Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867.

FOR A CONVENTION

TO AMEND THE STATE CONSTITUTION

We raise the above Banner, and intend fighting it out on this line.

We propose in the Constitution, Increasing the number of Representatives to 400, and Senators 100, limiting the session to 40 days with pay at $6 a day. The Representatives to be elected from single districts throughout the State.

No special law for all corporations beyond the reach of individual enterprise, and no special laws for any corporations with an income not exceeding $25,000 to be granted by the courts.

The income of the business of the State, 40, and of the Judiciary, would be sufficient for all the legislation this policy require. This is the only plan to break up the present corrupt system, because large bodies in the Legislature are not so liable to be corrupted.

NEW YORK.—JAMES R. WATTS, Room No. 187 Broadway, Parmley Buildings, New York City, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the MINERS' JOURNAL and also to collect bills for the same.

PADDOW'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 Geological and also a representation of the Coal Basins, together with the location of all the collieries in the Anthracite Coal Regions, &c., &c.

Price on Rollers	$2 50
Do. do. for Pocket, in Part, Hanover Township	1 50
Do. do. Whole	1 25
Do. on Muslin	1 75
Do. on Muslin, dissected, in Pocket	2 00

This Map in Pocket form will be sent free by mail on receipt of the above prices. For sale at

BANNAN'S Bookstore, Pottsville.

SHEAFER'S MAP

OF THE COAL REGIONS.

This Map, 31 x 35, in sheets, $1 00, and on rollers, also SHEAFER'S Coal and Iron Map of Pennsylvania, in sheets, $1 00 and in cases $1 50. For sale at

BANNAN & RAMSEY'S Book and Stationery Store, Pottsville.

BEGINNING May, 36,059 immigrants reached New York from Europe.

GEN. HOOKER, "Fighting Joe," sailed for Europe on Wednesday last.

ALL the Fenians who have been convicted of high treason have been transported to England and placed in prison.

MAXIMILIAN has issued an address to the Mexican soldiers in eulogy of their bravery and congratulation of their success, and pledging himself to restore peace and order to the country.

THERE is no doubt that in a short time steel will take the place of the iron rail on all our roads, in consequence of its much greater durability and consequent economy.

A FIRE in Lockhaven, Pa., on Wednesday, destroyed several buildings and a lumber yard. The loss is $40,000. Sixteen horses were consumed in a stable.

THE Republican State Convention of Louisiana is in session at the Mechanics' Institute, with Phil. Sheridan there another massacre is not likely to take place.

AN IMPORTANT order from the Secretary of the Treasury to Revenue officers is issued this week. It prohibits the piecing of public moneys to the credit of disbursing accounts, and is intended to stop the abuse of the kind.

PITTSBURG has been agreed upon as the place for holding the next fair of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. The Fair will commence on Tuesday, September

THE candidates for Sheriff of this County, subject to the Democratic nomination, are Jesse Ward, Samuel Gumpert, and James McKowen of Pottsville; and Conrad Grader of Tuscarora.

THE entire western country is reported to the Land Office as giving promise of an unprecedented crop of wheat, rye, oats and barley, while the grasses and fruits are in an unsurpassed condition.

THE American Institute of Homeopathy was in session in New York a few days since The attendance was numerous and proceedings interesting. By a vote of 56 to 68, the convention refused to allow ladies to become members of their convention.

THE Bishop Potter Memorial House was publicly opened in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, with appropriate ceremonies. The Institution is intended to be a valuable training school for nurses, missionaries to foreign lands, and to the lower of the neglected classes.

DELEGATES from both wings of the Republican party in Virginia met at Richmond on Wednesday, and adjusted their differences. A call was agreed upon for a joint Convention, to meet at Richmond on the 1st of August. Senator Wilson and several Union League delegates were present at the conference.

THE READING EVENING DISPATCH has been enlarged and otherwise improved. It is a spicy, readable paper, and fights the good fight of Republicanism inAult Berks, with spirit and ability. The proprietors will accept our congratulations upon their success in placing the Dispatch upon such a firm footing of prosperity.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM.—The Williamsport Bulletin approves of the proposition at the head of this paper, to call a Constitutional Convention to break up legislative "rings" and consequent corruption in connection with the law-making powers, and says:

"We think that every Republican paper in the State will take ground in favor of this reform, and urge it upon our law makers.

Yes, and the sooner the better. The people have already delayed too long in this important work.

