Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

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 to 100. Limiting the session to 40 days with pay at $6 a day. The Representatives to be elected from single districts throughout the State.

Pass a general law for all corporations beyond the reach of individual enterprise, and no special laws.

All corporations with an income not exceeding $25,000, to be granted by the county.

For the balance of the business of the State, 40 days in fact, 30 days, would be sufficient for all the legislation the people require. This is the only plan to break up the present corrupt system, became large bodies in short sessions are not so liable to be corrupted.

NEW YORK.—JAMES R. WATTS, Room No. 4, 167 Broadway, Farmley Buildings, New York City, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the MINERS' JOURNAL and also to collect bills for the same.

OUR COAL STATISTICS.—The demand for the JOURNAL last week, containing the Coal Statistics, was unusually large. We printed off the usual extra number, but they were all exhausted before Saturday evening, and every mail brings orders for more To supply this demand, we will have a Pamphlet ready on Wednesday, containing all the Statistics, together with our letter from Newcastle—our Type on coal shafts and wages, and also the charter of the Manufacturers and Consumers' Anthracite Railroad, with some comments on the same. This is the most liberal charter ever granted by our Legislature to relieve this Coal Region from its present difficulties in securing another and shorter outlet to the principal coal marts of the country.

Price, single copies.....30 cents.
Six copies.....$1.00
Twelve copies.....1.75

Sent free by mail on the receipt of the money.

For sale also in Philadelphia at Peterson & Brothers, Chestnut Street; Van Nostrand's, 192 Broadway, New York, and at A. Williams', 100 Washington St., Boston.

We have a few copies of last year's Statistics, which contain the Prize Essays on mining in England, which will be sold at 10 cents per copy. Price last year, 75 cents.

To MESSRS. Kelley, Cake, Buckalew, Coleman, Randall, Beard and Nice we are indebted for public documents.

In our next we will publish Senator Mork's's great speech on Reconstruction delivered in the Senate on the 24th ultimo. It is a tremendous refutation of Copperhead falsehoods, and overwhelming vindication of the Republican Congress.

In justice to the time and labor required to collate the annual coal statistics which appeared in our last, the Philadelphia Ledger should in copying the facts it gleans from our columns, state the source.

MR. BOYER, the new Steward of the Alms House, has his son's fast horse—the "blind"—at the House to winter. In the Spring Mr. Boyer will start him out after "them" Ten Thousand Dollars. The "spondulicks" have had considerably the start of the nag, but as he is remarkably fast, hopes are entertained that he will come up with them. G'lang!

CONGRESS has effected so far at this session, by its measures of retrenchment, a saving in Government expenditures of seventy-five millions per annum. At the two previous sessions Congress reduced the public taxes the amount of one hundred and twenty millions. If Johnson's Indian war business, which was conducted in a wasteful, extravagant and impracticable manner, could have been stopped sooner by Congress, the saving to the Treasury would be yet more marked. Congress is doing well in this matter. We hope it will continue its policy of retrenchment, and with a proper adjustment of the Tariff, the country will be able to safely take over the present depression in all branches of business.

NEW YORK CITY may be considered decidedly, a foreign city. The registry list of the last Mayor's election shows 50,000 native to 77,000 foreign votes. The representatives in Congress from that city, vote invariably, in favor of foreign and against domestic interests. Under these circumstances it is a question what weight should be placed in Congress on the opinions or votes of such representatives. Owing to these facts it is notorious, that New York is the worst governed city in the United States.

TRUE TO THE LETTER—IMPEACHMENT.—On Monday last, in Congress, Mr. Ward, a Republican, remarked:

Under the fear of impeachment, the President has appointed true men as commanders in the South; but when that fear vanished he snubbed General Grant, disolished Sheridan, supplied Hancock with the epaulettes from the "bobbling" Sickles, and brought Ord and Pope to the same tate. If the President wanted the people into the adoption of the policy, and if all the fruits of the war were lost, members who voted against impeachment would only have themselves to blame.

Impeachment failed at the instance of the money-changers in the cities, who were fearful of losing on some of their stock speculations.

