Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860.

A MATTER FOR IMPEACHMENT.

One of the most serious charges against Austria is its centralization of power, the effect of which during the past ten years, has been to augment the tyranny under which the people groan, and to increase their taxation three-fold. The ill advised Concordat, by which the government surrendered much of its power to the Pope, within its own dominions, aided the work, and we find Austria in 1860 without an ally and almost without a friend among the nations of Europe.—Bankrupt, isolated and despised, her position far from enviable, may be attributed to the cause we have stated.

Is it wise to emulate such an example?—Can a Republican government do so with safety? During the Administration of James Buchanan, as the astounding Congressional disclosures which we publish in another part of this paper, reveal, that object seems to have been paramount. It is true that the step has not been taken as yet, with that boldness which characterized the movement of the house of Hapsburg in this matter; but enough progress has been made by the Administration to startle and alarm the people.

It cannot be claimed that the President has been acting ignorantly, for Mr. Wendell says plainly that the hundred thousand dollars' worth of Executive printing pays sixty-five per cent. profit, and that out of this profit came the support of the "organ" at Washington, and certain sub-organs in Philadelphia, and that all this was managed by Mr. Wendell and the President, with little regard to the heads of the Executive departments themselves, who were expected to acquiesce, and who did not destroy those well-founded expectations. The profits also went under the cognizance of the President, to organize a third party movement in 1856,—in which the leaders were dishonest, and the masses deceived—while Mr. Wendell testifies that he used money in each of the congressional districts in and near New York city, and fully demonstrates that the use of money for such purposes was general, under the President's own knowledge, and almost by his personal direction. "The fountain of free government" is, therefore, in the memorable words of the Du Quesne letter, "poisoned at its source, and we must end, as history proves, in a military despotism."

In addition to this exposure of frauds in the public printing contracts, we have the report of the Committee of Naval Affairs appointed last year to examine into the abuses of the Navy Yards, which has just been issued. "Independent" the Washington correspondent of the *North American*, writes:

"It is an instructive document, and furnishes another illustration of the manner in which every branch of the public service has been subordinated to political objects. The Administration seems to have regarded the success of its party as its first and highest duty to be performed, and acting upon that idea, has appropriated the public patronage without the least reference to the effect of the misapplication upon the efficiency of the army, navy or civil branches of the government. Here are some passages from the report,

"The Philadelphia Navy Yard has been badly governed for some years past, and may be said to have been almost given up at one time to the politicians, who exercised a great control in the number of men to be employed on the government work." * * *

"The two persons who should do these (clerical) duties, never gave their attendance at all in the yard. They have drawn their pay ever since they have been in office, without giving the government any labor in return for it, both of them being employed in business in the city." * * *

"Commander Carr is of opinion that fully one-third of the men now employed can be discharged with advantage to the government, and thinks that more work could be got out of the remainder than is now obtained," &c. * * *

"According to an estimate made by persons in evidence, the extra number of men unnecessarily employed in the Philadelphia yard would, if cut down, be a saving of over $100,000 a year, which would add one fine ship to the navy yearly." * * *

"The present state of things existing in the yard is no doubt owing to officers yielding from time to time to political influences, which the government alone had the power to regulate." * * *

"The master blacksmith is a politician, and admits it; and there is evidence on record to show that he does not always employ the most efficient kind of men," &c. * * *

These extracts furnish a fair idea of the report, and exhibit the gross abuses which have grown up under the lax rule of the present Administration.

There can be no doubt that the Administration fearful of the exposures to which these investigations would naturally lead, threw all the impediments in its power in the way of the organization of the House at the present session of Congress, and caused the vexatious delay experienced.

The corruption of the government and the hypocrisy of the President, for party purposes, tend to the creating that centralization of power to be highly deprecated in a Republic. We feel therefore, that this is a matter which the people irrespective of party, should take hold of. If the President is proven to be corrupt, how can we expect purity in any other department of the government? How are we to avoid a military despotism, if the people submit tamely, to these things?—There should be public meetings. There should be a general demand for either the resignation or impeachment of the President. If not impeached, let the articles of impeachment at least, be prepared. When effeminacy and corruption found an entrance, Rome commenced her downward career. Shall the warning example be lost upon the great Republic of the Nineteenth Century?

Our amiable neighbor, the *Standard*, lacking convincing arguments, in the ratio that it does brains, is hammering away *weakly* at the Republican party, charging it with being hostile to Protection, etc. Now, friend *Standard*, we have a way of convincing our readers that what we assert is true. It is thus—we lay before them facts. Hence, when the vote was recently taken in the House at Washington, on permitting Mr. Morrill to introduce his Tariff bill, we showed by publishing the vote, that every Republican but one voted for it, while the Democratic members, with the exception of three, voted against it. If the Democratic party is in favor of a Tariff, why don't you prove it by facts, not mere assertion? Why don't you publish that vote? Are you afraid?

In regard to the *Standard's* stale charges that Mr. Campbell was one of the authors of the Tariff bill of 1857, we will not insult the intelligence of the people of this County by deeming it necessary to re-publish the facts. Our readers will remember that we fully refuted these scurrilous charges two years since, and we wonder at the shameless audacity of the man who dares ventilate old falsehoods before an intelligent community. Verily, the stock in trade of these Democratic editors is small indeed, when lies are the principal commodity they vend.

A LETTER to the *Tribune* from Iowa says; "The popular mind here five weeks ago seemed divided between Bates, Cameron, and Lincoln. But within the last sixteen days a perfect revolution of sentiment has occurred in this section (Keokuk) in favor of Seward. That recent speech of his seems to have set our prairie all on fire with Republican excitement for him and his teachings."

The annual lettings of mail contracts in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, about twelve hundred routes, [illegible]

THE latest accounts from England say that Queen Victoria is very well, "and has taken to hoops."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"AGREE TO DISAGREE" will appear in our next. The author need not be concerned. There is nothing in our opinion, to warrant the conclusion feared.

LADIES' HOME MAGAZINE.—The April number of this publication contains a well executed steel plate, entitled "The Miller's Daughter," and a number of other illustrations of interest to the ladies. The literary contents are up to the high standard which characterises Arthur's Magazine. A family circle is hardly complete without the monthly visit of our little favorite. Published at 323 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at $2 per annum.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from the publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York, the March number of the American edition of this publication. The contents are—"Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan;" the third part of Bulwer's new poem, "St. Stephen's;" the third part of "Norman Sinclair: An Autobiography;" "Nelson and Caracciolo;" "Betsy Brown—A True Story;" "A Word about Tom Jones;" part last of "The Luck of Ladysmede;" "The Foreign Connection of the House of Bull;" "Dies Iræ;" "Volunteer Cavalry Movements," and "The Anglo-Gallican Budget." A fine number this, of Blackwood.

FUNDAMENTAL IDEAS OF MECHANICS AND EXPERIMENTAL DATA. BY A. MORIN. REVISED, TRANSLATED, AND REDUCED TO ENGLISH UNITS OF MEASURE BY JOSEPH BENNETT, CIVIL ENGINEER. *New York: D. Appleton and Company, 346 & 348 Broadway. London: 16 Little Britain.*—1860.

By the mechanic and engineer, this copiously illustrated work, just published by the Messrs. Appleton, will be highly appreciated. The contents are embraced under the following general heads—"Preliminary Ideas," (on extension, Simpson's formula, and quantity infinitely divisible,) "Forces, and the Measure of their Work," "Dynamometers," "Transmission of Motion by Forces," "Observation of the Laws of Motion," "Principal of Vis Viva," "Composition of Motion, Velocities, and Forces," "The Centre of Gravity and Equilibrium of Tensions in Jointed Systems," "Composition and Equilibrium of Forces applied to a Solid Body," "Motion of Rotation," "Application of the Principle of Vis Viva to Machines," "Friction," "Rigidity of Cords," "Draught of Vehicles," and "Resistance of Fluids."

This work is an able translation from "Arthur Morin's Leconi de Mecanique Pratique," by Jos. Bennett, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and is dedicated to General J. G. Swift. The manner in which the laborious work was entered upon is explained by Mr. Bennett. It appears that in the summer of 1857, he was engaged upon a survey of Lakes Squam and Newfound, with a view of making some alterations in the delivery of those great reservoirs of the Lowell water power. On completing the work, his employer, James B. Francis, made him a present of his only copy of the "Lecons;" speaking of its value in terms of the highest commendation, but expressly stating that the gift was not to be considered as involving the expectation of a translation, or as anywise imposing upon Mr. Bennett, an obligation to attempt it.

The temptation however, proved too strong to be resisted, and American engineering is a gainer by the fact. Mr. Bennett frankly acknowledges though, that if he could have foreseen the labor required in the reduction, she should hardly have ventured upon the undertaking.

The value of the translation is enhanced from the fact that some grave errors of the original have been discovered and corrected.

