Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS of Pittsburgh.

FOR A CONVENTION

TO AMEND THE STATE CONSTITUTION

We have the above Banner, and intend making it [illegible] in the Constitution, increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court to 100, and Senators 100, limiting the sessions to 40 days with pay at $6 a day. The Senators to be elected from single districts [illegible] State.

[illegible] general law for all corporations beyond the [illegible] and legislation by special laws.

[illegible] is with an income not exceeding $[illegible] to be decided by the courts.

[illegible] of the business of the State, 40, and [illegible] would be sufficient for all the legislation required. This is the only plan to break up corporation rings, because large bodies in [illegible] are not so liable to be corrupted.

MINERS' JOURNAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1867.

In view of the great importance of the pending campaign in Pennsylvania, and our desire that all should be kept posted, we will furnish the Miners' Journal from the 1st of August until Nov. 1st, 1867, for 75c.

In clubs of 5 to one address..... $3 50
" 10 " " 6 50
" 15 " " 9 00
" 20 " " 16 50

And for each additional subscriber, 50 cts. each. Those who get up clubs of 15 and 20 copies will receive one copy gratis.

Persons desiring extra copies of any particular number for distribution during the campaign will be furnished at $4 00 per 100 copies; $2 25 per 50 copies. Orders for extra copies must be left at the office not later than Tuesday morning of each week. The Journal circulates free of postage in Schuylkill County—out of the County, the postage is prepaid quarterly, or 20 cents a year in advance.

Friends of the Union cause, make up clubs at once, and send in the names and money.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Bills for subscription to the Journal are transmitted this week to a number of subscribers. We trust that our patrons will, in the former years, promptly remit the subscription. Although small in individual cases, yet in the aggregate these bill make a considerable amount, and are very important to enable us to meet late liabilities which we daily contract in the publication of the Journal. We shall feel obliged if our subscribers to whom bills are sent, if they will immediately comply with our request.

GOVERNOR GEARY and family are at Bedford Springs.

THE wife of Jeff. Davis, the traitor and murderer, is living in South Bethlehem, Pa. The State is disgraced.

IN Canada there are 73 gold mines, employing 700 miners. The yield of gold for the past three months is valued at $690,955.

BARBESSIE, for attempting the life of the Emperor of Russia in Paris, has been sentenced to confinement at hard labor for life.

THE State insane asylums at Harrisburg and Dixmont being full, it is proposed to establish a new one in the northern part of the State. Miss Dix has the matter in hand.

A REPUBLICAN campaign is to be conducted in the South with documents and speakers, and to defray the expenses of which it is proposed to raise one hundred thousand dollars by subscription.

THE PEACH TRADE.—The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company has 300 cars and one hundred and twenty-five cars for the transportation of peaches alone. The Baltimore Railroad Company has made preparations of corresponding magnitude for the same purpose.

THE Press remarks that not a single Democratic journal in Pennsylvania has given Judge Sharswood's opinion against legal tender notes to its readers in his own words. This is an additional proof that when the people of any party, desire to learn facts, they must resort to the Republican papers.

A FIRE in Jersey City on Wednesday destroyed half a million of dollars worth of property. The property burned was, the frame buildings of the Hudson River cement works, the Franklin Boiler works, Van Buren's carving establishment, Dodge's planing mill, Derby, Snow & Prentiss' lumber yard, and an extensive paint manufactory.

THE State monument to the memory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in the Mexican War, will be built in the Capitol grounds, Harrisburg, by John McFadden of that City. He will receive $8,200 for the work. When will Schuylkill erect a shaft to the memory of her sons who fell fighting red-handed traitors? Not yet at the latest, we hope.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD during the Rebellion was in favor of disfranchising the citizens of Pennsylvania who were in the service as soldiers, and delivered an opinion on the bench that national bank notes and "greenbacks" are not legal tenders. No soldier with a sense of self-respect, can vote for him, and the people cannot support a man who would not care if the "greenbacks" which they hold, became completely worthless. He would be a dangerous man to place on the Supreme Bench.

SHAMFEEL.—While scores upon scores of maimed soldiers, men who sacrificed limbs and health to save the Union, are in Washington begging in vain for work, Secretary McCulloch has appointed to a clerkship among a dozen clerks recently appointed by him, Aiken, who appeared as Mrs. Surratt's counsel at her trial, and who with his partner, took a note from her, before she was led out to execution, that covered all her estate. In the hands of bad rulers, republics can be made to act very ungratefully to its brave defenders.

