Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

COAL, IRON AND OIL.

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OF THE

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THE TARIFF PETITION

We earnestly request that all those who hold Tariff Petitions, with names attached, will send them to our office in the course of a few days. The petition must be sent to Washington, as the Tariff Bill may come up in a few days.

The Coal Statistical Register for 1869

Will be issued in the course of ten days, containing all the Statistics of the Coal Trade, Iron Trade, &c., which will be supplied at the following rates:

Single copies, (if sent by mail, free).....10 cts.
12 copies, do do.....$1 00
25 copies, do do.....2 00
100 copies, do do.....6 00

Send in the orders, and they will be furnished as directed.

We make the following corrections and insert what was omitted in our Coal Statistics of last week:

For "Oliver, Long & Co.," should read "Owen, Long & Co.," located at Donaldson, Schuylkill County, on lands of the Swatara Coal Company, called "Colket" Colliery. They have just finished sinking the slope to the depth of 150 yards, being below the old level, and purpose driving a tunnel from the same to the big vein. After the present year the capacity of their colliery will be equal to the product of 100,000 tons.

"Miller, Rhoads & Son, Trustees," should read E. S. Silliman, Trustee for owners of Shenandoah City Colliery..... 64,593 tons.

The following collieries were omitted:

John E. Wynkoop, Eagle Colliery,... 23,597 "

Mr. J. E. Wynkoop also shipped all the product of the Boston and Mahanoy Coal Company, 34,621 tons.

Wm. Dovey & Co., Phœnix Colliery Nos. 1 and 2..... 26,867 "

CONSIDERABLE matter crowded out will appear in our next.

THERE is more crime in New York now than was ever known before.

The great industrial centre of the Atlantic States will be Pennsylvania. Her coal beds decide that.—*Scientific American.*

No doubt of it.

THE Republicans of Virginia will hold a State Convention, March 9, to nominate candidates for State officers.

HAVING disposed of our annual statistics, we will hereafter have more space to devote to general matters of interest.

A BELGIAN engineer named Schorn is in the Wyoming and Lackawanna coal regions, making investigations as to the working of mines.

BIRDSBORO' has her new rolling mill in successful operation. The people of that energetic place are making efforts to secure a public library.

PHILADELPHIA ladies' bootmakers make gaiters for customers in Boston, New York, Baltimore and even San Francisco. They have the reputation of being the best workmen in their line in the world.

THE Tremont Coal Company at its annual meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday, elected the following officers: President—C. Colket; Directors—J. Edgar Thompson, M. Baird, Chas. E. Lex, Thomas J. Wood, R. W. Ryers and T. Garretson.

THE REASON.—We learn from Washington that the reason why the Tariff Bill is not taken up in the House, is, that it will not pass the Senate. This is no excuse for the House. Let it do its duty, and the people will wake up the Senate to its duty. We have heard talking long enough, and want action now on a subject which the people as a mass, understand better than Congress does.

TIMELY AND WISE.—A resolution has been offered in the Legislature of this State, at the instance, as is supposed, of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, instructing the United States Senators, and requesting the members of the House of Representatives to favor the project of connecting the Pacific Railroad Company with some one of the Pennsylvania railroads.

"M" from Lebanon Furnace, has been received, but have no room for it. We will remark that the "antidote" recommended will not cure Schuylkill County, but will benefit the western end to some extent—When we desire to go in that direction we can connect with the Birdsboro' and Wilmington road by a shorter route. The great bulk of coal is consumed east, not south—and the same difficulty would occur at that point as at Philadelphia. We want to go directly to New York Bay, the great coal mart of the country.

ONE old friend Signor Blitz has been giving exhibitions of magic in this County, this week, and winds up to-night at Minersville, where we have no doubt, he will have a crowded house. The Signor is 59 years old, but is as active in his business as he ever was. He amuses and astonishes all who go to see him. Knowing the Signor's great skill in everything of a mysterious nature; that he can probe problems which would puzzle even a Philadelphia lawyer, we suggest his services to unravel the mystery of the whereabouts of *them* ten thousand dollars. But the Signor met his match in this problem, and he frankly confesses to us that he is utterly unable to tell where they *are*. Bliss upon whom we relied in this matter, having failed us, we are from a height of exhilarated hope plunged to the lowest depth of profound despair.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—The Editorial Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday last, represented sixty papers this State. The hall of the House of Representatives was granted for the use of this Convention. We regret that we were not able to attend. Among the business transacted was a recommendation to the Legislature to so alter the law of libel as to permit the truth to be given in evidence. They voted down the proposition to have the laws published in the papers of the State, by a small majority. We have not seen the proceedings of the Convention in full, and we have no room for comment this week.