In making the following extract from the translator's dedicatory preface, with the sentiments of which we fully agree, we recommend the work to the attention of engineers with the greater confidence, as the talented translator has not only done ample justice to the gifted author, but great service to that important profession. Mr. Bennett remarks:

"We all acknowledge the advantage of well established practical formulæ; to them the mechanic and engineer must look for ready aid in producing harmonious combinations of strength and dimensions, ensuring to their mechanical devices and structures, agreeable forms, convenience, security and economy; it is a matter of regret that so little has been done in our country toward establishing them.

"It is not every one like Brunel can congratulate his employers upon the falling of a bridge, on the score of its preventing the erection of a hundred more on the same plan. With us, the fall of one would be the hoisting of the engineer with his own petard. The recent calamity at Lawrence, Mass., cries out in thunder tones against the merciless destruction of life, and most painfully shows that too much care or skill cannot be exacted of our constructors. The frequent record of loss of life or property, arising from a want of skill in those intrusted with the management of our most vital interests, has been creating a wide felt disgust for the too prevalent system of placing them in hands who have no other claim but that of political or partisan preference, and its evil influences have been operating upon a profession which, in point of attainment or ability, should stand second to none in the country.

"It is to be hoped that our government may yet take in hand a matter that cannot well be done at individual cost, and thus institute a series of experiments, so that for the strains of wood, of iron, for the properties of materials, and general experimental results, there may be found many an able native, Barlow, Fairbairn, or Morin, to elicit valuable information, and supply the great void existing in the testing of our own materials."

In concluding this notice of "Morin's Mechanics," we again commend it as a work which every engineer in Schuylkill County should possess; proving as it will, a valuable adjunct to their professional knowledge and skill.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1860.—April.		SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.	D. H. M.
31	SATURDAY,.....	5 47	6 23	Full M.	5 5 4 ev
1	SUNDAY,.....	5 45	6 24	Third Q.	12 8 38 ev
2	MONDAY,.....	5 42	6 25	New M.	21 0 48 m
3	TUESDAY,.....	5 41	6 26	First Q.	28 9 40 m
4	WEDNESDAY...	5 39	6 27		
5	THURSDAY,...	5 37	6 28		
6	FRIDAY,.....	5 35	6 29		

Thermometrical Record for the Week

P. R. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.*

	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	
Mar. 24—Saturday,	52	48	42	clear.
" 26—Monday,	37	43	41	"
" 27—Tuesday,	56	48	45	"
" 28—Wednesday,	46	54	49	"
" 29—Thursday,	57	62	55	"
" 30—Friday,	51	65	53	"

The farmers are brushing up, and preparing their fields for Spring planting. The winter grain looks promising.

Prime Maple Sugar from Connecticut, can be obtained of Stichter & Thompson, corner of Centre and Market streets.

Subscribers changing their places of residence on the 1st of April, would do well to leave notifications of the fact at our publication office.

We regret to learn that Miss Laura Farquhar, only daughter of Mrs. G. W. Farquhar, of this Borough, died at Aix La Chapelle, Prussia, on the 5th instant.

On Monday next Mr. Feger will open the hotel on Centre street opposite Mahantango street, known heretofore, as the "Pottsville House." The house has been neatly and comfortably refitted and will be known in the future as "Feger's Hotel."

The dust has been very annoying in town during the week, in consequence of the fact that we have not had rain for over a fortnight. Would it not be a good idea to get out the watering cart during these dusty visitations, even if the weather is not warm?

The Marshal's appointments will be made during the month of April. The work of taking the census must be commenced on the 1st of June and completed by the middle of July. By the act of Congress no deputy is to be allowed over 20,000 inhabitants.

The Machinists and Blacksmiths of the Borough, will give their First Annual Ball at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, April 10th. The object of the ball is to obtain funds for the purpose of organizing a library. The movement is creditable, and we trust that the ball will be successful.

The Jenny Lind is the most productive Potato raised in the United States. We have still a few left which we desire to have introduced. Some of these Potatoes raised on good soil last year, weighed 4 pounds. One peck properly planted, will produce from 15 to 20 bushels. For sale at B. Bannan's Store.

A meeting of those opposed to the present Corrupt Administration; in favor of Protection to American Industry; of the passage of a Homestead bill, and of Free Labor in the Territories, will meet at the American House, Centre street, this evening, at 7 o'clock, to form a People's Club. Let all who can, make it a point to be present.

Next week will be moving time. Already the notes of preparation are heard. The amount of patience that will be tried next week will be awful. Our advice is, take it coolly.

Roman Catholic Missionaries.—During the week seven Roman Catholic missionaries now on a diocesan tour through the United States, have officiated in St. Patrick's Church, this Borough.—The Roman Catholic laity have poured in daily, from all parts of the County, and at the evening services hundreds of persons have been unable to gain admittance. The object of the visitation is to rouse up the faithful, and collect funds for church purposes.

Chess Tournament.—The Chess players of Schuylkill County are invited to attend a meeting at the Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville, at eight o'clock on Monday evening, April 2d, for the purpose of taking such measures and making such arrangements as shall be found necessary for the holding of a Schuylkill County Chess Tournament. It is hoped that Tamaqua, Schuylkill Haven, Minersville, Tremont, and the rest of the County, will be well represented on the occasion.

Mr. Hause promised to send Mr. Rambo a challenge, and Mr. Rambo is anxious to cover his pile.—*Reading Times.*

A mistake. Mr. Hause promised to challenge Mr. Rambo, when the latter succeeded in beating the former's figures. As the parties stand it is Mr. Rambo's duty to challenge Mr. Hause, or by his inaction, silently acknowledge himself vanquished. So we view the matter, friend *Times.*—Pity old Berks can be so easily "backed down."

Target Practice.—The Washington Artillerists will parade on Thursday next, April 5, for target practice, as well as in compliment to the 38th anniversary of their Instructor's birthday. The practice will be held at the old basin, Market street. The first prize will consist of a neat gold medallion—presented to the corps by a lady of this Borough—which medallion will be the property of the member winning it. It is anticipated that the ranks will be well filled on the occasion. The corps will parade at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Gratifying Improvement.—Several ladies of Morris' Addition are having a double row of silver-maple trees planted along the Centre street side-walk running opposite to the Clay Monument. Heretofore, this space, running for several hundred feet, has been completely exposed, and in a warm summer-day, is quite unpleasant to be traversed. The improvement will add to the appearance of that part of the Borough, and to the comfort of the residents of Morris' Addition. The ladies deserve much credit for moving in the matter.

Public Schools.—The examinations will be continued next week, in the following order, viz:

April 2d, A. M., Nos. 2 and 3, Male, 3d, 4th and 5th classes—Miss Hartz and Miss McCool, Teachers.

April 2d, P. M., Nos. 2 and 3, Male, 1st and 2d classes—Mr. Laubert and Miss Dewald, Teachers.

April 3d, all day, High School.
April 4th, A. M., " "
April 4th, P. M., Grammar School.
April 5th, " "

Reduction of Passenger Fares.—It will be observed by reference to an advertisement in another column, that on and after Monday next, April 2d, commutation tickets with twenty-six coupons, will be issued between any points desired, good for the holder and any member of his family, in any Passenger train, and at any time—at 25 per cent. below the regular fares. This new arrangement will be found convenient and economical to the traveling business public; as well as to those parties who wish to ruralize in the lovely Schuylkill Valley during the coming Summer.

Death of a Mexican Volunteer.—John Steigner, a private in Company B, (Captain Jas. Nagle,) First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers of the Mexican War, died in this Borough, yesterday, aged 48 years. He served through the Scott campaign of the War, and was honorably discharged at its close. His funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and will be attended by the surviving soldiers of the War, as a guard of honor, and by the Washington Artillery Company. The other companies of the Regiment have been invited to participate.

Correction.—We were in error in stating in our issue of two weeks ago, that the one hundred and fifty dollars, lost by one of the waiters at the Mansion House, had been recovered. We are now, however, happy to say, that a fair prospect of the whole of it being speedily returned exists, as Miss Head a day or two ago received a small portion of it through the Post Office, which doubtless came from the person who found it, and who, we have no doubt, will return the balance, for as the return of a part of the money was certainly the result of a conscientious desire to do right, the same conscience which dictated a return of the part will with equal force urge a return of the whole.

Dwarf Fruit Trees.—This description of tree is well adapted, from its size, for garden culture. They can be planted on the borders of beds in small gardens, and causing very little shade, do not interfere with the growth of other garden products. Besides being an ornament to a small piece of ground, these trees are early fruitful, bearing in two and three years after planting; some bearing fruit in even one year after. These trees produce fruit of a large and superior quality, and are peculiarly adapted to garden culture. Mr. B. Bannan at his Nursery on Greenwood Hill, has on hand the following description of dwarf fruit trees—pear, apple, cherry and plum, and we advise those desiring good fruit from trees occupying but little room, to procure some of these.

