Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1869.

THE JOURNAL FOR THE NEW YEAR.

We are now receiving new type for the Daily and Weekly Miners' Journal, and on the first of the coming year the Daily will be enlarged. Our present Daily is considered rather diminutive, and yet in consequence of the small type in which it is set, it contains more matter than any daily paper in Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. We are publishing the Daily at a considerable loss, but we are resolved to make the improvement and show the citizens of this Borough and County that we will do our part in establishing a spirited daily paper. To do this will cause an outlay of over $10 000, independent of the loss we sustain in publishing the Daily. It remains to be seen whether the community will sustain the enterprise as it should be sustained. We leave the matter with them.

We would be much obliged to our subscribers to many of whom we are now sending bills, if they will not only promptly remit the amount of their bills, but whenever possible, send us the amount of their subscription in advance. We need every dollar now to pay bills contracted in making the improvements in progress, as well as to pay current expenses, which are very heavy. Immediate attention to this matter will be appreciated by us. Subscribers will remember that by paying their subscription to the Journal in advance, they will each save 25 cents. Every subscriber out of Pottsville will see the time to which they have paid on the address of the Journal.

THE JOURNAL ON SATURDAY.

The Saturday Journal is a link in the issues daily from this office, which bring the news of the week up closely to Saturday morning. The only difference is that the Saturday Miners' Journal is larger. It contains now no matter from the Daily. All is set up new for the Saturday paper. Those who wish to keep thoroughly posted in all that is going on at home and abroad, should take both papers. Both are furnished for 15 cents a week, and there are none too poor to take them. We make this statement as some suppose that we transfer matter from the Daily to the Saturday Journal.

On the first of the year both papers will appear in an elegant new suit of type.

Those who do not take both papers should send in their names at once as subscribers.

Duty on Bituminous Coal.—Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts has already introduced a bill in Congress to repeal the duty on Nova Scotia Coal. This does not show much wisdom on the coal question on the part of Mr. Dawes, as the effect will tend to enhance instead of reducing the prices of coal on the seaboard, by checking home developments. In a commercial point of view, it is also a great blunder. For every dollars' worth of coal received in New England from Nova Scotia, the percentage of New England manufactures, consumed there will not exceed 5 or 6 per cent. while Maryland and Pennsylvania, for every dollars' worth of Bituminous coal they send them, consume from 25 to 30 per cent. of her manufactures.

Why Not Do It?—The Post Master General in his report states that he has had a number of applications to establish American Lines of European Steamers if the Department will give them the subsidy of the mails at a low rate of postage for a period of ten or fifteen years. We hope Congress will authorize the contracts to be made—and by the abolition of the franking privilege our Post Office Department would be made self-sustaining and there would be a surplus to appropriate as subsidies to ocean steamers when the postage would not warrant their establishment. This is an easy solution of the difficulties attending our foreign commerce.

The shipments of wheat from the lake ports—Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Cleveland—from the opening of navigation to November 13 amounted to nearly 32 millions of bushels during the same time last year, to nearly 20 millions. In the meantime the decline in the price has more than balanced the increased shipments; and as the price declines, while the cost of carriage and commissions becomes a larger proportion of the proceeds, so that the producer realizes a lesser share.

During the same time the shipments of corn were 29,449,563, against 25,131,497 last year. This falling off has not been compensated by a rise in price. The shipments of oats were 7,598,-[illegible] bushels against 13,2[illegible],747 last year. The aggregate shipments of grain of all kinds were 60,936,393, against 59,356,933 last year, showing but a small difference in the quantity, while in the aggregate there has been a heavy decline in the price.

Losses in Battle.—The Prussian journals, in commenting upon the number of killed, wounded and missing, at the battle of Koniggratz, gives the proportion of losses at the principal battles that have been fought in Europe during the last one hundred and fifty years. At Koniggratz the Prussians lost, in killed, wounded and missing, 359 officers and 8794 men, and the Austrians, 1147 officers and 30 224 men. The proportion of losses to the total force engaged on each side was one in twenty-three; for the Prussians, and one in eleven for the Austrians, and for both armies, one in eleven. In the battle of Malplaquet, fought in 1709, the proportion of losses to the forces engaged was one in five; at Rossbach, fought in 1757, one in twenty-five; at Leuthen, fought in 1758, one in eleven; at Zorndorf, in 1758, three in eight. During the wars of Napoleon I., the losses at Austerlitz and Eylau, were one in four; at Wagram, one in eight; at Borodino and at Waterloo, one in three; and at Leipsic, one in five. At Solferino, during the Italian war of 1859, the losses were one in eight. The total number of troops engaged at Leipsic was 460 000, at Koniggratz 430,000, and at Wagram 320 000. At Leipsic the number of men lost was 90,000, at Borodino 74,000, and at Waterloo 61,000.

Not True.—The money article of the Philadelphia Ledger on Tuesday last, contained the following remarks, when speaking of the tariff:

"The signs of the times point very clearly to one conclusion, that the duties will in no instance be increased for the sole purpose of protection. That idea seems to be pretty well cut grown. The East has abandoned it, and the West has joined the South in open opposition to anything more than revenue duties."

We assert fearlessly that there is scarcely one word of truth in the above. The East has not abandoned the Protective policy. Almost every representative from the South demands protection to our industry, and in the West the number of advocates for protection have more than trebled within the last two or three years. In a very short time the South and West will be found more clamorous for protection on manufactories springing up, than in any other section of the country. The advocates for a mere revenue tariff are European manufacturers, importers, and money shavers, who care more about the percentage they can screw out of the producer, than for the prosperity of the country. They belong to the class who manage to borrow money on call at 5 and 6 per cent. from the banks, and then shave the business community at the rate of 10a12 per cent. on the very money that legitimately belongs to the business community at 6 per cent. These are the advocates of free trade and a mere revenue tariff. Their object is first to cripple producers and then shave them.

Resumption.—A friend sends us the following Bill providing for a resumption of specie payments. It is a good while to wait—but the Bill speaks for itself:

Bill to Regulate the Price of Gold and for the Resumption of Specie Payments.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled. That during the year 1870, whenever the premium on gold coin of the United States shall exceed twenty five per cent. in currency, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the United States Treasury to sell his surplus gold at the highest market quotations from day to day till the premium shall fall to twenty-five per cent in currency.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That during the year 1871, whenever the premium on gold coin of the United States shall exceed twenty per cent in currency it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, to sell his surplus gold at the highest market quotations from day to day, till the premium shall fall to twenty per cent. in currency.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That during the year 1872, whenever the premium on gold coin of the United States shall exceed fifteen per cent. in currency, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, to sell his surplus gold at the highest market quotations from day to day till the premium shall fall to fifteen per cent. in currency.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That during the year 1873, whenever the premium on gold coin of the United States shall exceed ten per cent. in currency, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, to sell his surplus gold at the highest market quotations from day to day, till the premium shall fall to ten per cent. in currency.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That during the year 1874, whenever the premium on gold coin of the United States shall exceed five per cent. in currency, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, to sell his surplus gold at the highest market quotations from day to day, till the premium shall fall to five per cent. in currency.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of January, 1875, all laws suspending specie payments shall cease to be operative; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the United States Treasury to retire the notes known as "legal tenders" and to issue in place thereof an equal amount of National Bank notes to be distributed among the States in such manner as may be deemed by him to best subserve the interest of trade.

The difficulty with this Bill will be to keep the rates down after the Secretary of the Treasury has sold the surplus gold. So long as the balance of the trade is so largely against us, the coin as fast as sold will be exported—and so long as such is the case, the rates will not stay down.

The Poneyville Lectures.—At the Assembly Buildings, William L. Dennis, Esq., last evening concluded his Poneyville series of lectures, by giving "Mrs. Wiggins and her Party." This, if it was possible, surpassed his previous efforts, and the large audience was delighted.

Mr. Dennis has been very successful as a lecturer, and has succeeded in satisfying a most exacting audience each time he has held forth.—*Press, Nov. 24, 1869.*

[Written for the Miners' Journal.]

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL FIELD.

No. 3.

The Central Coal Field in Illinois—The Appalachian Coal Fields—Anthracite in the West—Source of the Coal Measures—Consistency of the Strata—The Upper Coal Measures almost destitute of Coal—The Lower portions contain all the large beds—Identity of the Coal beds.

In our work entitled "Coal, Iron and Oil," on page 363, we include with the great central coal-field in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, the coals of Missouri and Iowa, and on page 375 in describing the coals of Missouri and Iowa, under the name of the "Great Western Coal-Fields," for want of some better title to distinguish them, we again refer to the fact, that in reality the coals of Illinois are identical with those of Missouri and Iowa. This conclusion we think is the correct one, but the "Illinois coal-field" (?) is entirely separate and independent of either the Appalachian or the Rocky Mountain coal formations. It has been denominated the "Great Central Coal-Field," and we think the title should remain, because portions exist in both Indiana and Kentucky, so that it is not exclusively an Illinois coal field. We therefore propose to consider the carboniferous system of the Rocky Mountains, under the title adopted in preference to the "Great Western Coal Field," at first suggested. But as the "Great West" is receding and has already passed far beyond the Rocky Mountains, such a title would be plainly a misnomer, and the probability is that the "Great Western Coal-Field" will be found to exist much nearer the Pacific than the Atlantic.

The Appalachian coal fields are supposed to include all the Eastern coal formations and basins, except the late deposits in Virginia and North Carolina, the Anthracite of Rhode Island and Massachusetts and the coal fields of the British provinces.

In like manner the Rocky Mountain coal fields may include many basins not connected with the immense field which we have been describing, just as the Anthracite basins of Pennsylvania are not connected with the Allegheny deposits, and yet they are part of the same great original coal formations appropriately named the Appalachian.

We know that many small basins of coal exist in the midst of the Rocky Mountains, not directly connected with the great coal-field along its eastern base, and we are ready to hear any day that some of these basins contain Anthracite coal. In fact, we have heard geologists of experience declare that they have seen specimens of Anthracite which had been found in the western out-crops of the Rocky Mountain coal-field.

Our present data in regard to the details of this great coal field are limited, but we have a few general facts of much significance, which incline us to a theory formerly suggested: that the coals of the Rocky Mountain region had their origin from a western source, as the coals of the Appalachian system derived their existence from an eastern source.

The coal-beds of the latter diminish from east to west, while those of the former appear to depreciate from west to east. The coal-beds of the Rocky Mountain field are thin on their eastern out-crops in Missouri and Iowa, but gradually thicken and increase in number of productive beds as they approach their western out-crops through southern Kansas and the Indian Territory. But little is known of the western out-crops in the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, but where these beds have been formed on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, they are from 5 to 16 feet thick, and constitute a total thickness of 50, on the authority of the officers of that line. The maximum thickness in the East, in Missouri and Iowa, is 15 feet, the minimum of workable coal often 4 to 5 feet. It therefore appears to be positive that the source of the Rocky Mountain coals was from the West, while the material filling the basins and forming the strata of those coal measures, must have been derived from the same source.

In the East, the coarser material fill the most eastern basins and the finer exist in the Western deposits—the sand stones predominate in the first; while the limestones and shales are in excess in the latter. But here we find a change; the coarser rocks appreciate in thickness and coarseness of grain towards the Rocky Mountains, and depreciate as they recede in their eastward strike. In Iowa and Missouri the great lower sandstone of the coal measures, commonly called the "micaceous sandstone," is from 10 to 30 feet thick generally, but in southern Kansas it is from 60 to 100 feet in thickness. With the exception of the micaceous sandstones, nearly all the strata in the eastern part of this great coal field are almost impalpable in texture. The silicates are as fine as flour and the clays are perfectly plastic and without grit. Much of the limestone is absolutely marble, and some of it of the most excellent quality.