LIBEL SUITS.—The press of the United States has been so much annoyed by dishonest public servants and swindlers of all classes, by trumped up libel suits, to check comments upon their acts, that they are demanding a revision of the law of libel, to preserve the freedom of the press. Several years ago we were annoyed by similar libel suits by officials, in order to put us to costs, &c. But they failed in their efforts. Two of the suits were never ended and we paid no costs. In the other we were convicted by a packed jury, but the case was referred to Gov. Curtin and the Attorney General of the State, who declared that there was not only no libel in the articles, but that it was just such a publication that ought to be made under the circumstances, and they granted us a full pardon, and the prosecutor refunded no costs, nor had we any to pay. An antiquated Judge from the treasonable County of Columbia, tried the case; he promulgated in his charge to the jury the monstrous doctrine, that according to the libel law of the State, if a Court was known to be corrupt, and the public press said so, it was a libel on the Court. If such is the libel law of the State, it is a disgrace to our Statute books and ought to be amended as speedily as possible.

PRESERVATION OF WOOD FROM DECAY.—On our First Page will be found an account of a very important improvement in preserving wood. In this Region where so much timber is used for various purposes, it is a matter which should attract attention. The invention is by Mr. J. S. Robbins, of New York. The greenest wood can be run on a car into an iron chamber. It lathers shut up and subjected for a few hours to the hot vapors of common coal tar issuing from a retort or still placed over a furnace outside. The heat of the vapors is such as to expel all the sap and moisture from the wood, and in this state its open pores become charged with carbolic acid (or creosote) and sealed up by the oleaginous or bituminous compounds, so as to render it ever after impervious to moisture. In this condition it will never rot, and will also be impervious to the attacks of mould, insects, etc. In addition to this it attains perfect seasoning and additional strength—amounting in different kinds to 37 and 50 per cent. of supporting power. Wood, even when treated in its greenest condition, never af erwards shrinks, or swells, or cracks, or warps, proving that it is impervious to moisture. For bulbs of carriages, panelled doors, window-sash, blinds, posts, fences, flooring, etc., the Robbins' process is not equalled. Read the article on our First Page.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—ONE THOUSAND MILES COMPLETED.—The Year's Earnings Over Five Millions Dollars.—The last bulletin of progress upon the Union Pacific Railroad gives some remarkable facts. The first is that one thousand miles are finished and in operation west of Omaha, reaching across and beyond the Rocky Mountains and into the valley of Great Salt Lake. Great as is this fact, it can only be fully appreciated when we consider how short has been the time within which it has been accomplished. Three years ago only forty miles were built, two hundred and sixty-five miles were added in 1866, two hundred and seventy-five in 1867, and about *five hundred* miles in 1868. Such rapidity of construction has had no parallel in all the history of railroad engineering. But even these statistics, startling and full of interest as they undoubtedly do, do not tell the whole story. It is when we keep constantly in mind the fact that the starting-point of the road had no railroad communication when the work was begun; that the road was built out beyond settlements or improvements; that it has carried into the country settlers, and made its own business in a country totally devoid of development before the locomotive appeared thereon, and that the greater part of its material has been carried more than one thousand miles before reaching the point of its employment, that we get a very clear idea of the vastness of the undertaking which has been carried on so wonderfully under the plains and mountains. Such great results can only be attained by the use of an organized force, and it has been in the service of the Union Pacific Company, organized and managed with consummate skill. . . .