A COPPERHEAD journal, called the "Jeffersonian," published at Pontica, Michigan, holds the following language in regard to the proposed nomination of a Union general for the Presidency by the Democrats:

For six years the Democracy has felt humiliated and ashamed of itself, because forced into a wrong position. It has been a hypocrite. It has lied to the people. The way is Black Republicanism. What is Gen. Sherman but a mere puppet in the hands of private rights and a cotton thief? If the Democrats are mean enough to put in nomination any pup for President who will endorse their platform during the coming crusade, we hope that he will be defeated, and we will do all in our power to accomplish that end.

Just so. A greater set of "fliars" cannot be found out of the lower regions than the Copperhead leaders proved themselves to be during the war, and they have shown no improvement since. It is singular that one of them, considering the propensity, should have been betrayed into telling so much truth for once. We have not, however, seen many that looked much ashamed about lying.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Robert H. Sayre, Esq., Superintendent and Engineer of the Company, will accept our acknowledgments for a copy of the annual report of the Board of Directors.

The Coal Tonnage of the Road and its branches in 1867, was 2,080,157 tons, against 2,037,149 tons for 1866.

The charges for carrying coal in 1867, were twenty per cent. less than in 1866. This was done to retain the trade in the New York market.

The receipts from all sources of business for the year, were.....$3,641,136 08
Expenses of conducting the business.....1,240,208 88

$1,493,927 20

The Road has 800 miles of single track, including sidings, reaching to the coal fields of Mahanoy, Wyoming and Beaver Meadow.

The capital stock of the Company consists of 257,213 shares, valued at $12,860,650.—The funded and bonded debt is $2,356,922 41.—Total, $15,217,572 41.

Steel rails, tire and fire boxes have been introduced on the Road. Of the rails Mr. Sayre says, viz:

My opinion of the value of the steel rails remains unchanged. During the year three of them have been broken—one by a slide of rock, and the other two from rather unusual causes. The breaking of the rails, out of two hundred tons, after a use of three years, with a large tonnage passing over them, composed of trains of the heaviest weight, is not considered serious. The recent examination of the steel track shows every rail in it, with one single exception, to be perfect and apparently in as good condition as when first laid, except the natural wear incident to the service they perform. We know they will wear out in time, but will not, as yet, agree with those who claim that they will outlast fifteen or twenty iron rails; but my experience leads me to reiterate the opinion, heretofore expressed, that on our main line, especially on the Wilkesbarre mountain and Weatherly grade, it will be economy to make the renewals with steel.

The use of steel tire is continued with satisfactory results. In the case of fire-boxes for locomotives Mr. Sayre says that the indications are that steel will prove superior to iron, though he is not prepared to assert this so positively, as in the case of the rails and tire.

The Road has 90 engines; 6,980 coal cars and 352 cars for other purposes.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has been a most gratifying and profitable success to its stockholders from the commencement of its traffic, and has been the means of placing the Lehigh coal first in every Eastern market; while efforts are now being made by the same Company, which cannot fail to be successful to develop a profitable coal trade in North Western New York and on the lakes, for the coal of the Wyoming Valley.

The extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad up the North Branch of the Susquehanna under the name of the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad, will open up the most profitable coal trade, controlled by the Lehigh Railroad Company, and one of the greatest importance and value to the mining interests of Wyoming; while the prosperity of Pittston and Wilkesbarre will be largely increased by the facilities offered this trade and travel.

The amount of coal taken to the North West on the canals of New York in 1860, is stated at 80,127 tons, while in 1866, 1,136,618 tons were received—a large portion of which will be secured to the Wyoming coal trade, without competition by the completion of this Railroad up the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

The prestige of Scranton must fall under the growing influence of Wilkesbarre. The prosperity of the former is due to its enterprising citizens, while the latter reaps the fruits of location and natural advantages, though, but little is due to its "Rip Van Winkles"—in which, however, we do not include our courteous and dignified cotemporary, "The Record of the Times." Er moo GENUS OMEN.

THE RAILROADS OF THE WORLD.