STILL SO ANSWER.—We have on behalf of the tax-payers, asked the Directors of the Schuylkill County Alms House to explain how it is that a discrepancy of some Ten Thousand Dollars exists between the amount of orders drawn by them this year as shown in their published statements, and the amount they have actually drawn this year from the County Treasury. Do the Directors of the Poor intend to let the tax payers know anything at all about this matter? Or is it a mere bagatelle, when compared with the hundreds of thousands of dollars of which the people of the County have been robbed during the past five years, by reckless and dishonest County officials, and not worth noticing? How about it, Messrs. Directors?

THE WORLD MOVES.—In Pittsburg on Saturday last a motion was made in the Court of Common Pleas for the admission of a colored lawyer. George B Vashon, to the bar. Mr. Vashon is a New York attorney, from Syracuse, at present President of Avery College, in Allegheny City. The court granted a rule to show cause why Prof. Vashon should not be admitted, which will be argued to day. We trust that law as well as justice will be in favor of the Professor's admission. The days of mere prejudice on account of the color of a man's skin, without regard to his moral and intellectual qualifications, are rapidly passing away, and in a few years the men who now oppose the complete enfranchisement and restoration to civil rights, of the black man, will be heartily ashamed of the course they pursued.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE spent several days here this week, collecting evidence in reference to discriminating and extortionate charges for transportation, made by the Reading Railroad Company. Sufficient was laid before the gentlemen comprising the Committee, to show that the community and its business interests are most intolerably oppressed by that Company. In the transportation of coal to market, its charges are so high that this Region cannot compete in the Eastern markets with other regions no more favorably located than we are, and the consequence is that while Schuylkill County has fallen behind this year nearly half a million of tons in its product as compared with last year up to this time, other regions have increased their shipments. This is mainly the effect of the high charges of the Reading Railroad Company, and every business interest here is now suffering in consequence. The Judiciary Committee has had these facts laid before it, and it will we hope, make such suggestions at the next session, as will relieve this community from the heavy burden of a railroad monopoly that is crushing the business energies and vitality of this Region.

The Committee will meet in Pittsburgh in two or three weeks to receive evidence in reference to charges by Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The following is the bill as it passed both Houses of Congress on Saturday last, and was sent to the President:

Mr. Stevens of the House in explaining the conference report, said that most of the amendments of the House had been agreed to, with some slight modifications, one of which he thought quite an improvement; that we are in the exercising the authority of Congress as parts of a over the whole subject. The House had made one concession in abolishing the equal section, adopted on the motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa. The Senate could not agree to that on account of some peculiar reasons, and the conferees on the part of the House did not think it worth while to split about that. The provision which he had most at heart was that which said that districts, commanders should not be removed without the consent of the Senate. The contest force was almost to split on that, having agreed upon everything else. After conceding the power of Congress over the whole matter to be paramount, he could not very well see the logic of that reasoning which held that Congress had not the constitutional power to say that those officers should not be removed without the consent of the Senate. But he begged the House to consider that the Senate was several furlongs behind the House in the march of reform—perhaps he ought to say radicalism. Senators were coming up slowly, but had not yet got square up. What he had just mentioned was an illustration of that. Some fragments of the old shattered Constitution had stuck, perhaps, in the kidneys of some Senators (laughter), and troubled them at night. When they tried to progress, the ghost of the past Constitution was found in their way, obstructed them. Perhaps that was natural enough. He did not find any fault with it.

The bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, 1867, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act of the supplementary thereto, passed the twenty-third of March 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, were not legal State governments, and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

SEC. 2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the army of the United States, and to have effect till disapproved, whenever, in the opinion of such commander, the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties, and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or attributed to, or claimed under, any so-called State, or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General, as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise.

SEC. 3. That the General of the army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SEC. 4. That the acts of the officers of the army already done, in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office, may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district, or by the General of the army; and it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

SEC. 5. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, "and to facilitate restoration," passed March 23, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such fact or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question; and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall have power to examine under oath, to be administered by any member of such board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the board to register an applicant, and, in every case of striking his name from the list as heretofore provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the ground of such refusal or such striking from the list: Provided that no person shall be disqualified as member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

SEC. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held an executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial" office in any State, in said act aforesaid, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in any act now, in the direction of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, 1867; and the board of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto, he has been registered, to strike the name of such person out from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registration lists the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty, for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SEC. 8. That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected and appointed to office in said military districts under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commander, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for the officers of the United States.

