Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Auditor General,

MAJ. GEN. JNO. F. HARTRANFT,

For Surveyor General,

COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

THE MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.—We invite attention to an article written for this paper, on the progress of the manufacture of steel in the United States. It will be found on the First Page of to-day's Journal. This manufacture promises before the lapse of many years, to be one of the most important of our industrial interests.

THE Chester Republican looks very pretty in its new suit of type.

It is believed that the Impeachment Trial will be concluded and a verdict given by Tuesday next.

COLONEL J. HERRON FOSTER, senior editor of the Pittsburgh *Daily Dispatch*, and one of the most influential and respected of the citizens of Pittsburgh, died on Tuesday, of lung disease.

SOUTHERN papers announce with great satisfaction, that Gen. Butler, as chief manager of the impeachment trial, is called "Sergeant Buzfuz." Have they forgotten that Sergeant B. won his case?

WISCONSIN has actually increased its Republican majority on a light vote. The Madison *State Journal*, which has better facilities for obtaining intelligence than any other paper in the State, sets down the majority at 6,000.

REV. HENRY L. BAUGHER, D. D., President of Pa. College, died in Gettysburg on the 14th inst, aged 64 years. Dr. Baugher had been connected with Pa. College since its organization in 1832, first as a Professor of Greek and Belles Lettres, and subsequently as President, succeeding the late Dr. C. P. Krauth, and the College is largely indebted to him for its present commanding position as an educational institution. His death occasions a loss which it will be difficult to supply.

AN ADVENTUROUS REPRESENTATIVE.—On Tuesday last the House at Washington, by a vote of 18 yeas to 91 nays, declined to receive a resolution offered by Mr. Robinson, of New York, to rescind the resolution of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and to recall the managers from the further prosecution of the case. As Robinson seems partial to hopeless adventures, requiring determination to project them, we propose one to him, the chief pre-requisite for which will be, patience. We suggest to Robinson to come to Schuylkill County, see the Directors of the Poor, and get them to rescind their resolution not to disclose the whereabouts of *them* Ten Thousand Dollars. Come! Robinson, come! and if you succeed the tax-payers will crown you with a wreath of laurel.

THE BOROUGH ELECTION will be held on Monday, 4th proximo. We have had for a continued succession of years such careful and capable representatives in the Council and School Board, that we trust that our citizens will in their coming ward meetings, make similar selections as candidates. As we have no Borough debt, and commence each fiscal year with a snug balance in the treasury, our citizens should make it a point as they can very easily, to only put in men who are in favor of continuing this pleasant and satisfactory condition of Borough affairs. We would suggest to the citizens of the different Wards that they hold their meetings at least a week before election, so that the nominations for the different offices can be made public through the press.

MISDIRECTED BENEVOLENCE.—The New York Tribune, one of the leading journals in every respect, in this country, has one weak point—misdirected benevolence. Benevolence rightly directed, is a virtue and a blessing. Misdirected as in the Tribune case, sometimes, it is fraught with misery and even bloodshed. A year since when it would have been just as easy to have impeached Johnson, and saved the country from that much distraction and belligerency, from depression in business, demoralization, etc., the Tribune scouted the idea. Now it is just as unfortunate, when it favors in the event of the conviction of Johnson, relinquishment of the penalty. The suggestion tends to weaken the prosecution, and is a question which should be only discussed after conviction.

It would be well for the interests of the country if the exuberant benevolence of the Tribune could be kept continually directed in the proper channel.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS has finished his sojourn in the United States. The press gave him a farewell banquet in New York on Saturday evening, and on Wednesday he bade good-bye to this country, probably never to see it again. The steamer Russia, of the Cunard line, on that day carried Mr. Dickens and his friend Mr. Dalby back to their English homes. Mr. Dickens has had a pleasant visit in America, and has met many warm friends and admirers wherever he has gone among us. There is no doubt that he leaves with a sincere and lasting friendship for our country, and a just appreciation of her greatness and power and her manifest destiny, which will only close with his life. As one of the greatest living English authors, he has found his works read and appreciated here fully as much as at home, and his visit has shown that it is only necessary for foreign observers of Americans to take a closer look at them to discover that the American heart is as warm as any that beats on mother earth.

