## Miners Journal, board, but little attention has heretotope been bestowed on the binminous trade of the SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1870. THE MINERS: JOURNAL is issued every flat morning, and furnished to subscribers at \$1.75 per anni-strance, or \$1.0 not paid in advance.

LUB SUBSICEUPENDUS — NEVARIABLY DE ADVANCE plos to one address, \$7 40; 15 Copies to one address, \$30 ( 15 News Dealets, \$4 60 per 100 Copies, cash. To Ministers and School Teachers we will furnish th JOURNAL by mail, at \$1.50 per annum, in advance; other wise at full rates. THE DAILY MINERS JOURNAL is published every specified processing, Salarday's excepted to the course of secretary where it is served, payable to the course of SY Mail-Payable in the served advance, one year, \$5.00; six months, \$7.5; three months, \$7.60. DAILY AND WEEKLY MINERS JUURNAL # 20 pe MANNAN & RÁMSEY. Pablisbora.

OUR STATISTICS.—We expect to complete our statistics next week. They are quite voluminous this year. The ANNUAL REG-ISTER is expected to be ready the latter end of next week.

## OUR COURTS—AN ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE.

A T WORK again. The Democratic law-yers of the County have prevailed upon a portion of the Republican lawyers, to assist them in quietly applying to the Legis- the coal development and transportation. lature, for an act giving this County an additional law judge. The plea is, accumulathis business has accumulated? Three or four years since the new Criminal Court was established, the idea of which first originated with several Democratic members of the bar of this County, but they lost courage, and we, at an expenditure of time and money, had to carry it to successful completion.

From the first the new Criminal Court was opposed by the old Court. Had it been permitted to go on, the criminal and civil business of the County would have progressed satisfactorily, and would have been well kept up. Three suits were instituted against, and finally when the legality and constitutionality of the new Court were fully established, and had gone into operation, the District Attorney, with the sanction of the Court, refused, in defiance of the law, to return any criminal business to it.-Had the new Court been permitted to go on there would have been no difficulty in disposing of all the accumulated business. In the face of these facts, it is simply impudent to ask for the appointment of an additi-

onal law judge for the County. To give an instance of the intense feeling entertained by the old Court against the establishment of the new Court, and against all who in the slightest degree contributed towards its establishment, we might state that finding ourselves unable to be all the time in Harrisburg, to watch the course of events in connection with the progress of the bill providing for it, we employed Capt. C. M. Brumm, during the whole time of the Rebellion a brave soldier of the Union army, to go to Harrisburg and act for us. He was studying law at Minersville at the time, but he went at our request. For that action this man, who had braved his breast to the bullet-) if the rebels to save the nation; who List. (We have not at hand the prices prehad passed a creditable examination, and vious to 1861,) which gives the following reasked to be admitted to the Bar of this Coun- sulf : ty, and was refused admission, when he looked forward to his professional career for the support of his family. A couple of eavesdropping Democratic politicians who had an expression or two that Capt. Brumm had made in a political argument, and reporting them, the result was the unjust proceedings stated. The consequence is that he has never practiced at the Bar of this County, and we presume cannot under the present regime. Is there a soldier in the Legislature who, after this treatment of a gallant comrade, can vote for the bill of his enemies? Never. It kannot be, without his cheek crimsoning

with shame and confusion. We are really surprised that any portion of the Republican lawyers of this County should lend their assistance in so clandestine a manner to a work of this kind. But their action is nullified to a great extent by the well known influences brought to bear upon them. We are not wanting in respect to these gentlemen of the Bar, when we say that the people who have business in the courts have even a greater personal interest in the administration of justice than the lawyers; and we also find that many lawyers are very apt to shape matters to suit themselves regardless of the interests of the public at large. The people are opposed to the ap-, challenge their contradiction, are better arpointment of an additional law judge and are in favor of conferring upon the Criminal Court civil jurisdiction, the same as was done last year in Dauphin and Lebanon counties, at the instance of Judge Pearson, who expected to be absent from home.

. The added expense of an additional law judge is unnecessary, and should be a strong reason for the defeat of the bill in the Legislature. This, with the well known motives for the opposition to the new Court, and the influences brought to bear to secure the ap- 1834 we had a duty of \$1 68 per ton on forpointment of an additional law judge, should, and we trust, will be conclusive with the was \$4 84. The Compromise Bill of 1833 Legislature. TO HAVE THREE LAW gradually reduced the duty down to 20 per JUDGES IN ONE COUNTY PAID OUT | cent. in 1839 and 1840, and the prices rose as OF THE STATE TREASURY, AND ONE ever imposed on foreign coal was enacted, HAVING NOTHING TO DO, OWING TO | \$1 75 per ton, and prices immediately fell to THE OPPOSITION OF THOSE WHO \$3 27 in 1943, and for the seven years previous NOW ASK ANOTHER, CAN HARDLY BE SANCTIONED BY A LEGISLATURE PLEDGED TO REFORM. The people of this County desire that civil jurisdiction shall be conferred upon the Criminal Court, in place of the appointment of an additional judge.

At the request of a number of Republicans we have struck off Petitions to the Legislature to oppose the act. All those who take an interest in this matter will please procure them and have them filled up at once in opposition to this bill. Let all sign it at once and thus rebuke this kind of claudestine. business on the part of a few persons, who expect to derive personal benefits from it. The report circulated that Judge Green had acquiesced in the measure, we are authorized to state is untrue.

## LATER.

Since the above was in type we received a telegram from Harrisburg stating that the Bill had been pushed through the Senate quietly on Thursday night, no doubt on improper representations made to the Senators. We immediately telegraphed to the Judiciary Committee in the House to stop such kind of snap legislation upon the people in such a clandestine manner—and also to the of 1857, when wages, breadstuffs, and all Governor not to sign the Bill writil the people have an opportunity to be heard. We call upon the Republicans in every part of the County opposed to such clandestine proceedings, to get Petitions signed and pour this country, they have tended to reduce prithem into the House, and if it should be ces by stimulating and increasing domestic pushed through that body on false representations, to send their petitions to the Governor, and write letters showing him how the Bill was passed and the motives, and we arose from causes fully explanined heretohave no doubt he will use his influence to fore, they still averaged only \$3 86 in 1868, have no doubt ne will use the the native to the shipper and produ-save the people from having such Legisla-cer on board vessels at Philadelphia. From cisive action on the part of the people.

FUEL ON THE SEABOARD. ANTHRACITE AND BITCHISOUS COAL N CONSEQUENCE of the great con country. Fig. the time has arrived when this trade with struct attention on the sea-board or they will, in a few years, find the prices of fuel running up pretty rapidly. The whole quantity of anthra-

cite sent to market in 1969, was - 13,221,860 Of which reached the scaboard in round numbers eaving consumed short of tide The whole quantity of semihitmminous and bituminous coa sent to market in 1899, was of this quantity there were consumed short of tide at least 1 200 000 Leaving sent to tide lotal supply to tide in round Total used on line in round num-

18,200,000 Total sent to market This trade has been growing up since 1820 o its present magnitude. The investments in railroads and canals to transport these 13,222,860 tons of anthra cite to market, exceeds TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. It is true that only about three-fourths of the traffic of these

roads and canals is coal, but nine-tenths of the remaining one-fourth has grown out of For the transportation of the 4,748,969 tons inthracite, the pruduct of Schuylkill Countion of civil business. Whose fault is it that ty alone sent to market in 1869, the cost of frailroads and canals in use is about as fol-

140 collieries in use cost not less than \$14,000,000 We have 339 miles of railroad under

ground, and 76 miles above ground at collieries, making 415 miles of railroad costing not less than \$2,000 per mile, or \$830,000... With these figures giving the investments for Schuvlkill County alone where we mined about 5,500,000 tons, and send to market 1.748.696 tons of anthracite coal in 1569, they an form some idea of the investments required to transport 18,200,000 tone of anthracite and bituminous coal to market in 1869. These total investments in canals and railroads alone, we presume, would exceed THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

A glance at the trade exhibits the followng results: In 1855, the Reciprocity Treaty was concluded with the British possessions, which permitted Nova Scotia coal to be introduced free of duty.