SEC. 9. That no district commander, or member of the board of registration, or any officer or appointee acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SEC. 10. That the second and third enacted act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SEC. 11. That all the provisions of this act, and of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed literally to the end, that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

STEEL ON DIE.—Christian Shunk, Esq., of Philadelphia, claims to be the original and first inventor of the "Pneumatic Process" of manufacturing refined ingots of iron and steel of all grades, from molten crude pig iron, fit for hammering and rolling purposes, and that he and Jacob R. Eby, of Harrisburg, are prepared to grant licenses to iron and steel manufacturers on reasonable terms, either at a royalty per annum, or at a certain price agreed upon per ton. Mr. Shunk states that legal notice has been served on Winslow & Co., of Troy, N Y., agents of Henry Bessemer, of England, against the infringement of his (Shunk's) patent right, and will at the proper time be brought before a court of law.

It might be stated, that Mr. Shunk's process consists in forcing currents of air under high pressure, into a mass of molten pig iron, contained in a refining vessel, which converts the mass into refined steel for molding into ingots suitable for forging or rolling purposes. Five tons of molten iron, by the "Pneumatic Process," are converted into refined steel in from fifteen to twenty minutes.

Mr. Bessemer, of England, was the patentee in that country, for this process, which Mr. Shunk claims is in the United States erroneously called by Mr. B.'s name. The steel workers of Europe call it the "pneumatic" or "air blast process," and Mr. S. thinks it is the proper name for this mode of converting crude iron into steel.

Mr. Shunk says that neither Mr. Bessemer nor any other person claiming the "pneumatic process," has any title in this country to it. He claims that his title papers of discovery and invention, filed in the Patent Office at Washington, are prior to those in date, of Mr. Bessemer or any one else, and that he holds the title in the United States to this mode of converting iron into steel by compressed air-blast as a converting agent. Mr Shunk we understand, formerly erected works in Ohio for the manufacture of steel ingots, and subsequently sold them.

The subject is one of interest to steel manufacturers, and we lay this state of facts as claimed by Mr Shunk, before them.

LETTER FROM ASHLAND.

ASHLAND, Schyl. Co., Pa., July 18, 1867.

EDITOR MINERS' JOURNAL:—The steady advance of the premium on Government Bonds, as the fact became more and more certain that Congress would meet and settle the new complications in regard to reconstruction, (gotten up by the man we blush to entitle President,) shows that the country has confidence in Congress. This confidence comes from the very heart of the people with all political distinctions wiped away. For there is one thing probably more definitely settled than anything else, and that is that the United States, so long as controlled by loyal men, will never repudiate the debt acquired in perpetuating her own existence. The pensions will be paid to the maimed hero, the weeping widow and the homeless orphan.—These things only appear doubtful when treason is permitted to gain the ascendency. The great American people know these things—that Andrew Johnson is the enemy of the country; that many of his counselors are such; that his is the class of men he admits to his confidence, and on these he bestows his gracious favors. He feeds and nurtures expiring treason; he invokes blessings on the spirit of rebellion; he weeps at the downfall of both, as though they were dear friends. The people behold the humiliating spectacle, and doubt him. But in Congress there is the hope of deliverance. Politicians may declaim against Congress; copperheads and disunionists and disorganizers may hiss and writhe and plot against Congress, but every step taken is in the right direction, and the people know it.

The erection of the building for the use of the public schools at Ashland, is progressing rapidly. The structure will be an ornament to the town, for beside being very large and commodious, the style of architecture is decidedly elegant. It is situated in the central part of the Borough, and will always be a monument proclaiming the liberality and intelligence of the people. The education of the American youth is the great secret and strength of Republican doctrine and Republican government.

There are many permanent improvements being made in Ashland, not the least of which is the construction of a great sewer from near First to Third Street, and down Third to Walnut. The streets above named are being graded, and the time is not far distant when the mountains and gorges among which our town is built, will assume the appearance of comeliness and beauty.