COUNTY REFORM.—The tax payers of this County who are robbed annually of thousands of hard-earned dollars by the party which controls the majority of the County offices, should unite irrespective of party, at the next election in October, upon a ticket composed of good and reliable men of both parties.—This should be done to protect themselves.—The Alms House especially, is an immense avenue through which large sums have been squandered. We are assured that it is the dwelling place every Winter of great lazy hulks of men, who will not work themselves, and who will not permit others to work. In Summer they in many instances, lead the turn outs in the mining regions, and are worthless and disreputable. Such fellows as these should never be permitted to enter the Alms House, and live at the expense of the people. And this matter can be regulated by the passage of a law at the next session of the Legislature increasing the number of Directors of the Poor to six, three of each party, who would examine all applicants for admission and see that they were worthy.—Such a law as this would reduce the annual expenditures of the County for Alms House purposes, several thousand dollars.

GOV. GEARY'S VETO MESSAGE.

Annexed will be found a copy of the Message of Governor Geary, vetoing the bill to repeal the new Criminal Court Act for this District. It is a document which will well reply careful perusal. The Governor's reasons in the interest of law and order in this County, are powerful and incontrovertible, and when read in the Legislature were so effective that the opponents of the measure did not demand a vote upon it, and it passed unquestioned. Gov. Geary in this matter has met the wishes of a large majority of the people of the County, who looking beyond and above mere partizanship, recognize the great benefits which have been conferred upon the County and its business interests, by the Criminal Court Act and its kindred measure, the Police Act. Capital and labor which would have left the County, have remained assured of protection, and the State treasury has felt the change in the increased revenue derived from the County.

All honor to Gov. Geary for his action in this matter, which is one of such vital importance to all the material interests of Schuylkill County, and to the lives and property of her citizens. It adds to his well earned reputation of being one of the most careful, wise and prudent men who ever sat in the Gubernatorial chair of the State.

The Governor's Message is as follows:

HARRISBURG, April 11, 1868.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—After a most careful consideration, I find myself constrained to return with my objections, Senate bill, No. 496, entitled "an act to repeal an act, entitled 'an act to establish criminal courts for Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties,' approved April 18, 1867."

It is a matter of common notoriety that more difficulty is experienced in preserving the peace, and enforcing the laws in the mining regions of our State, than elsewhere. The County of Schuylkill for several years past, has had an unenviable reputation in this respect; and it is stated on reliable authority, that, in this County alone, one hundred and twenty homicides were committed in the four years preceding the first of January, 1867. Many of the offenders were never arrested; and of all the murderers, but one was ever convicted of murder in the first degree; and he was subsequently acquitted, on a new trial granted him because after his first conviction, Lynch law purports were alike treacherous; the most flagrant outlaws were sought for justice—none were on the local criminal list, and society seemed rapidly tending to that notorious state which precedes and compels the formation of vigilance committees for self-preservation. Under this lamentable condition of things, the people in large numbers appealed to their Executive, and to the Legislature at its last session, and implored protection and relief. Impressed with the importance of the subject and the necessity for immediate action, I submitted a special message, and after a full consideration of the whole matter, the Legislature responded to the appeal by granting the protection asked. For the purpose two laws were enacted; the one entitled "an act for the better protection of person, property and life in the mining regions of the Commonwealth," approved on the 19th of April, 1867; and the other, entitled "an act to establish criminal courts for Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties," approved 16th April, 1867; and it is this latter law which the present bill proposes to repeal. These two bills were parts of the same general system of relief, and were at once put in force by the appointment of the authorized officials and other means. The result has been the wisdom of these enactments. Murders, robberies, assaults and personal violence no longer characterize this County; juries sit, and the ends of justice secure in all portions of the State. Why then repeal these laws, or either of them? Why again loosen the strong hands of the law, and guarantee the reign of lawlessness, confusion and terror? The same elements of discord and violence are there, only waiting the opportunity, and the same powerful cause for the continuance of the laws, that last year demanded their enactment.