In 1855 we imported from Nova Scotia-103,222 In 1865 (the treaty was terminated in 1866,) we imported from Nova Scotiathe largest quantity ever imported

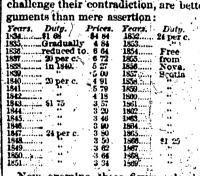
in a single year, which was : -Increase in 10 years The semi-bituminous and bituminous coal trade of the United States, moved towards seaboard, was: Increase in 10 years

-1,409,933 Which is equal to an annual increase of only 140,973 tons. In 1866 the duty of 1 25 per ton gold, was put on Nova Scotia coal. We now give the average prices of Nova Scotia coal, and also Cumberland coal at Boston from 1861 to 1869 inclusive, taken from the Boston Shipping

These figures speak for themselves. From 1861 to 1864 Cumberland coal was almost entirely driven out of the New England markets, and in the winter of 1884-65, when there was no duty on Nova Scotia coal, they ran

the prices as high as \$15 50 per ton in Boston by the cargo. After the duty was put on, neither Nova Scotia or Cumberland coal advanced in price in Boston; but both coals were reduced, and the fall of Cumberland was greater than that of Nova Scotia, as the figures prove. The argument, therefore, that the imposition of duties enhanced the price of American bituminous coal to consumers, is effectually disproved by official figuresand it is also proved by the same figures that the imposition of \$1 25 per ton, on Nova Scotia coal, did not increase the price of that coal, because it if fell in price also, but the supply was diminished, while that of the domestic article was largely increased at reduced rates, the producers, and not the consumers, paid the duty.

In connection with these prices we give the average prices of anthracite coal on board vessels at Philadelphia, from 1834 to 1869, inclusive; together with the rates of duty.-These figures, which are official, and we



Now examine these figures closely. In eign coal, and the average price for that year to 1849, only averaged \$3 63 per ton.-During this period steam power was introduced for horse power, and all kinds of machinery for preparing coal was also introduced under the protective policy, which cheapened production; and the trade was never in a more prosperous condition. The impetus given to the trade kept prices low under the reduced duty to 24 per cent., in the Bill of 1840, which, owing to the famine in Ireland. was not felt until 1849; and they continued low under the duty of 24 per cent., which amounted to about sixty cents per ton. But when Nova Scotia coal was admitted free in 1854, under the Reciprocity Treaty, prices immediately rose, and would have continued high if it had not been for the great crash of 1857, caused by the want of adequate protection and an excess of importations, which completely prostrated the whole productive industry of the country; and from that time up to the rebellion, the prostration was greater than in any other period in the hisunder a 20 per cent. duty. The high prices from 1861 to 1866 were caused by the rebellion-but in 1866 a duty of \$1 25 per ton was imposed on all foreign coal, and the prices of anthracite, as well as domestic bituminous coal, receded in prices, and the average for anthracite on board vessels at Philadelphia in 1868, notwithstanding high prices which prevailed towards the close of the year, only averaged \$3 88 per ton, lower even than those which prevailed in the disastrous year

that entered into the production of coal, were

nearly, if not quite twice as high as in 1857.

These figures prove that projective duties do

not enhance the price of coal, but in every

instance where they have been imposed if production. Now, with all the clamor about the high prices of anthracite coal, and it was too high for a part of the time in 1888 and 1889, which arose from causes fully explanined heretofore, they still averaged only \$3.86 in 1868,
and \$4.88 in 1869 to the shipper and producer on board vessels at Philadelphia. From
these sums must be deducted transportstion to Philadelphia from the coal regions,
averaging in 1868, \$1.75 per ton, and a comof being heard. It requires prompt and de tion to Philadelphia from the coal regions

mission of not less than 25 cents per ton \$ the shipper for selling, guarantee, &c., making the cost of transportation and commis ion \$2 90 a ton, which netted to the operate only \$1 to per sen for his investments, for royalty field, frimining the coal, transporting it out the meral railroads, and putting it into the care it the cading Hallroad, and in the soats of the Schuylkill cases. We

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idly.

Tons.

13,221,860

9,000,000

13,860

This is a server of the search of the average price received for Schuylkill of the schuylkill of the average price received for Schuylkill of the schuylkill of the average price received for Schuylkill of the schuylkill of the average price received for Schuylkill of the schuylkill of the average price received for Schuylkill of the schuylkill of the average price received for Schuylkill of the schuylkill of the average price received for Schuylkill of the schuylkill of the average price received for Schuylkill of the schuylkill of the average price received for Schuylkill of the s ipon an average about \$2 15 per ton. With upon an average about \$2, 10 per ton, years ing!
this exhibit, it was no wonder that ruin ing!
But not only the increase, will in the near fundaction and if the prices had not rose towards the close of 1868; three fourther all the operators in School 1868; three fourther all the operators in the op in Schuylkill County would have been bankrupt at the close of the year. As if was, five ost money to one that made anything in 1868. In 1869 the freights on coal for shipment from Port Richingard ruled from 21 to 50 centers to higher in 1869, which confidence we about \$4.95 per ton on board vessels. This would not the producer on an average, after deducting freight and commissions, \$2 35. obly \$2 72 a ton, put in the cars and boats at Port Carbon; but the higher prices of labor paid on the basis system, reduced the profits materially to the operator, and those who had good and lavorably located collieries made some money but it is believed that a

> anything over their expenses and a living, while others lost money on the higher prices We have shown that with free coal from Nova Scotia for a period of ten years, with all the stimulus of the rebellion, which largely inflated prices in the United States, when large fortunes were made on the in-vestments in Nova Scotia mines in a year, by running up prices as high as \$15.50 per ton in Boston in the winter of 1866, when it was duty free, the increased impetus given declivity of its south cal field has been obtained with the insignificant exception of a few tons from the sharp Mountain out-crops, and the semi-anthractic field has been obtained with the insignificant exception of a few tons from the Sharp Mountain out-crops, and the semi-anthractic field has been obtained with the insignificant exception of a few tons from the Sharp Mountain out-crops, and the semi-anthractic field has been obtained with the insignificant exception of a few tons from the Sharp Mountain out-crops, and the semi-anthractic field has been obtained with the insignificant exception of a few tons from the Sharp Mountain out-crops, and the semi-anthractic field has been obtained with the insignificant exception of a few tons from the sharp Mountain out-crops, and the semi-anthractic field has been obtained with the insignificant exception of a few tons from the sharp Mountain out-crops, and the semi-anthractic field has been obtained with the insignificant exception of a few tons from the sharp Mountain out-crops, and the semi-anthractic field has been obtained with the insignificant exception of a few tons from the sharp Mountain out-crops, and the semi-anthractic field has been obtained with the insignificant exception of a few tons from the sharp Mountain out-crops, and the semi-anthractic field has been obtained with the insignificant exception of a few tons from the insignificant exception of a few tons from the sharp Mountain out-crops, and the semi-anthractic field has been developed on the field Nova Scotia for a period of ten years, with to the trade, secured an increased importation of only 361,972 tons in ten years. We have also shown that by the remova of the duty on Nova Scotia coal, our hom production of semi-bituminous and bitumi

majority of the operators made but little if

nous coal was so crippled, and these productions so discouraged by American coal having been driven almost totally out of the Eastern markets, that during the same period our domestic production only increase 1,409 733 tons in ten years, which is an average of only 140,073 tons a year, with all the stimulus of higher prices also during the rebellion.