An accident, and the prevention of a fearful fire, which occurred in the drug store of Dr. Delker, in our place, a few days since, deserves notice. A large alcohol burner, with the top loose, was lighted, and in an instant, the fluid expanded by the heat, over-ran, covering counter and floor, and the flames struck up to the ceiling of the room. In a moment more the inflammable materials kept in such a place, would have caught fire, and great destruction would have been the result, as the building is one of the block in which stands our "Reppler House." But fortunately, at just the proper time, the experienced druggist, Charles Bernard, Esq., who is employed there, seized a large bottle filled with spirits of hartshorn, and dashed it in the flames. In an instant all was smoke, and the gas resulting, entirely extinguished the flames. Dr. Bernard's knowledge of chemistry saved its thousands, though he may toll many long months to make his hundreds. The fact, however, that spirits of hartshorn is a most effectual extinguisher of fire, ought to be known and remembered by every one. CAVALIER.

THE TENTH SENGERFEST passed off very pleasantly in Philadelphia. There were over thirty thousand persons at the pic nic on Thursday. The prizes for singing were awarded as follows:—First, embroidered standard, to the Liederkranz, of New York. Second, silver goblet, to the Hoboken Quartette Club. Third, embroidered flag sash, to the Teutonic Mennerchor, of New York. Fourth, silver wine cooler, to Quartette Club of New York. Fifth, to the Liederkranz of Baltimore.

IF any doubt existed in regard to the position of General Grant on the great national questions of the day, especially that of Reconstruction, it is set at rest by the tenor of the following letter to General Ord. It will be seen that he takes a decided stand against the President and Attorney General Stanbery in their interpretation of the Reconstruction act.

Here is what he says:

[Gen. Grant to Gen. Ord, June 23.]

GENERAL: Copy of your final instructions to board of registration, of June 10, 1867, is just received. I entirely dissent from the views contained in paragraph 4. Your views as to the duties of registers to register every man who will take the required oath, though they may know the applicant perjures himself, is sustained by the views of the Attorney General. My opinion is, that it is the duty of the board of registration to see, as far as it lies in their power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to register. To secure this end, registers should be allowed to administer oaths and examine witnesses. The law, however, makes district commanders their own interpreters of their power and duty under it, and, in my opinion, the Attorney General or myself can no more than give our opinion as to the meaning of the law. Neither can enforce their views against the judgment of those made responsible for the faithful execution of the law—the district commanders.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

CLINTON COUNTY is going to erect a new court house at Lock Haven.

MONSTER BLAST.—A few days ago Messrs. Briggs, of the Salt Lime Works, Clitheroe, fired an immense blast. 2 tons of gunpowder were placed in the mine prepared by the men, and the explosion which followed the lighting of the train resulted in the displacement of about 20,000 tons of stone.—London Mining Journal, June 29.

Major General Burbridge, who used to command in Kentucky, is now working in a saw mill for his living.

LOCAL NOTICES.

MRS. SPONS 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

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

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 Speers' 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 DRILLS, a beautiful article, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

THE COAL TRADE.

[WEEKLY.]

Pottsville, July 20, 1867.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 74,552 12—by canal 29,989 05—for the week 104,541 17 tons against 120,417 tons for the corresponding week last year.

There is nothing new to note in the trade, which continues dull, with no present prospect of improvement. The auction sales of Pittston coal at New York on Wednesday last, was at a decline on the sales of May and June of that coal, although at an advance on the extremely low price at which the coal at the last Scranton sale in New York was disposed of. These prices are not renumerative to operators here, who have high rates of transportation on the Reading Railroad and of freights from Richmond to contend against, in reaching the Eastern markets. Let the railroad monopoly that holds this Region in its grasp, continue its squeezing process much longer, and there will not be an operator left here to tell the tale how they were wiped out by a corporation too greedy of gain and power to see even its own interests in the matter of fair rates of tolls, to place us on a equality with other regions.

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

	1866.	1867.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
P & RRR.	89,827	91,683	74,553	1,166,674	1298,509		
Schyl Can	37,791	667,153	29,989	483,735	1173,420		
Val R R.	56,316	958,857	24,692	1,750,952	63,121		
Lehigh Can	4,626	884,578	35,123	360,926	23,655		
Scrant Sch.	33,506	845,075	27,610	659,166	122,091		
" Nth.	9,449	215,242	5,569	211,135	4,319		
Penn. C. C.							
Penna R Road	1,115	100,768	19,045	398,250	295,436		
Dy Canal	106	9,850	599	8,828	1,022		
Del & Hud.	44,286	592,606	41,416	576,258	17,392		
Wyng Sch		165,291		49,717	115,576		
do Nth							
Shamokin	11,997	277,003	15,983	237,548	29,455		
Trevorton	1,668	28,187	1,580	22,770	2,417		
Short Mt.	2,737	35,428	2,192	22,351	3,017		
L. V. Co.	1,565	66,041	1,576	26,187	3,853		
Williamsm.	621	18,094	1,091	17,560	29,456		
Broad Top		144,299	4,782	124,118	20,281		
	175,884	6,161,166	293,529	6,053,924			
		6,068,274	272,584				
			107,942	20,778			