A careful re-examination of the whole subject, has but confirmed me in the views expressed in my special and annual messages, and with the conviction that existing laws are necessary for the preservation of the public peace, and the security of life and property, I have heard, and can imagine no sufficient reason for the proposed repeal. I am satisfied that the bill has never gone into full operation, and is alleged to be unconstitutional, does not impress me as anything but a pretext. The bill, then, comes conceived at the former wrongs and violence, and who often aided in screening the perpetrators of them from the punishment justly due to their crimes, and which law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and are loud in their boastings of anticipated success. But, in these times, all are too familiar with the demonstration of laws as unconstitutional, which proposes to protect the innocent or punish the guilty, to be frightened from their propriety, or diverted from the path of duty by any such clamor. If the Supreme Court should declare the law unconstitutional, then this proposed repeal would be unnecessary. If not, it will be enforced like any other law, against all wrong doers who come within its provisions. And if so much good has resulted be enforced, under the most adverse circumstances with which it has inspired, evil doers, what may we not expect should it be permitted to go into full operation?

Actuated by these views and considerations my duty seems plain. The people of Schuylkill County demand, and have a right to protection. The old laws were demonstrated to be inadequate, and the new have proved efficient for the purpose. Unwilling that they of any part of them shall be repealed, without another better is substituted, I take the responsibility of returning the bill without my approval, for the further consideration of the Legislature.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

This trial is drawing rapidly to a close.—The Managers and counsel are being heard at length, in argument. Mr. Bingham one of the Managers, will have the closing speech; then such Senators as shall see fit to do so may briefly state their reasons for the vote they propose to give, after which the vote will be taken, and the issue decided—two-thirds of the whole number voting being required to convict. The Senate consists of 54 members, 12 of whom are anti-Republicans. It is confidently believed that the trial will result in Johnson's conviction and expulsion from office with the attendant penalties. It is stated by a gentleman who has ample means of knowing the sentiments of the Senators, that not a single Republican member of that body is willing, even at this late day, to repudiate the vote by which they adopted the resolution in answer to the message of the President announcing the removal of Secretary Stanton, which resolution, it will be remembered, declared that removal to be illegal. They have not changed their mind since they recorded their votes at that time.

It is satisfactory to hear this, for the President in violating the law should be held to as strict an accountability as any other citizen. Of his guilt in this particular there is not the shadow of a doubt. The evidence upon his trial, proves concidively, that Johnson deliberately and intentionally violated the Tenure-of-Office act. The Tribune says:

> If's extreme for this is a desire to test the constitutionality of that act. It is said, that he might with impunity violate and set at defiance every act of Congress passed over his vetoes. But, we raise the Previous Question! Put the Tenure-of-Office act out of sight and we deny that he ever had a right to remove Mr. Stanton from the War Office in defiance of the known determination of the Senate that he should be restored. We challenge the production of an instance wherein any President, in the whole history of the country, ever set his will and other whom the Senate had decided should not be removed. In the case of Mr. J. Doane, wherein Jackson succeeded, by intrigue, in the removal of Duane, Messrs. Clay, Calhoun and Webster united with a majority of the Senate in declaring that he had transcended his constitutional authority, the Senate had never voted nor notified the President that Mr. Duane must not be removed, and Gen. Jackson did not, as a matter of fact, know that the Senate would ever be thus unmuzzled. That removal was made in the recess of the Senate, and was duly communicated to that body when Congress convened. But it was denied, by Jackson, even in the act of invasion by the President of the rights of the coordinate branch of the appointing power.

We cannot see how any Republican Senator can hesitate as to the proper course for him to pursue in this matter. Johnson has violated the law; the people of the country so understand it, and the Senator who should be so unfortunate as to vote against conviction, will never be returned to the place he will have disgraced, for he will have lost the confidence and respect of the people.

It would be a gross libel to say that ladies use tobacco, yet if Ron Johnson's Bottle of Panacea, a new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," to a pretty girl, she will be very apt to open it and take a little snuff. Sold by all druggists.