But in the eastern portion of the Rocky Mountain coal-field, much of the carbon and the bitumen, which probably forms coal nearer the base, are so intimately mixed with numerous beds of bituminous shale, that the upper portion of the coal measures are almost destitute of pure coal-beds. This is a remarkable feature of the Kansas coal measures. No reliable and permanent beds of workable coal exist above the lower coal series, which is in the micaceous sandstones, the base of the coal measures. All the large, reliable beds are formed in the lower 500 feet, along the southern and eastern outcrops. There are many local beds however, which attain to a workable size, but they have no spread, a persistance of horizon, and only exist in commercial dimensions in localities. Even the Lexington bed in Missouri, which is extensively worked, and perhaps the best and most reliable, as it is the lowest of the upper beds existing in the limestones, frequently "runs out," being replaced with bituminous shale.

It was identified in the Leavenworth Shaft by all its characteristics and circumstantial surroundings of strata, &c., but was not considered workable. At best, it is only 18 to 20 inches thick, but the high price of coal in that vicinity, makes even an 18 inch coal-bed more profitable to the miner than many 30 feet mines in Pennsylvania.

Yet notwithstanding an apparent difference of source and direction in the formation of our coal measures, the eastern existing in maximum thickness in the east and depreciating towards the west, while the western exists in maximum in the west and minimum thickness in the east, we find a close relationship between the coal and coal measures of the Rocky Mountains, and those of the Appalachian formations. The conglomerate or mill-stone grit and the sub-carboniferous form the bed of the ores as they do of the other. Both arise from the same formations.

The identity of the lower coal-beds in both formations are positive and complete. Bed B seems to be everywhere similar. Its principles or general characteristic features are the same both east and west, while the over-lying micaceous sandstone is the "buckwheat rock" near Hazleton. The water sandstone with its mica spangles in the great Kanawha and the "micaceous sandstone" in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas.

It is a twin bed everywhere, sometimes only divided by an almost imperceptible slate or fire-clay, but often by 20 to 100 feet of slates, shales, fire-clays, &c.

It is the great bed west of the Ohio and the only productive one, in its single or double condition in many localities. Bed A, promises to be a large bed in the Rocky Mountain coal field, but it is not yet sufficiently developed to exhibit its true character. It is not often workable in the east, or even in the coal deposits of Illinois.

In the coal measures in Kansas it would require a stretch of the imagination to identify the coal beds above D, and so, surprising it, to represent the Lexington, Mo., coal-bed, above the micaceous sandstone, is very uncertain in its character. At present we can only recognize the coal beds lying below the micaceous sand rock: of these we may mention C, as two small beds sometimes united; B, frequently two beds of 30 inches to 4 feet each; but often a single bed of from 5 to 7 feet in thickness, and A which is generally a single bed, from a mere streak of coal to 50 feet thick! assuming the eastern "pocket coal" formation in Missouri, to be of the age and horizon of this coal bed. These pockets or coal deposits are considerably east of the out-crops of the over-lying beds in Missouri but while the coal is identical with A, the conclusion is merely theoretical. The average size of A in the Rocky Mountain coal-field is not less than 3 feet. It may be, in fact, is both possible and probable that A is the great bed of this field, and is reported 11 feet thick in southern Kansas, and it may be the 16 feet coal in Colorado. It would be as interesting as instructive to trace the western out crops of the Rocky Mountain coal-field.

S. Harries Daddow.

St. Clair, Dec., 1869.

Would you have continual cheerfulness and happiness on your wife's countenance? Would you have your home irradiated with those beams of joy which can come only from the well gotten up smile of lovely woman in her best estate? ? ? ?

Then you must be considerate of the good woman's comfort. And you mustn't depend on her for the making of all the little boys' clothes. When you can buy clothes for the little fellows, as good, as beautiful, and as cheap, as Rockhill & Wilson make them, it is a sin to inflict that much toil on your wife.

Our readers will do well to take their juveniles with them when they go to Philadelphia to buy their clothes, (as we know all the best looking of them do,) at Rockhill & Wilson's.

In Cincinnati it has just been decided that a woman has a perfect right to wear men's clothes, as much as she pleases. There is no need for any such legal decision as that, anywhere about here; for Rockhill & Wilson make masculine garments, so delightfully adapted to the men, that the ladies, instead of wanting to wear them themselves encourage the men-folks to buy them.

And all the best men here and hereabouts are esteemed by womankind in proportion as they buy or don't buy their things of Rockhill & Wilson.

How Rockhill & Wilson manage to sell as cheap as they do, we don't know. We couldn't do it ourselves if we were to try.

And so we and all our readers continually do throng to Rockhill & Wilson's, whenever we go that way; and hardly anybody considers a trip to the city fully accomplished, unless a suit from the Great Brown Hall is a part of the purchases.

Among all the attractions and inducements to buy, offered by other and newer clothing houses in Philadelphia, we notice that the old established concern of Rockhill & Wilson not only holds its own, but keeps pace with all the modern improvements; actually taking the lead in most of them. Their "Great Brown Hall" is stocked from basement to roof, with everything that can be called for, in men's and boy's wear. Purchasing their materials, as they do, in immense quantities, and having the entire product of whole mills on certain classes of goods, their facilities for furnishing their patrons with superior fabrics are unsurpassed. There is no house in Philadelphia or any other city, which has such complete arrangements for making up its goods, and trimming them in the most exquisite style. Both in the "ready made" and "custom" departments, hosts of our readers can testify that Rockhill & Wilson never fail to give them entire satisfaction.

Is your minister comfortable? Our friends of the churches in this vicinity, will do well to remember, about this time of the year, that nobody can preach the gospel comfortably if his clothes are exceedingly shabby. There is hardly a more acceptable present for your clergyman at any season of the year, but particularly the present season, than a full suit of clothes; just at this time, a full suit ought to include a substantial overcoat.

From the abundance of clothing, and of excellent and varied material for clothing which Rockhill & Wilson seem now to have on hand, the idea occurs of commending to all our friends who want suits either for their ministers, for themselves, or for their boys, to make a special errand to Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, when they next visit Philadelphia.

What Comes Next to a Man?—His undershirt And we are very much dependent in this cold weather, on our under-clothing for our comfort. With good heavy woolen shirt and drawers from the Furnishing Department of Oak Hall, we can defy any amount of cold. The next time you are at Wanamaker & Brown's, look through their stock of Linen, Under-wear, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

The simple fact that Life Insurance has been most favored in the most intelligent communities, is exceedingly significant. That alone is sufficient answer to the common prejudice which leads some people to call the whole matter "A humbug and a swindle." Any man who laughs at Life Insurance pays a poor compliment to his own intellect. The best evidence of your sound judgment as a provident and good business man would be, to invest immediately in a policy with the American, of Philadelphia. C. Little is agent for this vicinity.

THE TELEGRAPH.

As the British Government and other Governments in Europe, have taken possession of the telegraph lines established and incorporated them with the postal systems of the country, many of our leading business men and journalists have advocated the same policy in this country, believing that by so doing the rates for telegrams could be reduced 50 per cent. at least, and the increased business would pay a better income than at the higher rates. Such has been the result whenever it has been tried. The Western Union Telegraph Company covers nearly the whole United States—they have 4,692 offices, and all the others only 337, making all the telegraph offices in the country 5,029. The stock of this company is now $48,866,752, and they own 104,584 miles of wire, which cost $470 per mile. It has been run up to this high figure by purchasing rival companies and making stock dividends, many of the lines purchased not paying any profit. In this way the capital stock was increased $33,000,000.

A bill has been prepared to be presented to Congress to combine this company with the postal department of the country, on the following basis:

The bill authorizes the Postmaster General to establish the system with provisions for postal telegraph offices in every city and village of 5,000 inhabitants and over, at the capital of each State, and at such other places on the line as business may require. To extend it by the construction of new and the extension of old lines from time to time. The prepayment of messages by stamps, their reception at every place where letters are received, their transmission between postal telegraph offices by contract with the Postal Telegraph Company, and their special and immediate delivery by carriers. It authorizes the Postmaster General to examine and test the lines, with power, if they are not properly constructed, equipped and maintained, to put them in good working order, and to extend them at the expense of the telegraph company. It provides that the rates shall not exceed 20 cents for each and every 500 miles a message of 20 words, including address and signature, is transmitted, with 5 cents postage and half rates for night service. For press news 5 mills a word, with provision for greatly reduced rates by leasing lines for the Associated Press news, provided no paper shall have any undue priority or preference over any other paper. The profits of the company to be limited to 10 per cent. a year on an investment of $390 a mile on existing lines, and on $300 for each mile of wire hereafter constructed east of Omaha, and $300 for each mile west. The rates to be from time to time reduced, provided the profits are not thereby reduced below 10 per cent. a year from the organization of the company. That the Postal Telegraph Company shall purchase all existing lines of companies that shall desire to sell within one year from the execution of the contract, at such price as may be agreed upon, or else at an appraisal not exceeding $150 for each mile of wire.

That the Post Office Department shall have the right to purchase the lines of the Postal Telegraph Company at an appraisal, subject to the condition that Congress shall make an appropriation for the payment of the appraisal.

The last four sections of the bill incorporate the Postal Telegraph Company "for the purpose of contracting with the Postmaster General for the performance of the postal telegraph service according to the requirements of the act, and for performing such service."

On this basis the stock of the company would be reduced from $48,000,000 to $22,000,000—and the ten per cent. dividends are to be paid on the $22,000,000, and the increased investments at the rate of about $250 per mile extensions. The greatest expense of telegraph companies are their offices. Under this arrangement the private offices would be transferred to the Post Offices, which would enable a reduction of one-half on messages at once. It requires but little outlay on the part of the Government, and it would also control it, which the privilege of buying out all the lines hereafter at an appraisement, if they think proper to do so. The Western Union Telegraph Company has accepted this bill, consequently there will be but little opposition from the companies against its passage. This company states that they can make it pay on the $48,000,000 capital handsomely if Congress would let them alone.—This would be a combination between private enterprise and the Government, by which the people would reap the advantage at once, and it strikes us that it is feasible and ought to be adopted with proper regulations.

The time is not far distant when it will be necessary for the Government to exercise a controlling influence on the railroads of the country on a similar plan, or by granting charters for government purposes leading to various sections of the country in which the rates of transportation are limited, so as to exercise a controlling power over those now in existence in their changes.

Sumner's Banking Act.—The following is the Bill introduced into the Senate of the United States by Mr. Sumner on Tuesday last, for amending the Banking Act, and to promote specie payments.

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the banking act as limits the issue of bills to $300,000,000 is hereby repealed, and existing banks may be enlarged and new banks may be organized at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, but no more bills shall be now authorized by the banking act shall hereafter be issued, unless the Secretary of the Treasury, at the time of their issue, can and does cancel and destroy a like amount of legal tenders; and the increase of bank bills hereby authorized shall not exceed $50,000,000 per year, which amount shall be so distributed by the Secretary of the Treasury as to equalize as near as possible the banking interests of the different States.

Mr. Sumner indicated the following reasons in favor of the bill: First. It will create a demand for national bonds and to this extent fortify the national credit. Second. It will tend to satisfy these parts of the country, especially at the South and West, where currency and banks are wanting, and thus arrest a difficult question. Third. It will not expand or contract the currency, so that the opposite parties on these questions may support it. Fourth. Under it the banks will gradually strengthen themselves and prepare to resume specie payments. Fifth. It will give the South and West the opportunity to organize banks and will introduce there parts of the country to this extent in the national securities and the national banking system by which both will be strengthened. Sixth. It will within a reasonable time relieve the country of the whole greenback system. Seventh. It will hasten the return to specie payments.