County Superintendent.—The School Directors are required to meet triennially in Convention at the County Seat, in each county, on the first Monday of May, to select a County Superintendent. The election will take place this year, on Monday, the 7th of May. A majority of the Directors present elects. Much depends upon the efficiency of the County Superintendent.—The degree of ability and fidelity with which he discharges his duties, will soon be seen in the schools. A faithful discharge of duty on the part of the Superintendent will show itself in improved schools, and the increased interest taken in them by teachers, scholars and parents. The Directors fix the Salary of the Superintendent.—The Salary now paid in Schuylkill County is $1000 per annum.

Concert of Sabbath School Pupils.—A rich entertainment for all lovers of really good music is contemplated by the Sunday School Choir of Trinity Church, of this Borough, on the 9th of April next—Monday a-week. The County Commissioners have kindly tendered the use of the Court House, for the purpose. This Choir is composed of some twenty or thirty boys and girls—Sunday School pupils—who, for upwards of three years past, have been under the musical training of C. Little, Esq., in connection with his Superintendence of the School. With voices naturally clear and sweet, they have acquired a remarkably correct style, and sing with a power and effect truly wonderful for little folks! We understand they have now in rehearsal a number of choice anthems, chants, glees, rounds, etc., especially selected for the proposed concert. The proceeds are to be appropriated to the purchase of books for the School. They may be pretty sure of a full house, without our bespeaking it.

From the Philadelphia Press of March 27.

INTERESTING & IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

Abstract of the Testimony taken before the Committee on Public Expenditures, (John B. Haskin, Chairman) to Investigate Corruptions in regard to the Disbursements of the Public Printing Fund.

[We are indebted to "Occasional" for the following important despatch.]

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1860.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

I send the following extracts from the great report of Mr. Haskin, laid before the House at four o'clock this afternoon.

This evidence was contained in testimony taken before the committee, showing Wendell to have been printer *de facto* last Congress, and to have paid Harris & Steadman, the printers *de jure* of the two Houses, some seventy eight thousand dollars for the privilege of doing the work, and that George W. Bowman, present Senate and Executive printer, pays John C. Rives, who actually does the work, sixty-six and two thirds per cent. for doing it, reserving to himself a clear profit of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the amount paid by the Government. If the Senate and Executive printing amounts in the aggregate to as much during the sessions of this Congress as it did during the sessions of the Thirty fifth Congress, Mr. Bowman will receive from Government some forty odd thousand dollars for doing absolutely nothing.

Mr. Cornelius Wendell, who executed the entire public printing for six years, immediately preceding the election of the present Senate printer, George W. Bowman, Esq., in January last, testified that the whole public printing during that period of time might have been done fifty per cent. less than the price paid by Government for doing it. He furnished the committee with a statement, from which it appears that, under a different system, there might have been a saving effected by Congress, in printing alone, during that time, amounting to the gross sum of *seven hundred and forty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty eight dollars and forty five cents,* not including the *Congressional Globe*, upon which an estimate of a saving of two hundred and forty thousand dollars, for the like period, might have been made.

It appears that of the profits of the public printing usually given by the President to his personal favorites and partisans, twenty thousand dollars per annum was appropriated to the support of his personal organ in Washington and his partisan presses in Philadelphia.

The committee can see no propriety in Congress continuing this fund devoted by the President to keep in existence newspapers in Washington of an expensive executive character, sinking nineteen thousand dollars per annum, which official organ of government is constantly disgracing the country by its defamation of personal character, and its scurrilous attacks upon all who choose to differ from the Administration now in power. There is not one redeeming feature about this mercenary journal which would justify Congress in allowing it to remain in the hands of the President the patronage with which he has heretofore sustained it.

Unlike the London *Times*, which is recognized as an exponent, in part, of the views of the British Government, and is an independent and able journal, wielding immense influence over the people of England, and unlike the *Herald, Times* and *Tribune*, of New York, and *The Press*, of Philadelphia, newspapers of immense circulation and position, creators and controllers of public opinion in our own country, this home organ is notoriously destitute of all their characteristics, and is a mere tender to the prejudices of the Executive and to the political aspirations of his Cabinet advisers. Two of its editors, it appears by the evidence, were Government officials, one of them probably receiving two salaries—one in his capacity of Assistant Secretary of State, and another as editor.

It further appears that each of these editors used the columns of this journal, nurtured and supported out of the public printing plunder, furnished by the President to justify his efforts to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas, his abandonment of the principles upon which he was elected, and his betrayal of the Northern Democracy. In this connection, your committee deeply regret that the President did not carry out, in the fall elections of 1858, the same doctrine which he expressed in his celebrated Du Quesne letter, written on the 2d of November, 1858. In that letter he said:

"I shall assume the privilege of advancing years in referring to another growing and dangerous evil. In the last age, although our fathers, like ourselves, were divided into political parties, which often had severe conflicts with each other, yet we never heard, until within a recent period, of the employment of money to carry elections. Should this practice increase until voters and their representatives in the State and National Legislatures shall become infected, the fountain of free government will then be poisoned at its source, and we must end, as history proves, in military despotism. A Democratic Republic, all agree, cannot long survive, unless sustained by public virtue. When this is corrupted and the people become venal, there is a cancer at the root of the tree of Liberty, which must cause it to wither and die."

It appears that but a few weeks before this letter was written large sums obtained out of the profits of the public printing were used with his implied consent for the purpose of controlling the Congressional elections in Pennsylvania and New York.

In the Berks county district of Pennsylvania a part of this money was used, but, notwithstanding, the old Jackson Democracy of that district possessed an incorruptibility, for which they deserve all praise—and defeated the President's favorite and present minister to Austria—John Glancy Jones—and elected to the present Congress in his stead Major John Schwartz, the only district in that State saved from wreck by the use of the profits of the executive printing and other executive patronage, being that of Colonel Florence.

These facts prove that Congress, in voting much larger sums for public printing than have been required to do the work, has placed in the hands of the President immense patronage, with which he has tried to effect the centralization of power courted and desired by him ever since he occupied the Executive chair. Such centralization was deprecated and feared by the fathers of the Republic.

Among other suggestions, the committee recommend, as an immediate reform, the adoption of a joint resolution cutting down the present rates paid for public printing forty per cent. OCCASIONAL.

THE WAY IN WHICH THE PUBLIC PRINTING IS FARMED OUT.

Cornelius Wendell sworn—Examined by the Chairman:

Question. Were you the printer *de facto* of the last Congress?
Answer. I was.
Q. Who was elected printer of that House?
A. James B. Steadman.
Q. You are the printer of the House until you are superseded?
A. That is the custom. I hold over until another printer is elected.
Q. He was elected printer of the Thirty-fifth Congress.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did he ever perform the duties of that office?
A. No, sir.
Q. When did you commence performing the duties of printer to the House?
A. Immediately on his election.
Q. Will you be kind enough to state, in as concise a manner as possible, the terms upon which you became the printer *de facto*, as between you and Mr. Steadman, the printer elect of the Thirty-fifth Congress?
A. I stipulated with him to do the work for sixty-four cents on the dollar.
Q. Sixty four cents on the dollar?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. That is, where you received one dollar for certain printing, you got sixty-four cents out of it for doing the work?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. by Mr. Fouke. He got thirty-six cents out of the dollar and you the balance?
A. Yes, sir. Afterwards that arrangement was set aside and I gave him a stipulated sum and took the chances. He was very anxious for money, and I bought him out entirely.
Q. by the Chairman. Your first agreement with him was to do the work for sixty-four cents on the dollar paid him by the House?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And subsequently he kindly enough to state about what time you bought him out entirely for a stipulated sum?
A. He was elected in December, and in May following, I think, I gave him a stipulated sum.
Q. How much was that?
A. Thirty-four thousand dollars.
Q. That was the whole bonus you paid him for selling out to you the right of printer to the House?
A. No, sir; subsequently to that about a year, rather than have a row in the House about the matter, I paid him $1,800. It was a black-mail operation with him; he threatened to resign, and make a muss generally.
Q. Were any other parties interested with him in the profits of the printing on his election?
A. Yes, sir: Mr. A. D. Banks, Mr. Washington McLean, Judge Walker, and some two or three others, who held minor interests.

THE PROFITS ON THE PUBLIC PRINTING, AND WHO GETS THEM.