BALDNESS, GRAYNESS, AND OTHER IMPERFECTIONS of the HAIR will be regarded as an inexcusable affect a trial of LYON'S KATHAIRON, (*recently improved*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (*in one bottle*.) Every Druggist sells it. Price 50c Dollar.

We know of no musical instrument, for which there is a greater demand than for the ASHER'S ORGAN, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, at Boston, Mass., the reputation of which is based upon its solid merit. The internal construction differs from all other instruments, being on a superior principle, while the absence of *complication* renders it less liable to get out of order. The action is so delicate, that its response to the touch is as ready as the Piano forte; making it a perfect light and quick music as well as for that which is connected and sustained. We trust our readers will take early opportunity to become acquainted with these fine instrument's, as no home is complete without a musical instrument.—*Boston Traveller.* 17-2t

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"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

And nothing is so beautiful as a picture of health.

Headache, Nervous Pain, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Prostrating Weakness, Disincination for Society, Mental Despondency, &c., are the ruler rather than the exception with the human family, and have stamped their effects upon us all. The most effective, gentle, sudden and agreeable remedy is the Plantation Bitters. They have probably relieved and alleviated more cases the past five years than all other medicines combined. They are sold throughout the length and breadth of the land.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article superior to Cologne and at half the price. 16-2t

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LOCAL NOTICES.

CHOICE CONFECTIONERY.—Mr. John D. Kehnle late of the firm of J. Richardson & Co., now at No. 635 Market street, next to corner of Seventh, has a very superior stock of everything appertaining to the confectionery business, which he offers, wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Of foreign fruits, almonds, nuts, etc., he has a very fine assortment, which is well worthy the attention of buyers. 16-3m

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THE finest Smoking Tobacco manufactured in Lynchburg, amongst which are the following most favorite brands, viz: OLD VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN, SPECKLED PET and Fine Cut, for sale by the Retail Dealers, or CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHER, 310 Centre street.

THE "RESERVOIR OF HEALTH," edited at the Pennsylvania Institute of Medicine, contains an article on Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, and Kidney Affections, in which the writer positively declares that the whole science of Medicine possesses no remedy for the cure of these diseases, that is half as efficacious as Mishler's Herb Bitters. He speaks from experience, having used them in his practice for the past two years, to the exclusion of all other remedies, and without a solitary instance of failure.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

DR. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa., and Chicago, Illinois. 18-1m

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FRENCH PLAINED LINEN DAILLA, a beautiful article, a D. A. SMITH'S, Centre street

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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 in females and weakly persons.

IF "A GOOD MAN LEAVETH AN INHERITANCE," &c. 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.

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

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If you want a good Smoking Tobacco, go and call for the "Old Virginia Gentleman," at CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHER'S, 310 Centre St.
Jan. 1, '68 4T.

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

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THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, April 25, 1868.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 81,827 04 tons; by Canal, 29,432 tons; for the week, 111,259 04 tons, against 99,591 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The trade remains quiet and without special activity, while prices exhibit no improvement. Without a general revival of business throughout the country, we can expect no marked improvement in trade here.

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

	1867.		1868.		Inc. & Dec.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P. & R. R. R.	74,239	836,126	61,837	872,174	35,497
Schuyl. Ca.	36,022	119,285	29,422	114,450	4,840
L. Val R. R.	37,843	655,534	42,483	729,909	252,374
Leh. Val. R. R.	16,027	25,256	19,698	24,810	1,476
Leh. Nav.	71,040	199,350		231,808	67,252
" Nav.	6,481	103,470		105,822	1,748
Penn. R. R.					
By R. R.	19,709	175,197	19,271	183,435	8,238
By Canal.	803	748	703	1,044	3,464
Del. & Hud.	43,000	180,000	31,180	88,814	83,186
Morris & Essex.					
Wyo. Val.					
Shamokin.	9,171	118,671	11,090	101,673	17,027
Tremont.	145	3,175	282	3,008	167
Short Mt.	66	3,091	1,730	14,236	8,818
L. V. Rs.	1,197	11,216	658	21,393	10,823
Wyoming.	1,127	13,804	4,861	26,456	12,652
Lack. Rs.	6,389	63,184		52,115	29,069
	327,013	2,473,670	227,788	2,974,893	
			327,013	2,473,670	
				501,223	

COMPARISON OF RATES IN THE SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH VALLEYS—THE DIFFERENCE.—The rate of transportation on the Lehigh Valley Railroad from March Chunk to Sutton, a distance of 46 miles, is a cent and a half a ton, making 69 cents. This road has a regular descending grade.