This Bill is right so far as it goes—but if he had based the issue on the wealth and business of the country, in proportion of $1, in currency for $30 of the assessed value of the real and personal property of the country, and distributed it accordingly, it would be more preferable, and greatly advance the productive interests of the country. It would be better than a free banking system—because it would expand as wealth and business expands, and it would give much greater confidence in investments, knowing that the issue would not go beyond a certain point, and result in deranging business and creating fluctuations.

INCREASE OF THE SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

In his Message President Grant recommends the increase of the salaries of certain officers in order that the public may obtain the services of more competent men. This is proper enough where salaries are too low to secure such men, and the public interests require it. But we protest in behalf of the taxpayers of the country against the wholesale manner in which some reckless Congressmen propose to increase salaries, at a time, too, when the prices of all commodities that enter into living are falling. For instance, Senator Carpenter proposes to increase the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges from $6,000 to $12,000 per annum. That is, he would double them. The proposition in this and all other similar cases, is not only reckless, it is infamous. With such disregard for the interest of the taxpayers, has Congress run up the contingent expenses of the two houses until it has positively injured the Republican party more in the eyes of the people, than the most calumnious attacks of the opposition.

President Grant's policy is retrenchment and economy, and the full result will be seen at the expiration of the first year of his term, in the reduction of the debt to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars. His praises are resounded by the people from one extremity of the Republic to the other.

Congress will be wise to follow the example.

The Œcumenical Council.—This Council was opened at Rome on Wednesday last by Pope Pius IX. A cable despatch states that the weather was unfavorable, rain falling at intervals throughout the day; but enormous crowds filled the Vatican and lined the streets through which the members of the Council passed. The Pope followed by 700 bishops proceeded to the Hall of the Council amid the ringing of bells and the thundering of cannon from the forts of St. Angelo and Mount Aventine. The Holy Father was in fine health. The galleries of the Hall of Council were occupied by the sovereigns and princes now in Rome, by the members of the Diplomatic corps, and other notables. The ceremonies excelled in grandeur and magnificence any that have taken place in Rome within the present century. A despatch from London says that no power has a special representative at the Council.

Nova Scotia Coal Stock.—We do not charge that any members of Congress are interested in Nova Scotia Coal stock; but we were informed by a member of Congress, that great efforts were made to induce him to become interested in Nova Scotia interests. We know that at least one member in the last Congress from Pennsylvania had intimate friends interested in Nova Scotia lands, and this member voted in favor of removing the duty on Nova Scotia Coal. We make no charges, but only state what we have heard. If this was a home interest, it would have a different bearing; but if members are interested in either stock or lands lying in a foreign country, and which are brought into antagonism with home interests, such members ought to refrain from voting on this question of removing duties.

Nearly the whole press of the country has for years demanded the abolition of the franking privilege by Congress, and it is time that they heeded it. While retrenchment and reform is progressing in other departments of the Government, it is high time that the members of Congress began to set an example in reforming their own departments also. By the abolition of the franking privilege it would save at least a half million of dollars in the printing of unnecessary documents. If we were in Congress we would vote against it, to get rid of franking the documents and also the annoyance of thousands of letters, one-half of which would not be written if they did not go free.

Iron.—A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Press, says that the Ways and Means Committee of the House are still engaged in the consideration of the duty on manufactured iron. They will probably report in favor of a slight increase.

GEN. BUTLER AND VIRGINIA.

A letter from Washington to the New York Tribune states that a Committee of the Virginia Legislature waited on Gen Butler and urged him to favor the admission of Virginia, on the basis on which she stood. The General said:

Gentlemen, I understand the object of your visit, and I am glad to receive you. It has been given out that I intended to oppose the admission of Virginia.—This is incorrect. I am only desirous to be cautious. Congress admitted Georgia, and she has broken faith. She adopted a Constitution, and gave all her citizens free and equal rights, but as soon as she was admitted into the sisterhood of the States, she not only abrogated many of the republican principles of her Constitution, but denied the right of the colored members to hold seats in the Legislature. Georgia has gained admission by fraud, and as all frauds can and must be summarily dealt with, Congress will compel Georgia to keep her plighted faith. She will be dealt with on account of her fraud. Tennessee has also broken every bond and pledge, and now, in that State the colored man is little better off than he was ten years since. Every principle of the Republican party is there set at nought, and the laws of the land set at defiance. I desire to guard against a repetition of such frauds. Georgia and Tennessee has tricked the Republican party and the true Union people of the land, and I am determined to assist in preventing any more of such trickery from any other State.

The Committee then read a memorial asking for admission, to which the General replied:

Gentlemen: I am delighted with your memorial as far as it goes, but if you will allow me to make a suggestion, I would say that an addition of three or four lines will settle the matter, and Virginia will be admitted within an hour after the Committee report a bill for that purpose.

Several of the gentlemen said together, "What are the lines? What is it you desire?" General Butler answered:

I think it better for you to pledge yourselves as the Legislature, and for your constituents, that you will see that the provisions of the Constitution, as it now stands, will be faithfully carried out, and no trickery done, as in the case of Georgia and Tennessee. If you do this, I assure you that Virginia will be a State in the Union before the expiration of the present week. I will say further, that such pledge, made by you as a legislative body, and as gentlemen, will perfectly satisfy me, as it doubtless will all the members of the Committee. I am always ready to accept the pledge of a Virginia gentleman.

Speaker Turner then assured General Butler that the pledge would be added. He said the Committee would hold a meeting as soon as they retired to their hotel, and would make the necessary addition. General Butler then said:

Well, gentlemen, that settles the matter, and the Reconstruction Committee will be prepared to receive you and your memorial at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. I like the Constitution adopted by your people. It is really, in many of its features, much better than the Constitution of Massachusetts, and vastly better than many of the Constitutions of other States. I have no hesitation in saying that I do not believe the Senators and Representatives from your State will be a day behind the admission of your State. I am very desirous to have the vote in the House unanimous, and I hope there will not be any party vote about it. I really would like to see old Virginia come in again with the unanimous consent of Congress. I have no passion or party feeling about it, and I feel sure that I speak the sentiments of the other members of the Reconstruction Committee.

Gen. Butler knows how to deal with this people. Such straightforward conduct always results in a benefit to all parties.

After half an hour spent in general conversation, the Committee withdrew, and at once repaired to Willard's Hotel, where they held a formal meeting, and again drew up a memorial, the same as before, with an addition as follows:

And furthermore, this Committee pledge themselves singly and jointly, and as the Committee representing the State Legislature, that the provisions of the State Constitution, as now adopted, shall be carried out to the very letter and spirit of its intent and law.

This was subsequently shown to Gen. Butler, and after reading the added lines he said: "Well, that settles Virginia's admission, and I am as much delighted as any one else. Gen. Grant was informed by Gov. Walker of the result of the interview, and the action of the Committee, and congratulated Gov. Walker on the now sure prospect of the speedy admission of the State.

A GOOD BILL.

Senator Trumbull introduced this week a bill, making it a misdemeanor for any Congressman to solicit office for any one, from the President or heads of Departments, except in answer to a written request for information concerning an applicant from the appointing power.

This may seem a stringent bill, yet as it will not as far as we can see, interfere with the advisory powers of the Senate in the matter, as conferred upon it by the Constitution, and as there is certainly reform needed in this matter as far as members of Congress are concerned, we favor. So we take it, will the people generally, and all honest and faithful Congressmen who are anxious to do their legitimate work well. The only Congressmen who will oppose it or vote against it, will be those who have their own selfish purposes to subserve, and who care little for the interests of the people.

It is yet fresh in memory how at the last session of Congress, when the new Administration was coming into power, the members of Congress declared in arrogant tones that they would control the Executive appointments, seeming to forget that they are simply the servants of the people in this as in all other public matters, and not their masters—that they are sent to Congress to legislate in the interest of and for the people, and not to act as if they were masters and their constituents, the people, servants. A great trouble is that when the majority of men get elected to public office, they seem to forget who placed them there, and the duties they owe the people.

In one important respect, dictating who shall be appointed to office, Mr. Trumbull's bill comes in to act as a check on this class of Congressmen, and we hope that it will be passed. No fairminded, Congressman will oppose so just a proposition.

The Census and Congressional Representation.—The census which will be taken next year will be used by Congress in changing and fixing the nation for representation in Congress during the next ten years. The present number of representatives is 245, with 1 for 110,000 population. Some express themselves in favor of increasing the number of representatives to 275, others to 300. If the latter number should be decided upon, and the census show a population of 40,000,000, it will increase the population necessary in a district for a representative to 133,000. This would seem to be about a fair ratio, and will in all probability be the figure adopted.

Superfine flour, common grade, is selling in Philadelphia at $4 87½ per barrel in currency, $3 80 in gold, with no demand for export. Yet free traders tell the farmers that they ought to shut up all our factories by permitting foreign goods to come in duty free, and then the farmers will have a market in Europe for their produce. We hardly think the farmers are fools enough to swallow such arguments. If it were not for our factories, the prices for the produce of the farms in the West would not pay for gathering the crops.

Hon Henry C Carey.—The works of Hon. Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia, on Social Science and the Principle of Protection, have been published in every language. Our minister to Russia, Governor Curtin, writes that they have not only been translated into German and printed in Prussia, but a large edition, in one volume, in Russian, was last summer issued from St. Petersburg. The Emperor encourages his people to manufacture by laying discriminating duties on foreign fabrics.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

[Reported exclusively for Daily Miners' Journal, by Christopher Little, Esq.]

December Term, 1869—Quarter Sessions.

Friday, Dec. 10th—James Hill was prosecuted for embezzlement as bailee of Hoppes & Co. The firm held a past-due note of one William Monroe, for some $400, and offered the defendant one-half the amount to collect it. Hill afterwards returned the note to the firm as uncollectable, but told them that Monroe had a stock of store goods which he thought might be negotiated, for subsequently an arrangement was made by Hoppes & Co. with Monroe, and the store stock taken in statement, and placed in charge of Hill to sell for the firm, as they allege, for the profit; that is all he got for the goods over their cost price was to belong to him for compensation. The stock was appraised at $556 20. Upon a settlement afterwards, the firm claimed a balance of $94 from Hill for the goods sold, which constituted the foundation of this prosecution. The defendant, on the other hand, insisted on an allowance for his services, based upon the original understanding. Verdict, guilty. Defendant's counsel moved for a new trial.

James Wooley. Larceny, on oath of Whitfield B. Lance. The subject of this grave charge was the precise sum of $4 10. The defendant is Railroad Ticket Agent at New Philadelphia. On the 3d September last the prosecutor, being about to remove from New Philadelphia, bought two tickets at the station for Newkirk—price 90c—and tendered a five dollar bill in payment. Wooley gave him the tickets, and refused to give him the change, saying that he would apply that on account of a bill Lance owed him. Verdict, not guilty.

Charles McClellan was tried and convicted for the stealing of a box of cigars and some small change in the till of Goodman Dolbin's tavern bar, at Forrestville. The defendant had broken into the house, in the night, and was overheard rummaging about the bar by "mother" Dolbin, who came down stairs and captured him. Several burglarious implements, for lock-picking, etc., were found on his person. Sentence deferred till next Monday.