JACOB ANSBACH, employed for twenty-seven years at the Union Water Works, Lebanon, resides four miles from that place. The Courier states that during that whole time he has not missed a day, but has been at his place, and walked the eight miles to and from his home every day in twenty-seven years. This would make 78,240 miles, or more than three times around the globe. Allowing him two hours a day, for walk eight miles, he consumed 16,848 hours, or 702 days, or 1 year, 11 months and 2 days, in walking to and from his work Pretty "considerable walking," truly,

BERGER, AUDENRIED & FRY, Nos. 11 and 13 South Water street, Philadelphia, dealers in groceries, fish and provisions, refuse positively to part with Capt. Jacob Wernert, late of Minersville, this County, and it will be seen by the Captain's Card, which we publish in another column, that they have offered him such inducements, that he feeling convinced that he can serve his customers better and render them more satisfaction, has returned to the old house, where in the future he can be found by his old friends of Schuylkill.

THE late Confederate commander, Gen. Longstreet, during the Rebellion a brave but misguided man, has written to Mr. J. M. G. Parker, of New Orleans, a letter defining his political position. He accepts the Milliary bill as a peace offering, censures, by strong implication, the Democratic party for opposing reconstruction, believes that colored suffrage should be established in all the States, and expressly declares that Southern men cannot seek alliance with any party which aims to restrict the rights of the colored men. Gen. Longstreet talks sensibly. Let the Southern people adopt his sentiments, and satisfactory Reconstruction will soon become a fixed fact.

PRICES of breadstuffs promise to speedily reach a reasonable figure. In Chicago, corn, that sold for $1 10 a bushel in the third week of May, fell to 90 cents on June 5th. Oats, which sold for 90 cents on May 28th, fell to 60 cents on June 5th. Rye, which was quoted at $1 37 in May, had fallen to $1 02 in June. Wheat, which was $2 85 a bushel in May, sold as low last week as $1 90. Chicago is the head-quarters of the grain trade of the country. The prospects of abundant crops have been the cause of this marked decline. The New York journals estimate the yield of hay this year at 30,000,000 tons, as compared with 21,000,000 tons last year; of corn as 1,200,000,000 bushels, as compared with 863,000,000 bushels last year, and other crops in proportion.

THE FREE-TRADERS have started in New York an organ named "The League." As British and French gold is thus active in disseminating principles, which if adopted in the national policy, must produce ruin to every description of American manufactures, and bring distress upon our workingmen, every effort should be made to organize thoroughly for Protection. The Summer months could not be more advantageously employed, than by signing petitions to Congress for the passage of a Protective Tariff at its coming session. A million of signatures should be appended thereto, and the petitions should be handed in at the opening of Congress. Shall the interests of foreign capital be consulted before those of American labor?

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

Population of Connecticut, 540,000.

The potato blight has appeared in Ireland.

The Lynn (Mass.) shoe trade is unusually dull.

Dr. Gerhard, the Prussian archæologist is dead.

The Sultan has thirty of his wives with him in Paris.

The Luxembourg fortress will be evacuated next week.

The immigration at New York, just now, is quite large.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, returns an income of $11,700.

The cotton crop of Georgia will be double that of last year.

The clerical force in the Treasury Department is to be reduced.

Pope Pius IX. has nearly completed the 21st year of his Papacy.

One of the Japanese Dalmios has a yearly income of over $900,000.

A self-propeling steam fire engine is in operation at Manchester, N. H.

Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, recommends acceptance of the Military act.

Nine hundred gold medals are to be distributed at the Paris Exposition.

The Governor's house in Harrisburg, is to be enlarged at the cost of $13,450.

A very rich gold field has been discovered in the Mexican State of Chihuahua.

The bonnets in Paris are not growing any larger, but rather smaller, if possible.

The Tredegar iron works at Richmond are in full operation, employing 400 men.

The judicial election, in Illinois last Tuesday week, generally went Republican.

The yacht Henrietta, the victor in the great ocean race, has returned to New York.

The expedition to Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone has sailed from England.

Frank Joseph Tempsky, Emperor of Austria, was crowned King of Hungary on Saturday.

Gen. Cole has been committed at Albany to answer for the murder of Mr. Hiscock.

Official returns of the charter election in Washington give a Republican majority of 2898.

John Antrim, merchant, of St. Louis, has fallen heir to a fortune of £3,500,000, in Ireland.

An attempt was made lately in Paris to assassinate the Czar of Russia. The assassin was arrested.

California expect to compete hereafter with the eastern States in supplying the grain markets of Europe.

The Indians in Idaho are attacking stages and stage stations, and driving off stock. They are well mounted.