Statement of the Length of the Railroads in the several Countries of the World, ascertained and in actual operation at the close of the year 1866, with their cost, the area and population of each Country and State where Railroads are in operation, and the ratio of miles of Railway to the square mile, and to the population of each:

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

United States.	Miles.	Cost.	Cost per Mile.	Area of Country	Population 1860	Mile of Railway to Sq. Mile	Mile of Railway to Population.
		$	$	Sq. Mile.		S. M.	Pop.
Maine	509 27	18,543,395	36,415	31 166	628,279	62	1,234
New Hampshire	650 83	22,603,063	23 446	9,280	326,073	14	435
Vermont	724 60	24,222,284	41,964	10,212	315,098	12	229
Massachusetts	1,230 96	79,466,776	69,196	7,800	1,231,066	6	1,447
Rhode Island	119 54	4,656,198	40,127	1,306	174,620	11	1,467
Connecticut	627 54	34,570,018	33,720	4,674	460,147	7	731
New York	3,025 30	152,578,788	50,451	47,000	3,880,735	15	1,282
New Jersey	904 41	55,994,403	61,913	8,320	679,025	9	743
Pennsylvania	4,057 72	210,561,509	57,078	46,000	2,906,115	11	720
Delaware	157 46	5,806,564	37,279	2,120	112,216	13	714
Maryland and D. C.	523 60	30,573,275	58,201	11,854	759,129	21	1,457
West Virginia	352 75	21,972,347	62,496	23,000	512,841	65	958
Kentucky	625 80	22,292,122	35,576	37,680	1,155,684	60	1,846
Ohio	3,402 86	125,521,975	29,739	39,964	2,339,511	11	687
Michigan	968 19	41,220,754	43,152	56,243	749,113	58	775
Indiana	2,211 60	79,158,787	23,892	33,809	1,350,428	15	610
Illinois	3,250 05	129,954,414	42,791	55,405	1,711,951	31	527
Wisconsin	1,440 61	49,961,580	38,843	53,924	775,881	27	538
Minnesota	392 60	19,458,909	51,760	83,531	172,123	212	439
Iowa	1,154 10	46,588,909	39,407	55,045	674,913	47	498
Missouri	1,827 75	81,257,077	43,980	67,380	1,182,012	27	1,300
Kansas	240 50	9,750,000	40,540	73,418	107,206	273	445
Nebraska	273 80	12,500,000	45,454	76,928	28,841	279	103
California	331 30	24,200,000	73,072	188,982	379,994	585	1,148
Oregon	19 50	500,000	25,641	96,276	52,465	5,614	2,690
Virginia	204 10	9,214,457	45,131	61,352	1,596,318	300	7,819
North Carolina	277 20	10,000,000	36,075	50,704	992,667	55	1,014
South Carolina	988 33	25,207,977	25,497	29,385	703,812	23	711
Georgia	1,437 82	29,117,663	20,251	59,009	1,057,329	25	737
Florida	47 70	1,985,000	41,562	59,268	140,439	145	2,945
Alabama	891 56	21,010,992	23,154	50,722	964,296	57	1,082
Mississippi	867 19	25,416,394	29,315	47,156	791,396	54	913
Tennessee	1,217 78	34,195,215	28,321	45,601	1,109,801	24	543
Arkansas	181 00	4,460,000	43,563	52,198	435,427	273	2,279
Louisiana	338 15	12,627,656	49,577	46,431	709,990	138	2,111
Texas	479 80	17,500,000	36,044	237,504	604,428	495	1,265
Territories				1,242,414	594,337		
Total	36,596 82	1,517,510,763	41,129	3,001,002	31,247,514	81	560

WESTERN HEMISPHERE (Continued).

