Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1867.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

ITS NEW VOLUME.

On January 4, 1868, the MINERS' JOURNAL will enter upon its Fourty-fourth Volume, and Thirty-eighth since it came into the possession of the present senior publisher.

The MINERS' JOURNAL is the recognized organ of the Coal Trade of Pennsylvania. It is the **Largest Paper Published in Pennsylvania**, and but three or four in the country exceed it in size. Its circulation never was so large, as at this time, and its subscription list has doubled within the last five years, and is continually receiving accessions. With, we think, but a single exception, it has the largest circulation of any paper published in Pennsylvania, out of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Its circulation now reaches TWENTY FOUR THOUSAND.

The course of this paper in the past shall be a guarantee of its position in the future. In the past wherever the Right most needed a soldier, we have endeavored to wage the good fight. Human Progress, Freedom and Enlightenment have been the impelling motives in our course, not party partizan aims. We stood firmly by Freedom during the darkest period of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. We have combated usurpation in every form, and our best energies shall be directed in the future, to secure equal rights to all classes of freemen. In every department of this paper we shall endeavor unceasingly and untiringly, to maintain its character as a FIRST CLASS JOURNAL.

The following departments will receive full and careful attention from the editors, in the new Volume:

THE STATE OF THE COAL TRADE.
LOCAL NEWS.
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.
DOMESTIC NEWS.
FOREIGN NEWS.
THE PRODUCE MARKET.
LITERARY MATTER.
AGRICULTURE.
RECIPES.
EDUCATIONAL MATTER.
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.
WIT AND HUMOR.
EDITORIALS, &c., &c., &c.

Those who wish to be posted in all that goes on in and out of Schuylkill County, in connection with Coal interests, or affairs of general interest, should take the MINERS' JOURNAL. The JOURNAL goes free of postage within the limits of Schuylkill County. Out of the County and in any other State of the Union, the postage paid in advance, is only 20 cents a year.

TERMS:

$2 75 in advance, or **$3** if not paid in advance.—The continued high prices of paper, labor, &c., compel us to continue these rates of subscription to the JOURNAL, which is only 37½ per cent. advance on the rates charged before the Rebellion, and our paper is one-third larger than it was then.

CLUB SUBSCRIPTIONS.

To Clubs the JOURNAL will be furnished at the following rates:

5 copies to one address	$7 00
10 " "	13 00
20 " "	24 00
30 " "	30 00

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COAL, IRON AND OIL.

BY DADDOW AND BANNAN.

This new work on our mineral resources has proved a complete success. The edition of 3,000 copies is nearly exhausted. As but a portion of the work is stereotyped no new edition will be issued until after 1870, the great expense and labor required in procuring the necessary statistics will not warrant another edition before that period. It contains 868 large octavo pages, and is profusely illustrated with upwards of 250 maps and engravings. A single map cost $1000. We append a few notices of the press at home and abroad:

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN says:—"COAL, IRON AND OIL is the most comprehensive work published on the subject that has come under our observation. It is a most valuable work, and one that deserves to be read by all intelligent men."

The LONDON MINING JOURNAL, the best authority in England, says:—"A more comprehensive and exhaustive volume upon the materials mentioned could scarcely be desired than that just issued by Messrs. Daddow & Bannan, under this title.

Regarding the work as a whole, it is certainly the most complete manual for the practical colliery manager that has yet been published.

It may safely be said that we have no single work in this country so thoroughly calculated to afford the superior collier and ironworker all the information he requires in connection with his business, as the book of Messrs. Daddow & Bannan, to meet the wants of those similarly engaged in the United States. The work must have involved a great amount of labor, and there is ample evidence that the labor has not been misplied, without being made to yield the largest results of which it was capable."

The editor of the U. S. RAILROAD AND MINING REGISTER says:—"Coal, Iron and Oil is a work of extraordinary utility, research and industry. The amount of patient, untiring, long labor of which this volume bears the evidence, will be duly appreciated after careful examination of its contents.

The intrinsic worth of this book shall make it indispensable to all who will be engaged in the important enterprises, treasuring that it has authoritative, facts known to be authentic."