Now let us look at the effect on home pro duction, since the duty of \$1 25 on gold was imposed on Nova Scotia coal by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty:

In 1866 the supply of semi-bitumi-nous and bituminous coal minest. in the United States, and moved

4,839,745 **€**1,844,212 Increase in a years Which is an average of 461,051 tons annually, while the increase for 1869 was 917,806 34 series tone, which increase in a single year is 101,697 tons more than the total quan-963,779 tilly of foreign coal imported into the country from all sources in the wears 1868 and 186 which amounted in the aggregate to only 826,109 tons; and the American bituminous coal, and the anthracite also in 1868, was sold lower on the average on board vessels at the shipping points for the last two years, than It was sold since 1862. These are the facts, and to challenge their contradiction. Nova Scotla coal is used principally for gas, and for a few manufacturing purposes; but for manufacturing and household purposes, our American bituminous coals are far superior to Nova Scotis coal, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion while lying in piles. Many of our gas coals are also equal to the Nova Scotia coal, and they are now largely used in New York and other places in the East, and in many instances preferred to the Nova Scotia gas coals. Pennsylvania sent upwards of 400,000 tons of gas coals to New York and the East, and West Virginia sent to Baltimore 269,158 tons gas coals in 1809.

> These figures disprove almost every assertion made by the Nova Scotia interests and free traders, and prove also that the country must depend upon the development of our home productions to fully supply our markets with cheap fuel in Peace as well as in War. We also assert it fearlessly on the guthority of competent mining and topographical engineers, familiar with the coal formations of these British possessions, that the supply of coal is very limited, and while they cannot supply us with what our markets will require, they can still supply! sufficient to check and destroy our home developments and investments, as the removal of the duty did in 1854.

We are not pleading for our anthracite interests, and we are glad that Congress has made anthracite free. We fear no competition; and if we were to consult mere sectional interests, we would say, take the duty off bituminous coal, for if they do, and the expenses of transportation are not lessened, we will risk our head on the assertien that the price of anthracite will be enhanced; and also the price of bituminous coal on the seaboard in a very short time. The Anthracite Regions are within a range of from 93 to 150 miles from the seatoard, while the Bituminous Regions lie from 275 to 350 miles distant from which the seaboard must expect to drain its supply. In a very few years the bulk of anthracite will be claimed for domestic uses, and the manufacturers must rely mainly on bituminous for their use. But we do care about the progress of our home developments and home industry, and therefore we are willing to forego our own immediate interest for the good of the whole country, and consequently have a right to call upon others to

quently have a right to call upon others to do the same. But the most important aspect of the trade. so far as consumers on the seaboard are con-

cerned, is yet to be presented. In 1885, fifteen years from this time, the markets between the coal regions and the seaboard, and on the seaboard, will require an increase of not less than 25,000,000 additional tons of fuel. Of this quantity the Anthracite regions cannot contribute over 8,000,000 tons to send to market, and therefore, these markets will require not less than 16,000,000 or 17,000,000 additional tons of the home semi-bituminous and bituminous coals, to keep prices down to a fair rate on the seal low angles of dip. board. To show that we have not over-estimated the quantity, we will state that the increase in the supply for the last ten years averaged annually 1,081,163 tons, and one year the increase was upwards of 3,300,000 tons. It will only take an annual increase of 1,606,600 for the fifteen years to run up to 25,000,000 tons, so that we believe an increase of 30,000,000 tons in the next fifteen years will be nearer tige mark. We prefer, however, to be a little below than above the figures. To secure this additional supply within that period, will require an investment in transportation alone, of not less for borough purposes. ment in transportation alone, of not less than THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, (unless through traffic roads for coal, &c., were built, which would cost about forty or fifty millions less.) independent of Court sales. opening up collieries, constructing lateral railroads, building houses and towns in the coal regions, &c., &c. Now we challenge a contradiction of these statements and estimates from any source whatever.

Now, we ask, is this immense home interest to be checked and crippled again, for the purpose of benefitting a foreign country, and a few American speculators in foreign lands? Is our National Pressury to be robbed of about a half million of dollars annually, and this immense home interest jeopardized, crippled and crushed out, to put this money into the pockets of these foreigners, and American citizens who deserted their own country and invested their money to develop foreign lands?

Can any member of Osigress, who has ken the oath to perform his duties as a legislator, and protect and defend the interests of his own country, vote for such a me consistently with the cath he has taken? With these figures before the members

THE DEEP ANTHEACITE BASINE THE SOUTH SHEET FIRE DOUGLES OF TROOPS.

every year will diminish their capacity, and demand deeper "lifts" and progressive; penetration into the deeper hasins.

In order to condense our remarks in the scope of a single article or lettler, they will be confined to the first, or southern anthracite coal field; because in this field the lightly of out-crop production has already been received. In fact the duction has already been reached; in fac production must rapidly diminish, unless the deep basins are developed. BY OUT-CROP PRODUCTION

We mean the coal produced from those basins in which the beds appear as the surface, and are available to drifts, tunnels or slopes.

Exclusive of the Mine Hill basins, the two first tier of begins could of the Mine Hill may first tier of basins, south of the Mine Hill, may be denominated "out-crop basins." The first irregular line of shallow basins, represented by "Windy Harbor." "Johns' basin," "Mount Laffee," and similar basins along the foot, and southern slopes of the Mine Hill, have generally a double out-crop, and 'North and South dips. The second line of basins have only a single out-crop, and that not always continuous on the mammoth. From the narrow Mine Hill basins, those north of the Mine Hill, and these two basins the entire hard white ash productions of the south coal field has been obtained with the insignificant exception of a few tons from the

declivity of its south dip is also an objection.

Perhaps less than one-third of the coal of this second line of basins can be obtained by slope.

We already find it penerated by shafts below the secured and third lifts of the slopes on its out-crops from Eagle Hill to Mount Laffee. TO WIS THE MAMMOTH Coal-bed in the secured line of basins, shafts from 500 to 1000 feet in depth, will be required to reach their synclinals. We have reliable data on which to base the estimate of 1000 feet; as the

Of course it is not an absolute necessity that a measures :

seems better in the lowest point of a best better the 'dip end' may be raised by mans of a slope from the bottom of a shaft, in any wallable location on the dip; but generally when the heath can be reached at a reasonable lepth it will be bound most economical in the end, to preservate it by shaft rather than by shaft will have a contract to be determined by any gradual raise. a delibers and cents to be determined by any grant raid.