Last week's internal revenue amounted to $5,450,144, making a total for the present fiscal year of $292,038,647.

The latest style of bonnets have a downward slant that reminds one of a vicious cow with a board across her eyes.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Biddle, a brave soldier of the Rebellion, was recently murdered in Philadelphia by Wm. Hornkeith.

Benj. F. Flanders is the newly appointed Governor of Louisiana, in place of Wells, removed by the intrepid Sheridan.

A girl has been arrested in Newark, N. J., for trying to steal a waterfall from the head of another girl on the street.

Miss Nannie Buttermore, was accidentally burned to death last week in Connelsville, Pa., by the explosion of a lamp.

Nelson J. Marsh, a New York post office clerk, is under arrest for stealing money from letters. He confesses his guilt.

Mr. J. Wesley Buckbee, of Peekskill, N. Y., has a calf one year old that weighs one thousand, two hundred and forty pounds.

T. Barnum's Bridgeport residence has been purchased by a New York coal dealer, P. T. B. will domicile in Fifth avenue.

Messrs. Ogden & Dickey, two leading landlords of Chicago, have voluntarily reduced the rents of tenants 20 and 25 per cent.

The State, city, town, and country debt of New York is put down at $140,000,000, or about $35 each for every inhabitant of the State.

The fall of Queretaro and capture of Maximilian are officially announced by President Juarez in a dispatch to Minister Romero, at Washington.

It is now said that Maximilian was sold out in Queretaro by Lopez, one of his most trusted officers, who received $48,000 for yielding up a fort.

The steamer Nevada arrived at New York on Thursday week, from Greytown is six days and forty hour, the quickest passage on record.

A monument to the soldiers of Derry township, Dauphin county, Pa., who fell in the war for the Union, was dedicated at Hummelstown on Monday.

Great rejoicing are reported in France and Russia over the narrow escape of the Czar from assassination, and the Poles deny any complicity in the attempt.

A distinguished New York journalist was recently put in the station house for drunkenness, and after being locked up was attacked by delirum tremens.

Two Protestant missionaries, who have travelled from 2000 to 3000 miles in the interior of China, report that empire everywhere open to missionary enterprises.

The fossil jaw of a huge fish, about a foot long, with eight sharp, serrated teeth, all resembling in their original positions, has been found in the coal-field at Belleville, Ill.

Justice Clark, on Monday ordered the summoning of grand and petit jurors in the United States Circuit Court of North Carolina, and no distinction on account of color is to be made.

Duncan, of New Orleans, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, stating his liabilities at $180,000. Duncan organized the Holy Land Excursion which left New York on Saturday last, in the steamship Quaker City.

An English woman puts this home question:—"I ask, you candidly, Mr. Editor, are not most of the women of your acquaintance much cleverer and better educated, and decidedly more intellectual, than the men of your acquaintance?"

Western farmers are now pouring grain into elevators, after holding on to it in expectation of getting famine prices. To the relief of consumers prices of flour are rapidly falling. As for the speculators who are now catching it, no sympathy is felt for them. People who speculate in the necessaries of life, and endeavor to keep up their prices, deserve to meet misfortune.

The Marion (Ohio) Independent says that thirteen human skeletons, of an extinct race, were found in an excavation for a cellar in that place lately, and expresses the opinion that the hill upon which the excavation was made is full of similar remains. "Two of the skeletons were of females, the rest of males. The females, when living, must have been taller than the average of men of the present day. The males must have been seven or eight feet high."

LETTER FROM GEN. LONGSTREET.

He Unites with the Republican Party in the Work of Reconstruction.

The following interesting correspondence appears in the New Orleans *Republican*:

"NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1867.—*General James Longstreet*, Gretna, La.: In your affidavit letter of the 6th ultimo, you remark that your efforts at reconciliation will be in vain and useless, unless we embark in the enterprise with the sincerity of purpose which you command success.

"The spirit which inspired the above paragraph, together with the fact that thousands of brave soldiers are still ready to follow their leader wherever he may see fit to call them, has emboldened me to extend to you an invitation to attend a mass meeting in Lafayette Square, to-morrow evening, at which Hon. Henry Wilson, a distinguished leader in the Republican party, will address the citizens of New Orleans.

"As soldiers, we were opposed to each other during the late war; as citizens, may we not wisely unite in efforts to restore Louisiana to her former position in the Union, through the party now in power, and which in all probability will retain power for many years to come? If you accept, I shall be glad to hear your views on the condition of public affairs.