John Toole was charged with an assault and battery on Ellen Toole. Defendant had delivered to her a barrel of ale, expecting immediate payment. She refused, and Toole undertook to take the ale away again. She placed herself in front of the barrel, with a stick in her hand, and a scuffle ensued. Verdict, not guilty, and the prosecutrix for costs; when she was called, and forthwith sentenced accordingly.

IN COMMON PLEAS.

Up to this morning, two Courts have been running during the week, at the same time. His Honor, Judge Ryan, has been holding a Court of Common Pleas in the Grand Jury room, while the Associate Judges were holding the sessions in the Court room. The case in the Common Pleas was begun on Monday, 29th November, and continued all through that week, and up to Thursday evening of this week. This suit is entitled—

John Gilbert, alienee of Richard P. Foulke, William Parker Foulke, and the Preston Retreat versus Alexander F. Glass, Samuel Sheafer, William Roberts, and James Cummings—ejectment to 469, March Term, 1869. The jury—Messrs. Wolfgang, John Wagley, Peter C. Kirch, William Hammer, Nathan Weight, Edward Brown, Henry Beury, Samuel Everitt, David Hesse, David P. Brown, Benjamin Koch, and Abraham Ernst. Verdict, on Thursday evening, after some two hours deliberation, for the plaintiffs.

The writ was originally issued for a tract of land in [illegible] township, containing about 400 acres, bounded by lands of Conrad Mertz, Abraham Betz, William Jones, Robert Whitehead, and others: being two adjoining surveys, the one to Sarah Moses and the other to Henry Miller, on warrants to each of them, dated respectively, 11th February, 1794, and 22d February, 1794. The defendants claimed title and possession to all the land embraced in the writ, except the tract [illegible] to Joseph Hoy. The last contained about 413 acres, and was therefore the only subject of litigation.

The plaintiffs claimed title under two warrants, dated 11th February, 1794, to Sarah Moses and Henry Miller, for 400 acres each; surveys on each of 400 acres, sixty-seven perches, purporting to have been made 7th June, 1794, returned 3 September 1794, and patented to Richard F. and William Parker Foulke, on the 27th July, 1867. The defendants claimed under a warrant to Joseph Hoy for 400 acres, dated 24 May, 1812, a survey made thereon 8 June, 1815, of 413 acres, 91 perches, and a patent to Joseph Hoy for the same, dated 8 July, 1815.

We cannot pretend in the limited space allowed here to give even an outline of the voluminous evidence. This was the second trial. A similar verdict and judgment on the first trial, nearly three years ago, were reversed by the Supreme Court, on account of certain rulings of the Court below, and the case sent back for a new trial. The lands in question are of great value, being located in the midst of some of the richest coal lands in the region.

The counsel for the plaintiffs were Messrs. Sheafer, Ryon and Hughes; and for the defendants, Messrs. Ryan and Hughes [illegible], Messrs. Frank W. Hughes, Cumming, and Dewey, of Danville.

Not True.—The money article of the Philadelphia Ledger, on Tuesday last, contains the following remarks, when speaking of the tariff:

"The signs of the times point very clearly to one conclusion, that the duties will in no instance be increased for the sole purpose of protection. That idea seems to be pretty well cut grown. The East has abandoned it, and the West has joined the South in open opposition to anything more than revenue duties."

We assert fearlessly that there is scarcely one word of truth in the above. The East has not abandoned the protective policy. Almost every representative from the South demands protection to our industry, and in the West the number of advocates for protection have more than trebled within the last two or three years. In a very short time the South and West will be found more clamorous for protection to manufactories springing up, than in any other section of the country. The advocates for a mere revenue tariff on European manufacturers, are their agents in this country, importers and money shavers, who care more about the percentage they can screw out of the producer than for the prosperity of the country. They belong to the class who manage to borrow money on call at 5a6 per cent. from the banks, and then shave the business community at the rate of 10a12 per cent. on the very money that legitimately belongs to the business community at 6 per cent. These are the advocates of Free Trade and a mere revenue tariff, so that they can cripple our producers and then shave and destroy them.

THE MESSAGE AND REPORTS.

In to-day's Journal will be found the reports of the Postmaster-General, the Comptroller of the Currency, the General of the Army, and United States Treasurer. Since Tuesday last, in five days, we have published in the Daily and in to-day's Journal, the President's Message and full and complete abstracts of the reports of heads of departments. This is something never before done in Schuylkill County, and proves to our citizens that they need not depend on city papers for early news. Our reports this week have been more complete than those published by any daily paper in the State outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Should not such enterprise be liberally rewarded by the Community?

Government and Railroad Securities.—The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised that he will buy thirteen millions of Government bonds during December. This may keep the price up to the present figure, but as Congress may decide not to continue these purchases, it is very likely that lower rates may be looked for. Banks inform us that many persons are now selling their Governments, while the premium is still large, and re-investing in first-class railroad bonds, which pay about one-third more interest, and which are a perfectly safe security. Among the bonds now offered, we know of none better than those of the Central Railroad of Iowa. The road runs through one of the richest portions of that splendid state, which is already well settled, and gives it a large business; and the directors are gentlemen of wealth and high-standing. The bonds are being rapidly taken, and the advertised agent in this place will furnish all particulars. One thing is certain, a first mortgage for a moderate amount, upon a good railroad is one of the best possible securities.

Agricultural.—The New York Weekly Tribune is a great Farmer's Paper. Its agricultural Department, valuable always, containing as it does Full Reports of The American Institute Farmer's Club, and articles written for its columns by the most eminent Agriculturists of America, is about to be enriched by other attractive features in a Horticultural Department, which will comprise Management of Small Farms, Fruit and Vegetable Culture, and how to make them pay. Also, a Veterinary Department, for which Prof. James Law, Veterinary Surgeon in Cornell University, has been engaged to answer questions concerning diseases of Cattle, Horses, Sheep and other domestic animals, and prescribe remedies through the columns of The Weekly Tribune. See advertisement in another column.

....The overseers of Harvard College, have decided that more time and attention shall be given in that institution to instructing in English language and composition.

LOCAL NOTICES.

See the advertisement of Bradbury Piano in another column.

Globe Horse Nails for sale by BRIGHT & CO. 43-

"A Good Man Leaveth an Inheritance," and no man with a dependent family, is free from reproach if his life is not insured. See Sharples & Lowman's advertisement, Fourth Page.

French Pattern Ladies Dolls, a beautiful article, D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

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

If you would be properly suited with Spectacles, apply to Jos. DUERR, Optician and Watchmaker, 99 Centre Street, Pottsville. October 24, '69—43-tf

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, December 4, 1869.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 74,637 07—by Canal 16,894 17—for the week, 91,532 04 tons, against 22,812 19 for corresponding week last year.

The trade is very dull. There is scarcely any demand for any sizes of coal except Egg and Stove, and these at reduced rates for shipping, say $3a3 25, according to quality, and $3 50a3 75 for consumption on line and at Philadelphia. Several collieries have stopped, and one we learn has closed until March.

The shipping by Canal may be considered as over for the season. There are about 30 boats lying this side of the Blue Mountain Dam that cannot pass, and some below.—If the weather should become milder these boats may be enabled to pass through, but even then we believe there will be no shipments unless on the line at points that may not be supplied.

The whole tonnage by Canal was

In 1869	692 659 09 tons.
In 1868	986,444 02 "
Decrease in 1869	293 784 13 tons.
Inc on R R. in 1869	601,852 07 "
	408,068 04 tons.

Making the increase on Canal and Rail 408,068 04 tons in 1869. There may be a small increase via Pinegrove, which can only be ascertained when the reports are ready to be tabulated. Via the Lehigh Valley there has been a decrease.

The total shipments by the Lehigh Valley Railroad were

In 1869	2,331 407 08 tons.
In 1868	2,603,102 11 "

Decrease in 1869... 271,695 03 tons.

We have received the following from our Philadelphia correspondent:

"The shipping season is considered over, and prices for coal on hand are irregular; the last cold snap has made considerable ice in the Delaware river above Bristol, and it is uncertain whether boats can now get through the Delaware and Raritan canal to New York. The stocks of coal on wharves at Richmond are not large, and will no doubt all be wanted before trade is regularly resumed."

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1868.		1869.		
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK	TOTAL.	IN & D
P & R R R		5,067,981		5,669,[illegible]	601,[illegible]
Sch. Canal	6,580	986,444	16,896	692,[illegible]	d293,784
L Val R R	56 316	2,[illegible]	77,936	2,[illegible]	d[illegible]
L. Canal	21,757	999,947	6,949	604,[illegible]	d[illegible]
L N. R R	33,762	467,903	*33,641	886,400	468,497
Scrant[illegible]	39 674	1,079,107	35,[illegible]	988,[illegible]	d 41,761
" [illegible]	10,459	580,[illegible]	12,615	412,[illegible]	d[illegible]
Penn C C					
By R. R.	19,564	571,561	20,788	602,718	31,517
By Canal		20,[illegible]		18,797	d 10,[illegible]
D & H Ca	25,081	1,621,112	43,731	1,157,[illegible]	d[illegible]
D & H R			2,675	141,[illegible]	141,[illegible]
Wyom'g [illegible]		319,786		299,[illegible]	d 20,[illegible]
Wyom'g [illegible]		87,881		76,[illegible]	d 11,479
Shamokin	10,307	472,309	11 540	442,119	d 30,782
Trevorton	1,319	32,965	1,[illegible]	36,[illegible]	3,081
Short Mt.	1,611	121,918	2,[illegible]	104,[illegible]	d 17,573
L. V. Co.	1,917	61,979	2,918	74,[illegible]	d 7,[illegible]
Wharton	6,[illegible]	171,171	7,654	189,347	18,176
Br'd Top	7,[illegible]	154,244	8,169	234,[illegible]	80,[illegible]
	230,786	13,418,[illegible]	284,274	13,678,[illegible]	
		13,679,[illegible]	230,786		
		324,[illegible]	53,488		

*The total quantity sent by Lehigh & Susquehanna R. R. for the week was 27,[illegible] tons, and for the year, 1 195,944 tons. The balance is embraced in the Lehigh Canal Report.

Coal Trade for 1869—70.

	WEEK	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	In & D.
P & R R R	29 912	41,124	74,637	161,[illegible]	80,967
L Val R R	35 345	38,[illegible]	39,106	[illegible]	3,811
	58,583	74,[illegible]	113,[illegible]	146 127	
			58,583	74 409	
			53,[illegible]	43,718	

The supply for the week exceeds the supply for the corresponding week last year 55,488 tons, and the deficiency from the regions embraced in our table of anthracite and semi-bituminous coal so far this year is 334,-210 tons. The supply from these regions will, in 1869, be short about 300,000 tons, and the bituminous coal from Maryland and Western Pennsylvania will be increased about 600,000 tons, which will give an excess of about 300,000 tons of coal moved towards the seaboard over the supply of 1868.

WIRE ROPE

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN A. ROEBLING'S SONS

TRENTON, N. J.,

For Inclined Planes, Mining, Standing Ship Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Ferries, Stays & Guys on Derricks, Cranes and Masts, Elevators, Tillers, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Wire Rope Constantly on Hand.

Orders filled with dispatch.

[illegible] for strength, size and cost see circulars, which will be sent on application.

August 7, 1869

Pier 7 Port Richmond.

HAMMETT, NEILL & CO.,

SHIPPERS OF

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS

COAL.

AGENTS for the sale of the celebrated SHENANDOAH CITY, WIGGAN & TRIEBEL'S Locust Mountain and Burnside Shamokin

WHITE ASH COAL.

Also SPOHN and PEACH MOUNTAIN

RED ASH COAL.

FROM HOBOKEN.