The deal of less than five hundred first will reach the deep coals of the secured basin at many svalishle points, where extensive "brant with" exist to the "rise." as for instance at the "Ping Forest Shaft" and the "Oak Hill Shaft." but either would have been more judiciously located at deeper points if circumstances had not pre-determined the question:

THE DEEP BASING In which the mammoth does not out-crop, are three in number, not including the small inter-mediate or surface basins which do not effect as a general rule through the horizontal strati We know of but few points where a shaft can be judiciously located on any of those basins between Middleport and Swatara, below the out-crop of K. or the Tracys; while generally the synclinal of the Tracy basins, are from 300 to 500 feet below the surface; on the Mill Creek and Delaware tracts, through which the third line of easins "strike." ...The fourth and fifth line of leasins range from 1500 to 2000 feet in depth to the synclinals of the mammoth, or E while the basins of B is from 400 to 500 feet deeper. We do not propose, how-ever, to discuss these basins at present. Their development is more a matter of the future; but the third line of basins are now available, and

their development is demanded by every indus-trial and progressive interest of the southern regions, mining, manufacturing, commercial and transporting. THE CARBONATE IRON ORES Which out-crop in the third basins chiefly, are of the first importance in this connection and demand our earnest consideration. We know the existence of valuable and workable iron the existence of valuable and workable from ores in the anthracite measures is a matter of doubt, but we write adviably and from developed and demonstrated facts, and can state from personal knowledge, obtained by a long and thorough practical investigation, that the available ore-beds of the anthracite coal measures are as important and valuable as the coal beds, in the southern anthracite field. the centre of the vertical column. the centre of the vertical column.

They exist exclusively in the soft slates, which form hearly all the productive soils within this coal field.

Those slates are friable and disintregate rapidly when exposed. Consequently, since all the valuable ores exist in those slates, their out. crops are covered to a great depth by the crumbling strata which enclose them.

Most of the ore-beds, which we shall briefly mention, exist in 300 feet of strair; but since some of them exist outside this limit, we will present a detailed section from the Mammoth to the Tracy, or from Eto K. divided in series. resent a detailed section from the Mammoth the Tracy, or from E to K, divided in series f successive formations, as they actually exist giving for the first time, a perfection of the "iron-belt" of

le and coarse sangstones. Soft black siztes, with thin beds of rich argillaceous fron ores, and num ne foot coal with three beds of carbonaced total thickness, with two feet fire clay..... LITTLE CLINTON..... Carbonaceous iron ore in soft, black slates, i. .6. Black band 2
Lean silicious iron ore, in sandstone 2
Rich argillaceous ore in soft black slate....
Hard course, conglomerate; base of 4th sorles. Soft black slates. Three beds carbonaccess iron, 18 in, to 2 feet thick irse sandstones and silicious slates.... Dannow. Conglomerate and coarse standstones, base of 3d series. Fine, soft, black and blue slates, full of ball ore with two beds carbons eous ore, 16 in, thick; one bed of coal l'ft, thick and fite-clay I'ft, thic Thin sandstones, 20 ft .... Two beds of carbonaceous ore; sometimes black band, in son slates 2. (25 40 Thin sandstones and slates with ball ores
BIO ORCHARD, 4 to 7 feet thick
Hard sandstones and blue rock, with one thin strata of slate
Massive white sandstones. Black slate with balls of ore ...... Hard gray rock with spar and water crystals.

Soft black slates, with two beds of ore and a small seam of coal, and sof carbonaceous slate, each one foot thick.

PRIMEOSE, from 9 to 12 feet thick.

Randstonerand slates. 7.30 Bandstones and slates. Hard grey rock with conglomerate and coarse sandstones, base of lst ire HOLMES. Three feet coal.
Three to three feet the clay, with ball of ore.
Three to flyc feet coal. Hard grey rock 75 to 125 feet thick MARKOTH, 29 to 3) feet thick.

VERTICAL COLUMN FROM'E TO K.

It will be observed by the foregoing section that there are five series or stratas, in which the "iron belt" exists, from the Primrose to the Tracy, a distance of 600 feet. Each of these series or divisions are based on a massive con-glomerate or sandstone foundation, while they terminate in son slates, in which the valuable ore-beds invariably exist. Sometimes near the top, but often near the lower portion of the slates. The same ore-bed will vary in this respect. In some places it may have a conglom-erate top and in others 20 feet of slates will inervene. It may be well to remark here, that we do not know of a single tunnel or shaft, in the upper 300 feet of the foregoing section, except on the Mill Creek shaft. The Wolf Creek Black Diamond Tunnel near feet of coal strata above the "iron belt" and fully FACTS AND THEORIES.

We may call attention to the fact that nearly all our "local sections" made to exhibit the dip of the strata and the form and extent of our baof the strata and the form and extent of our da-sins, represent even the widest basin, as-sharp and narrow, and the smallest "saddle" as a con-tinued anticlinal through all the coal-beds from the surface to the base of our coal measures. This is simply a theory persisted in against all the developed facts and against every scientific rule. The basins are not as deep by one-third as such sections make them, nor are the local an-ticlinals or saddles continued, but to a very limited depth. Even the main anticlinals depreciate in elevation, as they recede from the sur ace.
The main basins are always flat for agreat ex-

Correspondence. HARRISBURG. HARRISHTER, Feb. 18, 1979. The following bills have, up to date, been or borough purposes.

The following bills have been offered in the

Court sales.

An set authorizing the removal of insane persons from the State Linatic Asylum at Harrisburg to the County Asylum at Schuylkill Haven.

An set relating to roads, &c., in Schuylkill An set relating to roads, &c., in Schuylkill Counties.

An act, for Schuylkill County, authorizing married women to purchase, sell and convey their separate property when deserted by their husbands, and to sue for and recover the same, or the value thereof.

Supplementary upt allowing the Ashland Gas and Water Company to enlarge the number of Directors and increase the capital.

An act empowering John Rally, of Ashland, to make a deed for a lot in said borough. This bill also passed the Senate. Kelly, years ago, bought a lot which he had deeded to a child-hence the set. This act was basied under a suspension of the ralse, by Mr. Steals, who, by thebys, is using his attended endeavors to affect the passage of the set allowing schools to be kept open, in Emile. Township on Stimular for the banels of the children of miners.

The bill authorizing the School Dissectors of Crescome to before women he School Dissectors of the House.

In this Senate, Mr. Ramdall has introduced an ext of necepopasis the Minery Hospital and Asylum of Schwylkill County.

Also, a bill growiding he see additional law Judge, with civil, puralication. For Schwylkill County.

Also, a bill growiding he see additional law Judge, with civil, puralication. For Schwylkill County.

A loo, a bill growing constants of the state of the second as a strong County and the possession of the second of the passage of the bill, and as there a strong County and possession of the second of the passage of the bill, and as there as a strong County and the possession of the second of the passage of the bill, and as there as a strong County and the passage of the passage of the bill, and the second of the passage of the passage of the bill and the second of the passage of the passage of the bill, and there as a strong County to the second of the second of the passage of the bill and the second of the

The anticlinals, and particularly the small local ones are generally sharp at the surface; but gradually diminishing in elevation and abruptend and then bent, there must be an irregular circle to the inside bar, and unequal distances between the bars.
The coal measures were normally horizontal. or nearly so. In flexing the strata, by lateral contraction, since the distance between the beds in the basins could not be increased or distanced, the folding took place at the weakest points, viz: on the anticlinals.
Thus we find the distance from stratum to

Thus we find the distance from stratum to stratum, or from one coal bed to the other much greater at the sharp apex of a saddle than where the measures are horizontal.