In new work published on so correct an idea be formed of the immense resources of this country, as in the perusal of the pages of Coal, Iron and Oil, and it will prove quite as interesting and profitable to those more directly interested in developing the mineral wealth of the country.

Price—Cloth $5 00; Half Morocco $10. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Address

BENJAMIN HANNAN, Publisher,
Pottsville, Penna.

☞ GILLINGHAM FELL has been elected President of the Philadelphia Union League.

WISCONSIN.—The average Republican majority in that State at the recent election was 4,943.

THE Republicans have carried South Carolina by a majority of ten thousand, and Arkansas by seventeen thousand.

The prospectus of the NEW YORK LEDGER, the great family paper, will be found in our advertising columns. It is a very reliable document.

It is truthfully said that the less a man knows, and the more liquor he drinks, the more determined he is to make this "a white man's government."

READING following the commendable example of Pottsville, will soon have a Fair for the benefit of the destitute widows and orphans of Union soldiers.

JEFF. BLACK who is now the President's right hand man, is said to be the author of His Accidency's late Message. Well, it looks like a black production.

The colored race is coming forward as inventors. The Patent-office report shows that during the past year several have applied to the Patent-office for patents on their own inventions.

SINGULAR.—All the European Governments express great sympathy for traitors and usurpers on the continent of America, but invariably hang such persons at home, when they have the power to do so.

The absentees from the House on Saturday when the impeachment vote was taken, received a deserved rebuke on Monday, by the defeat of a motion to suspend the rules to allow them to record their votes.

THE Chester Republican advocates the election of a strictly honest man for the Speakership of the next House at Harrisburg, to stop "rings" and check corruption. Our contemporary names John Hickman, of Chester county, for the position.

TO DR. LINDERMAN, director of the United States Mint, we are indebted for a copy of his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30 last. It is an important and interesting document, to which we may have occasion in the future to refer at length.

CHICAGO has been fixed on as the place, and the 20th of May next as the time, at which will be held the Republican National Convention for the nomination of a Presidential ticket. It is calculated that by that time the Southern States will be in a condition to participate.

A GENTLEMAN of Westport, Ct., with blighted affections, has brought a suit against a lady for breach of promise of marriage.—The lady has since married. The damages are laid at $20,000, just double the amount, as the reader will perceive, of "them" Ten Thousand Dollars.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.—The Winter term of this admirable educational institution for both sexes, located at Annville, Lebanon county, Pa., Rev. T. R. Vickroy, President, will commence January 6, 1868. For further particulars we refer the reader to an advertisement of the College in another column.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—The prospectus of the Tribune will be found in our advertising columns. It is a journalistic power in the land, and has assisted materially in advancing the cause of human liberty and educating this continent. All of its political views may not be endorsed, but no one can question successfully, the honesty of purpose exhibited in every line, nor be blind to the eminent ability with which it is conducted.—We cordially commend the Tribune to Pennsylvanians.

AMERICAN LABOR.—Not one solitary document, emanating from Andrew Johnson's cabinet, so far as we have observed, speaks in favor of protecting American labor against the low labor of Europe, but all squint towards a revenue and not a protective tariff. They advocate a resumption of specie payments, but seem entirely to ignore protection which prevents the drain of coin, and without which no permanent resumption can take place in this country, unless business is greatly injured, and wages reduced to the starvation point with the present price of living. The only hope for the people now is to look to Congress, and pour in petitions demanding such legislation as the exigencies of the country require. There will be a tremendous foreign influence brought to bear on Congress, in favor of a free trade revenue bill, which is nothing more nor less than a free stride to the partial destruction of American industry, and a great reduction in the price of American labor.

Next week we will issue petitions for a Protective Tariff, to be circulated for signatures.

INTERESTING TABLE.