The rates of transportation over the New Jersey Central, (a road which is more undulating) to Elizabethport and Port Johnson the shipping ports, a distance of 64 miles, is 1¼ cents per ton per mile, making one dollar and six cents transportation for the distance. The rates of transportation on the Reading Railroad from Pottsville to Port Richmond, a distance of 93 miles with a descending and level grade, to the Falls of Schuylkill, is nearly 2½ cents per mile, making $2 for the 93 miles, and to Philadelphia by the same distance the rates are 2¾ cents per mile. If the same rates were charged as on the Lehigh road the toll, &c., would be only $1 39 to Philadelphia, instead of $2 and $2 18 per ton. Taking the difference in the length of the roads, the rates on the Reading ought to be less in proportion. Such are the disadvantages under which the coal trade of Schuylkill and the citizens of Philadelphia labor with the price of their fuel. It is true, that a drawback is allowed on the coal re-shipped from Philadelphia, but the Philadelphians are compelled to pay these high rates on their fuel. On the Lehigh and New Jersey Central Railroad no drawbacks are allowed on coal re-shipped, but all consumers are placed on the same footing.

We are positively assured by those who know that a through traffic road can be built from Schuylkill County to the harbor of New York for a sum not exceeding one-third of the capital represented by the Reading Railroad Company, fully equipped to transport two million tons of coal per annum at a rate of transportation not exceeding 1½ cents per ton, at which it would pay a better dividend than is now paid by any coal transporting railroad in the country. With such a road Schuylkill County would soon be placed in a position in which she could compete with any other region in the great coal heart of the country, and her trade would soon assume the importance to which she is entitled as having the largest anthracite deposit in the State.

THE Senior Editor still continues too indisposed to attend to this department of the paper.

PINEGROVE AND LEBANON RAILROAD.—We learn that the contracts for the construction of this road have been made.

Pier No. 14 North Pt. Richmond.

C. J. & J. H. EASTWICK & CO.,

SHIPPERS OF

WHITE AND RED ASH COAL,

NO. 228 DOCK ST., PHILADELPHIA, and
NO. 19 DOANE ST., BOSTON.

Barnside Red Ash.
Shamokin White Ash.
Locust Mount. White Ash COAL.

April 4, '68 14

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN

A GOOD COAL LEASE.

THE LOCUST DALE COAL CO.,

Offer to LEASE a portion of their Locust Dale Estate as yet untouched in the Ashland basin of the Mahanoy Region, containing the MAMMOTH, with its underlying and overlying VEINS, in very fine condition.

Application to be made to GEO. S. POTTS, Esq., President, No. 110 Broadway, New York, or to

S. C. HARRIS,
their Agent at Pottsville, Pa.

April 18, '68 16-6t

WHITE, FOWLER & SNOW,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN WHITE & CO.,)

Shippers of

LEHIGH,
LOCUST MT.,
WILKESBARRE,
SCRANTON and
CUMBERLAND

COAL.

OFFICE—NO. 73 TRINITY BUILDING 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

April 11, '68 15-1y

PATENT IMPROVEMENT OF STEAM USE.—To all whom it may Concern.—Be it known, that in consideration of $ paid in hand, paid by JAMES WREN of the Borough of Pottsville, County of Schuylkill, to Lewis Ekkenberg of Philadelphia, the receipt whereof he does acknowledged, the said Ekkenberg 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 Ekkenberg's Improved Cut-off for Economizing Steam by Expansion—for which letters patent, dated November 19, 1861, have been granted to the said Lewis Ekkenberg 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 the Valve to all persons using Steam Engines is, from 20 to 40 per cent. on 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. A Valve is now on exhibition at my works in Coal street, where I have it on my engine working to the savings herein stated. It also can be seen at Rough & Brand's Mill, at Minke & Bear's and Palo Alto Rolling Mill.