Q. Were you the printer of the 34th Congress?
A. I was elected printer of the 34th Congress.
Q. Can you state from recollection the amount of money paid during the 34th Congress for the printing done for the House of Representatives?
A. I think it was about $250,000; I am not positive; it was some considerable sum over two hundred thousand dollars.
Q. Can you state from recollection the profit?
A. Well, I could not come very near it from the fact I was doing the Senate and executive work, binding and all together, and I kept no distinct account of the profit: I should imagine the profit ran near forty-five cents.
Q. Forty-five cents on the dollar?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Can you state the aggregate amount paid for the printing of the House during the 35th Congress?
A. It was a trifle over $200,000; I think about $212,000, if my memory serves me. I have all these figures to a cent.
Q. Can you tell what was the net profit on the work done for the 35th Congress?
A. I think it ran in the neighborhood of forty cents; some of the work is not so heavy as other, because it is not the same style. The price depends upon the style. Therefore, we may do one hundred thousand dollars worth of a particular kind of work and make forty cents profit on the dollar, and we may do another kind and make sixty or seventy cents profit on the dollar. The prices are fixed by law, and the established scale is varying.
Q. Are you doing the printing for the present House of Representatives?
A. Messrs. English & Larcombe are doing the work at my office.
Q. Who is doing the printing for the Senate?
A. Mr. Rives.
Q. Who is the printer of the Senate?
A. George W. Bowman.
Q. Do you know the profits received by Mr. Bowman upon the printing done for the Senate? Do you know the profits of the Senate printing?
A. I understand Mr. Rives gives him thirty-three and a third per cent.
Q. He gives that amount to Mr. Bowman?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know the aggregate cost of the Senate printing during the 34th Congress?
A. It was about $100,000; I think one hundred and four or one-hundred and five thousand dollars; it was a trifle over one hundred thousand.
Q. by Mr. Somes. I want to know what the net profits now are?
A. I am informed that Mr. Rives testified before a committee of the Senate that he gave Bowman thirty-three and a third per cent. of the gross amount, but that he could not make it, and that his object in doing that was to break Wendell down. So I have been told by the reporter of the Senate committee. In speaking of profits gentlemen must bear in mind that it ought to be calculated upon the aggregate amount of work done.—For instance, give me the Senate, House, and executive printing and binding, and with the facilities I have for doing the work, I should say the profits would range about fifty cents on the dollars, all around—less interest on investment, perhaps.
Q. Do you recollect the aggregate amount paid for printing post office blanks during the 35th Congress?
A. I think it averaged about $40,000 per annum.
Q. Do you know the profit on that to the person who was paid by the Government for doing the work?
A. One half, sir.
Q. Do you know what their several interests were?
A. I understood that Mr. Banks's interest was one-half, Mr. McLean's one third, and Judge Walker, I think, informed me that he had a quarter interest.
Q. Had Mr. Steadman, at the time of his election, any facilities here in Washington for the work which the public printer would be compelled to do?
A. None whatever.
Q. Mr. Clopton. I would like to ask Mr. Wendell what per cent. would be a reasonable profit on the cost of the House printing. I take it what you have said about the House printing is applicable to the Senate printing?
A. Yes, sir. Take the average all through—Senate, House and executive—and the work costs not over fifty cents on the dollar. As an evidence of that, I did the work, I think, for two years, for fifty cents on the dollar, and made money by it. I took it, I think, from the estate of General Armstrong, who died while he was printer. That was the House printing alone. I had facilities then, for I was doing the Senate printing as manager for Tucker, and took the work from the Armstrong estate, and from Judge Nicholson, who succeeded General Armstrong.

THE PRESIDENT, THE PRINTING PLUNDER, AND HIS ORGAN.

Q. by the chairman. Was there any condition affixed to your doing the work of the 35th Congress, by which you were to own and conduct the Government organ, *The Constitution*?
A. No, Sir.
Q. That was a voluntary enterprise?
A. Yes, sir. The editor of the organ is generally supposed to command the patronage of the President.—There is a good deal of this work at the disposal of the President—say an aggregate of one hundred thousand dollars per year, more or less.
Q. At the disposal of the President?
A. Yes, sir. That patronage the organ has commanded for years, it being impossible to keep a paper up here without Government support.
Q. Is this one hundred thousand dollars' worth of patronage you speak of at the disposal of the President personally?
A. The law provides that it shall be under the control of the heads of the departments; but if the President signifies to his Cabinet that he would be pleased to see A. B or C get it, as a matter of course they will obey his wishes. It has been a matter of custom for the President to dispose of it. Mr. Buchanan has done it, and his predecessor, Mr. Pierce, did it. I never had any intercourse with the Cabinet in the matter; my intercourse has been direct with Mr. Buchanan, and was so with Mr. Pierce.
Q. You say the aggregate amount paid for the executive printing per year is $100,000?
A. From $55,000 to $110,000. I think it will average $100,000.
Q. Do the profits on that printing average fifty cents on the dollar?
A. A portion of it averages much more; but the average on the whole of it is about sixty five cents on the dollar.
Q. Was there ever any understanding with you while you had that printing that a portion of the profits should be used towards sustaining the organ?
A. Yes, sir; it was given for the purpose of sustaining the organ.
Q. Was there ever any understanding between you and the President as to what portion of the profits should go towards sustaining the Government organ?
A. No, sir; I cannot say there was any direct understanding. I understood it, and I suppose he did.
Q. There was no distinct sum fixed upon out of the profits?
A. No, sir. The understanding was that the paper should go on.
Q. And that the patronage should support it?
A. Yes, sir. I never had anything to say about editing it.

THE PRESIDENT CHANGES HIS EDITORS OFTEN.

Q. Who was your editor?
A. Mr. Appleton, Mr. Wm. A. Harris, Mr. Simeon Johnson, and Mr. R. W. Hughes. They were changed often.

JUDGE BLACK, AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, APPLETON, WRITE FOR THE "ORGAN."

Q. I ask whether you can state, from your own knowledge, that any of the heads of the executive departments wrote editorials that were published in the *Union*?
A. My impression was, I may say, Judge Black wrote for it. I think he wrote several articles, but I do not know positively that any other member of the Cabinet did. That is my impression. I could not swear positively, never having taken manuscript from them. Mr. Appleton contributed as editor after he went into the State department.
Q. Were his articles on general politics?
A. On general politics.

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON BOWMAN ON THE STAND—HE DRAWS A FINE DISTINCTION BETWEEN A SUB-CONTRACTOR AND A FOREMAN.

George W. Bowman, sworn, Examined by the Chairman.

Q. Where do you reside, and what is your occupation?
A. I reside in this city, on H street, between Tenth and Eleventh. I am editor and proprietor of the *Constitution*, and printer to the Senate.
Q. How long have you been printer to the Senate?
A. Since the 17th of January. I think that was the day on which I was elected. The 17th of January of the present year.
Q. How long have you been the editor and proprietor of the *Constitution*?
A. Since the 11th of April last.
Q. Do you perform the public printing yourself, or have you contracted it out?
A. I perform the public printing just in the way I stated. I employ a man who was a printer, and undertook to discharge or oversee everything pertaining to the public printing. I employ Mr. Rives to execute the work mechanically for me, for which I pay him at the rate of 67¾ cents on the dollar of all printing that shall be executed and passed by the Superintendent of Public Printing.
Q. How much money have you invested as Senate printer to execute the work required of you?
A. What money have I invested? I have Mr. Rives, as I stated in the beginning, employed to execute the work for me mechanically.
Q. Have you invested any money? Does he not do all the work? Has he not all the materials?
A. Yes, sir; he does the whole work.
Q. He owns the present materials, and everything with which the work is done?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you made any investment for the purchase of presses?
A. No, sir.
Q. By Mr. Hindman. The presses are your investment for the present, being in your employ?
A. Yes, sir; and I have control of the office just as much as if it belonged to me for the execution of the work I have to do.
Q. By Mr. Somes. Mr. Rives is a sub-contractor under you?
A. No, sir; he is simply employed as a foreman by me.
Q. I understand you to say that he did the work for you for sixty-seven and one third cents on the dollar?
A. He is employed by me as my foreman. Just as I employ a foreman in *The Constitution* office, to superintend the composition, read the proofs, make up the forms, and attend to the business of the office. I give it all the personal attention required.
Q. By the Chairman. Where is this public printing done which you were elected to do?
A. In Mr. Rives's office, the Globe office, on Pennsylvania avenue.
Q. Who owns the building in which it is done?
A. I presume Mr. Rives does; I have never inquired.
Q. Who owns the type used in the composition, and the presses?
A. Mr. Rives.
Q. Who purchases the paper?
A. The Government, the printer has nothing whatever to do with the purchase of the paper.
Q. Who employs the hands who set the type and work the presses?
A. Mr. Rives, as my foreman; simply as my foreman.
Q. Have you invested a dollar in this concern of Mr. Rives where the printing is done, which you were elected by the Senate to do?
A. I have employed Mr. Rives as my foreman, and he furnishes the office and the material.

GENERAL BOWMAN DODGES.

Q. Are the profits of the Senate printing, or any part of those profits, appropriated towards sustaining the newspaper known as *The Constitution*, or any other newspaper?
Mr. Hindman. I object——
The witness interrupting. By my election as Senate printer, there was no appropriation made in any way to the support of any newspaper out of the profits thereof.