The Philadelphia Commercial List gives the average price of superfine flour in that market, in the month of November, for the last sixty-six years:

1867	$ 8 50	1845	$5 81	1823	$6 63
1866	8 50	1844	4 37	1822	6 50
1865	9 50	1843	4 31	1821	6 50
1864	10 00	1842	5 62	1820	4 38
1863	8 12	1841	4 71	1819	6 12
1862	8 12	1840	4 50	1818	9 25
1861	5 37	1839	6 25	1817	9 12
1860	4 94	1838	5 06	1816	12 00
1859	5 25	1837	9 00	1815	9 50
1858	5 18	1836	10 00	1814	8 75
1857	5 31	1835	6 37	1813	9 25
1856	6 62	1834	5 18	1812	11 00
1855	6 31	1833	5 75	1811	9 50
1854	8 79	1832	4 18	1810	10 25
1853	7 17	1831	5 37	1809	7 25
1852	4 86	1830	4 00	1808	5 75
1851	3 91	1829	5 25	1807	7 00
1850	4 85	1828	8 12	1806	7 25
1849	5 06	1827	5 25	1805	8 25
1848	5 25	1826	5 50	1804	10 25
1847	6 31	1825	5 56	1803	7 50
1846	5 10	1824	4 25	1802	6 00

By reference to the above Table, it will be observed that when the industry of this country was protected either by war or protective duties, the price of flour always ruled higher than when we had mere revenue or non-protective duties. For instance, the first protective tariff bill was passed in 1828, which was succeeded by the compromise bill of 1833, which reduced all duties gradually to 20 per cent. in 1840. It will be observed that flour ruled higher from 1828 to 1840 than from 1840 to 1844, when the tariff of 1842 took effect, and continued until 1850 in connection with the Irish famine. In 1850, 1851 and 1852 we had no protection and only the usual foreign demand, and prices ruled low. From 1853 to 1857 the wars in Europe created an extra demand abroad, and prices ruled higher. The smash of 1857, which was caused solely for the want of protection to our industry, caused prices to rule low again until the protection given by the Rebellion run prices up again. The above Table shows conclusively that when we had inadequate protection to American industry and no extra foreign demand, that prices of flour always ruled low; except when there was a great failure in the crops, which proves conclusively that protection to American labor always secures to farmers a better price for their productions, because the masses are able to consume more largely.

UNWISE LEGISLATION—DEMAGOGUEISM.—If only members of Congress could form any idea of the effect of unwise legislation at a period like the present, they would hesitate before they introduced such measures into Congress, particularly with regard to currency. It is a question whether Congress acted wisely in the loan bills authorizing the issue of 5 20 bonds, in not designating whether they should be paid in gold or not; but there is not an intelligent person in the country that does not know that the authors of the bill, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the whole press of the country proclaimed that these bonds would be redeemed in gold when paid, or what is equivalent to gold, and they were taken by the people under that firm belief. All legislation about the payment in coin or paper now, is not only injurious, but absolutely pernicious in its effect. None of these bonds are due, and they have twenty years to run, if the government is not prepared to redeem them before that period—or they may make a new issue and convert them, if the people will take them for a longer period at a lower rate of interest. We believe the faith of the country will be sustained, and when the Government is ready to pay these bonds or any part of them, that specie payments will be resumed and they will be paid in coin or its equivalent. Every leader of the faction, called the Copperhead party, in and out of Congress, so far as they have expressed their sentiments, show that they are fighting for nothing but power and plunder, regardless of their means, and we are sorry to see that some of the Republican members of Congress are a little infected with demagogueism also. The recent speech of Gen. Butler, on finances and the National Bank system, was extremely, highly colored, not sustained by facts, and was calculated to do great injury among the unthinking and less intelligent portion of the community. If Congress would only grapple those questions which require immediate legislation and leave such uncalled for legislation alone—that is look more to the business interests of the country which is suffering, and cut loose from the money changers for awhile, the banks and the Government could resume specie payments within one year, without contracting the currency below the wants of the country, and without injuring any branch of productive industry.