Countries.	Miles.	Cost.	Cost per Mile.	Area of Country	Population 1861.	Mile of Railway to Sq. Mile	Mile of Railway to Population.
		$	$	Sq. Mile.		S. M.	Pop.
Canada	2,146 80	121,543 199	56,670	352 282	2,807,657	166	1,167
New Brunswick	198 50	7,497,727	37,744	27,704	252,047	139	1,273
Nova Scotia	92 00	4,319,407	46,949	18,746	330,299	203	2,556
Mexico	42 00	4,000,000	81,333	772 612	8,259,000	9,000	105,490
Chile	106 00	3,500,000	33,018	47,250	1,439,934	119	1,358
Jamaica	13 50	297,000	22,037	6,250	441,264	446	31,519
Venezuela	22 00	2,753,606	68,753	426,700	1,563,000	19,334	48,906
New Granada	17 00	1,700,000	100,000	343,937	2,707,473	19,511	58,926
British Guiana	29 00	5,000,000	100,000	90,500	152,026	1,696	2,554
Brazil	432 20	101,257,444	233 669	2,972,600	10,045,000	6,867	23,198
Argentine Republic	44 20	4,602,000	104,117	1,000,000	1,743,000	22,624	39,074
Peru	65 20	9,224,706	52,853	496 700	2,500,000	9,067	45,455
Chili	336 70	19,562 943	58,109	949 900	1,714,819	749	5,067
Total	4,170 00	312,876,125	75,056	7,369 572	34,613 615	4 655	26 078

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

Countries.	Miles.	Cost.	Cost per Mile.	Area of Country	Population 1861.	Mile of Railway to Sq. Mile	Mile of Railway to Population.
		$	$	Sq. Miles.		S. M.	Pop.
British Isles	13,936 63	2,072,988 008	156,025	122,500	29,070,936	934	2 188
France	8,982 80	1,354,000,000	150,743	204,092	37,382,225	44	4,159
Belgium	2,116 40	201,557,620	96 561	11,373	4,529,000	5	2,139
Portugal	433 30	42 166,185	97 314	35,290	3 837,561	81	9,297
Switzerland	974 30	84,000,000	86,231	15,233	2,510,694	15	2,576
Italy	2,212 30	297,510,196	99,580	109 780	24,969,678	51	7,853
Austria	3,830 90	373,793 163	71,471	240,250	32,573,069	63	8,505
Prussia	5,794 80	741,000,000	127,888	134,764	19,350,000	43	3,339
N. Ger. States	1,092 50	89,75 .,247	88,727	24 677	5,640,394	22	5,127
S Ger. States	2,740 10	236,372,453	88,747	44,880	8,262,460	17	3,255
Russia	1,491 10	173,416,677	116,318	2,095,202	61,000,000	1	8,192
Michigan	100 70	67,171 894	96,862	13 660	3,735,682	19	5,329
Holland	295 10	16,885 950	57,254	14,780	1,608,925	49	5,451
Denmark	406 80	29,158,787	71,693	21,000	1,784,141	160	4,387
Sweden	43 50	2 41 ,646	55,556	172,926	1,701,478	3,834	3,946
Norway	2,778 90	453,626,762	163,274	58,742	1,490,000	21	536
Russia	170 60	5,741,690	33 663	203 880	15,700,000	1,189	91,971
Turkey in Asia	142 90	4,811,014	33 667	629 990	14,000,000	4,409	11 189
British India	2,319 10	208,288,417	61,982	1,465,894	180,000,000	633	77,624
Ceylon	101 40	10,140,000	100 000	61,340	13,917,000	607	1,377
Egypt	36 90	2,230,230	61,933	54,660	2 342,986	666	63,299
Algeria	27 70	1,846,676	66,667	84,000	3,000,000	3,032	107,143
Cape Colony	84 50	7,564,827	89,288	104,920	267,100	1,286	3,160
Victoria	243 80	22,185,715	90,999	87,884	1,109,801	361	4,553
South Australia	145 50	10,455,639	71,860	324,431	379 932	2,230	2,604
New Zealand	72 50	3,629,540	43,940	353,346	140,416	4,873	1,916
Total	16 50	1,000,000	60,606	3,000	1,175,000	181	7,121
Queensland	2 00	200,000	100,000	14 400	156 920	7,200	78,000
	41 20	4,120,000	100,000	675 000	69 715	2,429	1,456
Total	53,331 60	6,660,470,655	94,447	7,889,056	806,224,947	1,372	9,488

*Appendix to remarks at Belfast, Maine, July 4, 1867, by John V. Poor.

THE READING RAILROAD REPORT.