HISTORY OF THE POST OFFICE BLANK PRINTING.

Q. You have said that you printed the post office blanks for a number of years?
A. Yes, sir; for about fifteen years.
Q. Did you derive your contract from the public printer?
A. No, sir; for eight years I was a contractor with the Department.
Q. You say that you were for eight years a contractor with the Post Office Department?
A. Yes, sir; as the lowest bidder under the contract system.
Q. When did these eight years expire?
A. I think in 1852 or 1853.
Q. From that time did you do the work as a sub-contractor?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Under whom?
A. I executed the work for the public printer under a sub-contract.
Q. For the public printer?
A. Yes, sir; and also as a sub-contractor under Mr. Wendell.
Q. You did the work under Mr. Wendell?
A. Yes, sir; I was sub-contractor under Mr. Wendell.
Q. At what rates?
A. My first acquaintance was at the rate of fifty-five cents. I gave them fifty-five cents and executed the work for forty five cents on the dollar, paid by the Government.
Q. Do you remember what is the aggregate annual cost to the Government for the printing of the post office blanks?
A. From $10,000 to $15,000.
Q. A year?
A. Yes, sir.

THIS PRINTING IS GIVEN UNDER GENERAL BOWMAN TO A KNOW-NOTHING!

Q. State the circumstances of the transfer of the work.
A. On the election of General Bowman, the work came into his hands.
Q. State the circumstances of the transfer, you having had the work up to that time.
A. I understood General Bowman had said that I should not be employed to do the work. I did not go near him. I went home. Some ten days afterwards I found that the work was lying idle, that nothing was done, and I came here and made an offer to the Post Office Department to go on with the work. The evening of the day I made the offer to the P. M. General, Mr. Quail, a friend of General Bowman came to Willard's Hotel and asked me whether I did not want to go on with the work at the same terms. I replied that I already made an offer to the Postmaster General to do the work, and that shortly the proposition would be made by Congress to give it out by contract. I declined to make any arrangement with Mr. Quail on behalf of General Bowman. Afterwards I understood that it was given to Mr. Jewett, of Buffalo, New York.
Q. Who is Mr. Jewett?
A. He is the publisher of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, the leading Know Nothing organ of the State of New York.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRINTING PLUNDER.

Cornelius Wendell recalled:

Q. Has the President been in the habit of dispensing this post office printing?
A. It was done by contract until 1856. I think then the contract expired, and it reverted to the printer of Congress. Judge Nicholson was then printer and editor of the organ, and it reverted to him.
Q. That was in 1856?
A. I think it was in 1856.
Q. From 1856 who exercised the control over the giving out of the Post Office blank printing?
A. The President and Postmaster General, through the Postmaster General. In December succeeding Mr. Buchanan's coming into power, he gave it to Mr. Rice for a time.
Q. Did you sub-contract it for Mr. Rice?
A. Yes, sir; that was the understanding, that I should continue to do the work as heretofore, and have the control of it, Rice receiving, I think, forty-three cents in the dollar.
Q. Was there any understanding when this work was given to Rice that any newspaper was to be supported out of it?
A. It was understood that it was for the support of the *Pennsylvanian*; such was the understanding.
Q. The understanding between whom?
A. The understanding between the President and the Postmaster General.
Q. by Mr. Hindman. How did you know that?
A. From conversations I held with them. I insisted upon having more of the profits of the printing to support *The Union*, as it was one of those rather unprofitable pecuniary organs, and Mr. Rice was very clamorous to have a share for the *Pennsylvanian*, and we finally settled on forty-three cents on the dollar. I then made a contract with Mr. Crowell, who did the work for me for forty-five cents, or fifty cents on the dollar. He did it a portion of the time for forty-five cents, and a portion of the time for fifty cents. I had also the executive binding, which Rice thought ought to satisfy me, but the profits on that were not so great, and the expenses of *The Union* being very large, I insisted that I should have all the profits of the post office blank printing. I could not keep it, however.
Q. by the Chairman. You stated that $20,000 were to be allowed out of the profits of the executive printing towards supporting the organ under General Bowman?
A. When I parted with it in March last, I found that paying Rice and Severns, I could not sustain *The Union* from the profits of the executive work, and I therefore proposed to give it any to party that might be designated by the President.
Q. Who did you make this proposition to?
A. To the President; and to pay $10,000 per annum was my first proposition. Pending that proposition Mr. Baker, the collector of Philadelphia, came down to procure aid for *The Pennsylvanian*, and finally I had to accede to giving $20,000 per annum, $10,000 per annum of which Mr. Baker obtained for *The Pennsylvanian*. I have been informed that $10,000 of the $20,000 was for *The Pennsylvanian*, but my obligation was with Mr. Bowman for $20,000. That obligation existed, still exists; and there has been no action had in relation to it, owing to Mr. Bowman's refusal to carry out his part of the engagement, which was that I should do the Senate printing in case he was elected printer to the Senate. I paid Mr. Bowman $4,000 in advance when he took *The Union*, and the balance I secured to him by giving him orders on the post office work, which he could not draw, having no orders on it.
Q. You paid him $5,000 when he took the paper?
A. When he took *The Union*, I gave him that amount as a capital to start with.
Q. Did you pay him any more on account of the $20,000?
A. I gave him orders on the Post Office Department in pursuance of an account he rendered me of what was due him, which orders I subsequently countermanded, on account of his not carrying out his engagement.
Q. What did those orders amount to?
A. If my memory serves me, I gave him orders to the amount of $8,000 or $10,000.
Q. Has he not received payment at the Post Office Department of those orders?
A. I believe not; yet I do not know.
Q. Was it understood when you transferred *The Union* to Mr. Bowman that $20,000 should be diverted out of the proceeds of the Post Office printing by you to its support?
A. Yes, sir; that was the understanding.
Q. Between whom?
A. The paper was drawn up by Judge Black. It was between Mr. Bowman and myself, we being put forward as the active men.
Q. Was the President consulted in relation to it at any time?
A. I first addressed a note to the President—to Judge Nicholson who was my friend in the case for the President, and he took it up to him. In that note I stated that it was rather onerous to me to be obliged to support *The Union*, and that I desired to do. I suggested that Mr. Macdonald, formerly a member of Congress from Maine, should take the paper and become its editor. He was a competent man, I supposed; but in the course of two or three weeks Bowman's name was mentioned, and I assented to it. We met at the Attorney General's office, and Judge Black drew up the papers between us, which consisted in my conveying *The Union* to him.
Q. To Mr. Bowman?
A. Yes, sir, to Bowman; with a stipulation to pay the money also. There was a letter addressed in duplicate to Judge Black and Judge Nicholson, selecting them as the umpires in case any difficulty should arise between us. The difficulty having arisen, I have tried to have it settled by the umpires, but Bowman invariably declines. He found he could make a better thing of it, I suppose, by engaging Mr. Rives; and when he was elected Senate printer he repudiated all our agreements, for which I have commenced a law suit; it being, as I am advised by my council the only remedy I have in the premises.
Q. How much of a losing concern is this Government organ per annum, in your judgment?
A. If my memory serves me, it cost me, when it was under my management, $19,000 over and above its receipts.
Q. by Mr. Palmer. Did it cost you that amount per annum?
A. Yes, sir; I think it cost me about that last year. Bowman told me that he thought it would cost him about $12,000 with his management. He being a close manager, he cut down where I was disposed to be liberal. I paid pretty well for the services of those employed about the paper. I did not quarrel with the editors about the amount they should receive, but paid them a liberal salary. The editors were generally designated by the President.
Q. The editors of *The Union* were designated by the President whilst you had the management of the paper?
A. Yes, sir; whilst I was the owner of it.
Q. Was any one of those editors in the employ of the Government?
A. Not when they were appointed editors; Mr. Appleton was afterwards appointed Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Harris elected Senate printer.
Q. You have spoken of your liberality; be kind enough to state whether, out of the profits of the public printing, you contributed, in 1858, certain sums to secure the election of members of Congress in different districts of Pennsylvania. If so, in what districts?
A. I spent a good deal of money in politics, but with all deference to the committee, I must decline to answer in what districts.

JEHU GLANCY JONES GETS A SHARE OF THE PLUNDER.