AUCTION SALE OF PITTSTON COAL.—At a public sale of Pittston Coal in New York on Wednesday last, only 26,000 tons changed hands, and the prices show a decline as compared with those realized by the Pennsylvania Coal Company at its sales in May and June. We quote as follows:—5,000 tons Steamboat at $4 85 and $4 92½; 5,000 tons Grate at $4 75 and $4 87½; 5,000 tons Egg at $4 30 and $4 60; 9,000 tons Stove at $4 70 and $4 85; 2,000 tons Chestnut at $3 89 and $3 95.

Compared however, with the last sale of Scranton Coal, there was an advance on all sizes except chestnut.

Compared with the sale of June 26th, the following are the average prices:

	SCRANTON.	PITTSTON.	INC. & DEC.
St. Boat, average	$4 59	$4 88	29 cts.
Grate, "	4 54	4 80	26 "
Egg, "	4 34	4 45	11 "
Stove, "	4 61	4 77	13 "
Chestnut, "	4 09	3 85	d 24 "

COAL MINING ASSOCIATION OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—The stated monthly meeting of the Association will be held on FRIDAY, July 26th, 1867, at Pennsylvania Hall, at 12 o'clock. H. GUITERMAN, Prest.

GEO. W. POMEROY, Sec'y.

Authracite Coal Trade.

We have heretofore mentioned that the Lehigh Navigation Company was constructing a railroad from the mouth of the Lehigh, at or near Easton, following the left bank, to the headwaters of that stream. From Easton, traffic over this line reaches New York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Recently the Lehigh Navigation Company has extended its railroad from the headwaters of the Lehigh down to Wilkesbarre, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna. The Mauch Chunk Railroad, which follows the right bank of the Lehigh, has likewise been extended to the same point, thus furnishing the central portions of Luzerne with new outlets to the New York market. This summer the Lehigh Navigation Company has extended its road from Wilkesbarre, up the Lackawanna, to Scranton, there connecting with the railroad of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to Honesdale, by way of Carbondale. The Union Coal Company, whose mines are located near Wilkesbarre, have made an arrangement to send five hundred thousand tons of anthracite coal annually over this combined line to Honesdale to be taken thence to New York by canal.

It is reported that the Lehigh Navigation Company will soon extend its railroad from Carbondale so as to intersect the Erie Railway at Starucca, connecting at that point with the Susquehanna Railroad to Albany. From Oneonta, on the latter line, a new road has been projected to Utica. From Starucca, the country through which the Erie Railway and its tributaries run will be reached. These enterprises will conduce to widen the markets for Pennsylvania coal.

But this is not the only essential point involved in these enterprises. Three powerful New York Companies hold the upper or northern part of Luzerne county, as far as concerns the coal trade. These are the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. These Companies are nominally common carriers; that is their charters provide they shall carry all freight offering, up to their capacity, but the legal rate of tolls so high the public is excluded. All the coal they transport is their own or carried for others under special arrangements. The Lehigh Companies are exclusively common carriers. They neither mine or sell coal. *Heretofore* the New York Companies have controlled the New York market, and have determined the price of coal lands in the Lackawanna Valley, because their monopoly was absolute. Hereafter the Lehigh Companies will create competition, giving individual operators a chance. This competition will be advantageous to the Commonwealth. Under the monopoly system, all the wealth realized from the coal of Upper Luzerne is taken to New York and divided among stockholders there. Under the Lehigh system, it will remain permanently in the State, and contribute to the prosperity of its section yielding it. A brisk struggle will soon be developed between the three New York Companies and the two Lehigh Companies for supremacy in the New York market.—*Pittsburg Gazette, July 16.*

THE NEW YORK & SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY solicit from experienced parties, proposals for leasing the six Collieries heretofore worked by the Company, and known as HECKSCHERVILLE, THOMASTON, BLACK HEATH and FORESTVILLE, situate in Cass Township, Schuylkill County; Also, OTTO WHITE ASH and OTTO RED ASH, situate in Reilly Township.

