sacramento, in the latter part of 1867; to Austin, 320 miles, by the fall of 1868; to Salt Lake City, 858 miles from Sacramento, in January, 1870.—*N. Y. World.*

THE ACCIDENTAL PRESIDENT appears in a new and if that were possible in his case, still more infamous character. General Miles O'Reilly Halpine, a Johnsonized War Democrat, and the editor of the New York Citizen, has been having a talk with Andrew Johnson, and he publishes the purport of it in his paper of Saturday last. According to General Halpine, Mr. Johnson believes that the country is fast drifting towards repudiation. He (Mr. J.) goes into a very elaborate argument to show that people will weary of paying interest upon their debts; that the natural current of things will cause the debt to be held by a comparatively few persons; that those few persons will be Eastern capitalists; that the voting masses in the Southern, Western and Middle States will gradually become tired of bearing this heavy burden of interest; and that in a few years, from inquiring what prices were originally paid for these securities, and from persuading themselves that it is not right to pay a hundred cents on the dollar, at leisure, for seventy-five or eighty cents realized under a tremendous financial pressure, they will clamor for repudiation, and by means of their numerous votes, bring about the result which they desire. In Mr. Johnson's case the wish is undoubtedly father to the thought, and the expressed thought is a stalking fetch to the loyal, honest people of the country, who have made immense sacrifices during four years of terrible war, are incapable of entertaining so dishonorable an idea as repudiation of the national debt. Is Mr. Johnson fit to continue in the Presidential chair?

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞The Jewish population of St. Louis is ten thousand.

☞Alonzo Harvey, an old settler of Chicago, died on Thursday.

☞Miss Elizabeth Thackeray, the authoress, is soon to be married.

☞Mr. Wade is the forty-second President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

☞Ex-Gov. Pollock is brought forward as a candidate for the Supreme Bench.

☞The sum of $1,000 000 in silver was stolen from a Thames steamer on the night of the 25th ult.

☞J. P. Beecher, aged 55, a tailor, hanged himself to a bed post, in Cincinnati, for domestic trouble.

☞Geo. Peabody says that after his return from London, he shall take up his residence in Salem, Mass.

☞The inadequacy of the two existing State Prisons has led to a project for a third to be built at Harrisburg.

☞L. W. Jerome, of New York, has lost within a short period about $1,000,000 by the decline of Pacific Mail stock.

☞An unsuccessful attempt was made near Milan, the other day, to assassinate Victor Emanuel, king of Italy.

☞Henry Bowman, of Connecticut, has been appointed Commissioner of Education, under the recent act of Congress.

☞A Fenian meeting was held at Washington on the 11th, and resolved to aid the rebellion in Ireland and ask the United States for recognition.

☞An Irish-American, named Tim O'Connell, had been identified as being concerned in the outbreak at Killarney, and was arrested at Cork.

☞On Saturday last Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles sailed for Europe to enter upon his duties as United States Commissioner to the French Exposition.

☞"Artemus Ward" has directed in his will that his property shall go, after the death of his mother, towards the erection of an asylum for printers.

☞It is rumored that John G. Whittier, the poet, is to be married in his old age, to a widow of Philadelphia, with whom he has been in love for thirty years.

☞It is reported that Secretary McCulloch will resign about the first of April, and establish at London, in connection with Jay Cook, an American Banking House.

☞General Gleason, who is now military director of the Fenian Brotherhood, has given a contract for two thousand uniforms to a large clothing firm in New York.

☞A terrible earthquake has taken place on the island of Mitylene, in the Mediterranean. All the houses on the island are in ruins, and hundreds of lives have been lost.

☞Under the provisions of the naval appropriation bill, passed at the late session of Congress, at least ten thousand employees in the government navy-yards will be discharged during the present year.

☞The unanimous opinion of the London clubs is "that the recall of Mr. Motley from Vienna is detestable to Mr. Seward, disgraceful to the President, and a misfortune to the American people."

☞The *Daily Wisconsin* tells of a man hale and vigorous with a rifle bullet still in his brain, received at the battle of Bull Run. He was in a hospital for a year, but can now swing an axe or scythe with anybody.