"Respectfully yours,

"JOHN M. G. PARKER."

REPLY.

"NEW ORLEANS, La., June 3, 1867.—*J. M. G. Parker, Esq.*—MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 15th ultimo was duly received. I was much pleased to have the opportunity to hear Senator Wilson, and was agreeably surprised to meet such fairness and frankness in a politician whom I have been taught to believe uncompromisingly opposed to the white people of the South.

"I have maturely considered your suggestion to 'wisely unite in efforts to restore Louisiana to her former position in the Union, through the party now in power,' in your letter of the 6th of April, to which you refer, clearly indicates a desire for practical reconstruction and reconciliation. Practical men can surely distinguish between practical reconstruction and reconstruction as an abstract question. I will endeavor, however, with renewed energy, to meet your wishes in the matter. The serious difficulty that I apprehend is the want of that wisdom which is necessary for the great work. I shall be happy to work in any harness that promises relief to our distressed people and benefit to the nation. It matters not whether I bear the mantle of Mr. Davis or the mantle of Mr. Sumner, so that I may help to bring the glory of peace and goodwill toward men.

"I shall set out by assuming a proposition, that I hold to be self-evident, viz: The highest of human laws is the law that is established by appeal to arms.

"The great principles that divided political parties prior to the war were thoroughly discussed by our wisest statesmen. When argument was exhausted resort was had to compromise. When compromise was unavailing, discussion was renewed and expedients sought, but none could be found to meet the emergency. Appeal was finally made to the sword, to determine which of the claims was the true construction of constitutional law. The sword has decided in favor of the North, and what they claimed as principles cease to be principles, and are become law. The views that we hold cease to be principles because they are opposed to law. It is, therefore, our duty to abandon ideas that are obsolete, and conform to the requirements of law.

"The military bill and amendments are peace offerings. We should accept them as such, and place ourselves upon them as the starting point from which to meet future political issues as they arise.

"Like other Southern men, I naturally sought alliance with the Democratic party, merely because it was opposed to the Republican party. But as far as I can judge there is nothing tangible about it, except the issues that were staked upon the war and there lost. Finding nothing to take hold of except prejudice, which cannot be worked into good for any one, it is proper and right that I should seek some standpoint from which good may be done.

"If I appreciate the principles of the Democratic party, its prominent features oppose the enfranchisement of the colored man, and deny the right to legislate upon the subject of suffrage, except by the States individually. These two features have a tendency to exclude Southern men from that party; for the colored man is already enfranchised here, and we cannot seek an alliance with a party that would restrict his rights. The exclusive right of the States to legislate upon suffrage will make the enfranchisement of the blacks, whether for better or for worse, a fixture amongst us. It appears, therefore, that those who cry loudest against this new order of things as a public calamity are those whose principles would fix it upon us without a remedy. Hence it becomes us to insist that suffrage should be extended in all of these States, and fully tested. The people of the North should adopt what they have forced upon us; and if it be proved to be a mistake, they should remove it by the remedy under Republican principles of uniform laws upon suffrage.

"If every man in the country will meet the crisis with a proper appreciation of our condition, and come fairly up to his responsibilities, on to-morrow the sun will smile upon a happy people, our fields will again begin to yield their increase, our railroads and rivers will team with abundant commerce, and towns and cities will resound with the tumult of trade, and we shall be invigorated by the blessings of Almighty God:

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant. "JAMES LONGSTREET."

IT is gratifying to see that the influential Republican papers of the State, with hardly an exception, are warmly advocating the proposition to abate legislative corruption, by amending the Constitution of the State, so as to increase the number of members of the Legislature, limit legislation, shorten the sessions, and put a stop to the formation of "rings." It is to be hoped that the Republican State Convention which will meet at Williamsport on the 26th inst., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass, will take favorable on this very important matter.

(COMMUNICATED.)

BOILER EXPLOSIONS AND THEIR CAUSES.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—We seldom peruse a newspaper without reading an account of some terrific boiler explosion, attended in all cases with more or less loss of life.

These casualties (for I cannot call them accidents) are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the result of either ignorance or what is far worse, criminal carelessness. I am a young engineer, and some persons may consider it presumption on my part to set forth my ideas in public print touching this matter, but humanity prompts me to do it, and hoping that I may, by what little I may say, be the means of saving at least one valuable life, I assert that in nearly all cases *insufficiency of water* is the cause of explosion. Such being the case, it is not either ignorance or carelessness that allows such a thing to occur.