The best varieties of Lehigh, and BOYLAN'S CELEBRATED FAMILY COAL.

Also BITUMINOUS and CUMBERLAND COALS of well established reputation.

Offices—PHILADELPHIA, 217 Walnut Street.
NEW YORK, Room F, Trinity Building.
PROVIDENCE, 16 Weybosset Street.
BOSTON, 25 Doane St.

February 22, 1869 8-1y

SCHUYLKILL COAL TRADE.

Coal Trade by Railroad & Canal, 1869.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
St. Clair	28,641 11	
Port Carbon	6,428 12	4,871 09
Pottsville	2,[illegible] 05	1,941 06
Schuylkill Haven	19,137 19	8,092 18
Auburn	2,[illegible] 01	
Port Clinton	9,[illegible] 11	690 00
Total paying freight	71,439 06	
Coal for Company's use	3,198 01	
Total for Week	74,637 07	16 894 17
Previously this year	33,[illegible] 19	675,761 13
Total	108,081 04	692 659 09
To same time last year	41,[illegible] 04	986,444 03
Increase	66,[illegible] 02	
Decrease		293,785 13

Schuylkill Co. Railroads for 1869.

The following is the quantity shipped last week:

	Week.	Total.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.		1,731,941 01
Schuylkill Valley		176,[illegible] 16
Mill Creek	8,433 15	313,[illegible] 01
St. Carbon	8,515 04	229 403 09

Schuylkill County Railroads for '69—70.

The following is the quantity shipped last week:

Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.	34,551 19	53,983 10

PINEGROVE COAL TRADE—'69.

Amount transported for the last month:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
From Lorberry R. R.	9,639 16	54,111 [illegible]
" Good Spring R. R.	14,900 00	19,229 14
" Union R. R.	24,139 16	132,440 16

LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION CO.

The following is the quantity of coal transported by the Canal and Railroad of the Lehigh Coal & Nav Co. for the week ending on Saturday evening last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Total by Canal	6,939	598,639
" R R	37,050	1,195,944
The coal was derived as follows:	WEEK.	TOTAL.
From Wyoming Region	26,088	715,[illegible]
" Upper Lehigh Region	42	77,556
" Hazleton Region	177	153,663
" Beaver Meadow	1,339	99,006
" Lehigh C. & Nav. Co.'s mines	12,186	419,174
" Mahanoy	61	7,716
	39,894	1,496,491
	173	24,223
Total	39,731	1,471,989

LEHIGH COAL TRADE—1869-70.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Quantity sent by Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending on Saturday last and for the year:

	WEEK	TOTAL.
From Mahanoy	7,292	
" Beaver Meadow	15,410	
" M. Chunk		
" U. Lehigh		
" Hazleton	8,145	
" Wyoming	7,021	
Grand Total	41 767	
Same time last year	42,223	
Increase		
Decrease	2,456	

CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE.

Quantity of Coal transported over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad up to Saturday last.

	Sent by Canal.	B. & O. R. R.	Total.
For week	9,981	24 079	33 900
For Year	873,561	540,974	1,414 535
For 1868	415,604	574,244	992,247
Increase in 1869	155,197	257,190	422,347

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[Corrected weekly for the Miners' Journal.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Dec. 10, 1869

Trade is so unsettled that we cannot give correct quotations.

AT NEW YORK.

Dec. 10, 1869

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared		6 25@8 75
" Chestnut		5 50@ 6 00
" Retail		9 00@10 50
" White Ash Lump		6 00@
" Steam Boat		6 00@
" Broken		6 25@ 6 75
" Egg		6 75@ 7 25
" Stove		7 75@ 8 25
" Chestnut		5 50 - 6 00
" Retail		9 50@10 00
Lehigh White Ash Lump		9 50@
" Steam Boat and Broken		8 75@
" Egg		9 25@
" Stove		9 50@
" Chestnut		6 50@
" Pea		
" Retail		10 50@

Freight to New York 60 cents per ton.

Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport & Port Johnson.

Lump	$6 50@	Egg	$6 75@
Steamer	6 00@	Stove	7 25@
Broken	6 00@6 25	Chestnut	5 50@ 6 25

Wilkesbarre Coal at Hoboken.

Lump	$6 00@	Egg	$6 75@
Steamer	6 00@	Stove	7 25@
Broken	6 00@	Chestnut	5 50@
Retail			9 50@10 00

Prices of Gas Coals.

PROVINCIAL.	Duty, $1 25. Gold.	AMERICAN.	
At shipping points.		Delivered at N Y Currency	
Block House		Westmoreland	8 00
Gowrie		Penn Gas	8 00
Lingan		Newburgh Orrel	8 50
Sydney		West Fairmont falls 6 00	
Pictou		Powelton Gas	7 00
Little Glace Bay		For Block from 25 cents to 50 less.	
Caledonia			

Back 25 cents to $1 10

Provincial freights to New York $2 25—to Boston $2 00 15 per ton.

AT BALTIMORE.

Dec. 1, 1869.

To trade by cargo or car load.

Wilkesbarre & Pittston W. Ash	$7 50@	8 00
Lykens Val. R. Ash	7 00@	7 50
Shamokin, white or R. Ash	6 50@	7 00
From yard or wharf, 50@$1 00 additional.		
Delivered to consumers	9 00@	9 75
George's creek and Cumberland Coal, f. o. b. at Locust Point for shipping. At $4 75@$5 00		

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

George's Creek & Cumberland, f. o. b., for shipping $4 75@

AT HAVRE DE GRACE, MD.

Wilkesbarre & Pittston on board	$7 00
Shamokin	7 00
Lykens Valley	7 50
Trevorton	7 00

COAL FREIGHTS.

	Pt. Richmd.	Eliz'th & pt.	Round-out.	Newburg.
Boston	3 00	2 00	2 00	2 25
Salem	3 00	2 00	2 00	2 25
Lynn		1 85	2 00	
Cambridgeport			2 25	1 25
Newburyport			2 25	1 25
Portsmouth		2 00	2 10	2 00
Saco		2 00	2 10	2 00
Portland		2 00	2 00	2 00
Bangor			1 75	1 60
Providence	2 25	1 40	1 60	1 25
Bristol		1 40	1 60	1 25
Pawtucket and tow		1 40	1 60	1 75
Newport		1 40	1 60	1 25
Fall River		1 45	1 60	1 65
Taunton		2 00		
Nantucket				
New Bedford		1 60	1 75	1 00
Amesbury				
New London		1 50		1 00
Norwich and tow		1 50		1 00
New Haven	2 25	1 15	1 25	1 00
Bridgeport	2 40	1 15	1 25	1 00
Norwalk	2 10	1 15	1 25	1 00
Hartford		1 75	1 00	1 00
Middletown		1 60	1 60	1 00
Albany		1 60	1 60	1 00
New York	1 75		65	65
Jersey City			65	
Baltimore				
Washington	1 75			
Richmond	1 25			
St. Johns in gold				

Arrived for week 160 vessels and 120 boats.

Rates of Transportation to Tide Water (BY RAILROADS.)

Reading Railroad Company.

(Prices of Tolls, &c., for the present.)

	L.	R. B.	S. H.	P. C.
To Port Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15

[illegible] 18 if selected from boats on the road.

The rates from Schuylkill Haven are 3 cents per ton less, and from Tamaqua 5 cents per ton higher.

Expenses on coal from Mauch Chunk via Railroad shipped from the following points:

Trenton, N. J.		Elizabethport, N. J.	
L. V. R. R. tolls		L. V. R. R.	
Belvidere & Del.		Central R. R.	
Shipping		Shipping	1 75
Total		Total	$3 10

S. Amboy, N. J.		Pt. Johnson, 10 cents more	
L. V. R. R. tolls	1 25		
Bel. & Del.			
C. & A. R. R.			
Shipping			
Total	$3 00	Total	$3 10

(BY CANALS.)

Tolls and Freights by Canal.

From	Pt Carbon	Pottsville	Sch. Haven	Pt Clinton
Tolls	$1 72	$1 72	$1 79	1 70
Freight etc N Y	3 87	3 62	3 62	3 67
	4 20	4 20	4 20	
Freight to Phil	$1 69	$1 60	$1 60	
Phil and down'k	1 75	1 78	1 75	1 65

On coal that has paid $1 20 or more per toll, [illegible] of Philadelphia, or Philadelphia, a drawback of 20 cents per ton [illegible] on the down [illegible] 50 cents per ton will be allowed.

Expenses from Mauch Chunk to New York via Del. and Raritan Canal:

Lehigh Nav. & Coal Co. tolls	$1 14
Del. & Rar. Canal tolls	1
Freight to New York	1 40
Total	$3 20
To Bristol	
To Easton	

Expenses to New Brunswick for Re-shipment.

Leh. & Del. Nav. Canal tolls	1 14
Del. & Rar. Canal tolls	
Freight	1 20
Shipping from dockage at N York	
Total	$3 11

For consumption on New Brunswick $3 01.

By Lehigh Canal

Tolls to Philadelphia	$1 14
Freight and towage	1
Consignee unloads the boats.	

By Morris Canal.

Lehigh Canal tolls to Easton	$1 02
Freight to [illegible]	1 77
For re-shipment 20 cents drawback	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

IN GREAT variety, combining both the useful and ornamental, consisting of IVORY, BONE, RUBBER and WOOD HANDLED KNIVES and FORKS, TABLE-CASTORS, NUTT PICKS, WORK BOXES, superior quality Scissors, Fancy Match Boxes, Shelf Brackets, beautifully inlaid Knife Boxes, Tabel Mats, Pocket Knives of every description and of the very best quality. Call and examine our stock comprising an endless variety of articles for sale at the very lowest prices by
L. C. THOMPSON & Co.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL, at the Union Hall, commencing Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1869, by W. C. No. 14, P. O. S. of A. All are invited to attend. Ladies having articles intended for Fair will oblige the committee by sending the same to Mr. Philip Eagle's Store, No. 286 Centre street.
Dec 11, '69 50-1t*

STRAY COW.—A Dark Brindle Cow, supposed to be about 15 or 16 years old, with a hole in the end of each horn, in good order, came to the premises of the subscriber, Sunday, Dec 5 1869. The owner may have the same by paying expenses and taking her away.
WM. HUNTER,
Dec 11, '69—50-3t* Norwegian Township.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Great Farmers' Paper.

The Paper of the People.

Now is the Time to Subscribe for the

GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

It is Cheap because its Circulation is Larger than that of any other Newspaper

The New York Weekly Tribune

contains all the important Editorials published in the DAILY TRIBUNE, except those of merely local interest; also Literary and Scientific Intelligence; Reviews of the most interesting and important New Books; letters from our large corps of Correspondents; latest news received by Telegraph from all parts of the world; a summary of all important intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the Proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in Session; Foreign News received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; talks about Fruit, Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods, and General Market Reports.

The Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural Reports, in each number, are richly worth a years' subscription.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

To keep pace with the growing interest in practical Horticulture, and to comply with frequent appeals from all parts of the country for information of a practical character on the subject, we have engaged the services of a person who is experienced in rural affairs to write in a lucid style a series of articles on the Management of Small Farms, Fruit and Vegetable Culture, and how to make them pay, giving general and specific directions from planting to the ultimate disposal of the crops.