Another fact, of great interest to the financier and to all who are concerned in the material growth of our western country, is that the Union Pacific road, with its immense land donation, as we have said, upon the business which it has itself created or stimulated, earned, in the first eight months of this year, *two million dollars*, the details of which are as follows:

From Passengers,.....	$1,024,065 97
" Freight,.....	2,040,233 19
" Express,.....	51,423 08
" Mails,.....	136,252 50
" Miscellaneous,.....	91,626 27
" Government troops,.....	104,977 77
" " freight,.....	449,440 93
" Contractors' men,.....	201,179 09
" " material,.....	908,430 32
Total,.....	$5,006,631 61

If such an amount of paying traffic can be derived from two hundred miles of road, a fair allowance in operation less than 700 miles, these can be no possible doubt of the road having all its bearing facilities in the future. When the whole line is finished, to move the vast local and through freight which will then be offered. The mere item of economy in fuel alone will be great in winter. On the contrary, so large a force is engaged that the gap of about two hundred and fifty miles now remaining to be completed is the object of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific will be closed, and the whole line, from Pacific in operation by the early spring of the ensuing summer. The project, which was so ridiculed during all the years when it was simply a project, is encouraged when its projectors appeal upon the attention of moneyed men in 1867-'68, and completed by the earnings of its success when the success was assured, will then be a magnificent fact, beyond contradiction or cavil.

The bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which are $1,000 each, paying 6 per cent. gold interest, and principal redeemable in gold; are, by act of Congress, a first mortgage upon the entire line. The security is ample, the profit good, "specie payment" absolute, and it is not strange that more than twenty millions have been sold of these securities within the past eighteen months. Further information concerning them may be obtained in the advertisement of the Treasurer of the Company in another column, who announces where subscriptions may be made.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The National Life Insurance Company, chartered at the last session, and starting in business with a paid-up cash capital of one million of dollars, will do much to change the whole system of life insurance in America. Hitherto, with few exceptions, our companies have been organized on the mutual plan, by which the insured is obliged to pay a premium much greater than the cost of insurance, in the expectation of receiving an uncertain dividend at some future period. High premiums make it difficult for the poor man to obtain the benefits of life insurance, which he, of all others, should have, and in many cases the insured is the power of every man to protect his family by the payment of a low annual premium, with the knowledge that he has made a perfectly secure investment.

This result the establishment of the National Life Insurance Company will obtain. In the first place, is the security of its vast cash capital, and in the second that of the character of its managers, many of whom are known as leading forces in American finances. It is a stock company, paying its dividends in advance by charging rates far below those of the mutual companies. It first every insured person the largest possible amount of insurance for the smallest possible premium; and every policy-holder knows precisely what he is to pay, what he is to receive, and no margin whatever is left for doubt or speculation. Organized on such principles, we say the National Life Insurance Company must become popular throughout the country, and it is only necessary that it should be understood to command the confidence of the people.

The establishment of such a system as we have indicated, upon a safe, reliable and secure basis as that of the National Life Insurance Company, must be the means of doing incalculable good. The Insurance Journal says on page 71 in the duty of the poor, and these new and great principles introduced into the American system, deserve the thoughtful consideration of every one of our readers.

THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—This institution which has been for many years well known among our citizens, is one which commands their confidence and merits their confidence. Being both a stock and mutual corporation, it possesses the advantages of both, and not the objectionable features of either. The stockholders are personally liable for the security of policy holders, and the latter, policy holders, when sharing the risks, participate to the fullest extent in the profits of the Company.

The income last year was double that of the previous year, and its outgoes consist mainly of death losses and dividends to mutual policy holders,—which have been for many years 50 per cent.

The assets of the Company, as shown by their advertisement, in another column, are nearly $2,500,000.

As policies being all non-forfeitable, its dividends all payable at the age of *eighty years*, we must commend it to every prudent person. Every facility is offered to the assured, consistent with security, assisting them in their payments if necessary, by extending the time for temporary accommodation. A liberal favorite form of life endowment, and revenue producing policies are issued, and we are informed that the agency for this Company has no superior in the United States.

C. Little is Agent for this County.

DELICIOUS MEDICINAL.—This is the universal verdict pronounced upon PLANTATION BITTERS by all who have tried them. The well known health-promoting ingredients from which they are compounded, their invaluable merits as a remedy for indigestion and all its consequent ailments, and the preventive qualities against diseases arising from climate changes, miasmatic influences and impure water, are so widely known and so hoarsely endorsed, that we trust no one will forego the advantages of their use.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

LOOK OUT, DON'T TOUCH IT, unless in pure white wrappers, both Wolcott's PAIN PAINT, for pain, and his ADVERTISING, for Catarrh. Take none other, or you are cheated. Sold by all druggists.