The water in boilers of any kind cannot be too carefully watched, especially those used for locomotives and marine engines, for in nearly all instances, during the time the engine is in motion, it will be found that the gauge on the boiler front indicates more water than really exists, which is accounted for in more than one way. First, the water may be *foaming*, (meaning that it is in a state of violent ebullition) caused by an undue relation of temperature between the steam and water. Then supposing a large quantity of steam to be suddenly taken from the boiler, the pressure directly falls below what is due to the temperature of the water, the result is a sudden raising of water from all parts of the boiler which will continue as long as the aforesaid difference of pressure of steam and temperature of water exists; as soon however, as the engine is stopped the pressure increases and the water will find its true level; so the engineer who does not ascertain the height of his water immediately upon stopping is guilty of extreme negligence, to say the least.

If upon trying the water he finds a deficiency, the best plan for him to pursue (if possible), is to immediately start his engine so as to again take steam from the boiler fast enough to produce foaming, (so that the water will keep the crown sheets and other parts subjected to a high temperature from becoming red hot) and at the same time start feeding water into the boiler; if impossible to work the engine reduce the pressure by opening the safety valve.

If however, it is found low to a dangerous degree, I would recommend the immediate hauling of the fires and opening of all means of egress for the steam and, in no such case apply the pumps, for by so doing a collapse is almost inevitable, caused by contraction of overheated surfaces and at the same time too rapid generation of steam.

Boilers may be known to be foaming when the water does not come out of the gauges solid. A few words on its prevention, or rather on stopping it, may not be inappropriate. My experience has taught me that the best way to suppress it is to open your furnace doors and put on your feed so you thereby decrease the temperature of your water in the boiler; also open your blow cock to blow out in nearly the same ratio that your are feeding. This plan is not to be put in practice when you are not confident there is a sufficiency of water, for as I have before stated, cold water coming in contact with overheated surfaces, is liable to produce disastrous results.

An engine when in motion should occasionally be throttled down a little, and the water tried before and after decreasing her speed; by this means you can ascertain whether she is foaming or not; insufficiency of steam room will also cause foaming.

Tallow is sometimes injected into boilers to suppress it, but this is rather an expensive method, and one which I do not regard with much favor. I do not contend that all explosions are occasioned by lack of water, for they are liable to occur from many causes, one of the most common of which is over-taxing the strength of the material, by carrying a heavier pressure than that for which the boiler when perfectly new was intended.

This practice is probably carried on to a more alarming extent on our Western and Southern Rivers, than anywhere else, the owners of the boats which ply thereon evincing a recklessness of the hundreds of human lives that are daily at their mercy, which is truly appalling. I have myself upon the occasion of a trip up the Alabama, seen an engineer hang an extra weight upon the safety valve lever, because the valve would not remain seated; the steam accordingly indicating 160 lbs. to the square inch, and the old boilers looking as if 75 lbs. would be their maximum strength; it was only after entreaties and finally threats by the passengers that he was prevailed upon to reduce the pressure.

It is also an established fact that when a steamboat or locomotive is lying perfectly still, the steam gauge may only indicate a moderate and quite safe degree of pressure, yet the motion of the boat at starting, disturbs the quiescent state of the water, and an enormous quantity of steam will separate itself from it, and often cause an explosion as suddenly as a spark would by alighting in a keg of gunpowder.

The only case of this kind which ever came under my observation, was the terrible catastrophe at New Orleans; the blowing up of the steamboat "Louisiana," with over two hundred souls on board, but few of whom survived. Just as she was backing out from the landing to start on the river, she blew up, and it is positively asserted, that an instant before starting her engines, the steam gauge indicated an entirely safe pressure, but the moment the boat moved, the hand of the gauge flew around and was simultaneously followed by probably one of the most calamitous explosions that ever occurred.

Another origin of explosions which I have not yet touched upon, may also be traced back to the cause which in the commencement I asserted occasioned most casualties of that kind, though this one is probably more indirectly the fault of those having charge of the boilers than any others which I have mentioned. All water will more or less through the action of heat, leave a deposit on surfaces subjected to its action, and upon these portions subjected to the highest temperature it will be found to be the thickest; it is technically termed scale and becomes thicker in proportion to the kind of water used and the length of time it is allowed to accumulate. This scale being a very poor conductor of heat, renders very heavy and hot fires necessary to generate steam fast enough to supply the amount requisite for consumption. What is the consequence? The metal to which this scale has been laid by the deposit which has at ached itself to the latter, the iron becomes red hot and eve tually burned, which as a matter of course reduces its strength, and thus its weakening to such a degree as to be unable longer to withstand the pressure, away it goes, hurrying probably the loss of hundreds upon hundreds of human souls before their Good.