☞George Peabody, Esq., has added another to his long list of splendid gifts for charitable, educational and scientific purposes, by bestowing one hundred and forty thousand dollars upon the county of Essex, Mass.

☞It is said that Queen Victoria's third son, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, is to be Viceroy of Canada, with the neat little salary of $50,000 per annum. The lad was born May 1st, 1850, and is not yet seventeen years old.

☞The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, in contributing $300 to the Southern Relief Fund, takes the occasion to write: "I fear that our people are not sufficiently alive to the danger of starvation which is impending over many parts of the South."

☞A locomotive belonging to the Catawissa Railroad, exploded at Williamsport, on the 8th inst., injuring the fireman, a young man named Rook so seriously, that he died soon after. The engineer was also injured, but it is thought he will recover.

☞The Loyal League is rapidly spreading itself throughout the Southern States. In Georgia there are thirty thousand members enrolled, while Alabama contains nearly one-third that number. There is not a Southern State but contains hundreds of the League Lodges.

☞Leo Hudson's horse "Sensation," was choked to death in Paterson, N. J., last Wednesday night. He got his hind feet over the rope tied across the rear of his stall, and then in attempting to lie down, the halter got under his throat and being unable to raise himself, he strangled.

☞Charles F. Browne, the American humorist, better known as Artemus Ward, died on the 6th inst., at Southampton, England. He was a native of Maine, a printer by trade, and only thirty-three years of age at the time of his death. His first editions appeared in the Cleveland Plaindealer, and at the time of his decease he was engaged as a contributor to the London Punch.

THERE are terrible floods at the West. The late flood in East Tennessee has damaged property to the value of $2,000,000. Over two hundred persons in Knoxville were driven out of their houses. The levee, near Mound City, broke on Wednesday morning last. At Cincinnati the river is higher than it has been at any time since 1856, and at Louisville, Ky., the water rose nine inches in fourteen hours. It is now within four feet of the rise of 1847, and five feet of the rise of 1832.

THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.—In speaking of the need of a postmaster in Philadelphia, the Daily News (a Johnson organ) of that city, says:

Unfortunately for the government, as well as for the community, the person who was appointed to the responsible position some months since, immediately yielded its conduct into the hands of huckstering political hucksters, who filled the establishment, by a measure, with incompetent and dishonest men. We do not stop to inquire into the motive of this strange conduct, either of the late postmaster, or the office-seeker to whose hands he transferred the establishment; it is enough for us to know that some of the persons employed there had but a short time previous concluded a term of service to which they had been sentenced in the county prison.

The people of this County having lost considerable sums of money sent in letters through that post office, can from the above, know the reason why.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, March 16, 1867.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 57,606 08 tons against 69,950 for the corresponding week last year.

At many of the collieries the men refuse to work at the wages paid, and demand an advance on the present rates of wages. At several of the collieries, in the vicinity of Ashland, outrages have been committed on those evening notices put up.

The trade continues very dull, and it would be to its advantage if a single ton of coal were not sent into the market, until the first of April.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal will be open about the 20th inst.

The water has been let into the Schuylkill Canal, but no coal has been shipped yet.—Not much will be done before the first of April.

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

1866.		1867.		INC. & DEC.
WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P & R R R. 62,950	651,689	57,606	499,117	d162,573
L Val R R. 34,093	391,637	25,425	277,619	d114,018
Scrant Sth. 18,624	142,011	26,656	209,967	67,956
" North. 6,824	60,040	7,637	61,490	1,450
Penn. C. C. 6,819	74,310	17,403	74,537	27
Shamokin.. 1,218	59,576	5,718	54,344	d5,231
Trevorton.. 1,261	8,188			
Short Mt.... 656	4,782	482	4,418	d1,368
L. V. Co.... 439	2,143	798	5,701	3,558
Williams'n..		1,237	6,022	6,022
Broad Top.. 5,761	30,450	4,247	31,073	603
	1,376,231	146,599	1,294,183	
	1,224,158	137,935		
	152,073	8,664		