JAMES WREN.
Washington Iron Works.

Jan 1, '68

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond (Philada's.

Portland	2 25	Providence	1 75
Portsmouth, N. H.	2 50	Pawtucket	2 00
Charlestown, Mass.	2 25	Troy	1 75
" light	2 00	New York	1 50
" light & vessels	2 25	New Haven	1 75
" and bridges	03	Hartford	2 25
Salem	2 50	Norwich	1 75
Roxbury	2 50	Bridgeport	1 75
Quincy Point	2 25	New York	1 50
Malden	2 50	Elizabethport	1 50
Lynn	2 50	Washington	1 25
Ipswich	2 50	Georgetown	1 25
New Bedford	2 00	Alexandria	1 25
Newburyport	2 40	Charleston, S. C.	2 50
Wan arket	2 40	Richmond, Va.	1 75
Fall River	2 00	Norfolk	1 50
Newport, R. I.	1 75	Savannah, Ga.	2 50

Freights from Elizabethport & Port Johnston.

Boston	1 75	New Haven	1 00
Portland	1 75	Bridgeport	1 00
Providence	1 40	Norwalk	1 00
New Bedford	1 40	Hartford	1 25
Fall River	1 40	Middletown	1 25
New London	1 35	Albany	1 50
Norwich	1 25	Tarrytown	1 00
Pawtucket	1 50	New York	50
Newburyport	2 00		

Freights from Georgetown & Alexandria To Philadelphia..... $1 75
To Boston..... 2 75
To New York..... 2 00

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia..... $1 25@
To New York..... 1 75@
Boston..... 2 00@

Rates of Transportation to Tide Water
Per [BY RAILROAD]
Reading Railroad Company.
(*Prices of Tolls, &c., for the present.*)

	L.	S.	B.	Eyg.	S.	C.
	$2 00	$2 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 00	$2 00
Drawbacks	1 25	1 15	1 00	1 25	1 00	75
Rates from N. Y. and Newark	75	65	1 00	1 35	1 50	1 25
Tolls &c., to Phila.						
Broad Street	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18

Contracts will be made for large quantities on a sliding scale.

To Elizabethport.

L. V. Railroad from Mauch Chunk to Easton..... $ 60
C. R. R. N. J., Easton to Elizabethport..... 1 00
Shipping Expenses at Elizabethport, as above..... 25
Total..... 2 00

To Port Johnson.

L. V. R. R..... $ 60
C. R. R. of N. J..... 1 12
Shipping Expenses..... 25
Total..... 2 00

To Hoboken.

L. V. R. R..... $ 60
Morris & Essex R. R..... 1 12
Shipping Expenses..... 25
Total..... 2 00

[BY CANAL.]

Tolls and Freights by Canal.

From	Pt. Johnson	Pottsville & Haven	Pt. Clinton
To Philada.	$0 93	$0 93	$0 90
Freights to New York	1 95	1 95	1 90
Freights to Philada.	95	95	90

Drawback 20 cents per ton on coal loaded east of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

To New York.

From Mauch Chunk to New Brunswick, by Lehigh, Del. Div. and Del. & Raritan Canal..... $
Freights through.....
Towage.....
Total.....

To New York via Morris Canal.

Lehigh Canal.....
Morris "
Towage
Freight.....
Total.....

A drawback of 40 cents a ton is allowed on all coal re-shipped from Jersey City, North and East from New York.

Expenses from Mauch Chunk to Jersey City for Re-shipment.

Lehigh tolls (net).....
Morris "
Freight.....
Re-shipping.....
Total.....

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SHIPPERS EAST OF NEW BRUNSWICK, AND SOUTH OF CAPE HENRY.