The President of the Reading Railroad remarks as follows in his late report to the stockholders:

The depression in the coal trade at the close of the year 1866, to which reference was made in the last report continued through 1867. This can hardly be regarded as unfortunate. The exceedingly high prices for coal and large profits which prevailed during some years of the recent war, and which, owing to great irregularities in the labor market, continued for some time after its cessation, caused the erection of collieries capable of a production largely in excess of the consumption, thus leading to great competition and consequent low prices. The very large reduction in the price of coal in 1866, compared with that of several previous years, and unusually heavy purchases in the increased production of that year having been very largely in excess of that of any former one.

The increase during the two years is fully equal to the usual average, which statement is equally applicable to the business of this Company, and there is no reason to doubt its continuance.

This may do to hoodwink the stockholders abroad, who don't know any better, and it is also very convenient to put two years together to show an average increase for that time.

In 1866 the tonnage of the road increased over the year 1865, 612,237 tons through the exertions of the coal operators in Schuylkill County, and not through the management of the road, as the rates of transportation were against the trade here. In 1867 they labored under still greater disadvantages, and many were compelled to succumb to the circumstances and stop their collieries to avoid utter ruin. O. W. Davis, Esq., testified before the legislative committee, during last summer, that "a man shipping over the Reading road to the East *now*, will break." The coal trade did not diminish in 1867, although it was greatly depressed—the supply of Anthracite exceeded the supply in 1866, 271,081 tons.

The Reading Railroad Company lost during 1867, 325,833 coal tonnage, while the other roads gained 257,127 tons. Isn't this wonderful management, even with drawbacks?

Again the President says in his report that they have contributed $1,000,000 to help build a railroad up Perkiomen Creek to strike the Reading road 25 miles above Philadelphia. This will connect with the Mauch Chunk Coal Region and bring THEIR coal in competition with Schuylkill coal on the line of the Reading road between here and Philadelphia. Many of the dealers in Schuylkill coal, state that already Lehigh coal is sent into Broad Street via the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and even sent up on the line of the Reading road, competing with Schuylkill coal. Now they propose to spend a million of dollars to open a more direct route to the iron works on the line of their road, so as to supply the line of the Schuylkill with Lehigh coal, and thus cut off the coal trade over their own road from Schuylkill County. A few years ago he deprived the coal operators of a supply of cars in this region, and sent them up to Wilkesbarre to carry coal from that region in competition with Schuylkill coal at Philadelphia, for the purpose of punishing some Schuylkill County dealers who could not see *his* wisdom in the management of the road, thus depriving these care of one-half their working capacity, by the increased distance, and this coal only passed over a portion of the road. The trade which he now invites in competition with the Schuylkill trade on the line of his road, will only pass over his road a distance ranging from 0 to 25 miles. This may be wisdom in the estimation of the President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, but we should put down such wisdom as emanating from a lunatic asylum. The truth is, that from the moment the present management took charge of the road, the Schuylkill trade has been harassed and depressed, so far as the management of the road was concerned. When the Rebellion broke out, causing a demand for all the coal that could be mined, requiring but little management, except fixing the tolls at any price they choose, and collecting the money, things moved on tolerably well, but the moment competition sprang up, we find this "splendid management" putting the road and the people in the same condition they were before, by losing trade largely and ruining its customers, while the other regions are largely increasing and continue in a prosperous condition.

The management of the road for the last few years has added from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 to the capital of the road in buying up charters, and quite work in order to defeat the people from throwing off its tyranny and oppression, and is now saddling the trade with the payment of this addition to the capital.

He professes to favor Philadelphia, while his management has injured Philadelphia to the amount of not less than $50,000,000 as we will show from a work. The Reading Railroad controlled abroad as it is, is the greatest enemy Pennsylvania has.

The President in his testimony says, that Richmond is no place for "small men." We agree that "small men" ought to be nowhere in public position as but the last place for a "small man" to be is in the office of President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

We will next week visit to some more of his testimony before the Legislative Committee, and may also give you the secret history why the mills were fed root on the intervals, and the object they had in view in doing so.

☞ Wood is dearer than coal in Maine.

☞ There are seven theatres and negroes in Lexington Ky.

☞ Boston is to have a ——— Fair for the Orphans.

☞ Louis Napoleon's son is badly, and often falls, and always at his feet.

☞ The shoe trade at Lynn is reviving.

☞ The Sultan is thinking seriously of coming out in a new role, that of a reformer.