A dealer who has traversed the New England States informs us that the supply of coal in market will last until about the first of April, and consequently they will not purchase coal until this stock is consumed. The dealers in the principal cities and towns accommodate each other by supplying those who are out. And they also state that after they purchased last spring and laid in a portion of their stock, coal was forced into the market at lower rates, and of course, they will purchase only moderately early this season, in order to protect themselves. In New York the dealers in Schuylkill Coal have no orders, and they don't expect any much before the first of April, and the accumulation of coal at the different shipping ports before there is a demand for it, only tends to reduce prices lower than they would be under other circumstances. In the present state of the trade, if all the collieries were stopped for two or three weeks longer, it would prove beneficial to the whole trade.—On the Lehigh but few collieries are at work, and the shipments are small, making Lehigh coal scarce in the market, and prices for their coal has advanced a shade in consequence.

IDENTIFICATION OF OUR COAL BEDS.—There seems to be much confusion and difficulty in identifying the coal beds in the Anthracite coal fields, owing to the various local names or misnomers by which they are now distinguished. In our Book we have adopted the oldest names, which have a common currency among our oldest miners, and have taken the line of the Mount Carbon and Mill Creek railroads as the localities from whence we have adopted them. As these localities have the best development and are the oldest mining localities west of the Lehigh, we think this preference due.

But in order to be more comprehensive, we have adopted a general nomenclature, which has a more general application. We letter the coal beds A, B, C, up to N, applying a letter to each nominal coal bed, or independent horizon. The Mammoth is always E, and consequently, the fifth bed, though the upper part of the Mammoth is frequently the twelfth bed, owing to the separation of the normal or original beds. Thus B more frequently exists as two distinct beds than as one, and the same may be said of C and D, while the Mammoth is often found divided in three and four beds. If we apply a letter to each of these beds, we would make the confusion greater. The only plan is therefore, to name the original bed, where it exists single, and when "splits" branch off call them E No. 1, E No. 2, E No. 3, and E No. 4.—That is Mammoth No. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Taking the well known beds as true horizons, it will always be easy to identify the seven paying beds. For instance, the Primrose, never changes its horizon, but always exists as a single bed, and is one of those peculiar veins which we can identify under all circumstances. This bed we call G. Then follows H and I, and the Diamonds No. 1, 2, and 3 (J No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3), which are the Big Diamond or Daddow, the Little Diamond and the Clinton, sometimes called the "Cockle."

Then follows the Tracy, K, and the Little Tracy, L, with several leaders, or small, unworkable beds. But these small seams sometimes develop as workable beds, and may then be known as Tracy No. 1, 2 and 3.

The Peach Mountain* is then M, while the overlying beds may be named N, O, P, &c., or M No. 2, 3, 4, &c.

Our section (figure 76, given on page 247,) gives all the beds in the Pottsville District, with the nomenclature of the principal ones; while figure 215, on page 772, in the appendix, gives the principal seams with their local names, near Minersville.

*This bed is identical with the Gate, but the name is often misapplied to one of the Diamonds, hence the confusion of names in this, as in many other instances.

MESSRS. HAMMITT & NEILL have been appointed agents for the Silver Brook (Lehigh) and Shenandoah City (white ash) Coal. This firm, which has its principal office at 217 Walnut street, Philadelphia, is composed of gentlemen of long experience in the trade, and who can be depended upon to furnish a superior article of coal. We commend them to the confidence of the trade.

LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.—For the sale of this celebrated coal from the Locust Mountain Colliery of the Mammoth Consolidated Coal Company, Messrs. Borda, Keller & Nutting, 327 Walnut street, Philadelphia, have been appointed sole agents. These gentlemen are too well and favorably known in the trade to need commendation from us. We will only remark that the coal for which they are agents is surpassed by none in this Region for quality and careful preparation for market.

TAX ON COAL.—A proposition has been presented to the Legislature to tax all coal mined and sold by the mining and transporting companies ten cents per ton. This would affect the mining and transporting companies in the other regions. It would not affect this Region. We are not at present prepared to express an opinion as to what will be the effect of such a measure.