April 24, 1868.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared	4 25@	4 50
" Chestnut	3 00@	
" White Ash Lump	3 25@	
" St. Boat and Broken	3 25@	3 40
" Egg	3 25@	3 40
" Stove	3 75@	4 00
" Chestnut	3 75@	
Locust Mt. Lump	3 25@	
" St. Boat and Broken	3 25@	3 50
" Egg	3 25@	3 50
" Stove	3 90@	4 10
" Chestnut	3 75@	
Broad Top Lump	4 50@	
" St. Boat and Broken	4 50@	
" Egg	4 50@	
" Stove	4 75@	
" Chestnut	4 00@	
Lorberry Coal	4 50@	
Franklin, (Cayuga Valley) Broken	5 00@	
" Egg	5 00@	
" Stove	5 00@	
" Nut	4 50@	

Coals pledged freshness and quality, and insurance for immediate shipment are cheerfully at the lowest quoted rates.

SPECIAL COALS.
HILL'S HEART COAL.

Lump.	St. Boat.	Broken.	Egg.	Stove.	Chestnut.
$3 65	$3 75	$3 90	$3 90	$4 25	$3 75

Special Notice.—Orders of coal will be made but the prices must be governed by those who control the commerce.

AT NEW YORK.

April 23, 1868.

Schuylkill Red Ash by Boat Load	5 75@	
" Chestnut		
" White Ash Lump	5 00@	
" Steam Boat and Broken	5 00@	
" Egg	5 25@	
" Stove	5 50@	
" Chestnut	4 25@	4 50
Lehigh White Ash Lump	5 00@	
" Steam Boat and Broken	4 87@	
" Egg	4 87@	
" Stove	5 12@	
" Chestnut	4 38@	
" Pea	3 63@	

Sections Coal at Elizabethport, for April.

Lump	4 00@	
Steamer	4 00@	
Grate	4 00@	
Egg	4 50@	
Stove	5 25@	
Chestnut	4 00@	

Freights from Elizabethport to New York 60 cents.

Lehigh Coal at Port Johnston, N. J.

Lump, by Cargo	5 00@	
St. Boat and Broken	4 00@	
Egg	5 00@	
Stove	5 25@	
Chestnut	4 25@	

Prices for Pittston Coal at Newburgh, for April, 1868.

Lump per ton of 2240 lbs.	$4 10@
Steamer "	4 10@
Grate "	4 10@
Egg "	4 20@
Stove "	4 55@
Chestnut "	4 00@

Freights to New York 70 cents additional.

Delaware and Hudson Coal Company.

(*Circular Prices for Coal for 1868.*)

	June & Aug. &				
	April.	May.	July.	Sept.	Oct. Nov.
Broken	$4 10	$4 25	$4 35	$4 60	$4 50 $5 00
Egg	4 10	4 25	4 35	4 60	4 50 5 00
Stove	4 30	4 40	4 50	4 65	4 60 5 15
Chestnut	4 20	4 30	4 40	4 55	4 50 5 00

Contracts will be made for large quantities on terms not given.

Freights from Rondout to New York 85 @ 95 cents.

AT BALTIMORE.

April 22, 1868.

To trade by cargo or car load.		
Wilkesbarre & Pittston W. Ash	$5 25@	5 50
Lykens Val. R. Ash	5 25@	
Shamokin, white or R. Ash	5 25@	5 50

From yard or wharf, 50 @ 75 cents additional. Delivered to consumers..... 7 00@ 7 50
Georges' creek and Cumberland Coal.
F. o. b. at Locust Point for shipping. At 4 75@

AT HAVRE DE GRACE, MD.

Wilkesbarre & Pittston on board	$5 50@	
Sunbury & Shamokin "	5 50@	
Lykens' Valley "	5 50@	
Trevorton "	5 50@	

AT GEORGETOWN, D. C., and ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Georges' Creek & Cumberland, f. o. b. for shipping..... $4 25@

Prices of Provisional Coals.

(*Corrected weekly by L. J. Bellorit, Jr., 48 Pine Street.*)

Duty, $1 12 per ton.

Block House—on board	$2 00 in gold.
Gowrie	1 75 "
Lingan	1 75 "
Sydney	2 12½ "
Picton	2 12½ "
Little Glace Bay	1 75 "
International Coal	1 75 "

Freights to New York $3.00, currency—*American Journal of Mining.*

Schuylkill Co. Railroads for 1868.