They are in good order, with machinery complete, and coal can be shipped from them without delay.—The average distance from the collieries to Schuylkill Haven is ten miles.

The collieries may be examined by application to W. G. BIRNEY, Clerk, at the office of the Company, Woodside.

For terms, &c., address O. W. DAVIS, President, Woodside, Schuylkill County; or No. 26 Exchange Place, New York.

Woodside, June 27 '67 26-4t.

PATENT IMPROVEMENT OF STEAM USE.—To all whom it may Concern:—For sale in consideration of $[illegible] in hand, paid by JAMES WREN of the Borough of Pottsville, County of Schuylkill, to Lewis Eikenberry of Philadelphia, the receipt whereof has been acknowledged, the said Eikenberry has sold to said JAMES WREN the right to apply it in the County of Schuylkill, State of Pennsylvania, on all Steam Engines now in use or that may hereafter be used, Lewis Eikenberry's **Improved Cut-off for Economizing Steam by Expansion**—for which letters patent, dated November 19, 1861, have been granted to the said Lewis Eikenberry by the United States. All persons desirous of information regarding the benefit of this Valve can receive the same at my office in Coal street. The benefit of this Valve to all persons using Steam Engines is from 30 to 40 per cent, for the best engines built. It can be applied to all old engines.

Machinists are requested to take part in this important improvement. They can secure from me the use for building new engines and also for putting the improvement on old engines. They can see the motion at my works in Coal street, where I have it on my engine working to the savings hereinstated. It also can be seen at Rock & Brother's Mill, "at Aitken & Bros.'s and Palo Alto Rolling Mill. JAMES WREN,

Pottsville, Feb. 27, '67. Washington Iron Works. 9-tf

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between SOWER & REED, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. "James M. Reed is alone authorized to settle the outstanding business of the late firm. J. R. SOWER.

Reading, May 21, '67 JAMES M. REED.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the trade that he has been appointed Sole Agent for the Eastern Market, of the firms of Dover, Buckley & Co., and John D. Perry, Son & Co., of Philadelphia, Miners and Shippers, respectively, of the Excelsior and Gilberton Coals. He is now prepared to supply all orders for these celebrated Coals.

JAMES M. REED, No. 19, Doane Street.
Sole Agent for the Eastern Market.
June 22, '67 52—

Rates of Tolls and Transportation.

JUNE 1, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

From Pottsville to Philadelphia	$2 17
do do Port Richmond	2 07
do do New York, drawback off	2 80

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.

From Pottsville to Philadelphia	2 00
do do New York, drawback off	2 70

OTHER AVENUES.

From Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, Canal, including unloading	1 88
do to Philadelphia, via North Penna. R. R	2 00
do to Elizabethport via N. J. Central R. R	2 00
do to Port Johnson	2 00
do to New York	2 30
do to New York via Del. Dir. and Raritan Canal, including unloading	2 67
do to New York via Morris Canal	2 39
do to Hoboken, via Morris and Essex R. R.	2 10
do to New York	2 20

From Elizabethport to Buffalo, via New York Canal, a distance of 363 miles—freight, $2 62—toll, 78 cents.....3 40

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

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond (Philad'a.

Boston	2 25	New York	1 80
Bath	2 45	Norwich	2 40
Bristol	2 00	New Bedford	2 60
Bangor	2 00	Newburyport	2 60
Chelsea	2 25	Portsmouth	2 50
Charlestown	2 25	Portland	2 25
Cambridgeport	2 25	Providence	2 00
Derby Conn	2 00	Salem	2 25
East Greenwich	2 20	Saco, Biddy	2 50
Edgaston	2 10	Cohasset Narrows	2 25
Fall River	2 00	Old Kambridge	2 25
Gloucester	2 40	Faishaven	2 10
Hingham	2 40	Harwich	2 25
Lynn	2 50	Tarr's Cove	1 50

224 vessels and 70 boats arrived for week.

Freights from Elizabethport.