I will now say a few words about how an accident arising from this cause can be averted, or at all events, indefinitely postponed. It can only be safely and at all in all, considered, beneficially accomplished in one way. That is, by scaling the boilers whenever an opportunity may offer. There are several methods of doing this, the best of which is by means of scaling hammers (similar to those used for dressing mills stones,) with which you can chip it off. It is a somewhat laborious undertaking, but one absolutely necessary if the durability of the boiler is an object, or economy in fuel a consideration. Another method of detaching scale, is by means of first emptying the boiler and then suddenly heating it by means of a wood fire built in the furnaces, then rapidly cooling it by means of a hose of water being thrown on the heated parts which will cause the scale to rapidly contract, and fly off in small pieces. This however, is not a good plan, as the sudden contractions may occasion leaks, which if not positively dangerous will be troublesome. Scale should never be allowed to get thicker than an eighth of an inch.

Some persons put some kind of chemical substance in their boilers to prevent the formation of scale, but to my mind it by its action on the iron, only substitutes one evil for another; therefore, I can see no gain from the use of it. Having written a much longer article than I contemplated, I will close by saying there is not enough care taken in the selection of boiler iron, nor of men to whose management boilers are confided.

Engineers should be well paid for their services, and none but those who could creditably pass a very rigid examination, be allowed to fill positions of such fearful responsibility. It is quite a prevalent, and equally erroneous impression, that any one who can start and stop an engine is competent to discharge the duties of an engineer. R. M. HODGSON.

The trial of John H. Surratt, indicted for the murder of the late President Lincoln, was commenced in Washington on Monday last, Judge Fisher presiding. On the first day the District Attorney, Mr. Carrington, challenged the array, and moved that the jury panel be quashed on the ground that it had been improperly drawn. On Wednesday Judge Fisher granted the motion of Mr. Carrington, and quashed the panel of jurors, ordering a new selection. The court then adjourned until Thursday.

In advertising to Southern indications as expressed in Gen. Longstreet's significant letter, the Philadelphia North American remarks:

Every day has witnessed a softening and improvement in southern opinion, Judge Kelley and Senator Wilson have been well and honorably received in their late journey, and considerately listened to. The President must have many anxious hours. Every utterance, reflection, and the necessities of the hour are during their work. If we only hold on in the path we have pursued, and push forward in the path we are pursuing, there can be no doubt that when the southern States are readmitted, they will poll a heavier Republican vote than any democratic vote, irrespective of what the colored vote may be.

The new Ledger Building, south west corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, will be formally opened on Thursday next, 20th instant. It is considered one of the finest newspaper buildings in the country, and is worthy of the enterprise of Mr. Geo. W. Childs, the proprietor.

A DEMOCRATIC candidate for office, residing in St. Clair, has we understand, a portrait of the rebel General Lee, on his door in his house. He should get a companion for it, in the shape of a portrait of Jeff., and his collection would be complete.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are attracting much attention at the Paris Exposition. The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, after alluding in very complimentary terms to the American pianos in the Exposition, continues:

"Nor is less artistic skill and taste displayed in the fine Cabinet Organs of Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, which are acknowledged to excel whatever has yet been effected in the quality and sweetness of tones produced from reeds. The exhibition of these has been a great success, and has taken Parisian artists and builders quite by surprise, because they were in a measure unprepared to find American mechanical genius developing itself so much upon objects relating to the argument and luxury of life, as upon those which have regard only to profit and utility. The cases of these magnificent Cabinet Organs have also been extremely admired for their design and execution, in both of which respects they are allowed to rival the best productions of the Faubourg St. Antoine."

LOCAL NOTICES.

MRS. SPOHN respectfully informs the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, that she has reopened the ICE CREAM and CONFECTIONERY business at the old stand on Centre street, where she will be most happy to see all her old and new friends.

Ice Cream of all flavors and of the finest quality served at the shortest notice.