Q. Did you make any contributions towards the election to Congress of J. Glancy Jones in 1858?
A. A similar question was propounded me by the Senate committee, which I respectfully begged leave to decline answering. I answered generally that I had for years contributed from my own resources money, derived from what sources it might, to the sustenance of the party; that I had always been an enthusiastic party man, and still was, and that probably I should contribute more in the coming campaign if I had it. I stated that I had expended money in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and divers other States, and I had given to districts represented at that time on the floor by personal and political friends. I now state that I did contribute in eight or ten districts, I cannot call to mind the exact number, in Pennsylvania, during the last campaign, in sums varying from $250 to $2,250 in the different districts which it was supposed a little money would carry for us. I did, among others, contribute to the Berks county district, represented then by the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, and to divers and sundry others. I think in my other testimony I mentioned the names of the gentlemen who represented those districts then, but who, unfortunately, do not represent them now.
Q. Did you contribute to Landy's district?
A. I contributed in his district among others. The specific ground upon which I refused to answer this question before was, that I protected against an inquiry into what I had done with funds of my own and with specified amounts in specified places. I have no objection to say that I contributed more or less in the different districts, as my check book shows, in sums varying from $250 to $2,250. I know that there was one district very hard to carry, but we did save it.
Q. Whose district was that?
A. We saved the Florence district from the wreck. I beg the committee will excuse me from going into details. This money was contributed for strictly party purposes.
Q. By Mr. Hindman. Did you use any money to aid in securing the election of any member of Congress in any Southern State?
A. Never. I believe you do not indulge in the expensive luxury. I have offered to do it, but my offers have been indignantly refused.
Q. by the chairman. If you had not been in the receipt of the proceeds of the public printing would you have contributed money as you say you have done in the various Congressional districts?
A. I would not have been able to contribute so much. It was the profit I made out of the public printing that enabled me to contribute those amounts of money. The fact that I was in a public position known to be remunerative induced frequent calls upon me, to which I responded.
Q. by Mr. Somes. I wish to know whether or not there was an implied or expressed understanding between you and any executive officer of the Government that you should make these contributions out of the proceeds of the printing for political purposes?
A. No sir; none, except as to the contributions I made towards the support of certain newspapers which the President saw fit to assign to me to support.
Q. by the chairman. Did any of those Congressional candidates make demands upon you?
A. Not demands; they made humble requests.
Q. Did J. Glancy Jones request you to assist towards his election?
A. Well, yes sir. In the course of a conversation he asked me to contribute something to it, and I remember telling him there was no necessity of sending money in his district, as it was safe anyhow. We found, however, that it was rather unsafe when the votes came in.

Examined by Mr. Hindman:

Q. Was there, or was there not, propounded to you before the Senate investigating committee, inquiring into this subject, a question of this purport: Whether the President of the United States and yourself had any correspondence in regard to the use of money in the election in any State? and if so, what was his response upon the subject?
A. There was a question of that kind.
Q. State what your answer was.
A. The answer I intended to convey was this, that pending the Congressional election of 1858, I suggested to him the suspension of the payment of this monthly stipend to the *Pennsylvanian* and *Argus*, and the appropriation of that money to party purposes, to be used in different localities. It was my own suggestion to him that, in my judgment, the money was uselessly expended in keeping up effete papers, and that it could be used to better advantage in getting out voters, circulating documents, &c. I told him that I thought it would be better for the party to apply it in that way, and that I would take the responsibility of doing it. I assumed the responsibility and I did it, he not dissenting from that course; but there was no specific direction from the President to me to do it. It is justice to him to state that he had authorized the payment of moneys, at certain times per annum, out of the profits of the printing, to the *Pennsylvanian* and to the *Argus*, and that when this election occurred, I, acting upon the belief I have already stated, took the responsibility of making this suggestion and carrying it out. So that the sin or blame of stopping what I always deemed an unjust tax upon me, as the mechanic performing the work, and of directing the money to other purposes, if it was a sin, rests upon me alone.
Q. By the chairman. Did the President agree to your suggestion?
A. He did not dissent from it.
Q. You made the statement you have just given us to him?
A. I did.
Q. Were your relations with him of a very intimate character during your connection with the Government organ as its owner?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you in the habit of seeing him frequently?
A. Very frequently.
Q. How frequently?
A. Really I cannot say.
Q. How many times a week?
A. I averaged two or three times a week—some weeks more, and some weeks less.

"MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE."—A HUSBAND'S SOLILOQUY.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Not long ago I loved a maid
Who lived some miles away,
And twice a week I rode to her
On Father's dapple grey;
But Father sold the faithful beast,
And bitter was my loss;
I sighed to see my love, and cried,
"My kingdom for a horse!"

She wrote a note—"My Charley dear,
What keeps thee, love, away?
I've watched, and watched to see thee come
Upon the dapple grey."
I fear thy love is not as gold,
But only worthless dross;
Oh! cruel words! I wildly cried,
"My kingdom for a horse!"

I went on foot to seek her hand,
And her to church I led;
Three months have past, and I have now
A broken heart and head;
(My wife's a Tartar! I have wounds)
Which will my words endorse;
I would that Tartar were in Tartary—
"My kingdom for a horse!"

NOTE.

The man thus grieved would never buy
His clothes at Tower Hall;
His lack of taste provoked his wife,
Whose wrath on him did fall.
She used the broom upon his head,
And, filled with keen remorse,
Like vanquished Richard, he exclaimed;
"My kingdom for a horse!"

NOTE—

A complete and well assorted stock of Spring and Summer Clothing now on hand, unsurpassed in style and workmanship, to which the attention of wholesale and retail buyers is invited at

BENNETT & CO.'S
Tower Hall Clothing Bazaar,
518 *Market street, between 5th & 6th, South side,*
PHILADELPHIA.

AMONG the many restoratives which nature has supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity there is no more favorite one for a certain class of diseases than the "medicinal gum" of the Wild Cherry Tree; but however valuable it is, its power to heal, to soothe, to relieve, and to cure, is enhanced ten fold by scientific and judicious combination with other ingredients, in themselves of equal worth. This happy mingling exists in that

"Combination and a form indeed"

Of medicine known as

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

Whose value in curing *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pulmonary Affection, and Incipient Consumption is inestimable.*

HOME TESTIMONY.

BOSTON, April 18, 1852.
No 48 Union St.

MR. SETH W. FOWLE—*Dear Sir*:—Your invaluable medicine, I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave. Last July I was attacked by a sudden Cold, which resulted in a very severe Cough, with violent Pains in Side and Chest. I became so much reduced, that my friends frankly told me that I must die. At this crisis, I heard of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and immediately sent for a bottle. The effect produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless, came in, and I informed him what I had taken. He examined the Balsam, and advised me to continue the use of it, since which time I have continued to improve daily; and the same physician who had given me up, told me a few days since, that I might yet live many years.

Respectfully,
MARY ROWE.

We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of our family.

WILLIAM DENNETT,
MARTHA DENNETT.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, and for sale by John G. Brown, J. C. Hughes, and Henry Saylor, Pottsville; C. & L. Huntzinger, Schuylkill Haven; H. W. Provost, Minersville, E. J. Fry and McGuigan & Fowler, Tamaqua; H. Shissler, Port Carbon, Paul Barr, Pinegrove; G. Reagan & Son, Tuscarora; Charles Marsh, New Philadelphia; Jonas Rohinhold, Port Clinton; R. H. Irvin, St. Clair; E. Phillips, New Castle; John Williams, Middleport; and by dealers every where.
February 11, '60 6-4t

Holloway's Pills.—Among the many obstinate diseases for which the Pills are an assured and permanent remedy, may be reckoned *habitual costiveness.* This distressing and painful complaint affects the intellect as well as the physical system, occasioning stupor, loss of memory, and confirmed melancholy. The worst cases—which, by the way, are only aggravated by ordinary cathartics—yield invariably to a course of this mild and yet active remedy; and the bowels, once regulated by its use, seldom require a repetition of the medicine.

A Family Necessity.—The following statement speaks for itself:—(*Extract.*) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. * * * The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. CHARLES FOSTER, 420 *Broad street, Philadelphia.*" It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of Swelling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galds, Sprains, Ringbone, Spavin and Founders. *Beware of Imitations.* Sold in all parts of the habitable Globe. BARNES & PARK, *Proprietors, New York.* [11-4t]

Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever!—One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the public, for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Who would endure the tortures arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured?—Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills, alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under this deadly blight, and do nothing but gulp down quinine, until it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved. None but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

See advertisement in another column. [11-8]

Prof. Humphrey's SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC FAMILY MEDICINES for sale by JOSEPH MORGAN, Agent, Third street, Pottsville. They are invaluable for family use. Put up in boxes, with directions, at 25 cents and 50 cents; or in cases, with all the remedies to which the human system is mostly subject, with book and directions, at from $2 to $5. Call and examine the testimony of those that have used them.
Pottsville, January 14, '60 2-3m

Religious Intelligence.

THE LAY DELEGATE QUESTION.—A convention of the Methodist Episcopal churches in Philadelphia has voted in favor of taking measures to secure Lay representation in the general and annual conferences of the church. The Philadelphia M. E. Conference, on the other hand, has declared against the proposed measure.

UNION PRAYER MEETING is held every Sunday, from 4 to 5 P. M., in the 2nd Methodist Church, Market street.