☞ Twenty Indians were naturalized in Topeka, Kansas, at the last term of court there.

☞ Longfellow is at work on an original poem, which will appear next spring.

☞ A lame beggar in New York is worth $65,000, which is securely invested in real estate.

☞ A slip and fall threw Mr. Lincoln's history in him, but he don't do as well as he can, out of respect to Patrick Henry.

☞ A slip and fall threw in St. Louis blew his brains out, on Wednesday, because he was swindled.

☞ The Meadville Republican urges the authorities of that city to prohibit the sale of the Police Gazette and like papers within their city limits.

☞ The London Review says that at this time there is no country—no matter how embarrassed or how poor—in which there is so much pressing and painful poverty, so much vice, so much misery as in England. Yet England is the richest country on the globe.

A EMINENT DIVINE SAYS, "I have been using the Peruvian Syrup. It gives me new vigor, brought a step of elasticity to my feet." Dr. Dinsmore, 36 Dey Street, New York, will send free, a pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending him their address.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.—A pure and unintoxicating wine, prepared from the finest native grown port grapes, especially for the use of Christian churches, and guaranteed to retain its grateful flavor and essential qualities unimpaired for any period. A. Speer, Passaic, N. J., and 208 Broadway, New York.

Our druggists have some that is four years old.

SIX PER.—Poets—Painters—Preachers—Players —Printers and Politicians—all suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Nervousness, Complaints, and all diseases which they may *cure or prevent* by the use of Plantation Bitters. If those sufferers took these Bitters, the Poetry would be purer, the Painting neater, the Sermons livelier, the Acting truer, the Printing neater, and the Politics honester. This splendid tonic builds up the system, and enables the brain to work healthily.

Perhaps no article was ever so well endorsed by all who have used it.

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

LOCAL NOTICES.

FEVER, AGUE, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT & KINDRED DISEASES CURED.—HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS has cured more Diseases where it is used than all other Medicines combined. It is the only remedy that really Purifies the Blood, and thereby Cures Dyspepsia, Kidney Affections, Fever, Ague, and Diseases of the Liver.

As a general remedy to build up a shattered and broken down constitution, nothing can equal it.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers. Beware of a spurious article. Old Running Sores, Rheumatism, and all delicate and Nervous diseases.....sold by all Druggists and dealers. H. HOSTETTER, Manufacturer, Pa., and Chicago, Ill. Jan 25, '68—4-8m

THE finest Smoking Tobacco manufactured in Lynchburg, amongst which are the following most favorite brands, viz: OLD VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN, SPECKLED PEB BLE, and THOMAS DEAN, 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. Jan. 1, '68 1

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

FRENCH PADDED LISLE DRILLS, a beautiful article, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street

SEE one of the PRIZE CUPS in another column awarded to A. Speer for his celebrated Port Grape Wine. It is the best GRAPE WINE ever produced in the country and has become the standard Wine for communion purposes, and the most beneficial for females and weakly persons.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD.—The best, the only reliable, the cheapest. Try it. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (*new style*) Hair Restorative. Sold by all druggists (*in one bottle*.) My wife and children prefer it. Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar. 3-41

☞ "A GOOD MAN LEAVETH AN INHERITANCE."—☜ No man with a DEPENDENT family, is free from reproach if his life is not insured. See J. G. LOWRY & Co.'s advertisement, Fourth Page.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, February 1, 1868.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 27,648 09 tons against 45,896 tons for the corresponding week last year.

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

	1867. WEEK.	1867. TOTAL.	1868. WEEK.	1868. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
P & R RR	42,896	220,257	27,648	317,490	97,246
L VALLEY	18,980	118,497	33,064	274,174	155,677
Sch'kill RR.	17,408	87,598	16,171	89,779	1,820
" Nth.	4,851	20,930	7,394	30,642	9,712
Penn C O	1,744	20,290	9,497	44,071	24,297
Shamokin	5,477	16,699	4,064	17,57	873
Trevorton	981	1,048	189	633	47 45
Short Mt.	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	
L. V. Co.	598	1,254	1,121	1,674	2,220
Wyoming	256	3,789	1,242	3,142	1,346
R'd Top	3,098	10 39	1,868	8,964	61,387
	96,949	497,507	113,294	774,998	
			96,949	497,507	
			16,345	277,491	
			11,778	285,836	