THE READING AND WILMINGTON RAILROAD.—The Wilmington COMMERCIAL in copying a portion of an article on the Reading and Wilmington Railroad, comments in a manner which shows a want of editorial courtesy that is rather unbecoming the conductors of a respectable press; but as they are young in the business, we will overlook it. We admit that we had not the act incorporating the road before us when we wrote the article, and as the route is not yet located by the engineer, we presumed the route indicated would be via. Downingtown; but as Coatesville is not far from Downingtown, where it will intersect the Pennsylvania Railroad leading through Downingtown to Philadelphia, that makes but little difference. We are aware that the road alluded to will terminate at Wilmington, and that that will be a shipping port, but as a road runs from Wilmington to New Castle, and also down the Bay, we mentioned them as great advantages to the route. We highly appreciate the enterprise of the people of Wilmington in subscribing so liberally to this route and insuring its completion, but from our stand point we do not trouble ourselves with mere local questions. We wrote the article with a view of pointing out this favorable outlet from our Coal Region to the seaboard, by forming a connection with it at Reading, to which point we learn the managers of the road will extend it, provided we meet them at that point.

THE Wilkesbarre Record of the Times in speaking of the prospects of the trade says:

But one thing we see, and that is the reckless and insane competition between the large companies. What the policy, which underlies the beating down process between Scranton, Carbondale and Pittston, is we do not understand. It may be an effort to keep down prices a year or two more, till all the coal is secured and monopolized and the few companies control the mines and the markets, and then purchase, look out. The way anthracite coal is wasted is wicked, nothing less, and another generation must pay for the extravagance of the present. The Legislature of Pennsylvania will fail in its duty if it does not find some remedy for the evil suffered through the grants of enormous special privileges to these large corporations. No small company or operator has any chance at all, but is crushed to death and swallowed whole by a great Boa Constrictor. It almost makes one favor a free railroad law, only that would only transfer the monopoly to companies, and all old stockholders in old companies are prohibited from making surveys and locating new roads under a heavy penalty, unless good faith is shown by completing them within the shortest possible space of time.

The above is true. And we think that the proposition introduced into the Legislature to tax companies that mine and transport coal is good. One good is certain to result from it. An increase of revenue to the State Treasury.

Pier No. 19.

NO. 121 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.,

SHIPPERS OF

WHITE and RED ASH COAL,

Agents for the sale of the celebrated

BURNSIDE COAL,

From the Luke Fidler Colliery, Shamokin.

March 16, '67 11-1y

Pier No. 13.

BORDA, KELLER & NUTTING,

Wholesale Dealers in Best Varieties of

ANTHRACITE & BITUMINOUS COAL.

OFFICES: {327 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. {Room 64 Trinity Building, N. York.

☞**Sole Agents for West Lehigh Greenwood Coal and Clearfield and Cambria Mountain Colliery of the Mammoth Consolidated Coal Company.**

GEORGE CREEK BITUMINOUS on board at Baltimore or Georgetown. March 16, '67 11-

J. J. DOVEY. M. S. BULKLEY. WM. KENDRICK.

DOVEY, BULKLEY & CO.,

AND

JOHN J. DOVEY, SON & CO.,

(J. J. DOVEY, M. S. BULKLEY, WM. KENDRICK, J. F. DOVEY)

Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated

PRESTON AND GILBERTON

COALS,

Wharf No. 20, Port Richmond.

OFFICES:

PHILADELPHIA—No. 226 Walnut St., Room No. 5.
NEW YORK—Trinity Building, Room No. 66: H. A. Aechternacht, Agent.
BOSTON—Sower & Reed, Agents, No. 29 Doane St.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—H. Jones, Agent.
March 16, '67 11-

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

March 16, 1867.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared		5 25	@5 50
" Chestnut		4 00	@
" White Ash Lump & S Boat		4 50	@
" Broken		4 50	@
" Egg and Stove		4 50	@
" Chestnut		3 75	@4 00
Locust Mt. Lump, St. Boat		4 50	@4 75
" " Broken		4 50	@
" " Prepared		4 00	@
" " Chestnut		4 00	@
Hill & Harris, St. Boat & Broken			
" " Prepared			
Lorberry Coal			
Franklin, (Lykens Valley)			
Lehigh Lump, St. Boat & Broken		6 00	@6 25
" Prepared		5 50	@
" Chestnut		4 75	@
Broad Top		5 00	@

Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump, by cargo		7 00	@
St. Boat and Broken	"	6 50	@
Egg and Stove	"	7 00	@
Chestnut	"	7 00	@

Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump, by cargo		5 00	@
Grate, "	"	6 50	@
Prepared, "	"	6 25	@6 50
Chestnut, "	"	5 00	@

AT NEW YORK.