Pottsville, April 19, '67 16-tf

PARSON, English and American cloths, all styles, and of the finest qualities, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

"lubricative steam engine packing.—for terms see no. 639 arch st., phila., and no. 26 dey st., new york." May 12, '68.—19-1y

GLOVES, Neck-ties and Hose, to suit every taste, and at reduced prices, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

SEE a woman in another column picking grapes for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in the hospitals and by the first class families in Paris, London and New York, in preference to Old Port Wine.—It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

FRENCH PADDED LINEN DOLLIS, a beautiful article, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, June 15, 1867.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 78,583 10—by canal 36,284 18—for the week 114,818 08 tons against 133,277 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The demand has slightly increased, but prices remain without change. Those dealers abroad who are now laying in their stocks are wise, for prices cannot go any lower this season and keep collieries going. Coal is now being sold cheaper than it will be obtained at any period later in the season.

The exorbitant rates of transportation charged by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, continue to have a depressing effect upon the production of this Region, depriving it of that trade in the Eastern markets, which its capacity warrants. The shipments this week fall behind those of the corresponding week last year, 18,459 tons, while the loss up to this time compared with last year, is 395,824 tons, while the Lehigh and Scranton regions have increased their shipments. The incubus that hangs on this Region, can only be removed by a vigorous determination of those having heavy investments here, to build a competitive road, and thus relieve themselves of a monopoly that is eating out the vitality of the Schuylkill trade.

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

1866.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	1867. WEEK.	TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
P & R R R.	91,566	1,633,030	78,834	1,468,511	3223,609
Schuyl Can	41,778	481,622	38,283	347,017	3134,615
L Val R R.	88,241	761,186	62,611	810,673	46,534
Lehigh Can	83,228	884,040	33,919	496,619	2 38,421
Scrant Sch.	22,096	421,968	20,759	347,409	115,442
" N'th	9,576	168,921	7,915	161,966	6,943
Penn. C. C					
By R Road		192,152	19,716	299,847	167,695
By Canal	55*	5,863	55*	5,271	592
Del & Hud	46,324	379,896	38,130	372,56	6,337
Wyng Sch.		103,15		111,609	8,459
do Nth					
Shamokin	7,849	205,576	12,749	185,929	2 20,344
Trevorton	833	20,097	2,181	15,716	4,333
Short Mt.	2,783	30,167	2,244	20,056	10,113
L. V. Co.	2,619	23,241	1,782	21,888	1,353
Williamsp	1,915	9,004	2,862	22,714	23,710
Broad Top	4,67	102,614	9,433	164,287	14,613
	363,324	1,749,324	326,695	4,924,937	
		4,524,937	303,324		
		224,387	22,714		

"THE COAL MINING ASSOCIATION OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA."

An adjourned meeting of the Coal Operators of Schuylkill County, was held at Pennsylvania Hall, in this Borough, yesterday, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, and to elect officers of the Association, Mr. Thomas Gorman in the chair.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, then made a report which was read and adopted. The name adopted for the Association, is, "The Coal Mining Association of Schuylkill County, Pa." We will publish the Constitution and By Laws in our next.

The meeting then proceeded to select permanent officers for the Association. The following gentlemen were elected:

PRESIDENT—HENRY GUITERMAN.

VICE PRESIDENT—George F. Wiggan.

SECRETARY—GEORGE W. POMEROY.

TREASURER—Joseph S Patterson.

On motion of Mr. Chas. M. Hill it was resolved that a committee be appointed to procure rooms for the use of the Association.

The President appointed Messrs. J. S Patterson, George Pomeroy and John Lucas.

On motion of Mr. Hill it was resolved that the next meeting of the Association be held on Friday, June 28, at 12 o'clock, M., and that the Secretary be requested in the meantime, to notify the trade of the fact, by circulars.

—It is satisfactory to see this important movement thus fairly inaugurated. "In Union there is strength," a fact that has never been sufficiently appreciated by the Coal operators of Schuylkill County. We have never had an efficient organization for the protection and benefit of the trade, but this by judicious management, can be made a useful auxiliary.

THE KASKA WILLIAM COAL COMPANY contemplate, sinking a shaft to the Mammoth Vein on their lands near Middleport. This will materially improve that portion of the Schuylkill Valley, which during the past few years, has been rather desolate in a mining point of view. The Company embraces capitalists who are capable and determined to develop their valuable lands. Gen. Pleasants, Engineer in-charge, is prepared to receive proposals for sinking the shaft.

THE evil effects of existing under a railroad monopoly that controls all of the avenues to market, and places such a rate for transportation on coal that this the principal Region, is utterly unable to compete with the Lehigh and other sections in the Eastern markets, are strongly shown in the following letter which should have appeared in our last, but which was received too late to appear in that number:

PHILADELPHIA, June 6th, 1867.