It may be interesting to the traveling public to know that the shortest and quickest line to the West and South, is by the way of the Pennsylvania Central, Pan-handle route, and "Old Reliable" Little Miami Railroad.—Passengers by this route reach Cincinnati in seven and a half hours less time than by any competing lines. The safety and comfort of passengers, the quick time and certainty of making connections, recommend these roads highly to the attention of travelers, and the uniform politeness of the employees on the trains obviate much of the unpleasant experience usually met with in travel by rail. Of the excellent management of the Pennsylvania Central we need not speak. It is well known to all in this section. But to those who have never passed over the Little Miami Railroad, "Old Reliable" as it is well named, we would say that in its entire management the public is assured of the most complete satisfaction. J. Durand, Esq., the General Superintendent of the Road, is a most competent and successful railroad officer, and the good condition of his track and rolling stock, with remarkable exemption from accident on his Road, very naturally give confidence and ease, while in Maj. Wm. L. O'Brien, the General Ticket Agent at Cincinnati, the passenger is safe in expecting and gratified in receiving every comfort and accommodation. We then say, unhesitatingly, to every person contemplating a trip to the West or South, try the "Old Reliable" Little Miami, and to secure the unequaled advantages of this line, be particular at the ticket offices, to ask for tickets "via Pan-handle."

THE MONEY POWER.—In England the money changers control all the legislation with regard to currency questions, and their legislation is almost a disgrace to a commercial nation, but the people so far have failed to change it. In the United States this power is also becoming supreme. Scarcely a member of Congress will listen now-a-days to any business man on the subject of the currency, but give ear to those who deal exclusively in money in the large cities, and the legislation is shaped accordingly. It was the money changers who prevented Congress from impeaching Andrew Johnson, and the money changers will ruin the industry of this country if the people remain quiet much longer. What do the "bulls" and "bears" care about the interests of the country if they have a stock speculation on hand?—Such persons will spend thousands of dollars in securing papers in our cities, and in procuring borers to go to Washington to stave off beneficial legislation in order that they may be benefited in some speculation. Unfortunately, the people do not always select competent business men to legislate for them; but on the contrary, too many who show incompetency are selected in preference, merely because they are more active in making professions and promises, and sometimes out of mere charity.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.—It seems to be conceded that Gen. Grant will be the next Republican candidate for the Presidency, should he live, and the next question is, who is to be the candidate for Vice-President?—An organization has been formed in New York to present Governor Fenton for said office.—In Pennsylvania, Gov. Curtin, Judge Kelley, Col. John W. Forney and the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, ex Secretary of War, have been named. Stanton hails from Pittsburg, and would be a strong man. Judge Kelley is also a strong man, and we believe will be strongly urged by the Unionists of the South, who were much pleased with the conciliatory character of his addresses during his Southern tour. Gov. Curtin is well known as the patriotic Governor, and the soldier's friend, and Col. John W. Forney has rendered great services to the country ever since the Rebellion was first inaugurated.

A NOBLE COLORED MAN.

The Philadelphia Press contains the following admirable record of a colored man:

John M. Langston, the distinguished colored orator, was in Tuesday night while Andrew Johnson was Military Governor, received quite a favorite with the latter. Thad Stevens, Wendell Phillips, and others, had been detached, though John M. stands by the doctrines heartily dessed, and by A. J. While the latter was a member of the assembly body to supplant General Howard, the conservative Christian soldier at the head of the President's Bureau, he offered in the House of Representatives, on the very day of the Revolutionary era: "I thank you for the honor you have done me. Mr. President: but I cannot take your office without supporting your policy. That would be to show to the black men of the South that I had deserted them, for you are my friend, and that they would soon desert me if I attempted to carry your views into effect."

The President's game was a deep one. He expected to put Langston in a trap from which he could not escape, and if the Senate had rejected the colored chief of the Freedman's Bureau, he could show the Freedmen that the Radicals would have opposed such an able gentleman.

But Langston was no tool and no knowing as the President.

A SIGN WHICH CONGRESS OUGHT TO HEED.—This week the labor and citizens' ticket carried the municipal election in Pittsburg by about three thousand majority over the Republican candidate for Mayor. Congress did not give that protection to American industry at the last session that labor required, hence the defeat of the Republican candidate at the recent election. They of course, know that they have nothing to expect from Copperheadism, which is hostile to American labor, and aims to reduce them to the condition of European laborers by advocating free trade, but at the same time they are determined to teach the dominant Republicans in Congress THAT THEY MUST ACT AND SUSTAIN AMERICAN LABOR, OR GO DOWN.