NOTICES.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square, Pottsville. Rev. SAMUEL A. HOLMAN, Pastor. Divine service in this Church regularly every Sunday. Morning, at 10½ o'clock; evening, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH SERVICES, *March*, 1860.—Every Sunday morning and evening as usual. Every Wednesday morning at 10½ o'clock during Lent. Thursday evening Bible study, and Friday evening service with lecture on the Psalms in course.
D. WASHBURN, *Rector.*

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will worship regularly at the Associate Reformed Church Building, Market street—Rev. SAMUEL COLT, Pastor.—Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock; evenings, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Lecture and Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, Mahantango st. ELDER B. H. AUSTIN, Pastor. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Meeting for Religious Enquiry, Monday Evenings. Lecture and Prayer, Wednesday Evenings. Social Prayer and Conference, Friday Evenings. *Pews Free.* 5-3

All Marriage Notices must be accompanied with 25 *cents to appear in the* JOURNAL.

MARRIED.

KIND—BERGER.—On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Joseph McCool, WILLIAM KIND and MARY BERGER, all of this place.

KUTCH—STERNER.—On the 24th of March, by Rev. C. S. Haman, HENRY M. KUTCH to REBECCA STERNER, both of Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

DIED.

FARQUHAR.—At Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, on the 5th inst., of consumption, LAURA, only daughter of Mrs. G. W. Farquhar, of this place.

ADMINISTRATION.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, upon the Estate of DANIEL STALL, late of the borough of Pottsville, county of Schuylkill, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, who resides in said borough. Those indebted to the Estate of said decedent will please make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against the said Estate, are hereby requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.
WILLIAM B. WELLS, Administrator.
Pottsville, 15th March, '60 11-6t

WANTED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 10th day of April next, for the graduation and masonry of the following sections of the ALLENTOWN RAILROAD, to wit: Sec's. 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and the excavating of a tunnel 1200 feet long on Sec. 30.

The above sections comprise all the heavy work on the line of the road, and is believed to be the best class of work that has been offered to contractors for sometime; being the work that is necessary for the construction of a first class road with very light grades through a broken country.

Specifications, maps and profiles may be seen at the engineer's office in Allentown. Terms of payment cash.

Proposals to be marked proposals, and addressed to the Chief Engineer, Allentown, Lehigh county, Pa.
By order of the Board.
GEORGE B. ROBERTS, *Chief Engineer.* J. F. BUTTERWORTH, *President.*
February 7, '60 6-2m

NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between Hugh Burnett and Mary and Amelia Auman, trading as H. Burnett & Co., at St. Clair, Schuylkill County, Pa., was dissolved on the 3rd of February, 1860, by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued by M. & A. AUMAN.
March 31, '60 13-3t

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership between Benj'n. Cook & Thos. Owens, in the Coal Business on the Swamp Mountain, was dissolved by mutual consent on Thursday, 29th March. The accounts will be settled by Benj. Cook, and the business continued by Thos. Owens.
BENJ'N. COOK,
THOS. OWENS.
Pottsville, March 31, '60 13-3t

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that the Appeal for the Borough of Pottsville, for 1860, will be held on the 20th of April next, and for the other districts of the County, on the 23d of April, at their Office in the Court House, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., at which time the Assessors with their assessment books, and others interested will attend.

Collectors of County and State taxes, are again reminded that interest will be charged upon any balance due one year after the date of their Warrants.
EDWARD O'CONNOR,
SAM'L KAUFFMAN, } *Commissioners.*
EVAN J. THOMAS,
Commissioners' Office, March 31, '60 13-4t

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has this day sold his stock of goods, merchandize and fixtures, at his store in the borough of Minersville, heretofore under the management of Wm. Sterner, as my agent, to Albert W. Sterner and Wellington J. Smith, and that he has ceased to do business under the agency of said Wm. Sterner. The business at said store will hereafter be carried on by the said Albert W. Sterner, and Wellington J. Smith, on their own account. CHARLES F. KOPITZSCH.
Pottsville, March 31, '60 13-3t

All debts due the late firm are required to be paid within sixty days from date, to Wm. Sterner, and all claims against the same will be handed in to Mr. Sterner, within the same period.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In the matter of the estate of John H. Manch, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Pottsville, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1860, in and for the County of Schuylkill, on petition of George Sergeant, Esq., administrator of said decedent, and others, the widow, heirs and creditors of said decedent, the said Court ordered and granted a rule to shew cause why the said administrator should not be authorized to lease certain real estate in the County of Schuylkill, belonging to the estate of said decedent, and described in the petition for the term of ten years, for the payment of the debts of said estate, in the order of their priority of lien; said rule returnable 7th A. D. 1860.

Now this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate, to be, and appear before said Court, on or upon the seventh day of May, A. D., 1860, to make objection to the granting of the prayer of said petitions, if any such they have.
JACOB FEGER, *Clerk of the Orphans' Court.*
Pottsville, March 27, '60 13-3t

FAIRBANK'S SCALE.—Notice is hereby given to the community in general that the borough of Orwigsburg have erected a Four-Tons Fairbank's Platform Scale, thoroughly tested, and ready for use. By order of Town Council.
Orwigsburg, March 21, '60 12-3t

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Navigation Railroad Company, that an election for five directors will be held on SATURDAY, April 7, 1860, at the house of John Horn, Jr., in the borough of Port Clinton, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M.
B. REILLY, *President.*
March 17, '60 11-4t

OFFICE OF THE LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL & IRON CO.—Philadelphia, March 15, 1860.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of the Locust Mountain Coal & Iron Co. held this day, JOHN BIDDLE, Esq. was duly elected President of said Company.
JOS. C. COPPUCK, *Secretary.*
March 19, '60 12-3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between Robert C. Green and Theodore S. Hoffman, trading as GREEN & HOFFMAN, was dissolved on the 21st of March, 1860 by mutual consent.—The business of the late firm will be continued by ROBERT C. GREEN. Robert C. Green will pay all claims against said firm.
Pottsville, March 24, '60 12-3t

IN the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County.—The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the money in the hands of Margaret Campbell, administratrix of the estate of Patrick Campbell, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Pottsville, on Tuesday, April 3d, 1860, at which time and place all persons interested may attend.
JAS. ELLIS, *Auditor.*
Pottsville, March 17, '60 11-3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between R. B. SMITH and GEO. N. DOWNING, trading as Smith & Downing, has been dissolved on the 20th February, 1860, by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued by GEO. N. DOWNING. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them.
Pottsville, Feb. 25 8-6t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of ISAAC SEVERN, late of the borough of Pottsville, county of Schuylkill, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, who reside in said borough. Those indebted to the Estate of said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against the same, said Estate are requested to make known the same, without delay, to
EMELINE R. SEVERN,
WM. L. WHITNEY,
Executors.
Pottsville, 3 March, '60 9-6t

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MAHANOY & BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the "Mahanoy & Broad Mountain Railroad Company," will be held at the Exchange Hotel, in the borough of Pottsville, on Monday, April 2d, 1860, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organizing said Company.
By order of the Commissioners.
F. B. KAERCHER, Sec'y.
Pottsville, March 17, '60 11-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of the County of Schuylkill.—The undersigned auditor, appointed by said Court, to distribute the moneys in the hands of Henry Hosler, administrator of the estate of John Hosler, deceased, as appears by his second account filed in the Register's office, to and among the creditors entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Centre street, in the borough of Pottsville, on Tuesday the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
WM. L. WHITNEY, *Auditor.*
Pottsville, 17 March, 1860 11-3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Moodie Work and Jacob Trough, of the borough of Pottsville, under the firm name of WORK & TROUGH, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 28th day of January, 1860. All debts owing to said firm are to be received by THOMAS R. BANNAN, Centre street, Pottsville, and all demands against the same are to be presented to him for settlement. Jacob Trough will continue the business at the old place.
MOODIE WORK,
JACOB TROUGH.
March 13, '60 11-3t

JACOB TROUGH, grateful for past liberal patronage to the former firm, respectfully solicits a continuation, guaranteeing prompt and satisfactory attention to the fulfilling of all orders.

CARD!

DEAR SIR:—The business relations heretofore existing between myself and GRANVILLE STOKES, No. 607 Chestnut Street, having ceased, I beg leave to inform you that I have entered into new relations with CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chestnut Street, under the Continental Hotel, and desire to call your attention to his Fine Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, embracing the best manufactures of Europe and the United States.

The Cutters employed are unequalled in art, and fair to outrival all competitors.

We flatter ourselves that our Stock, for superior fabrics, style and variety, will compare with that of any other house in this City, and will be sold twenty per cent. lower.

The Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, for the Spring and Summer wear, is all entirely new, and we truly believe, will surpass any other manufactured in the City.

The wide reputation of the undersigned for getting up FASHIONABLE CLOTHING is too well known to make any further comment.

POWERS,

The world renowned *Pantaloon-Cutter*, is engaged with this Establishment, and all Clothing ordered at this House is warranted to give entire satisfaction.