New York	$ 55	Newburyport	1 85
Fall River	1 45	New London	1 15
Newport	1 45	Pawtucket	
Boston	1 75	Taunton	
Norwich	1 20	New Haven	1 00
Providence	1 40	Portsmouth	1 85
Warwick	1 40	New Bedford	1 45
Middletown	1 25	Bridgeport	1 00
Portland	1 75	Hartford	1 50
Salem	1 80	Hudson, which is	1 00
Albany	1 00	Lynn	

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria

To Philadelphia	$1 25@
New York	2 00@2 25
Boston	2 50@

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia	$1 40@1 50
New York	2 00@2 20
Boston	2 50@2 60

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

FOR EASTERN SHIPMENTS. July 19, 1867.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared	4 00@	4 75
" Chestnut, Egg		@ 3 00
" White Ash Lump	4 25@	
" Steam Boat and Broken	4 25@	
" Egg	4 25@	
" Stove	4 25@	
" Chestnut	3 00@	
Locust Mt. Lump	4 25@	
" Steam Boat and Broken	4 25@	
" Egg	4 25@	
" Stove	4 25@	
" Chestnut	3 00@	3 10
Lehigh Lump	5 50@	
" St. Boat and Broken	5 50@	
" Egg	5 25@	
" Stove	5 25@	
" Chestnut	4 00@	
Broad Top	4 90@	5 00
SPECIAL COALS.		
Hill & Harris' Lump	4 50@	
" St. Boat and Broken	4 50@	
" Egg	4 50@	
" Stove	4 75@	
" Chestnut	3 75@	3 90

The following prices are for shipment from Scranton, Conn., by Chas. J. and J. H. Eastwick:

Burnside, Broken	4 75@	
" Egg	5 00@	
" Stove	5 50@	
" Nut	3 50@	
" Pea	2 75@	
Lorberry Creek	5 25@	
Franklin, (Lykens Valley)	6 25	

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

AT NEW YORK.

July 16, 1867.

Schuylkill Red Ash by Boat Load	4 75@	5 25
" Chestnut, " "	4 00@	4 50
" White Ash Lump	5 50@	5 75
" Steam Boat and Broken	5 50@	5 75
" Egg	5 50@	5 75
" Stove	5 50@	5 75
" Chestnut, " "	4 75@	5 00
Lehigh White Ash Lump	5 75@	
" Steam Boat and Broken	5 75@	
" Egg	5 50@	5 75
" Stove	5 50@	5 75
" Chestnut, " "	4 75@	5 00
Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.		
Lump, by Cargo	5 75@	
St. Boat and Broken "	5 50@	
Egg, "	5 50@	5 75
Stove, "	5 50@	5 75
Chestnut "	4 75@	5 00
Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.		
Lump, Auction prices	$4 00@	
Steamer, " "	3 [illegible]	
Grate, " "	4 50@	
Egg, " "	4 35@	
Stove, " "	4 60@	
Chestnut, " "	4 00@	
At private sale 25 to 40 cents a ton advance.		
Freight to New York 60 cents per ton.		
Penn. Company's Coal at Newburgh.		
Lump, Auction prices	$4 90@	
St. Boat and Broken, " "	5 00@	
Egg, " "	4 85@	
Stove, " "	5 00@	
Chestnut, " "	4 10@	
At private sale 25 to 40 cents a ton advance.		
Freight to New York 60 cents per ton.		
Del. & Hudson Co.'s Coal at Rondout.		
(Circular prices for June and July, 1867.)		
Lump	$5 00	
Steamboat	5 10	
Grate	5 20	
Egg	5 30	
Stove	5 45	
Chestnut	4 70	
From Rondout to New York 70 cents a ton freight		

AT BALTIMORE. July 19, 1867.

To trade from yard or wharves.

Wilkes're & Pittston W. Ash	$6 00@	6 25
Lehigh Val. R. Ash	6 25@	6 50
Shamokin, white or R. Ash	5 50@	6 00
Delivered to consumers	7 00@	7 50
Georges' Creek and Cumberland Coal, f. o. b. at Locust Point for shipping	At 4 85@	5 10
Georgetown, D. C.	4 25@	4 60

Cumberland Coal Trade.

Tonnage on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the year 1867, as compared with the year 1866:

	1867.	1866.
Quantity reported to May 1st	281,911 06	337,988 14
From May 1st to 31st	91,414 00	71,573 14
	373,326 06	409,559 08
		348,326 07
Increase in 1867		66,233 01

Schuylkill Co. Railroads, for 1867.

The following is the quantity of coal transported over the following Railroads for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

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