We must however, protest against the cool assumption of the copperheads claiming the election as a victory for them. They had no candidate for Mayor. In the Select Council the Republicans have 24; Democrats, 2; Labor Reform, 1; in the Common Council, Republicans, 41; Democrats, 2; and one tie. But as we say, the defeat of the Republican candidate is a sign which Congress should heed.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—Those of our subscribers to whom we are now forwarding bills of subscription to the Journal, will confer a favor by remitting the respective amounts due at their earliest convence. The expense entering into the publication of the Journal, for labor, paper, etc., requires cash payments, and those subscribers who are indebted to us, can assist us materially in this matter by early attention to our request.

THE Shares of the Washington Library Company of Philadelphia are being disposed of with unexampled rapidity. The disposal of all concealment, the honesty of purpose manifested by those who first inaugurated the enterprise, the fairness with which the proposed field distribution is to be conducted, and the patriotic purpose to which the entire surplus is to be applied, have taken firm hold upon public confidence. Every share of stock will be accounted for and preserved at the great distribution of $300,000 worth of presents.

Geo. A. Cook & Co., Bankers, 33 South Third street, Philadelphia, are receivers of all the funds, and their name is an assurance of the integrity and reliability of the Company, which is organized for a good purpose which should not be confounded with the bogus concerns that infest the country.—Read advertisement.

For all those Distressing and Afflicting Maladies which originate in Scrofula or an enfeebled or vitiated state of the blood, nothing can equal the internal and purifying effect of Dr. Anderf's Iodine Water, a pure solution of Iodine, dissolved in pure water without a solvent.

HEALTH GIVING WINE.—Some time since Mr. A. Speer of Passaic, N. J., presented us with a bottle of his Port Grape Wine. In our turn, we presented it to a friend who was in feeble health. After giving the wine a few trials, our friend assures us he derived marked benefit from its use. We find that many invalids in this city are using Speer's Port Grape Wine with the same beneficial results.

Druggists keep it.

We have been privileged to examine the American Organs, manufactured in Boe on, Mass., by S. D. & H. W. Smith. For Parlor or Church music and as an accompaniment to singing, for an instrument of its size, we have never heard anything more rich or grand. We are not surprised to learn that the manufacturers find it difficult to supply the demand for their instruments. The church demand alone would be a match for the enterprise and skill of this large establishment. Independently of its adaptedness for poor music, when it is so easy to improve it at so little cost, by the purchase of one of those trunk pedals, the addition to the parlor, they trunk hardly second to the piano. There is no business in their line, a variety and power in expression that is an invaluable addition to home singing.—Evansville (Ind.) Journal.

MRS. PARTINGTON INSULTED!—The White Mountains of New Hampshire are greatly an institution—over high, broad, and beautiful view, four dollar dinners. But the practical joker of the renowned Drake saw those smooth-faced rocks, and thereupon adorned and fairly gratified the bridle path of the Notch House with his fabulous. A. D. 1860—X. PLANTATION BITTERS. This raised the ire of the Mrs. Partingtons composing the Legislature of the Granite State, who got their wise heads together, outlawed Dr. Drake, and made it a penal offence to pply the artistic brush on their beloved hills. Verily, the fine arts are at a discount in New Hampshire, but Dr. Drake can pay them for this splendid advertisement?

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price. 48-2t.

LOCAL NOTICES.

THE finest Smoking Tobacco manufactured in Lynchburg, smoking which are the following most favorite brands, viz: OLD VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN, SPRIGLED PUP, JOSHIE MAC, UNCLE DICK, for sale at CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHER, 310 Centre street.

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

If you want a good Smoking Tobacco, go and call for the "OLD VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN," at CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHERS, 310 Centre St. 47

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

Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.

	Auction prices	
Lump,	$ 5 75	
Steamer,	3 92½	
Grate,	4 28½	
Egg,	4 65½	
Stove,	4 82½	
Chestnut,	3 99½	

At private sale 25 to 40 cents a ton advance.
Freight to New York 60 cents per ton.

Franklin Company's Coal at Newburgh.

	Auction prices.	
Lump,		$4 65½
St. Boat and Broken,		4 65½
Egg,		4 65½
Stove,		4 67½
Chestnut,		

At private sale 25 to 40 cents a ton advance.
Freight to New York 70 cents per ton.

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

Circular prices for October and November, 1867.