Of late years there has been a lucrative business carried on by unprincipled men, in selling worthless and old plants under new names to the inexperienced. THE TRIBUNE will be always ready to guard the farmer against any such imposition that comes within our knowledge.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To make THE TRIBUNE still more valuable to its agricultural readers, we have engaged Prof. James Law, Veterinary Surgeon in Cornell University, to answer questions concerning diseases of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and other domestic animals, and to prescribe remedies. Answers and prescriptions will be given only through the columns of THE TRIBUNE.—We are sure that this new feature in THE TRIBUNE will add largely to its readers, as all owners of animals are liable to need the information proffered—Inquiries should be made as brief as possible, that the questions, answers, and prescriptions may be published together. In short, we intend that THE TRIBUNE shall keep in the advance in all that concerns the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mining, and other interests of the country, and that for variety and completeness, it shall remain altogether the most valuable, interesting, and instructive NEWSPAPER published in the world.

It has been well observed that a careful reading and study of the Farmers' Club Reports in THE TRIBUNE alone will save a farmer hundreds of dollars in his crops. In addition to these reports we shall continue to print the best things written on the subject of agriculture by American and foreign writers, and shall increase these features from year to year. As it is, no prudent farmer can do without it. As a lesson to his workmen alone, every farmer should place THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE upon his table every Saturday evening.

THE TRIBUNE is the best and cheapest paper in the country. This is not said in a spirit of boastfulness. It has fallen to New York to create the greatest newspapers of the country. Here concentrate the commerce, the manufactures, the mineral resources, the agricultural wealth of the Republic. Here all the news gathers, and the patronage is so large that journalists can afford to print it. This is the strength of THE TRIBUNE. We print the cheapest, and best edited weekly newspaper in the country. We have all the advantages around us. We have great Daily and Semi-Weekly editions. All the elaborate and intricate machinery of our establishment—perhaps the most complete in America—is devoted to the purpose of making THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE the best and cheapest newspaper in the world. The result is that we have so systematized and expanded our resources that every copy of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains as much matter as a duodecimo volume. Think of it! For two dollars, the subscriber to THE TRIBUNE for one year buys as much reading matter as though he filled a shelf of his library with fifty volumes containing the greatest works in the language. The force of cheapness can no further go.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the paper of the people. Here the eager student may learn the last lessons of science. Here the scholar may read reviews of the best books. Here may be found correspondence from all parts of the world, the observation of sincere and gifted men, who serve THE TRIBUNE in almost every country.

THE TRIBUNE is strong by reason of its enormous circulation and great cheapness. It has long been conceded that THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the country. For years we have printed twice as many papers, perhaps, as all of the other weekly editions of the city dailies combined. This is why we are enabled to do our work so thoroughly and cheaply. The larger our circulation, the better paper we can make.

What are the practical suggestions? Many. Let every subscriber renew his subscription, and urge his neighbors to do the same. If a man cannot afford to pay two dollars, let him raise a club, by inducing his neighbors to subscribe, and we shall send him a copy gratis for his trouble. No newspaper so large and complete as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our currency was at par with gold, no such paper but THE TRIBUNE was offered at that price; and THE TRIBUNE then cost us far less than it now does. We have solved the problem of making the best and cheapest newspaper in America.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS:

One copy, one year, 52 issues $2 00
5 copies $9 | 10 copies, to one address, $1 50 each (and one extra copy); 10 copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post office, $1 60 each (and one extra copy); 20 copies, to one address, $1 25 each (and one extra copy); 20 copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post office, $1 35 each (and one extra copy); 50 copies, to one address, $1 each (and one extra copy); 50 copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post Office, $1 10 each (and one extra copy).

The New York Semi-Weekly Tribune

is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and being printed twice a week, we can, of course, print all that appears in our weekly edition, including everything on the subjects of Agriculture, and can add much interesting and valuable matter, for which there is not sufficient room in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. THE SEMI WEEKLY TRIBUNE also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the

BEST AND LATEST POPULAR NOVELS,

by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers $4 00
Mail subscribers, 2 copies, 1 year—104 numbers 7 00
Mail subscribers, 5 copies, or over, for each copy 3 00
Persons remitting for 10 copies $30 will receive an extra copy one year.
For $100 we will send thirty-four copies and The Daily Tribune.

THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at $10 per year; $5 for six months.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 1870. Price 20 cts.
TRIBUNE ALMANAC REPRINT. 1838 to 1868. 2 vols. Half bound, $10.
RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE. By Horace Greeley. Various styles of binding. Cloth, $3 50. Library, $3 00. Half Morocco, $4. Half Calf, $5. Morocco Antique, $7.
MARGARET FULLER'S WORKS. New Edition. 6 vols. Cloth, $10.
PEAR CULTURE FOR PROFIT. Quinn. $1.
ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. Waring. New Edition. Cloth, $1.
DRAINING FOR HEALTH AND PROFIT. Waring. Cloth, $1 50.
EARTH CLOSETS. How to make them. Waring. 25 cents.
Sent free on receipt of price.

In making remittances for subscriptions or books, always procure a draft on New York, or a Post Office Money Order, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address, The Tribune, New York.
50-1t

TOOL CHESTS

FILLED with Tools of a good quality—are an excellent present for a boy, often inciting him to habits of industry—a number of different sizes, kinds and prices on hand at L. C. THOMPSON & CO.'S.

BOYS AND GIRLS,

NOW for fun. We are just in receipt of a large stock of Sleds of all patterns, kinds and prices; plain, Fancy and with Goose Necks. Cheap! Cheaper!! CHEAPEST!!! For sale wholesale and retail.—Call and make your purchases before they are all gone, at L. C. THOMPSON & CO.'S.

Skates! Skates! Skates!

A LARGE stock on hand of the very best quality in the market for Ladies, and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls. Brecker, Half Brecker and Plain Skates.—Skates made entirely of steel, and skates that fasten on without straps. Call and examine our stock. A pair of skates is a very nice Christmas present.
L. C. THOMPSON & CO.

FOR YOUR WIFE

WHAT is a more useful present than a good Clothes Wringer? They are not so hard on the clothes as when wrung by hand, and do the work more effectually. We have several varieties, comprising the very best makes. Call and examine for yourself
L. C. THOMPSON & CO.

L. C. THOMPSON & CO. POTTSVILLE, PENNA. FINE GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKINGS, ETC.,

QUIETLY.

WE ARE SELLING OUR ENTIRE STOCK, INCLUDING A FINE DISPLAY OF WOOLENS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &c., AT THE VERY LOWEST REDUCED PRICES OF THE DAY.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. cor. 9th & Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Oct 2 '69—40-1yr

AN experienced BOOKKEEPER well acquainted with the whole routine of the coal business desires a situation. Address "BOOKKEEPER," Box 198 Ashland, Pa. 50-4t

FIREBRICK

TRADE MARK.

"MOUNT SAVAGE."

U. S. GOVERNMENT STANDARD, manufactured exclusively by the CONSOLIDATED COAL CO., of Maryland, for Blasting, Puddling, Smelting, and Glass Furnaces and all other purposes requiring the BEST QUALITY. Diagrams of Shapes and Prices will be furnished by the undersigned. Also,

George's Creek Cumberland Coal

By the Cargo, from the Company's Ocean Mines.

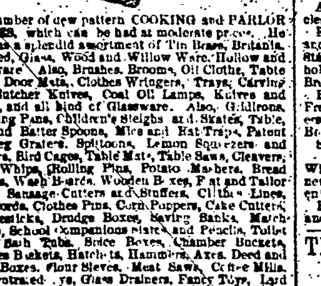
C. H. DALTON, President, 4 Pemberton Square, Boston
JAS. S. MACKIE, Vice President, 71 Broadway, N. Y.
JAS. A. MILHOLLAND, 3d Vice Pres't, Mount Savage, Md.
GILMOR MEREDITH, 55 South Gay St., Baltimore.
Dec. 11, '69 50-6m

SOLOMON HOOVER,

No. 285 Centre Street,

Has just added to his already large assortment of

Stoves, Heaters, Ranges and Furnaces.



A number of new pattern COOKING and PARLOR STOVES, which can be had at moderate prices. He also has a splendid assortment of Tin Brass, Britania, Japanned, Glass, Wood and Willow Ware, Hollow and Hardware, Wash Boards, Mats, Clothes Wringers, Trays, Carving and Butcher Knives, Coal Oil Lamps, Knives and Forks, and all kind of Glassware. Also, Gridirons, Roasting Pans, Children's Sleighs and Skates, Table, Tea and Butter Spoons, Mice and Rat Traps, Patent Scissors and Shears, Spittoons, Nutmeg Graters, Bird Cages, Table Mats, Table Saws, Cleavers, Egg Whips, Rolling Pins, Potato Mashers, Bread Boards, Wash Boards, Wooden Buckets, Fat and Tallow Irons, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Clothes Lines, Bed Cords, Clothes Pins, Corn Poppers, Cake Cutters, Candlesticks, Dredge Boxes, Saving Banks, Match Boxes, Coal Scuttles and Pails, Tubs, Brooms, Brushes, Bath Tubs, Brick Stoves, Chamber Buckets, Clothes Baskets, Hatchets, Hammers, Axes, Dried and Bird Boxes, Flour Sieves, Wash Pans, Toilet Sets, Concentrated Lye, Glass Funnels, Lard Cans, Wash Tubs, Wash Boards, Stove Pipes, Lantern and Stove Blacking, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, Lanterns and many articles too numerous to mention. Also, Roofing, Spouting, and all kind of Jobbing done to order and at the shortest notice. Persons wishing any of the above mentioned articles would do well by calling and examining before purchasing elsewhere.
SOLOMON HOOVER, No. 255 Centre street,
Dec 11, '69—50-tf 73-1fd

THE ONE DOLLAR STORE OUTDONE.—A large assortment of fine Fancy Goods for $1 each, embracing Desks, Work Boxes, Handkerchief and Dressing Boxes, in great variety; Silk Fancy Leather Bags, Pocket Books, Portmonaies, Bohemian and China Vases and Ornaments, Umbrellas, Jewelry, &c., for One Dollar and less. Call and examine for yourselves. H. DIXON, No. 21 South Eighth street, between Market and Chestnut, east side.
Dec 4, '69 49-3m

GEO. W. CROSLAND,

MANUFACTURER OF

Plain & French Confections,

S. W. cor. Fifth & Spruce Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Bankruptcy, the undersigned, Assignees of Michael Kerkeslager and Joseph C. Kerkeslager, Bankrupts, will sell at public sale, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 1869, At 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Public House of Mrs. Koons, in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, Pa., the real estate of Michael Kerkeslager, one of said Bankrupts, to wit:
No. 1.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven aforesaid, bounded on the north by Union street, on the east by lot of Noah Cross, on the south by purpart No. 2 of the real estate of Michael Kerkeslager, as subdivided, and on the west by St. Johns street, containing in width sixty feet, and in depth one hundred and twenty feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story brick dwelling house, and a one and a half story frame dwelling house.
No. 2.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven aforesaid, bounded on the north by purpart No. 1, on the east by lot of Noah Cross, on the south by purpart No. 3, and on the west by St. Johns street, containing in width sixty feet, and in depth one hundred and twenty feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of an Ice House and Beer Vault.
No. 3.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven aforesaid, bounded on the north by purpart No. 2, on the east by lot of Noah Cross, on the south by purpart No. 4, and on the west by St. Johns street, containing in width sixty feet, and in depth one hundred and twenty feet.
No. 4.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven aforesaid, bounded on the north by purpart No. 3, on the east by lot of Noah Cross, on the south by a twenty feet wide alley, and on the west by St. Johns street, containing in width fifty feet, and in depth one hundred and twenty feet, with the improvements, consisting of a Frame Stable.
No. 5.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven aforesaid, bounded on the north by Union street, on the east by lot of Henry Saylor, on the south by a 20 feet wide alley, and on the west by lot of Charles Lamb, containing in width twenty feet, and in depth two hundred and forty feet.
Conditions of the sale will be made known by
B. F. KETNER,
Assignee of Michael Kerkeslager and Jos. C. Kerkeslager, Bankrupts 47-6t

H. K. WESTON, Agent for the sale of Real Estate, also Baled Hay, Lubricating and Whale Oils. Collections attended to and prompt remittances made. Orders, &c., respectfully solicited.
389 RAILROAD STREET.
Nov. 2, '69-45-3md 49.3mw

COTTON WASTE.