The following is the quantity sent for last week:

	This week.	Previously.	Total.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.	47,183 12	291,816 16	
Schuylkill Valley	8,615 11	88,474 16	
Mt. Carbon	4,965 13	24,849 17	
Mill Creek	7,864 03	57,559 19	

BLACK BAND IRON ORE.

Sent over the Mill Creek Rail Road For the week ending on Saturday last, 60 19
Previously..... 333 15
Total..... 393 34

Coal Trade by Railroad, & Canal 1868.

The quantity sent by Railroad, for the week ending Thursday last:

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
St. Clair	42,894 06	
Port Carbon	18,771 06	5,013 06
Pottsville	11,436 06	1,901 06
Schuylkill Haven	12,504 14	17,548 10
Auburn	1,59 01	
Port Clinton	6,946 09	3,572 00
Total for Week	81,527 04	29,432 00
Previously this year	850,446 09	85,043 00
Total	933,973 13	114,460 00
To same time last year	839,782 12	119,290 02
Increase	92,491 01	3,540 02
Decrease		

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1868.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Lorberry Creek	4,174 14	4,592 10
Good Spring	6,306 15	10,310 02
Union Railroad	10,287 13	18,192 13

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1868.

For week ending on Saturday last:

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD. WEEK.	RAILROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
Hazleton	4,912	86,237	934	1,188
East Sugar Loaf	3,333	47,401		
Mt. Pleasant	253	6,047	337	922
Audenried	2,550	44,240	644	644
Harleigh	1,179	19,271	565	565
Core Ere & Co			164	164
Honeybrook Coal Co	1,755	24,240	236	236
Stout	677	9 759		
Council Ridge	1,600	32,233	69	69
Buck Mountain	1,710	28,688	445	445
New York & Lehigh	2,065	16,902		
Hopey Brook C. C.		41,110		97
Spring Brook	957	15,763	257	257
Spring Mt. Coal Co	2,451	33,912	96	96
Coleraine	2,402	22,542	189	189
Beaver Meadow				
John Connery				
Lehigh Zinc Co				
E. B. Coxe & Co.				
McNeal	3,166	20 803		
Kuickerbacker Co	1,436	20,345		
Lehigh Coal Co				
Hathbun, Caldwell				
Glendon Coal Co	1,266	11,245		
Mahanoy		9,745		
Copley	1,663	3,961		
Sanders, Thomas				
Stillman	1,999	25,479		
Baltimore Coal Co				
Pardee				
Audenried		60		
Lehigh & Susq. Co				
Landmeyers	121	14,259		
Wilkesbarre		32,192	3,402	4,066
Warrior Run	840	9,041		
Parrish & Thomas	429	23,578	432	432
Lyon Coal Co			9,731	19,735
Packer, Skeer & Co				
Other Shippers		14	188	188
Mt. Etna	155	866		
North Mahanoy				
Walter Bros. & Co				
Lehigh Coal & Nav.	671	7,657	97	926
John Lanbach & C				
Trenton Coal Co				
Union Coal Co	2,431	3,927		
Wyoming Coal Co				
Primrose Coal Co				
Thomas Coal Co	937	9,237		
Williams & Herring	121	3,265		
Ashburton Coal Co		434		
Highland Coal Co	218	23,295	256	445
Mount Hall Coal C		220		
Upper Lehigh C. C	546	22,290	180	180
New Peru Co				
Brenhart Coal Co				
Valley Coal Co				
John Hinton				
Haverhill				
Preston				
Pennsylvania Co	556	4,300		
H. B. Hillman		147		
Bowley Y. & Co				
Harmon Coal Co				
Mitchels Co				
Mineral Spring Co	713	6,992	900	
Berry Co	45	429	94	
H. Sweyer	131	10,445	163	
Hazleton Coal Co	108	1,160		
Del & Hudson Co	11	11	172	
Pine Ridge				
Shawnee, T. C.	66	9,559	168	1,021
	47,833	722,359	19,033	24,310
Total R