Lump,	$5 40
Steamboat,	5 40
Grate,	5 40
Egg,	5 70
Stove,	5 85
Chestnut,	4 90

From Rondout to New York 10 cents a ton freight.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, December 14, 1867.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 63,185 16—by canal 11,230 10—for the week 74 386 06 tons against 33,522 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The Reading Rail Road opens the fiscal year very auspiciously, showing an increase so far for the present fiscal year of 39,338 tons.

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

	1866. WEEK.	1866. TOTAL.	1867. WEEK.	1867. TOTAL.	INCR. & DEC.
P & RRR		3,423,417		3,000,668	423,725
Schuyl Ca	11,358	1,292,456	11,231	1,092,115	203,477
Val R R		1,730,420	1,240	1,412,863	317,557
Lehigh Ca	169	1,066,302	9,036	1,065,604	69,699
Scranton	9,219	1,023,022	9,229	1,165,310	141,325
" Nth	5,383	468,141	10,563	417,176	49,174
Penn C C By R. R.	18,791	471,979	18,693	500,910	29,113
By Canal.		24,906		24,906	0
Del & Hud	29,625	1,268,540	31,980	1,348,653	80,791
Wyoing Stb		461,161		536,573	94,889
" Nth		106,272		84,577	21,695
Shamokin	6,719	537,313	9,834	465,102	70,741
Trevorton	1,251	49,857	1,651	44,232	5,605
Shore R.	8,197	169,653	3,908	148,453	21,200
L. V. Co.		88,962	2,241	70,228	18,061
W'ketarr	8,187	68,161	4,354	119,706	53,675
Bud Top.	3,918	229,629	8,146	228,602	4,027
	96,620	12,867,653	125,406	12,828,850	
		12,859,840		96,633	
		7,813		21,733	

Coal Trade for 1866—'67.

	WEEK	TOTAL	WEEK	TOTAL	INCR. & DEC.
P & RRR	92,164	44,018	63,186	108,449	61,336
Val RR.	9,737	12,968	8,029	42,029	29,931
	31,637	56,221	105,215	147,879	
			31,537	84,831	
			73,678	91,151	

The whole supply of anthracite coal from all the regions this year will exceed the supply of last year, about 350,000 tons.

The canals are closed. The coal tonnage on the Schuylkill canal was

In 1867	1,029,173 Tons.
do Schuylkill Canal	1,092,604 "
do Del. & Hudson Canal	1,348,653 "

All the railroads and canals leading directly to the New York harbor, are rapidly increasing their tonnage, while the tonnage on the others are declining.

The coal trade for the year has participated to a greater degree than any other branch of business, in the general depression which has prevailed both in this country and in Europe for the last year or so. The prospects however, are very encouraging for 1868 for those who can procure advantageous outlets to market. Our prospects will depend upon the policy of our carrying companies. They can compete with other regions if they will. We know that they have promised to do so, but we also know that the promises of companies do not amount to much unless they are COMPELLED to fulfill.