An auction sale of 40,000 tons of Scranton Coal took place in New York on Wednesday last. The following are the prices obtained at this and the previous sale:

	Jan. 29.		Jan. 8.
	tons		tons.
4,500 Lump	$7 62@$7 87	4,000 Lump	$8 00@$8 37
4,000 St. Coal	$ 00@ 1 00	7,000 St. Coal	$ 75@ 1 75
7,000 Grate	$ 87@ 8 00	6,000 Grate	$ 62@ 8 87
4,000 Egg	$ 62@ 8 75	4,000 Egg	$ 62@ 8 00
12,000 Stove	$ 62@ 8 00	6,000 Stove	$ 50@ 8 00
4,000 Chest	$ 00@ 7 50	6,000 Chest	$ 87@ 8 12

Which shows an increase of 19 cents per ton on lump, 18 cents on grate, 14 cents on egg, 13 cents on chestnut, and a decrease of 13 cents on steamboat, and 50 cents on stove. Average increase, about 8 cents per ton.

To compete with lump coal with the New York Companies at these prices, it would have to be furnished at New York at less than $6 50 per ton. The Schuylkill lump is preferred to that furnished by the New York Companies. It is evident, as by these sales, that prices will rule low this year.

Good Sense.—The Coal Trade is gradually undergoing a change. Four years ago there was not a single permanent accumulation house for the sale of coal at Port Richmond. Now there are upwards of a dozen that have their own houses in Philadelphia, selling coal on commission, who control that trade. And 12 more have their coal sold on commission who produce ... last year.....1,218,274 ...

In all.....2,778,823 ...

Of the whole product of, 4,500,000 tons, leaving a balance of only 1,721,177 tons, no more than is shipped by canal and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The Reading Railroad Company has after full consultation with a number of shippers of coal, adopted a schedule of tolls, suggested and proposed by the coal trade, which the latter feels confident will give Schuylkill County the outlet and relief she so much needs.

We feel pleased to learn that the Company has at last complied and complied with the wishes of its customers, and hope that much good to the region will come of the new movement. At the request of the trade the Reading Railroad Company decided not to announce the tolls publicly; but we are given to understand, that Eastern customers and manufacturers will be able to make satisfactory contracts for their supplies via Philadelphia, and as there is a disposition shown among our operators to ship their coal in fast as can conveniently be done, these parties can commit their interests by communicating with shippers from Philadelphia before purchasing elsewhere.

We publish the above at the request of a friend, and we are glad to learn that our coal operators are to have a chance this year. But to try to keep the rates secret, is perfectly ridiculous, and does not display much wisdom. They were known by the New York Companies the day after they were given out, and yesterday they were publicly discussed in Pottsville. We withhold the rates as requested.

WASTE OF OUR ANTHRACITE MINES.

Perhaps no greater monument ever existed in commemoration of the hard headed, strictly practical idiosyncrasy of a country than our mountains of *waste Anthracite coal*—commonly called coal dirt and coal dust of the coal, which last they really are. In a few years hence, when black slate, rock and faulty, soft or carbonaceous impurities, shall constitute these immense monuments of our stupidity, or want of economy, are composed of *pure Anthracite* coal—mixed to some extent with the slate, "picked" from the "prepared coal," yet not beyond separation.

No people ever possessed the inventive genius in a manner so eminent as ourselves, taken collectively; and yet, but few scientific communities suffer so much as our own, for the lack of practical application and public spirit.

In possession of the richest portion of creation: the most valuable spot, perhaps in the world, we yet reap less advantage and less remuneration for our capital and investments, than they who dwell on the cold and sterile hills of New England, obtain from their unproductive hillsides.

We may state, without exaggeration, that our 470 square miles of Anthracite area, is intrinsically more valuable than any other mineral region of like area whatever, and can and may be made—though it is not the means of public and private prosperity.

In the first place, we, the miners and owners, practice no economy, but *waste* the magnificent gifts of a wonderful Providence with a prodigality that is astonishing to the native population, and startling in the most vivid but painful manner, that "haste makes waste and waste makes want."