ALL grades of COTTON CLEANING WASTE prepared for Miners, Machinists, and for Railroad use. All orders received by mail will be promptly attended to. H. S. HENRY & Co., No. 303 North Front street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 12, '69 52&46-1y

HOLIDAY GIFTS. HOLIDAY GIFTS.

HENRY LOECHEL, Confectioner,

No. 31 Minersville Street, Pottsville, Pa.,

Has on hand a large assortment of Candies, and Toys of all kinds, wholesale and retail, suitable for the Holidays, as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the Borough. Call and see. 49 4t

COUGH! COUGH!

WHY do you cough when for a few cents you can be relieved by using Medicated Cough Candy! Try it. HENRY LOECHEL, Confectioner, Dec 4, '69—49-3m No. 31 Minersville St.

JOHN LANDEFELT,

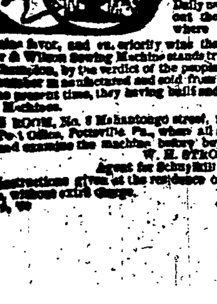
Wholesale and Retail

BOOT, SHOE AND TRUNK STORE.

Boots and Shoes in great variety constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to customer work. Repairing done neatly on short notice. Also a large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Trunks, Pelisses, Valises, Cabas, Umbrellas, &c., No. 258 Centre St.
Dec. 4, '69 49-4t

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES,

With all the late improvements, sold on more liberal terms than any other Sewing Machine.



Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson received the Gold Medal, and the only one, awarded for the most perfect Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine exhibited at the Paris Universal Exposition.
J. C. DERBY, U. S. Gen'l Ag't for the Exposition.
Daily use throughout the world, where only true merit gains favor, and superiority wins the race, the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine stands triumphantly the Champion, by the verdict of the people, as shown by the number in actual use and sold from the start up to the present time, they having built and sold over 600,000 Machines.
SALE ROOMS, No. 3 Mahantongo street, next door to the Post Office, Pottsville, Pa., where all are invited to call and examine the machine before buying elsewhere.
W. H. STRONG, Agent for Schuylkill County.
Instructions given at the residence of the purchasers, without extra charge.
Dec. 4, '69 49-4t

Annie Boland,

NO. 11,

Market St., Pottsville, Penna.,

Respectfully announced to the Ladies of Pottsville and vicinity, that she has opened a

NEW CLOAK & TRIMMING STORE

at the above place. The following articles, with a variety of Notions, &c., will be kept for sale, and are offered at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BEAVER CLOTH, VELVET BEAVER, FROSTED Beaver, Chinchilla, Gold mixed and Black Waterproof, Opera Cloth, Fringes, all shades, Ribbon Velvet, Ditto, Gimps, &c.

THE ABOVE WILL ALL BE SOLD AT COST

Ladies and Misses Cloaks made to order.
New Patterns just received.
June 19, '69 25-1yll

SHERIFF'S SALE of REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias, Venditioni Exponas* and *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, on

Saturday, December 11th, 1869,

at half past 1 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, the following described real estate, to wit:

ALL that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in West Penn Township, Schuylkill County, adjoining lands of Jonathan Hill, John Hartung, Samuel Hartung, David Wertman, containing one and one-fourth of an acre, more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a small frame stable and two lime kilns; as the property of GIDEON HARTUNG and DAVID HARTUNG.

ALSO, No. 1—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, being part of lot marked in Benjamin Potts' plan of said Borough No. 17, containing in front 20 feet, more or less, and in depth 130 feet, more or less, to land of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company; bounded northwesterly by the other part of lot No. 17, southwesterly by Centre street, southeasterly by lot number 18, and northeasterly partly by the Furnace lands late of John Pott, deceased, and partly by a 10 feet wide alley, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 2 story frame store and dwelling house and a 1 story frame shop, excepting the right of Benjamin Pott, his heirs and assigns over a strip of ground 10 feet in width, running from Centre street to a spring of water in the rear of said lot.

No. 2.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, bounded northwesterly by lot belonging to the estate of Joseph Kline, deceased, southwesterly by Centre street, southeasterly by another lot of Charles W. Pitman, and northeasterly by land of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, containing in width 25 feet, and in depth 130 feet, more or less, to land of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 2-story frame store and dwelling house with a 1½ story frame back building attached and a stone foundation for a store and dwelling house.

No. 3.—All that certain lot of piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by the estate of Lewis Reeser, deceased, southwardly by Market street, and westwardly by lot of Wm. Fox, containing in width 25 feet, and in depth 190 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 2½ story brick dwelling house, with a 2½ story brick back building attached, and a frame stable; as the property of CHARLES W. PITMAN.

ALSO—All that certain tract or piece of land, situate in Union township, Schuylkill County, adjoining lands of Thomas P. Cope, Andrew Miller, William Bankes, A. & P. Heuser and others, containing 125 acres, more or less; as the property of EDWIN HOUSER and ISAAC WAGNER.

ALSO—All that certain tract or piece of land, situate in Union Township, Schuylkill County, adjoining lands of Joshua Rumble, Amos A. Hunert, William Bankes and others, containing 20 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 1½ story frame dwelling house and a frame barn; as the property of EDWIN HOUSER.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Union Township, Schuylkill County, adjoining land of Joseph Stauffer, Andrew Miller, Henry Rumble and others, containing 1½ acres, more or less, as the property of ISAAC WAGNER.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by lot of Henry Zimmerman, eastwardly by Coal street, southwardly by lot of Joe Derr, and westwardly by Railroad street, containing in width 44 feet, and in depth 150 feet, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story frame dwelling house, with a 2½ story brick back building, a 2 story brick stable, a 1 story brick Cracker Bakery, 2 frame sheds, and a frame Carriage House; as the property of GEORGE BEVERLY.

ALSO—All that certain farm or tract of land, situate in Union Township, Schuylkill County, adjoining lands of David Reinbold, Wm. Heuyer, Peter Traxler, Wm. Seltzer and others, containing 80 acres and 80 perches, strict measure, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 1½ story, frame, dwelling house and a frame barn; as the property of NATHAN FUHRMAN and DANIEL ZIMMERMAN, and of LEWIS FUHRMAN, deceased, in the hands of Daniel Reinbold, his administrator.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, marked with the number 10 in Block 3, on the map or general plan of said Borough; bounded southwardly by Centre street, eastwardly by Main street, northwardly by Railroad street, and westwardly by lot No. 7, containing in width 25 feet and in depth 125 feet, it being parts of the same lot of ground which George M. Troutman and others by indenture dated the 1st day of July, 1868, recorded in Deed Book No. 56 page 412, granted and conveyed to Wm. Y. Agard & Ransloe Boone, in fee, excepting and reserving certain rights of mining coal and other rights as by reference to said indenture fully appears, and the said Ransloe Boone and wife by endorsement dated 13th of July, 1868, recorded in Deed Book No. 56 page 415, &c., did grant and convey one-fourth to Wm. Y. Agard, in fee, and which Boone and wife and said Agard and wife granted and conveyed unto Fredrick Hiller, and which Hiller and wife by indenture dated 5th 19th, 1868, granted and conveyed to Francis N. Nichols, and who by indenture dated November 5th, 1868, granted and conveyed unto Wm. Reagan, recorded in Deed Book No. 63, page 191, &c., with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house, with a two-story frame back building attached and a frame stable; as the property of WILLIAM REAGAN.

Seized, taken into execution and will be sold by
GEORGE C. WYNKOOP, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, Nov. 20, '69 47-4t

H. DIXON, No. 21 S. EIGHTH ST., Philadelphia.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. RICH FANCY AND TOILET GOODS.

A magnificent assortment, unsurpassed for variety, elegance of style, or moderation in price.

Fine French Plateware for Jardinieres, rich Bohemian and China Toilet Sets and Vases, Parian Busts and Statuettes, gilt mounted Card Receivers and Flower holders, French Work Boxes, China, Lava, Parian Marble, Bronze and Gilt Ornaments.

Rich Paris and Vienna Fans, fine jet, Vulcanite and French Jewelry, Cigar and Tobacco Boxes and Receivers, Writing Desks, Gloves, Handkerchief and Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Tablets, Paper Cutters,

SILK, GINGHAM and ALPACA UMBRELLAS, CANES, &c.

With a thousand other articles, embracing all that is new or desirable for bridal, birthday, or holiday presents, superior in quality and moderate in price.

H. DIXON, No. 21 South Eighth street, between Market and Chestnut, east side Dec 4, '69—49-3m

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

IN THE WORLD,

THE NATIONAL

Life Insurance Company

of the

United States of America.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress,

Cash Capital..................$1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICERS.

C H CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Philada., Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D COOKE, Washington, Vice President.
EMERSON W PEET, Philada., Secty & Actuary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Phila., Med. Director.

This Company issued, in the first TEN MONTHS of its existence,

5395 Policies

insuring

15,142,800.

This Company offers to its Policy-Holders

PERFECT SECURITY

by its Cash paid up Capital of One Million Dollars, and guarantees to the insured, by its

Low Rates of Premium

LARGE DIVIDENDS IN ADVANCE,

Or a Reversionary Dividend of 100 per cent. by its

RETURN PREMIUM PLAN.

GENERAL AGENTS.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers, No. 35 South Third Street, Philada., General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

F. S. WALLACE,

Local Agent, Pottsville, Pa.

Nov. 27, '69 49 6t

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

Corrected Daily for the Miners' Journal by GLENN & BELL.