In fact, it is a geometrical impossibility to bend two parallel lines at an angle of 45°, and preserve their relative distances. The distance at the point will be much greater than at the sides. Thus the anticlinals must naturally depreciate as they recede, growing less and less; until they finally disappear, while the basins must grow wider and the dip of the strata less in angle, as a positive consequence. grow wider and the dip of the strata less in angle, as a positive consequence.

Therefore, those who sink shafts on an anticlinal in the third basin, expecting to cut the Mammoth at a comparatively short depth, will be seriously disappointed, while those who seek it by shaft in the basins, will be much surprised if they calculate on a continued dip, as represented by our local sections, because the depth will be one-third less than the angles of dip indicate, if continued until they meet it in the synclinal.

Sunbury and proposed as Lizzard Creek route.

Lizzard Creek route.

Lizzard Creek route.

Lizzard Creek route.

Proposed as in angles of we work via Schurlkill Haven and proposed sit in the seminary and proposed synclinal,
We hazzard nothing in stating that the Mainmoth will have exceedingly low angles of dip,
and wide and immense flat areas available to shaft operations in all the deep basins.

A deep shaft properly located in the third basin, should produce 1000 tons of coal per day, for more than 100 years, But the system of mining commonly pursued, and which has ruined out of the shafts, caunot be followed with success in our deep basins, or in feet calcumpages.

When the most improved English modes are adopted in this region, as they are in the Lackawanna, we shall work our deep coals with success, and compete profitably with our neighbors.

STOCKER LAW OF 1800. ST. CLAIR, Jan. 27, 1970. Through the persistent and unremitting exertions of Mr. Siney and the other members of the Miners' Committee, the bill known as the Miners' Ventilating bill, providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines, has passed the Senate. That it will pass the House as it now reads, there is no doubt. As the committee of workmen have a couple of short hand reporters at work, the whole pro-ceedings together with the speeches of the mem-bers, will no doubt appear in the columns of he MONITOR.

An Act introduced to the House by Mr. Ellis, makes it a misdemeanor for any party or parties in this Commonwealth to sell or dispose of coal by or at auction, or public entery, or to sell or dispose of said coal to any person or company, knowing the same to be sold at auction, de-

our deep basins, or in fact, elsewhere

dispose of said coal to any person or company, knowing the same to be sold at suction, do whether such sale shall be in this State or alse where, unless the coal shall be actually delivered at or near the wharves at tidewater, where the coal is to be put on shipboard. We need not expatiate on the importance of this bill. It commends itself to the attention of all countered with the soal trade in Schuylkill County.

Through the exertions of Mr. Ellis, a resolution has been pessed authorizing the publication of 500 copies of the annual gaport for 1869, of the Inspector of Mines for Schuylkill County, for the use of the House.

Mr. Harry Thomas, well known to many of your citizens, has sold his beautiful residence at the corner of State and Front streets, in this city, to Don Cameron, President of the Northern Central Railcoad Company, intending to take up his residence in Pfiliatel phis.

The Quarterly Convention of Pauphin county district of Good Templare, comprising Dauphin and part of Schuylkill Counties, will be field in this city on the 22d and 23d instants.

The Trassury, investigating, companities have hed two bestsoms this week, but onlying to the money attendance of witnesses, other, there are some or them can easily the large of the New York and heavy front in the desirable and affaitable and actual and actual and part of Schuylkill County. this city on the 22d and 33d instants.

The Trassury, investigating, committee have had two beatoms this week, but owing to the non-attendance of witheases other than Mr. Mackey, who answers questions with much circumspection, ittile has been unraveled.

The investigation, for all the good it will accomplish might just as well close. Emongia facts have been developed to estimy the candidation that whatever has been the practice of the Trassury Department; the Same has not been the loss, pecuniarily.

An attempt was made downers. An attempt was made during the week in dis-charge the committee appointed to investigate whether any corrupt means where used to defent or produce the passess of the Mercopoliten Po-lice Bill, but distout machine, four agenther-ar, Stocks, seems to have his doubts as to

CHEAP MOTIVE POWER—A CHEAP FUEL RAILEGAD. A brief glance at any geological map of the coal gions of Pennsylvania which cover nearly one rd of the entire area of the State, will be sufficien o convince any one of the vast future importan four bituminous coal fields and the magnitude of seir boundless resources; but only when compared elds, can we appreciate the value of those immens We possess equiderably less than 500 square miles of anthractic coal formation, and even this limited s wasteful and improvident mining. Yet those little basins now produce over 1500,000 tons, of goal annually, or more than two infrincial fine entire coal

We may live so see the time when the coal-fields of the State shall produce \$1,000,000 tons annually, since the yearly increase may reasonably be estimahe coal trade. Anthractte will, moreover, bec o scarce, expensive, and valuable for use, when ous will snewer the same, or even a ber purpose. The royalty on anthracite is, and wil e, h large item in its economy, while the cost of thing is, and must be, greatly in excess of the rative cost in mining bituminous coal. The elative distances from markets, or places of con umption, are in favor of the anthracites in the East, while in the North Northwest, and West, the dis inness are in favor of the bitamineus; but generally the advantage will; in future, he more and, more in avored localities.
With 18,000 square miles of pittiminous coal fields

and less than 500 of anthracits, we must draw largely on the one to save the other in the future. rovidentially, we find in bituminous coal the ele anta needed by science, pre-eminently, for the ad neement of the industrial arts of the age. EXERAL AVAILABILITY OF BITUMINOUS COAL'IS THE ARTS AND SCIENCET. ... A pure and rich bituminous fuel is adaptable to all the wants of society for the production of light, heat and force. It rany, or can take the place of andracite in almost, if not every case, where mel is equired, but anthracite cannot so generally take All coals undergo destructive distillation in their ombustion, but anthracite, being mainly solid car on, will only yield its gas, or ignite and burn, un der a high temperature. But bituminous coal t endily converted into gas, ignites casily and burn

under a comparatively low temperature, and gas owever produced, will yield greater results in hea lian can be obtained from any crude mineral fuel hile the gas is clean and pure, which can seem be said of our best coals in their raw state. roduction of cheap gas as a fuel, from utilinary bi-niningus coal, and its application to the manufac uring arts, we must recognize a scientific improve infimited extent, and available, not only where innse heat and a pure fuel is required, but also carly all cases where coal is scarce, and dear and We find in the statistics of the coal trade for the

hat year, that the production and comsamption o tuminous coal is increasing in a greater ratiotha ho anthracite. This must continue in the future intil the bituminous column, which a few years ago vas insignificant in amount, will lead the cost trade ind forges, even in the midst of the anthracite mines. this seems like "carrying coals to New Castle," but nevertheless a tact: white for the production of luminating gas, a rich bituminous is the only coal t present made use of.