IRON AND COAL IN COLORADO.—The following letter, written Dr. F. N. Hayden, United States Geologist for the State of Colorado, shows that coal and iron deposits of great richness are to be found in Colorado. He says, under date of October 25th, 1867:—"I have examined with a good deal of care the deposits at this locality, and I cannot speak too highly of their value. I agree with you that there are at least from eight to eleven beds of coal of from five to thirteen feet in thickness, making an aggregate of from thirty to fifty feet of solid coal at least. It will be seen at once that the supply must be inexhaustible. As to the age of the coal beds, there can be no doubt that they belong to the tertiary period, and the coal is of the lignite variety. It is non-bituminous, and holds a position between dry wood and the anthracites of Pennsylvania. It burns with a bright red flame, gives out an abundant supply of heat, and leaves very little ash. Indeed the analysis made by Dr. Torrey, Assayer of the United States Mint at New York, shows that it contains only 3 per cent. of ash, and 50 per cent. of fixed carbon. For generating steam in every way it must prove eminently successful, and for use on the iron, to suppose that it will not be useful for smelting ores. For all domestic purposes it must ever rank next to anthracite. It is almost as free from the dry wood, gives no offensive odor, contains no destructive element whatever, indeed there is nothing in it that will injure stoves, boilers, stores or furnaces, from dry wood. The usual geographical news which has of some time transpired with respect to this region, is more than coal deposits, in my opinion, of national importance. As United States Geologist for the State of Nebraska, I have spent the greater part of the last two years, and that there are no workable beds of coal in the State. Not more than one-half of the State of Kansas contains workable beds of coal. It will be found, too, that not only Colorado, but also Nebraska and Kansas, at no distant day, will be supplied with coal from this district. I can further add, that all questions of freight these figures are profitable to any of the bituminous coals in the United States west of the State of Pennsylvania, when the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, with their numerous branches, are completed, millions of tons of this beautiful fuel will be distributed from the Missouri River, which is now almost entirely destitute of both wood and coal. When this coal has been tried along the river banks, on the Nebraska side, I feel confident I shall hear very early say, that within three years from this time the best ton of bituminous coal will have crossed the Missouri river from the eastward. The cars on the great Pacific routes will be freighted mostly from the East to the West, and will return almost empty. It will, therefore, become an easy matter to transport this fuel to almost any point west of the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River. As to the iron ores of this locality, they are, too, seen to be inexhaustible. They occur in the form of nodules or concretions of all sizes, from a pound to several tons weight. These concretions are scattered through 2500 square miles of strata. I have, within the past fifteen years, explored the greater part of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Idaho and adjacent portions of contiguous territories, and I can conscientiously say, that for coal and iron, I have never met with so rich a locality as this west of the Mississippi. I believe that the future prosperity of Colorado, Nebraska and Dakota depends mainly upon the successful development of these vast coal and iron deposits than upon any other one thing."

WANTED.—An experienced Mine Boss to take charge of a Shaft at the Coal Mines of the Dover Company near Richmond, Virginia. Strict references as to capacity and character required. Application to be sent to the office of the Dover Company, Room No. 9, 88 Wall street, New York. 50-2t

TO COAL OPERATORS.—The undersigned having been for ten years Agent of the Reading Railroad Co. for the Coal delivered on the line of Broad and Washington streets, having quit the employment of the Company, has turned his attention to the sale of coal to the City trade. I have an intimate knowledge of the City Dealers. Miners and shippers who may desire to secure a good city custom, will find it to their advantage to place their coal in my hands. Reliable references furnished. Address

DAVID L. MORGAN,
1206 Washington Avenue, Philadelphia.
December 14, '67 50-1

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond (Philad'a.

Boston	2 85	Norwich	1 95
Bath	2 75	Norwalk	1 05
Charlestown	2 75	New London	1 20
Chelsea	2 85	New Bedford	2 00
Dighton	2 10	Newport	2 00
Fall River	1 90	Pawtucket	1 75
Gloucester	2 90	Portland	2 75
Hartford	2 02	Portsmouth	3 02
Lynn	2 25	Providence	1 90
New York	1 40	Roxbury	2 15
New Haven	2 00	Salem	2 10

54 vessels and 36 boats arrived for week.

Freights from Elizabethport.

New York	1 75	Newburyport	1 75
Fall River	1 85	New London	1 20
Newport		Pawtucket	1 25
Boston	1 50	Thomaston	2 00
Norwich	1 20	New Haven	1 00
Providence	1 40	Portsmouth	
Taunton	1 40	Portland	1 35
Middletown	1 30	Bridgeport	1 00
Portland	1 50	Hartford	1 50
Salem		Hudson	1 50
Albany	90	Lynn	

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia	$1 40
New York	1 25
Boston	2 75

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria

To Philadelphia	$1 40
New York	90
Boston	2 90

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.
FOR EASTERN SHIPMENT.

	Dec. 13, 1867	
Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared,	4 50@	4 75
Chestnut,	3 00@	
White Ash Lump,	4 00@	4 10
St. Boat and Broken	4 00@	4 10
Egg,	4 25@	4 40
Stove,	4 25@	4 40
Locust Mt. Lump,	3 00@	
" St. Boat and Broken	4 00@	4 10
" Egg	4 25@	4 40
" Stove	4 25@	4 50
" Chestnut,	3 00@	3 15
Lehigh Lump	5 00@	
" St. Boat and Broken	5 00@	
" Egg	5 25@	
" Stove	5 25@	
" Chestnut,	4 00@	
Broad Top	4 90@	5 00

SPECIAL COALS.