EDITOR MINERS' JOURNAL:—We have just had another instance of the ruinous policy of the Railroad monopoly, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in the awarding of the public school contracts for coal, the letting of which took place this afternoon, and amounted to some eight or ten thousand tons. They were all awarded to Lehigh bidders, who on account of lower freights, were able to compete successfully with the Schuylkill bidders, thus taking twenty to twenty-five thousand tons from Schuylkill, which she has always had heretofore. This however is a small item in comparison with the general consumption, which is being drawn to a very large extent, from the Lehigh Region.

What has become of the Consumers' Road, for which a charter has been granted. Are the capitalists of Schuylkill, and land-owners abroad, going to suffer this bad state of things to continue?

Respectfully yours, S. T.

Rates of Tolls and Transportation.

JUNE 1, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.	
From Pottsville to Philadelphia	$2 17
do do Port Carbon, drawback off	2 00
do do New York, drawback off	2 80
SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.	
From Pottsville to Philadelphia	2 00
do do New York, drawback off	2 80
OTHER AVENUES.	
From Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, Canal, including unloading	1 88
do to Philadelphia, via North Penna. R. R.	2 00
do to Allentown, via N. J. Central R. R.	2 00
do to Port Johnson	2 10
do to New York	2 63
do to New York via Del Div. and Raritan Canal, including unloading	2 67
do to New York via Morris Canal	2 89
do to Hoboken via. Morris and Essex R. R.	2 10
do to New York	2 20
From Ellwhport to Buffalo, via New York Canal, a distance of about 450 miles—freight, $2 02—toll, 78 cents	3 40

The shipping expenses at Ellizabethport and Port Johnson vary from 25 to 30 cents.

A SELLER OF COAL would make liberal arrangements with a teamster of a first class Wagon. Ash Coal for the sale of 30,000 to 60,000 tons per year. Address "COAL," Box 2126 P. O., Philadelphia. June 1, '67 22-tf

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond [Philad'a.

Boston	2 25	Marble Head	2 25
Bridgeport	1 75	New York	1 30
Bath	2 00	Plymouth	2 25
Bangor	2 00	Portsmouth	2 00
Davenaport	2 00	Providence	1 90 2 00
Fall River	1 85	Salem	2 10 2 20
Lynn	2 25	Washington, D. C.	2 25
Ipswich	1 75	St. Johns (in gold)	1 00
Medford	2 00	Williamsburg	1 80

93 vessels and 191 tons.

Freights from Elizabethport.

New York	$ 65	Newburyport	1 85
Fall River	1 45	New London	1 15
Newport	1 45	Nantucket	
Boston	1 75	Taunton	
Norwich	1 30	New Haven	1 00
Providence	1 45	Portsmouth	2 00
Norwalk	1 00	New Bedford	1 45
Middletown	1 25	Bridgeport	1 00
Portland	1 75	Hartford	1 25
Salem	1 80	Hudson	1 00
Albany	1 00	Lynn	

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria To Philadelphia.

New York	2 00	2 10	
Boston	2 50	2 75	

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

FOR EASTERN SHIPPERS.

	June 14, 1867.	
Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared	4 75@	5 00
" Chestnut	3 00@	3 25
" White Ash Lump	3 50@	4 00
" St. Boat and Broken	4 25@	
" Egg	4 25@	
" Stove	4 25@	
" Chestnut	3 00@	3 25
Locust Mt. Lump	4 25@	4 50
" " St. Boat and Broken	4 25@	4 50
" " Egg	4 25@	4 50
" " Stove	4 25@	4 50
" " Chestnut	3 00@	3 25
Lehigh Lump	5 25@	
" St. Boat and Broken	5 25@	
" Egg	5 00@	
" Stove	5 00@	
" Chestnut	3 75@	
Broad Top	5 15@	

SPECIAL COALS.

Hill & Harris, Lump	4 50@	
" St. Boat and Broken	4 50@	
" Egg	4 50@	
" Stove	4 50@	
" Chestnut	3 75@	3 90
Lorberry Coal	5 25	
Franklin, (Lykens Valley)	5 00@	5 50

☞ All coals destined to be reported as spe ial, will be put under this head, provided the quotations are furnished by the parties interested.

AT NEW YORK.

June 13, 1867.

Schuylkill Red Ash by Boat Load	$ 5 75@	5 25
" Chestnut, " " "	4 50@	4 75
" White Ash Lump	5 50@	5 75
" Steam Boat and Broken	5 50@	
" Egg	5 50@	
" Stove	5 50@	5 75
" Chestnut	4 50@	
Lehigh White Ash Lump	5 25@	5 75