Anthracite is a monopoly. It is limited and invalable for certain important purposes for use in the blast furnace, for domestic uses generally, and many other cases, where bitumindus cost, cannot come endency of innovation is against the latter and in inte authracite in many cases, but authra rarely replace bituminous is fature.
This properties and enterpolitation of mircus NOTS COAL FOR THE EASTERN MARKETS. From the most accessible and available deposits of the Allegheny coal-field is therefore an imporant question for future, if not present considers The littlelogical structure of our bituminous coal deposits in Pennsylvania, is uniforly with the geo-

ogical formation of the Alleghanies. The dip of the strate is generally westward, and the water-shed to in the same direction, except where the Allegheny Mountain, which bars our approach from the East, We call attention to the singular and important fact, that there is only one natural outlet for the bituthrough the valley of the west branch This outlet is not only natural, with descending grades from the coal-producing to the coal-consum ing localities; but on the shortest and most availa le lines from West to East. The west branch of th usquehanns penetrates the rich and inextiguatible eart of the great Allegheny coal-field, and the Philidelphia and Eric Railroad, now affords ample op-The small and unimportant deposits of bitumit-Regions, can scarcely be considered in this connect ion, as their best markets are North and West, and The coal of the Broad Top Region will not compare with this in richness and, purity, and besides

30 to 40 miles greater than from this region, by exrting lines of rail, while this distance may be reluced more than 50 miles by easy routes. The Phillipsburg or Clearfield coal mines are on the Eastern extremity of this region, but the extenion of the Phillipsburg road, will eventually penerate the heart of the west branch coal-deposits. ace of the Allegheny Mountains, and then decends s western declivities into the coal-field; conseinently all the coal transported over this line, must distance is also in favor of the Philadelphia and Erie route, over easy grades, 44 miles! RENOVO THE KET POINT.

voon the Phila. & Erie R. R., 93 miles from Subbury, is the key-point to this new coal region. Here the out-crops of the upper coal-beds are found lose to the railroad, while in every other local deposition the waters of the Susquehanna, except the Broad Top, only the lower beds exist.

At this place the Karthaus Coal and Lumber Company own large tracts of land, and have opened and improved an extensive and valuable colliers, which we understand, they propose to lease or let by con-THE RELATIVE DISTANCES From the various bituminous districts to New York

Repovo to New York via Harleton & L. V. R. R. 255
Calawissa & L. V. R. R. 24
Nessualt & L. & R. B. 25
Sunbury & L. V. R. R. 25
Sunbury and proposed

It will be noticed that the nearest way and the our bituminous coal deposits, lies through the an-

PROPOSED AIR-LINE. The rich deposits of bitaminous coal on the West Bratich, may be valued at great saving of distance and consequent cost of transportation, even over the present favorable lines.
One of the greatest difficulties now existing to the transportation of cheap fuel to New York and Philadelphia, is the want of competition, and direct line But by the new line proposed from Sunbary through the Schuylkill authencie regions, both by mainous and authmelte coal could be placed in ew York, in unlimited quantities and at greatly educed prices. We have shown that the distances, grades, and gen

ther mining locality producing a bituminous, o o all the great eastern and north-eastern conlecus ming cities, postitous rig where gas coal is in its mand. We may also state that the Philadelphi and Eric Ratirood is not only designed as a cheap, heavy freight transportation line, but is also hatu-tally located and built for that purpose. It may, and will be the avenue of immense coal trade, atrice it penetrates our most available region of bituminons coals. There is no limit to the supply ti to us. uses to which a rich bltuminous or sen

ral facilities are in favor of Ren

towners, the people of the New York and eastern cities generally shall enter to pottle a cost read or a cheep feel realroad, for the express, purpose of developing those, resources. This is the tief this towards the realisation of day plan, and we may

the state of the same of the s (ast up seeing and an armin of possible in myor or seeing grades; and an armin of through the month teams to through the month alternation and the seeing a character of to be partitioned as a character of to be partitioned as a character of the benefit of the seeing from the seeing the the most favillate channels are the property of the property o

chesp anthracite, would enable our manufacturer THE POTURE SUPPLY OF RETURENOUS TO to produce from at one-third less price than at pre-THE LASTERY MARKETS.

COMPARATIVE AREAS OF ANYERACITE AND ENGINEERS.

COMPARATIVE AREAS OF ANYERACITE AND ENGINEERS.

COMPARATIVE AREAS OF ANYERACITE AND ENGINEERS.

SOURCE COAL FIELDS—GENERAL AVAILABILITY OF RETURNING TO PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF RECURSION OF PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF RETURNING TO PRODUCTION OF RETURNING TO PRODUCT ON THE PRODUCT OF RETURN where a connection can be made practically with both the Philadelphia and Eric and the Penasylvania Railroads-making a distance of only 130 miles

The connection with the Philadelphia and Eric would give the desired route to the West Branch bl is coals, with a distance from Raritan Bay of only 20 miles, overa line built expressly to carry We need not argue to show that the through freigh conte would pay a good dividend on the necessary the immerise coal tonnage that would and in fact, must reach New York and other cities via this reinc, would not only make the investment ex-remely profitable, but accomplish the great object We have said that anthracite coal may be deliverd at Raritan Bay with ample profit to the produce and transporter of \$3 50 per ton. We also state that

erned HARRIS DADDOW. St. Chair, Feb. 5 179. Local Business Motices.

five dollars per ton, with large profits to all con-

D'cente a line first insertion; 20 cents a line each subse SILE SUSPENDERS! SILE SUSPENDERS! VIVIAN COLLARS! VIVIAN COLLARS!! BALBRIGAN HALF HOSE! BALBRIGAN HALF HOSE! PAPER COLLARS! PAPER COLLARS!! NECETIES! STOCKS!! CHAVATS!! Feb, 9, '70.—S&7] At D. A. SMITH'S, Pottsville.

ONLY Deents for a superior Cyster Stew at Potts' Ladies and Gents Restaurant, No. 191 Centre street. Prices reduced to suit the time. 'Call and see for yourserves.' GLOBE Horse Nails for sale by BRIGHT & CO. FRENCH, English and American Cloths, all styles, and of the finant qualities, at D. A. Smith's, Centre St. "A GOOD MAN LEAVETH AN INHERITANCE."—No man with a dependent family is free from reproach if his life is not insured. See SHEAFER & LOWERY'S advertisement, Fourth Page. TRENCH PANDED LANEN DRILLS, a beautiful arti-io D. A. Smith's Contre Street.

CHERRY-PECTORAL TROCHES, For Celds, Coughs, Sore Throat, and Broachitis. RUSHTON & CO., 12 Astor House, New York. Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating BROWN CUBER THINGS," Nov. 6, 69—36—60 A COUGH, COLD, OF SORE THROAT REA quires immediate attention, as,
neglect often results in an incurable
Lung Disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will most invariably give instant relief. For BROSCHIMS. ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE and

THEOAT DISEASES, they have a soothing effect.
SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to lear and strengthen the voice. Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the fered which are good for nothing. Be sure to ORTAL BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Nov. 6, '69-45-6in DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH treated with success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Prof. of Diseases of Eye and Ear, (his specialty) in the Medical College of Pa.; twelve years experience; (formerly of Loydon, Holland), No. 80 Arch 8t., Phila. Testimynials at his office. The medical faculty arainvited to accompany their patients. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. Examination free.

July31, 69-21-6m



Sept. 11, 697.