ARE LOW. The "*One Price and No Abatement*" principle, for Cash, strictly adhered to.

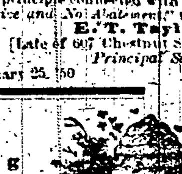
Soliciting a call from my numerous friends and former patrons, I have the honor to be
Your Obedient Servant,
EDWARD T. TAYLOR.

Unparalleled Enterprise!

CHARLES STOKES,

OPENS, FEBRUARY 6th, 1860, at 824 Chestnut Street, a New and Fashionable Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, with Cloths, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the latest styles. For Customer Trade, having secured POWERS, the world renowned Pantaloon-Cutter, bids fair to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. A leading principle connected with the Opening, is "*One Price and No Abatement*" for Cash.
E. T. Taylor,
[Late of 607 Chestnut Street,] *Principal Salesman.*
Philadelphia, January 25, '60

AT THE "Bee Hive" Furnishing AND Variety Store, Centre Street,



Adjoining the POTTSVILLE HOUSE.

Embroidery Materials.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Berlin Zephyr Worsted and Shetland Wool, all colors; chenilles, Working Patterns, Canvas, Perforated Board, Silk and Linen Floss, Purse Silk, French Working Cotton, Gold and Silver Tinsel Cord, Beads, Crochet Needles, Tapestry, and Tidy Needles, &c., &c., for sale at lowest prices.

New, Cheap and Popular!

THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC—Cheaper and better than any other article for the Hair.

THE SHILLING BENZINE—For removing all injury, all kinds of Grease, Paint and Oil from all Woolen Goods.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—Useful in every family. TRY THEM. Feb. 18, '60

FOR SALE & TO LET.

CANAL BOAT for Rent.—The subscriber offers for rent for the season the Boat "Samuel Allen." Apply to GOODMAN DOLBIN, [illegible]
March 31, '60

FOR RENT—A Dwelling House in Morris's Addition. Apply to JAMES J. SE[illegible]
Pottsville, Feb. 18, '60 7-tf

FOR SALE—A good Farm. Horse, the subscriber having no further use for him. Apply to B. [illegible]
March 10, '60 10-

FIRST RATE OYSTERS at 50 cents per hundred. A No. 1 Article, cents per hundred. T. C. [illegible]
Pottsville, November 19, '59

LOTS FOR SALE ON TIME.—The subscriber is prepared to sell lots on Greenwood Hill on time, running from 10 to 16 years, to those who desire to improve the same. Apply to [illegible]

FOR RENT.—Dwelling House, Offices, Store Rooms, and a Hall suitable for Lectures, &c. For particulars, apply to L. C. THOMPSON, Cor. Centre & [illegible]
Feb. 18, '60 7-

TO LET—THE ORCHARD MILL.—From the 1st of April. It has lately been put in complete order. Apply to M. M'MICHAEL or to T. H. SCHOLLENBERGER.
Pottsville, March 10, '60

TO LET—From April 1st, 1860, the Dwelling House and Lot, known as the property of Frances H. White, and situated on the corner of Eighth and Mahantango street. Apply to H. C. BENNETT, [illegible]
January 28, '60

SHIPPING WHARF on the Schuylkill River TO RENT—at a very low price. A length of time agreed upon—or Coal will be received and shipped on favorable terms. Address—"Box 22, Philadelphia Post Office."
March 3, '60

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—Two First Class Billiard Tables—with marble beds—and latest improved cushions. May—now used at the Mount Vernon House, above 5th. Apply to H. A. [illegible] 23 E. Market Square, Re[illegible]
February 25, '60

FOR SALE CHEAP—2 first-rate horse power Engines, as good as new. 2 Coal Breakers and Screens. 40 Drift Cars, and a lot of Axles for Cars. 4 Mules, and large lot of Gears, Wagons, &c. Apply to W. H. H. SEIBERT, Tremont, June 11, '59

FOR RENT—A Three Story Brick Dwelling House, with store-room attached, and basement, and several rooms—all situated between the Pennsylvania Hall and the American House. Also, a Three Story Dwelling House, with store room next door to Lefevre Womelsdorf's, Centre street. Apply to [illegible]
Pottsville, January 7, '60

SALE OF ROADS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Repairs of two sections of road in Rush tp. Schuylkill Co. for the year 1860, will be let to the lowest and best bidders at the house of Jacob Faust, in said tp., on Saturday, the 31st of March, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in accordance with the law on the subject. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.
DANIEL D. MESSERSCHMIDT, Supervisor.
March 17, '60

FOR SALE—Two 30 Horse Power Engines—geared together—for hoisting and pumping. 250 yards of 14 inch pipes, and working barrels. 300 yards of wire rope, a lot of chain. One 2 horse Engine, and Boilers, screens, &c. for sale. Also, drift cars, wagons, cart and sled. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to CHAS. M. HILL, *Real Estate Agent, Mahantango street,* Pottsville.
February 12, '59

TO LET—A new three story Brick House and Store situate on Market street, near Third. The house is convenient, and suitable for a large family, or a boarding house.

To Let—The second story rooms over S. Foster's Shoe Store, corner of East Market and Centre streets.

To Let—A small store room on corner of Morgan and East Market streets.
For terms apply to [illegible]
Pottsville, Dec. 24, 1859

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—One 60 horse Engine with boilers and all the hoisting machinery for pumping water. One 30 horse Engine, and Rollers, with all the connecting machinery for breaking Coal. About 120 feet of 16 inch pipes, with connecting irons, &c. Two chains, wire rope, &c. Apply to A. KUSSEL[illegible], Office—corner of Mahantango and Second Streets.
Pottsville, March 24, '60

FOR SALE—A Colliery and Lease of 11 years, embracing the Peach Mountain, Primrose, and the Holmes veins, near the Messrs. Lewis, near St. Clair. A Slope is sunk on the vein to the depth of 100 yards, with a good engine for hoisting and pumping. Breaker capable of shipping 50,000 tons a year. All the improvements complete and substantial. Also, arrangements are made for working the Mammoth vein, which can be reached by a short Tunnel from the present slope. It is one of the best for an extensive colliery in the region.
For further particulars apply to the subscriber, WM. P[illegible], St. Clair.
St. Clair, Jan. 28, '60

COLLIERY TO LET.—The Celebrated LUKE FIDLER COLLIERY, situated near Shamokin, in the Shamokin Coal Basin, and on the line of the Shamokin Valley & Pottsville Railroad, is offered to let upon the completion of the improvements now in progress. The two veins which are opened, are of Red Ash Coal, and seven feet in thickness.

The Coal is of a superior quality and has attained a high reputation wherever it has been introduced, and is highly valued, and commands a ready sale. The colliery will yield from three to four hundred thousand tons above water level.

The Coal commands a market in Baltimore, and the North, and upon the completion, in June next, of the extension of the Mineshill railroad to connect with the Shamokin Valley & Pottsville railroad, it can be shipped at Richmond. The capacity of the breaker is fifty thousand tons per annum.

The colliery can be examined on application to C. Gleaver on the premises.

For further particulars apply to
A. M. EASTWICK,
No. 221 Vine St., Philad'a.
March 10, '60

FIRST CLASS COLLIERY TO LET.—The Locust Mountain Summit Improvement Company offer to let to an approved party, on favorable lease, their "Locust Summit Colliery," located in the Locust Mountain at "Locust Gap," a few yards of the north boundary of the Mahanoy basin. It possesses both physical and mechanical facilities for mining, preparing, and shipping coal at a minimum cost, unsurpassed in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. It has a breast of the highly prized "Locust Mountain" coal of 600 feet above water level, and from 16 to 18 feet in thickness.

The outside improvements are nearly new, of ample capacity, and every way complete—they embrace the most approved improvements in machinery, for mining and handling coal, with the least amount of manual labor and wastage; with schute or bin room, sufficient to hold over 2000 tons of coal, divided to suit the proportion of the several sizes in demand. There are three levels or gangways driven into the Locust Mountain vein alongside—a water level, and a first and second counter—of the aggregate length of 912 yards, all of which are opened to mining, and from which chutes are driven to pass of coal have been taken, leaving a large quantity of coal ready for immediate operations without any additional dead work. It has access to the markets of Baltimore by intermediate places by both railroad and canal, and to the north and northwest, by the Sunbury and Erie to Williamsport and Elmira railroads. By about the first of July next (at the latest) period, it will have an outlet east to Philadelphia and New York, by the extension of the "Mine Hill" railroad to Locust Gap, which will give the active progress of construction. It will thus be seen that the coal of these mines will have several distinct markets east, west, north and south, and to all intermediate points of distribution and consumption; an advantage possessed by few coal operators in this region.

Persons desiring further information will please address WM. H. MARSHALL, *Agent*, Shamokin, Northumberland county; or I. S. HESTON, *President,* Newtown, Bucks county, Pa.
March 10, '60