		WH'LE	RET'L
Wheat Flour, extra family,	per barrel	$6 50	$7 25
do do do, do	per cwt	3 62	3 75
do do extra	per barrel	6 50	7 00
Rye Flour,	do	6 50	7 00
do	per cwt	3 25	3 50
Buckwheat Flour,	do	4 50	2 00
Wheat, prime white	per bushel	1 40	1 50
do do Red.	do	1 30	1 35
New Corn,	do	95	1 00

	WH'LE	RET'L		WH.	RT.
Rye, ₽ bu.	$1 25	$1 30	Potatoes, ₽ bu.	75	80
Corn,	1 15	1 20	Hay, ₽ ton.	$27	$30
Oats,	68	70	" bale cwt	1 60	1 65
Rye Chop,	1 40	1 50	Straw, ₽ ton.	$18	$ [illegible]
Corn Meal	1 30	1 40	Eggs, ₽ doz.	46	50
Middlings,	70	80	Butter, ₽ lb.	46	50
Shorts,	40	60	Beef hind qr. "	12	16
Bran,	30	35	" fore " "	10	12

POTTSVILLE FAMILY MARKETS

We give the following quotations for to-day:

MEATS—		Lard, ₽ lb.	25
Roast Beef ₽ lb.	28	Chickens, ₽ lb.	15@16
Corned Beef ₽ lb.	16@22	Ducks ₽ lb	22
Rump Steaks ₽ lb.	28	Turkeys ₽ lb	20@22
Surloin Steaks ₽ lb.	30	Haddock, ₽ lb.	10
Sausage ₽ lb.	25	Rock, ₽ lb.	16
MUTTON—		Halibut, ₽ lb.	25
Forequarter, ₽ lb.	14	White perch, ₽ lb.	15
Hindquarter, ₽ lb.	18	Black, ₽ lb.	15
Chops, ₽ lb.	25	Cod fish, ₽ lb.	16
Pork		Eels, ₽ string	18
Roast and steaks ₽ lb	25	Beans, (soup). ₽ qt	15@20
Corned, ₽ lb.	20@25	Butter, ₽ lb.	50
Hams (whole) ₽ lb	25@27	Eggs ₽ doz.	50
Hams, (sliced) ₽ lb.	30	Cabbage, ₽ head	5@12
Shoulders, ₽ lb.	17@18	Potatoes, ₽ bu.	1 00
Dried Beef, ₽ lb.	30	Potatoes, ₽ bush.	[illegible]
VEAL—		Sweet Potatoes ₽ ½ pk.	30
Forequarter, ₽ lb.	14	Onions, ₽ half peck.	20
Hindquarter, ₽ lb.	18	Red Beets, ₽ ½ pk.	15
Cutlets, ₽ lb.	25	Turnips, ₽ ½ peck.	15@20
Prime Oysters, ₽ 100	$1 50	Apples, ₽ ½ peck.	20@25
Bologna Sausage, ₽ lb.	25	Apples, ₽ ½ peck.	20@30
Smoked Sausage, ₽ lb.	25	do ₽ bbl.	$3@4 50

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10.—The market for Flour is as flat as ever, with no foreign demand, and prices at the low quotations favor buyers. Superfine is selling at $4 87½a5; Extra, 5 12a5 37; Western extra family, 5 75a6 50; Penn do. do. 5 75a6 12½; Indiana and Ohio, 5 75a6 50; Fancy brands, 6 50a7 50; Rye, 5 00.

The Grain market is very dull and prices declining: Penn Red Wheat, 1 25a1 30; Indiana White, 1 40; Rye, 1 00a1 10; Old yellow corn, 1 05; Old mixed 1 05, and 85a90 for new; Oats, 55a62; Barley unchanged, 1 00. Clover seed prime, 8 25a8 50; timothy, 4 00, and Flaxseed 2 35.

Whiskey dull at 1 02a1 04 per gallon.

PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKET.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10.—The loan market was active to-day, and the rates more firm than yesterday, at about 6 per cent. on call, and 8-9 per cent on commercial paper of the first class, at short dates, and 10 per cent on sixty and ninety day paper.

Gold declined and closed at 121¾. Government bonds are firm at an advance; 1881 6's, 115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 114½; '64s, 113¾; '65s, 113¾; new 1865, 114⅞; 1867, 114½a114¾; 1868, 114a114¼; 10-40s, 109½a110.

The stock market was quite active, with an upward tendency in the prices of some. Reading sold at 48 60 a 48 69; Camden and Amboy, 115; Catawissa preferred, 35½; Philadelphia and Erie, 28¼; Penna. R. R., 54¾; Lehigh Valley, 53¼; Lehigh Navigation, 33; Morris Canal, preferred, [illegible]; Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley, 44; Lehigh Navigation Company, 33¾.

By Telegraph

President Grant's Views on Cuba.

Washington, Dec. 10.—In conversation with a prominent New England Senator, yesterday, President Grant said he felt confident that both houses of Congress would sustain and justify the course of the Administration in not extending belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, and that it would be impossible to pass a resolution favoring their belligerency in either branch of Congress.

Ingersoll's Currency Bill.

The usual number of bills were presented in the House to-day, before that body resumed the consideration of the census bill, but none of them were of any importance.—An attempt was made by Mr. Ingersoll to get in his bill authorizing an additional issue of $44,000,000, in legal tender notes, but Mr. Garfield promptly moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. Ingersoll finding that if he attempted to secure consideration, at the presentation, Mr. Garfield's resolution would be adopted, again withdrew it.

Contested Elections.

The Committee on Election held their first regular meeting this morning, and commenced their labors by taking up the contested case from New York, of Green vs. Van Wyck, but without coming to any conclusion thereon, adjourned until Tuesday next. The general impression is that a majority of the committee will report in favor of giving the seat to Van Wyck, thus ousting Green, the sitting member.

The Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

The House Judiciary Committee instructed its Chairman to-day to report a bill repealing the amendatory and original tenure-of-office bill. It is expected this will give rise to a protracted debate, as a large number of members and some Senators are in favor of retaining the power now held over the Executive. The committee is considering the report of the sub-committee which took evidence in the Bastard case, and it will require some time to reach a conclusion.

Suicide in Boston.

Boston, Dec. 10.—Granville D. Merrill, a photographer, a native of Durham, N. H., committed suicide at No. 20 Lagrange street, last evening, by taking poison. Intemperance was the cause.

London, Dec. 10.

The Alabama Claims.

The London Times of this morning has an editorial article on the Alabama claims, and the writer hopes that the American Government will appoint such men as George Tickpor Curtis and William Evarts to state the facts and law of the case. The Times thinks that good results would follow so wise a selection.

The Peabody Remains.

London, Dec. 10.—The remains of Mr. Peabody will be removed from Westminster Abbey to H. B. Majesty's steamer Monarch to-day. Crowds of people are at the tomb paying their last respects to the memory of the great philanthropist.

The Case of Dr. Schoeppe.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10.—Dr. Paul Schoeppe, now under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Stennecke, has presented a petition to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court praying for a writ of error in his case. The petition was referred to Attorney General Brewster, who in reply says that he is still of opinion that no error had been committed in the trial of his case, but looking to the importance of the case, consents to the issuing of a writ of error, returnable on the 1st Monday of January, 1870, and in consequence the writ will be issued.

The Spanish Gunboats.

New York, Dec. 10.—Mr. Stoughton moved for the release of the Spanish gunboats, and District Attorney Pierrepont having made no objection, saying he had received instructions from Washington to proceed no further in the matter, as it was officially shown that war no longer existed between Spain and Peru, Judge Blatchford to-day made an order for their immediate release.

The fire at the St. Nicholas Hotel was caused by an explosion of gas works belonging to the hotel, and was confined to the building in which they were located. The building also contained laundry and stables of the hotel which were destroyed. Flames did not spread to the hotel which is quite distant from the burning building. The loss will probably reach $100,000.

A portion of the proceeds of the robbery of Duchess County insurance company have been discovered here in the shape of five, one thousand United States bonds, and a man named Chesley was arrested.

Poughkeepsie, Dec. 10.—In the Circuit Court to-day, before Judge Tappan, a verdict was given for the defendant in the case of P. Tuckey vs. the New York Tribune Association. This was an action for libel for the publication of articles in the Tribune's regular court report.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Mr. Camerly, deputy treasurer of Iowa County, Iowa, was attacked while in his office and fatally wounded, and his safe robbed of eight thousand dollars, last night. No arrests.

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—Patrick Connelly was torn nearly to pieces and killed yesterday, by being caught in the revolving shaft, at the dry dock at Carondelet.

Samuel Dryden, suspected of complicity in the murder of the Cox family, near Kerysville, Missouri, six weeks ago, was killed at his farm, three miles from Ketaville, on Wednesday night, by five men who rode up to him while feeding his hogs, and shot him.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Term—Second Session.

Special to the Daily Miners' Journal.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The Senate is not in session to-day.

House of Representatives.

Bills were, by unanimous consent, introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Scofield, for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

By Mr. Rogers, to remove political disabilities from the people of States lately in rebellion.

By Mr. Whitemore, to annul the laws regulating the coasting trade.

By Mr. Shelton, (La.), extending the limits of the port of New Orleans; also, making an appropriation for removing obstructions from the Bay of Teche in Louisiana; also, making appropriations for repairing and finishing the New Orleans Custom House.

By Mr. Wells (Mo.), donating to the city of St. Louis for a public park the land on which the United States Arsenal stands.—The bill donates the entire arsenal tract, in lieu of the six acres heretofore granted, and authorizes the erection of an arsenal at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

By Mr. Strickland, to extend the time for the completion of the military road from Fort Wilkinson, at Copper Harbor, Michigan, to Fort Howard, on Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Also, to divide the State of Michigan into three judicial districts, and to re-establish the northern District of Michigan; also a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the entrance of Portage Lake.

By Mr. Jenckes, to establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States.

By Mr. Fisher, to authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Niagara river.

By Mr. Lawrence, to establish certain fees required of pensioners, making it the duty of pension agents to make out the semi-annual papers for pensioners, and to administer the oath without the fees now required.

By Mr. Hill, Ill., to repeal so much of the Internal Revenue law as requires farmers and gardeners to have a produce broker's license to sell their own products from stalls or stands.

Resolutions were enforced and adopted as follows:—

By Mr. Butler, Mass., directing the Secretary of War to furnish reports of all surveys made as to impediments and obstructions of the rivers and harbors of Massachusetts.

By Mr. Mercur, instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire into the propriety of reducing the expenses of obsequies of members of Congress.

By Mr. Dawes, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to secure to citizens known as the association of Shakers the same exemption, under the income tax, as is enjoyed by other industries.

By Mr. Wood, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the conditions under which the French Cable Company holds its concession from the French Government to connect its telegraph with the French shore, and whether there is any restriction or reservation in such concession that is prejudicial to the rights of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Hoag asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba.

Objection was made.

Mr. Ingersoll introduced his bill authorizing an additional issue of $44,000 000 of legal tender notes, and moved its reference to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Garfield moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Ingersoll supposed that this was a question for debate, and he proposed to discuss it.

Mr. Garfield, who held the floor on the census bill, declined to yield for discussion, and Mr. Ingersoll thereupon withdrew his bill.

The Speaker presented various documents including the memorial from the State of South Carolina relative to the recognition of Cuba. The House went into a Committee on the whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the census bills.

Mr. Schofield moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. The question was taken on Mr. Schofield's motion to strike out the enacting clause, and it was rejected by a large majority. Mr. Farnsworth moved to strike out the sixteenth section, giving the franking privilege to the census officers, and said he made the motion as a test question.

Mr. Garfield, while expressing himself in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, did not regard this as a test question on that subject.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Ward presented a petition signed by 73 000 citizens of the State of New York, asking Congress to accord belligerent rights to the people of Cuba and to recognize their independence. He asked that it be read; a motion to adjourn till Monday was rejected, and the House at a quarter before four, adjourned till to-morrow.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Dec. 10, 1 30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅞ for both money and account. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 86¾; of 1865, old, 86⅜; 1867, 86⅞. Ten-Forties, 83¾.

Liverpool, Dec. 10, 1 30 P. M.—Cotton firmer; the sales are now estimated at 12,000 bales. The stock of cotton at sea is estimated at 322,000 bales, of which 172,000 bales are from the United States. Advices from Manchester are quiet. California Wheat, 9s. 9d.a9s. 9d., and Winter 9s. 3d. Receipts of Wheat for three days 25 000 quarters, of which 17,000 quarters are American.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

New York, Dec. 10.—Stocks steady. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 121⅞; United States 6s 1881 coupons, 115⅞; United States 5-20s 1862, 114⅝; do 1864, 113⅝; do. 1865, 113¾; do. 1865 new, 114⅞; do. 1867, 114⅞; do 1868, 114½; 10-40s, 110¼; Virginia 6s, [illegible]; Missouri 6s, 88¼; Canton Company, 54; Cumberland preferred, 28¼; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91⅞; Erie, 28¼; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 59¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 85¾; Illinois Central, 133¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 175; Western Union Telegraph, 84.