E. J. DEAN, Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist and Segar Dealer, 413 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. His assortment of Fine Segars and Tobaccos has never been excelled in the City. All representations in regard to his stock may be confidently relied on. He therefore invites the lovers of fine Segars and Tobaccos to his Establishment, 413 Chestnut street, and would say to all, in the words of the renowned poet:

"The best in the land, a good Cigar,
But go at once this very day,
To E. J. Dean's renowned Segar,
Where you will find a good Cigar."

This Establishment is known throughout the United States and China, as being the place generally patronized by connoisseurs, and is under the supervision of Jas. N. Clemmer, who respectfully solicits your patronage. 45-3m

LOCAL NOTICES.

See the advertisement of Bradbury Piano in another column.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF CABINET ORGANS.—The new style of the celebrated Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, recently introduced, are now offered at prices to suit the times. The one-stop Organ is manufactured for $100, (a reduction of one-fourth,) and the five-stop Organ for $135. Every purchaser of an instrument will receive a guarantee for five years. The wall and sole agency for this celebrated instrument is to be exclusive to concerned them to every lover of good music. For sale by their sole agents for Schuylkill County, CHARLES HENRY, 193 Centre Street, Pottsville. Feb 6, '69—6t

GRAY hairs may not mar one's good looks and in many cases even improve the appearance, but as a general rule are considered objectionable and many devices are resorted to to prevent or get rid of them.—We know of no made no little troublesome or objectionable as the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian. an article which of late has become so immensely popular as a toilet article and preparation. It is easily applied, restores gray or faded hair, prevents, and in many cases removes dandruff, cleanses the head and leaves the hair in splendid condition for arranging.

A FAIR head of hair is such an indispensable a junct to beauty that no one who prizes good looks should neglect to use the best. Ayer's Hair Vigor, by the increase in growth, restores its color or prevents its falling off. Hagan's Vegetable Ambrosia is one of the most admired articles for the toilet. It keeps the hair soft, pliable, restores gray or faded hair, prevents dandruff, and in many cases restores baldness. Whatever the hair may leave the hair in splendid condition for arranging.

THE finest Smoking Tobacco ever offered in Lynchburg, Virginia, and which is the following: Best Virginia, viz: Old Virginia Gentleman, Excelsior Fine Cut, Virginia Fine Cut Chewing, for sale by CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHER, 810 Centre street.

A SPLENDID Octave Piano for sale cheap at Leinaweaver's, 109 Centre St., Pottsville, Pa. 47-tf

IF you want a good Smoking Tobacco, go and call for the "Old Virginia Gentleman," at CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHER'S, 810 Centre St. Jan. 16, '69 3m

IF "A Good Man Lost Over an Insurance," $20,000 Was with a subsequent family, is free from regret, if his life is not insured. See SHRADER & CO.'s advertisement, fourth Page.

IF you would have a good Smoking Tobacco, go to the Spacious, airy, cool Warehouse, on Centre Street, Pottsville, and purchase the "Old Virginia Gentleman."

SEE Branch of Grocery in this paper of the "ENTERPRISE STANDARD WINE BITTERS" is highly recommended by physicians to the Temperate, as certain to make persons, in health, feel its delicious flavor.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, February 6, 1869.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 78,593 14, against 75,863 for the corresponding week last year.

The men have gone to work at a number of the collieries, and the quantity sent to market will be increased, provided there is a demand for it. Should they force coal on the market now that is not required, prices will go down rapidly. The present prices are a little too high, and much forcing will carry them to the other extreme.

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

	1868.		1869.	
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
P & S N R	20,743	327,224	20,000	328,000
L & N R	20,663	316,251	21,000	324,000
L & S R			19,064	74,967
Sch'kill R'd	21,393	90,152	19,367	74,967
" Nth	8,179	39,914	11,000	119,441
Penn C & I	11,972	52,208	11,729	67,615
Shamokin	8,910	42,206	9,441	49,217
Treverton		622	498	2,643
Short Mt.	891	2,799	921	2,799
L. V. Co.	1,417	6,414	414	2,262
Wharton	1,018	4,161	109	2,211
Read Top.	2,466	9,994	2,100	24,654
	119,675	876,794	115,893	1,076,695
			119,675	876,794
			36,674	151,226

Our New York correspondent writes that the trade is very dull, and prices tend downward, with but little doing. Schuylkill coal is retailing in many instances as low as $8 a ton, which is less than the dealers paid for it. The spirit of cold weather may however, help the trade a little. The extreme high prices of coal during the winter, have greatly checked consumption, and limited the extent to which it formerly penetrated into the interior.