March 16, 1867.

Schuylkill Red Ash by Boat Load		6 50	@
" Chestnut			@
" White Ash Lump		6 00	@
" Steam Boat		5 00	@
" Broken		6 00	@
" Egg		6 00	@
" Stove		6 00	@
" Chestnut		5 00	@
Lehigh White Ash Lump			@
" Steam Boat			@
" Broken			@
" Egg			@
" Stove			@
" Chestnut			@

AT BALTIMORE.

March 16, 1867.

Wilkes're & Pittston W. A.—wholesale		6 75	@7 00
" " " " —retail		6 00	@6 25
Lykens Val. & Sunb'y R. A.—wholesale		6 50	@7 00
" " " " —retail		6 00	@6 25

GEORGES CREEK & CUMBERLAND COAL—Sun of mine $5 50 f. o. b. at Locust Point, for shipping.

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Port Richmond (Philad'a.)

New York	75 Cents	$ 00
Fall River	1 50 Newburyport	1 25
Newport	1 50 New London	1 25
Providence	1 25 Portsmouth	1 00
Norwich	1 50 Portland	1 00
Providence	1 00 New Haven	1 25
Newark	75 Boston	1 05
Middletown	1 50 New Bedford	1 40
Hudson	1 00 Bridgeport	1 25
Boston	1 05 Portland	1 00
Salem	1 00 Albany	1 00

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria.

To Philadelphia		$1 50
" Boston		2 25
" New York		1 75
" Newport		2 00

Portland	$ 00	Gardner
Bangor	2 70	Georgetown
Bath	2 40	Gloucester
Saco	2 60	Hartford
Augusta	2 80	Hudson
Portsmouth	2 25	Hingham
Charlestown, Mass	2 50	New London
Boston, "	2 00	Norwalk
Boston, Eight draft vessels	3 10	New Bedford
" and bridges	05	Newburyport
Commercial Point	2 80	Nantucket
Provincetown		Neponset
Salem	3 05	Newport
Medford	3 50	Poughkeepsie
Marble Head		Pawtucket
Roxbury	3 45	Providence
Lynn	3 00	Quincy Point
Malden	3 60	Alexandria
Albany	1 50	Richmond
Bridgeport	2 10	Salisbury
Chelsea	3 00	St. Johns (in gold)
Charlestown	2 00	Washington D. C
Cambridgeport	3 50	Weymouth
Cohasset Harbor	2 00	Newark
Dorchester Point	3 00	Peekskill
Dighton	2 00	Yarmouth
Dunyapoint	2 00	Kennebunk Point
East Greenwich	2 10	West Chester
Fall River	2 10	Ipswich
Fredericksburg	1 75	Stamford
New York	1 60	Norwich

Lehigh & Mahanoy Coal Trade for 1867.

Week ending with last Saturday.

NAMES OF SHIPPERS.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Trenton Coal Company		315
Mount Etna		43
Mahanoy Co		
Delano Colliery	1,400	14,387
Glendon Coal Company	567	2 413
Hobson, Bearns & Co	1,030	9,954
H. S. Stillman	936	22,487
McNeal Coal & Iron Company	2,439	10,925
Kimbrough Coal Company	1,244	11,070
Thomas Coal Company	257	3,160
Williams & Herring	530	2,446
Mountain		
Other Shippers		10
Total	8,122	76,273
Corresponding week last year	3,364	58,793
Decrease	4,758	17,456

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1867.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Lorberry Creek	5,830 15	5,130 15
Good Spring	2,718 07	4,656 12
Union Canal Railroad	8,563 02	12,287 07
Total	2,112 14	

Coal Trade by Railroad, for 1867.

St. Clair	19,337 11
Port Carbon