We, in our *haste* leave the best part of our available coal in the mines, abandoned and lost forever, and this too, after the expenditure of our means in erecting and maintaining the fixtures of a colliery, sinking mines, and opening the first veins of coal in the most vivid but painful manner, that "haste makes waste and waste makes want."

We, in our *haste* leave the best part of our available coal in the mines, abandoned and lost forever, and this too, after the expenditure of our means in erecting and maintaining the fixtures of a colliery, sinking mines, and opening the first veins of coal in the mountains of coal, which we now reject as valueless *though the purest and best portion of our Anthracite.*

Chemically, the average waste or impurity, existing in our marketable coal is perhaps from 2 to 5 per cent., but in the practical combustion of Anthracite in the furnaces, as presently used, we waste from 10 to 20 per cent. A great portion of this is in cinder masses, embers, and these are due almost invariably to the impurities existing in the coal. That is, the more "money" and impure the coal; the greater will the resulting residue in ashes or cinder. The pure carbon of the coal bed is always more brittle and pliable than the *base stratum*; (we mean the marketable portion of the coal bed), and consequently the more valuable which we reject and throw away as worthless, is really the best and purest portion of our Anthracite beds. In fact we may mix from 8 to 10 per cent. of a foreign incombustible cementing substance with this waste coal, and produce a more perfect combustible, than exists in nature—that is, one which will burn as freely and leave less unconsumed ash.

Yet we look upon our mountains of Anthracite waste as worthless, and an incumbrance. We say, "it will not burn." So said our pioneers. They could not make a fire of "stove coal, until taught by accident." Yet we know that this small or waste coal *will burn* under the most unfavorable circumstances. We have all seen those waste heaps on fire. Burning with an intense heat for years. So intense, that on one occasion at least, *metallic iron* has been produced from the iron ore, accidentally buried in the waste.

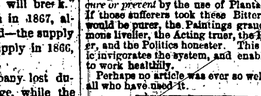
There is now a bank of waste coal, mixed with a large proportion of incombustible rock, slate and other impurities, on fire within sight of the writer; and this bank of waste has been on fire for many years. The summer of 1867 was the hottest known, and during this combustion. It has as intensely though composed, perhaps, of less than half combustible coal. Then, why will not our waste anthracite, which is all carbon, or combustible material, burn? Why cannot we make the heat which this coal will generate, when ignited under such unfavorable circumstances, of practical value, when we can burn it under far more favorable circumstances for the generation of steam and other kindred uses?

Without more ado, in the way of cynical fault finding we will try to point out the ways and means by which much of our present waste, can be utilized in home consumption and also, to a certain extent, for marketable uses. We have received many inquiries on these subjects and propose in a few words to present the information available to our readers. The matter is mentioned in "Coal, Iron and Oil," and has been a subject of much speculation and investigation since.

In regard to the economy of mining or the inside operation of our mines, we may refer to that portion of our book on "mining economy," where the matter is discussed in its several bearings, and to this we will merely at present make this reference and then proceed to discuss the utilization of our waste anthracite or that portion of our coal now so unprofitable and even burdensome.

(To be continued.)

TO COAL OPERATORS.—For Sale.—Two first class Collieries in good working order. Also in the Shamokin and Mahanoy Basins on the Mammoth Vein, two or three good coal leases can be had by applying to WM. H. MARSHALL, Jan 25, '68—3 3m Shamokin, Pa.



Jan 1, '68 1-

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Ft. Richmond (Philad'a. No report.

Freights from Stinnestheport. No report.

Freights from Elizabethport. To Philadelphia.....91 cts.
To New York.....1 10
To Boston.....1 20

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

FOR KINDLING SMITHING. Jan. 31, 1868.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared	$ 6 00@
" Chestnut	6 00@
" White Ash Lump	5 75@ 6 00
" St. Boat and Broken	5 75@
" Egg	6 00@
" Stove	6 00@
" Chestnut	6 00@
Lehigh White Ash Lump	5 75@
" Steam Boat and Broken	5 75@
" Egg	5 75@
" Stove	5 75@
" Chestnut	5 75@
Lehigh Coal at Port Johnson, N. J.	
Lump, by Cargo	$ 5 25@