Hill & Harris, Lump	4 75@
" St. Boat and Broken	
" Egg	
" Stove	
" Chestnut	

The following prices are for shipments east of Stonington, Conn., by Chas. J. and J. H. Bartlett:

Burnside, Broken	5 00@	
" Egg	5 00@	
" Stove	5 00@	
" Chestnut	4 25@	
Lehigh White Ash Lump	5 50@	
" Stove Boat and Broken	5 50@	
" Egg	5 50@	
" Stove	5 50@	
" Chestnut	4 50@	

Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.

	Auction prices	
Lump,	$ 5 75@	
Steamer,	3 92½	
Grate,	4 28½	
Egg,	4 65½	
Stove,	4 82½	
Chestnut,	3 99½	

At private sale 25 to 40 cents a ton advance.
Freight to New York 60 cents per ton.

Franklin Company's Coal at Newburgh.

	Auction prices.	
Lump,		$4 65½
St. Boat and Broken,		4 65½
Egg,		4 65½
Stove,		4 67½
Chestnut,		

At private sale 25 to 40 cents a ton advance.
Freight to New York 70 cents per ton.

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

Circular prices for October and November, 1867.

Lump,	$5 40
Steamboat,	5 40
Grate,	5 40
Egg,	5 70
Stove,	5 85
Chestnut,	4 90

From Rondout to New York 10 cents a ton freight.

AT BALTIMORE.

Dec. 12, 1867.

To trade by cargo or car load.		
Wilkes're & Pittston W. Ash	$5 50@	5 75
Lykens Val. R. Ash	5 75@	6 25
Shamokin, white or R. Ash	5 50@	5 75
From yard or wharf, 75 cents additional.		
Delivered to consumers	7 00@	7 75
Georges' creek and Cumberland Coal		
f. o. b. at Locust Point for shipping	$4 85@	5 00

AT GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Dec. 5, 1867.

Cumberland, f. o. b., for shipping	$4 25@ 4 50

AT HAVRE DE GRACE, MD.

Wilkesbarre & Pittston on board	$4 85@ 5 10
Sunbury & Shamokin "	2 25
Lykens Valley "	5 00@ 5 25

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:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.		1,433,659 19
Schuylkill Valley		225,913 16
L. C. Navigation	1,296 12	1,275,066 00
Mill Creek	9,457.10	340,745 14

BLACK BAND IRON ORE.

Sent over the Mill Creek Rail Road For the week ending on Saturday last,		151 14
Previously		4,619 19
Total		4,770 00

Schuylkill Co. Railroads for 1866—'67

The following is the quantity sent for last week:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.	90,557 03	81,285 15
Schuylkill Valley		

Coal Trade by Railroad and Canal 1867

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
St. Clair		5,625 05
Port Carbon		929 00
Pottsville		6,806 10
Schuylkill Haven		
Auburn		1 031 00
Port Clinton		
Total for week		11,290 15
Previously this year		1,011,917 19
Total	3,090,683 00	1,023,173 09
To same time last year	2,458,413 00	1,292,626 14
Increase	337,725 00	253,677 05
Decrease		

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1867.

For week ending on Saturday last:

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD. WEEK.	RAILROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
Hazleton	4,754	429	72,618	
Sugar Loaf	1,000			
Mt. Pleasant	358		34,747	
Jeddo	2,767	819	84,547	
Hazleton	1,769	1,769	34,062	
Coxe Bro & Co			13,074	
Eberwale Coal Co			38,628	
Stockton		474	94	31,736
Council Ridge		639		8,534
Buck Mountain				1,147
New York & Lehigh				18,175
Honey Brook Coal C			273	46,968
German Pa. Coal Co				1,296
Heights Pa. Coal Co.		1,011	370	9,384
Colerraine		929	850	15,660
Beaver Meadow				
John Connery				
Lehigh Zinc Co				
J. B. Reber & Co				
McNeal	1,822	291	6,047	
Kuickerbocker Co