IRBITABLE INVALIDS—Indigestion not only affects the physical health but the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure demoralized by his suiferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sullenness, or despelt, sethe case may be. A preterpatural sensitiveness which he cannot control, leads him to miscontrue the words and acts of those around him, and his intercourse even with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These are the mental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid cannot be justly held responsible, but they occasion much household discomfort. It is to the interest of the home circle, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the rescue of the principal sufferer from a state not far removed from incipient insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can only be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the lowels. Upon these three important organs Housetter's Stomach Bitters act simultaneously, producing a thorough and salutary critinge in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating, regulating and alterative character and the stimulant which lends activity to their remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, viz: sound rye. No dyspeptic can take this genial restorative for a single week without experiencing a notable improvement in his general health. Not only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover rapidly from its restlessness and irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor to all around him.

In CLIOWAY'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA

CHILDREN CRY FOR HOLLOWAY'S VERNIFUGE Cowden, 502 Arch St., Phila. June 5, 69-23-1911

COUGHS AND COLDS.—There are more persons die annually from diseases of the lungs than from any other cause. Every one should recollect that a neglected cough or cold often terminates in consumption. Hasson's Compound Syrup of Tarlis the best, most reliable article known for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Chronic Catarris and Sore Throat. For the reliaf of Whooping Cough there is nothing cough to it. Price 50 cents. Sold only at W. H. ROBINSON'S Drug Store, Pottsville; WM. MATHEWS Drug Store, Minersville, and the principal Drug Stores throughout the country.

Nov. 27, 39-18-3m Proprietors, Phila. THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALIDATION OF THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALIDATION OF THE PROPERTY OF TH Dec. 25. 28—22-6m Brooklyn N. Y;

IJENRY SAXLOR'S BED OIL LINIMENT.

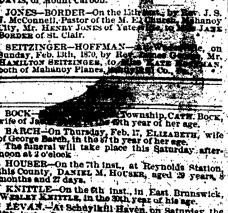
P1 The great external remedy for Rheumatism.

Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Chilbiains, Swellings,
Stiffness of the Joints, &c. Possessing unsurpassed
qualities as a Liniment, it will- prove itself a friend
in every family in cases of Rheumatism and Neurangia either alight or swellom.

n every family in cases of Rheumatism and Nemarka, either alight or serious, it is always ready to elleve pain. This Liniment has been in use for the ast fifteen years, and has given entire satisfaction therever it has been used.

Prepared and sold by Mrs. C. SAYLOR, No. 288 Centre St., Pottsville, Agent at Mineraville, LAW, UENCE & BROWN, Druggists; Ashiand, H. D. MAIZE, Druggist. DHOENIX PECTORAL.—More than a million of Bottles of this coagh Medicine have been gold in five years and thousands have been cared by it. The cough accompanying any ordinary cold and the distancing cough of Consumption have alike yielded to it. It is present to the community and no family should be without it. It is pleasant to the taste. It is prepared by Dr. Levi OHER-HOLIZER of Philadelphina and is sold by Dr. ROBINSON, and Mrs. SAYLOR, Drugsist, Potsville, and of marry every Druggist and Storekeeper at Marshall. Dec 4, 19-49-6m

Marriages. BRADBURY-BENNIE-On Feb. 13th at the Primitiva Mathodist Paramage, by Rev. C. Spurr, Mr. BONER-DAVIS At the Church of the Assumption, Philadelphia, by Rev. Fether C. J. Carter, V. G., MICHAEL BONER, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. Nor. DAVIS, of Mount Carbon.



EVAN. At Schoyleft! Haven, on Saturday, the inst., after a lingering illness, Miss KATE M STILLES IN West Print District Military in the only percent his sec. GWEN-Darth Siblingt, in Tremont, ANNA ALDA, GWEN-Darthe Sth Inst., in Tremont, ANNA ALDA, describe and the Seas. St. and Mary E. Owen, aged 3 nearths and the pottaville, on the 18th Inst., James SILLIMAN, aged 38 years.
The remains were interred at Mt. Laurel Cemetary, on the 18th Inst. STRAUP—In Minerwille, on the 12th inst. of con-cession of the image, William V. Strager, in the seth year of his are Monted.

AND WARRANTS WANTED OF WAR OF BU AND MEXICAN WAR. COREIGN COURS STOCKS COUNTY OF WEST Colligious and present the property of the pro

N OTRUE.—The bo-partnership heretofore ing histween Andrew Robertson, Henry G man, and Thomas Gorman, in the working of the collection of

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will received at this office for one month from documents the driving of the Tunnel through South or Big Lick Mountain at this place, to it valles—say a distance of 500 yards, more or leading to the back of the color of the Valley—say a distance of 800 yards, more or leabe driven from both ends; and of the following
menatons: Is feet wide in bottom; if feet in 100;
8% feet high over rail. A water drain or guidsinches deep and 2% feet wide, to be carried along
entire length.
The proposals to state the price per yard service
for clay Loose Rock or Boulders. Bird Shall
glomerate Sand Stone, Slate and Coal. All materexcept rails and sills to be furnished by Contract
you will be a supported by the company.

Office Summit Branch Hailroad Company.

Williamstown, Pa., Feb. 4, 1870. NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I purchased from James K. Helms, one horse, one double carriage, two top buggies the best gas coal can be delivered at Bartian Ray for

FFBRUARY, 1870

Hotices.

D. T. Llewellyn and Levi Griffiths, under the dissolved by mittal consent. The business of the first who will settle all accounts now remaining under the consent. The business of the who will settle all accounts now remaining under the consent. The business of the consent who will settle all accounts now remaining under the consent of the consent. The business of the consent will be consent the consent of th

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned in this day formed a copartnership for sale of shipment of COAL, under the firm of Repplier, of don & CO, at No. 22 Walnut street, Philadelphia, GEORGE'S, REPPLIER.

Phila, Jan 8, 70-2-8m; H. P. REPPLIER. DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership hereing a straing under firms of caldwell, Gordon & far Philadelphia and New York, and of Hall, Caldwell & Confat Boston, is this day dissolved by mutual caldwell. Either party will sign in fiqui CALDWELL, Jr., P. GORDON illadelphia, Dec. 31, 09

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a Copar nership under the style of Hall, Bulkley & C and will continue the Coal business at No. 14 Str. street, Boston, and 112 Walnut street, Philadelphi Philada, Jan 8, 70-2-3m; E. R. BULKLEY. For Sale and Co Let.

TOR SALE—An 8 inch Allison & Bannan Steam.
I pump, double acting, has been in use but a show time. Also, one 8 inch pinnger pump and in artis slope chain. Apply to, D. H. GEIGER & Feb 12, 20—7-im\*]. OR SALE.—A 24-story double frame dwelfing a situated in Mt. Hope, head of Minersville streams, etc., apply on the premiser to the undersigned at Wren's Machine Shop. Feb 12, 70-7-41. JAMES GREENWOOD TOB SALE.—Chestnut Fence Posts and Rag.
Drin Sills, Prop Timber, Laggings, Hoop Postand Cord Wood; delivered in large and small quantities. Also, choice building lots in Fishbach and Jalappa. Apply to JOHN SCHULTZ, or H. K. WESTUN, 9 E. Norwegian St., Pottsville.

Nav. 7, 99—48-121. ESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE

DESIRABLE. HESIDEMEE is double 2-story oriek dwelling, corner of 9th and Schuylkill Avenua The grounds attached (12 acres) are under fine on tivation and well stocked with fruit trees, shrubber &c. For terms, and further information, apply to HENRY C. RUSSEL, is Mahantongo S. Fab. 12, 70 F. R. KAERCHET SOLO F. B. KAERCHER, Sec.y.