Imports of Coal into Boston.

The imports of foreign and domestic Coal at the port of Boston for nine years have been as follows:

From	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.
	1861.			1865.		
Great Britain,	13,991			575		
Provinces,	102,419			94,258		
Philadelphia,		426,081			444,994	
Alexandria,		747			21,212	
Baltimore,		75,851			59,997	
Other places,		163,762			214,578	
Total,	117,410	680,331	797,741	94,833	740,781	835,614
	1862.			1866.		
			117,410			646,221
			680,331			676,779
			797,741			823,000
			1863.			1867.
			183,186			616,000
			680,331			676,779
			863,517			1,292,779
			1864.			1868.
			183,186			616,000
			676,779			676,779
			859,965			1,292,779

Statistics of the Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Trade on the New York Canals.

Year.	Tons Arriving at Tide Water.	Tons Shipped.	Total tons Coal Passing Each Place.
	Anthr.	Bitum.	Anthr.	Bitum.	All Grades.
1862	2,494,492	99,199	2,234,492	99,199	1,333,691
1863	2,911,606	113,830	2,609,606	113,830	2,723,436
1864	3,379,152	138,612	3,172,197	137,021	3,309,218
1865	3,744,393	139,021	3,744,393	139,021	3,883,414
1866	3,744,393	139,021	3,744,393	139,021	3,883,414
1867	4,258,000	150,000	4,258,000	150,000	4,408,000
1868	4,258,000	150,000	4,258,000	150,000	4,408,000
1869	4,258,000	150,000	4,258,000	150,000	4,408,000
1870	4,258,000	150,000	4,258,000	150,000	4,408,000

(COMMUNICATED.)

MAHANOY CITY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL:—Sir: Will you be so kind as to publish the following in defence of the miners of Schuylkill County?

In your issue of last week, I find an article on miners and the miners strike. I would simply say that I cannot find fault with the men for striking, as sales advanced the price of coal 75 cents a ton, and the miners received 25 cents a wagon, and laborers $1 50 per week. In November last, when sales declined, the price of coal 46 cents a ton, and the miners received notice to reduce their wages 25 cents a wagon, and laborers $1 50 per week. The reduction of coal was 31 cents a ton less than the advance in October. The consequence was the miners got what the reduction was in coal, and refused to submit to the reduction. Hence the strike. The coal operators gave notice for 10 cents reduction for the November sales instead of 16 cents justified by the sales or prices. Then again in December there was another reduction in the Scranton sales of about $1 99 per ton. Then there was another notice for 10 cents a wagon, brick hands and laborers $1 50 per week. Now find it been 10 cents reduction in the two months, when the men would have worked and they would have come to some terms in January; but no, they got the last reduction that caused them to stand out in January. It is the thought of the 15 cents reduction in December, that caused them to refuse any further reduction. Now, as a correspondent says that large numbers of the best miners are leaving the region, and that Mr. Siney has resigned as President, which he states, as John Parker has not resigned, does not intend to resign, nor can your correspondent find that Mr. Siney has left the Association, unless it has been to remove his residence to Shamokin, or to other parts, which is always the case in the winter season. But, as your paper says that there are about 180 collieries in Schuylkill County, and only 30 are idle, it appears to me that if the rest seem to commence sending coal to market that in less than two months it will come down to the cost of production, then why all this bluish about not working unless the 10 cents per wagon is given to the Association? Does not the operator want to get a return for his capital invested and also for his skill in conducting his business, and does not the miner want his wages? Then how is either operator or miner to obtain his if these sounds be heeded? Why, if 10 cents more in the market than the demand warrants; it is said that the leaders of the strike refuse to allow any coal over to go on. Now the question is, for a real truth of the case, here is the second resolution passed at the Pottsville Convention on Jan. 8th, 1869:

"Resolved, That we are opposed to any reduction in the present rate of wages, and that we will not work for less than the present rate of wages."

Now, I ask, is this fair dealing? Is it honest? Is it manly? Is it the way to settle the question? Is it not a downright attempt to force the operators to pay the miners 10 cents a wagon more than the market will warrant