COR RENT .- A Room, third floor in Seitz Pun. Jan 29, 79-5-if A. J. MEDLAR, Merchant's Hotel VALUABLE COLLIERY MACHINERY
MULES, WAGONS, RAILROAD IRON, de., for SALE.—1 new Steam Pump and Pipes; 1 ft.
Engine; 1 Pump and Pipes; 1 Holsting Englished Pump and Gearing; 1 Breaker Engine, Bollers and Mackinery; twelve Mules; lot, of Wagons, T. P. Tools, de., de., lately used at Silver Creek. Appl.
WILLIAM HERRMANN, Middlep: I OTEL FOR SALE the "Cressona House," situate on the main street in the "Cressona House," situate on the main street in the Borough of Cressona. The Hotel has ample et all nig, with all necessary out-buildings attached The Hotel is doing a good business. There is also a small frame house adjoining, and a butcher shop and is lots of ground, one occupied the other not. Termineasy, and will be made known by applying on the premises to

If not sold by March 1st, will be leased. Jan 28, 70

FOR SALE, The undersigned have on hand of offer for sale, cheap, the following articles, an good condition:

44 Drift Cars, 32, tons capacity, far4 ft. track.

3 new Dirt Wagons, for Aft. track.

5 Hand Fans, 30 inches in diameter.

1 do do is do do do 3. The capacity far4 ft. track.

2 Injectors, No. 4.

2 Injectors, No. 4.
5 Safety Lainps.
1 Patent Turntable.
1 Hay Press.
2 Sets Mine Harness.
1 Wheel, 7 ft. diameter, 7% inch bore, 52 feeth.
1 lot of Starter's Tools.
1 lot of shovels, pleks, bars, de.
1 4-ton Hay Scale.
1 Woodpres wagen and box. two-horse wagon and box.

BANCROFT, LEWIS & CO., Ashland.

TOB BALE.—A two-story stone dwelling house and lot of ground, altuated in Market street. Potsylle, the lot being 60 feet front by 25 feet in depth. The terms are reasonable. Any informatical given by applying to JNO.F. SIMMONS, Potsylla Jan 15, 70-8-3m; or DAVID LITTING, Mahanoy City TOR SALE.—Breaker and Engine. Slope House and Engine, Bollers, Office, Shops, Stack, &c., &c. lately occupied by the Primrose and Peach Orchard Coat to, at St. Clair. Will be sold low. Apply to HENRY C. RUSSEL, 13 Mahantongo St. COR BENT.—Two Offices in Russel's Office Buart Ing, corner Second and Mahantongo Street Possession April 1st. Apply to HENRY C. 11 - SEL, Real Estate Agent, 18 Mahantongo Street Mar 13-tf.

TOR LEASE. A Valuable Lease on the MAN MOTH, PRIMROSE and SKIDMORE VEIN with a Run of one mile in the Mahanoy Valley and joining St. Nicholas Colliery, Apply to FRANK CARTER. Real Estate Agent, Silver Terrace, Pottsville.

Real Estate Agent, Silver Terrace, Pottsville.

Oct. 30, 23-411

TARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—A Farm containing 25 acres of good Red Shale Land, situate in Packer Township, Carbon County, Pa., with line provements, consisting of Two Dwelling Houses, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Spring House and Wassa House; also, a spring of never iniling water, convenient to the house; Mahanoy Branch of Lehing Valley Railroad passing through; convenient to School; good markets within two and three miles, for particulars inquire of GEORGE BODY, on the premises, or to the School; E. F. BODEY, Pottsville.

Dec. 11, 52-50-51 Dec. 11, '99-50-tf

PEAL ESTATE AGENCY.—OFFICE, IN SILN VEB TERRACE.—The undersigned having had I
years experience in Surveying, Examination, Exploration and Management of Coal Lands in Schuykill and adjoining Counties, respectfully offers his
sarvices to owners of Lands, Collerers, and Real Estate of every description. He is prepared to attend to
Purchase and Saic of Real Estate.

Examination and Development of Coal Lands,
Examination and Report on Condition of Colli ries
Collection of Rent, Payment of Taxes,
Surveys of Mines, Lands, Lots, &c.

FRANK CARTER,
Before Estate Collection, Presi-

FRANK CARTER.
REFERENCES—George M. Troutman, Esq., Prelent Central National Bank, Philadelphia; Thos.
Biddle & Co., Philadelphia; Joshua Lippincott, Esq.
Philadelphia; Adolph E. Borie, Esq., Philadelphia,
September 16, 189 FOR SALE.—All the machinery of the Dun and Colliery, comprising the following:
One pumping engine, sixty horse power including all the machinery connected with the pumping.
One holsting engine, sixty horse, drums wheels, with all the machinery connected with hoisting. Will sell together, if desired.
Six bothers used for pumping, and hoisting engines, thirty feet by thirty-four inches in diametric Pipes grate bars, etc., all in good condition. Will be sold all together if wanted. Pipes, grate bors, etc. all in good condition. Will be sold all together if wanted.
One lan, ten feet diameter, 36-inch paddle, and one lan engine, twenty-five horse, with two boilers eighteen feet by thirty inches; their operation all complete. If desirable, will sell to one party.

Breaker engine, thirty horse; three boilers, tweinty feet by thirty inches, with screens, rolls, and everything complete, and in good order.

One weathing pump, 7-inch (Allison & Bannan make expansion Joints, gas pipe, etc. This pump gave satisfaction. Tand flat rail, stocks, water tanks, wagons, 19descriptions, timber, lumber, sills trustling, and trything on the premises. Also, the property, 168 East Market atreet,
Also, the property, 168 East Market atreet,
Also the property, 168 East Market atreet,
East Market, or at the Colliery.

Jan 7, 69-542-tf

JOHN HAYES, Supt.

Two lesses at Helfenstein on Mammeth below ater level.
One Red Ash east of Llewellyn.
One Red Ash east of the Gate Vein, 7 feet this:
A Lease on Mammoth, Skidmore and Primross on TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE 50 acres splendid White Oak Timber Land, suita-250 acres spiendid white Our Times.

le for car'stuff, &c.

1600 acres Timber Land in Potter County.

1600 acres yellow pine for flooring.

1600 acres sell and prop timber.

1600 acres good Red Shale Farming land; between

1600 acres yellow pine for flooring.

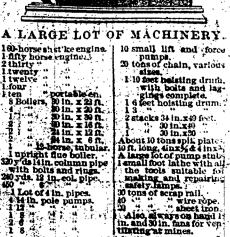
1600 acres good Red Shale Farming land; between

1600 acres good Red Shale Farming land; between

1600 acres yellow and the Tunnel, cut into lots to suit pur-

FIVE COAL LEASES.





And about 2) tons good uitable for nailing on acception Coal Street. JAREZ SPARKS

VAGGIE BOLAND, 122 CENTRE ST. Has now opened a new Stock of Fall and Wil Goods suitable for the present assessor, such as BEAVER CLOFH, VELVETEERS, WATERPROOF, FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, NOTHING, 4C. Has on hind a new lot of

Has on hind a new lot of

Ladies Cloaks made to order. New Patterns just
received.

Oct. 30, 19-41-