Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

THE FUTURE.

The warmest friends of the principles of the Republican party; its most earnest, devoted, self-sacrificing champions, did not suppose that the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of these United States, would at once restore the country to political harmony and quiet, although it is not improbable that the agitation which exists in two or three of the extreme Southern slaves States, will gradually and surely subside into peace. It is true that we have a multiplicity of reports in regard to secession and disunion projects, which before the election were used to frighten Northern freemen into an abandonment of their principles and their rights; but it is hoped and believed that all the talk heard of this sort, will end in no acts that are not well considered and deliberately prepared. Vehement resolutions of Southern State Legislatures in behalf of so called Southern rights, calls for Southern Conventions, and even the meeting of the same, may naturally influence, as hitherto, the local politics of the States which take part in them, without, of necessity, seriously affecting the integrity of the Union.

But something much more formidable than these disunion agitations, the Republican party must in the opinion of the New York *Tribune*, prepare itself to encounter.—The *Tribune* says:

The Republicans must prepare themselves to encounter a combination of all the elements of the Opposition to nullify so far as possible the victory we have obtained, and so to delay for a while longer those reforms in the administration of our Federal affairs, the main objects which the Republican party had in view. We have secured the Presidency, but the other departments of the Federal Administration—the Senate and the House of Representatives, not to mention the Judiciary—are still in hands of our opponents. We have placed ourselves in a position to prevent much evil in the misuse and abuse of Executive patronage and authority. We have given the politicians of the anti-Republican party, both North and South, to understand that the feelings, sentiments, instincts, and interests of the great free-labor masses are not to be trampled upon with impunity. But the party whose misconduct of our national affairs called Republicanism into existence, and has given to it so rapid a growth, that party still survives, and, cut in two as it is, will still strive, like a dissevered snake, to reunite its disjointed fragments. The conspiracy between the slave interest of the Southern States and the demagoguism and flunkeyism of the North, to engross the administration of the Federal Government, and to render the free labor element as nugatory in the Union as it is in the Slave States, will be renewed and vigorously pressed. The great victory we have just achieved is but one step—no doubt a most important one—towards the thorough reform of the administration of our national affairs and toward putting the question of Slavery in the Territories at rest forever. Labor and struggle, wisdom and firmness will still be necessary to bring that consummation about.

The Republicans will thus see by these remarks, which are based on a correct appreciation of the present state of parties, that they have gained but a single step in the path of governmental reform which they have marked out for the party to tread. We will have a pure, upright, impartial and conservative administration of the affairs of this Government during the coming four years; but unless the Republican party keeps its shoulder to the wheel, and endeavors to obtain control of both Houses of Congress, Mr. Lincoln's Administration will be impeded in the work of entire reform, and acts of legislation now demanded, will be postponed. This fact should be entirely recognized and appreciated by every Republican; for a work but half performed had better never have been begun.

As to the conduct of the most extreme of the slave State, growing out of the fact that Mr. Lincoln has been Constitutionally elected President of the United States, we have no harsh words to employ. It makes the judicious both North and South, grieve, while it does not we truly believe, even loosen one link of the chain of States. It is hard to be deprived of power; to lose the influence which accompanies patronage; to be deprived of the command of an army of office holders. We are not surprised that the party which has been in power so long that it began to esteem it hereditary, and had become corrupt and enervated, should now die so hard. It is a revolution which has been effected peaceably at the ballot-box by the people, in a manner guaranteed by the principles upon which this Government is established. Reformation has been the watchword, and with that in view, the magnificent Republican phalanx marched to victory—not over any right of our Southern brethren, for we wage no war on any Constitutional right of the slaveholders—over corruption and mismanagement at Washington.

We believe that a second sober, thought will speedily actuate the citizens of the disaffected States, and teach them that they are needlessly alarmed, and that they owe duties to the Federal Government, which cannot be ignored without bringing ruin and disgrace. In 1844 Pennsylvania was ruthlessly deceived, and in 1846 her cherished and vital interests were trampled upon. In that matter the South bore no inconsiderable part, as an actor. Yet the grand old State—majestic in her conservatism—bowed before the blow because it was the will of a majority. She had more cause then for indignation, than South Carolina, or Georgia, or Alabama, has now, for she had kissed the hand that smote her material interests. If Pennsylvania has spoken, let our Southern brethren remember that it is in the presence of the ruins of her furnaces, mines and factories, rendered so by Southern policy. These are facts. South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama can glean a useful and profitable lesson from their powerful sister, Pennsylvania, if they are wise.

THE PROPOSED ROAD FROM POTTSVILLE TO WEST WOOD.—We learn that the Mine Hill corps of Engineers are now engaged in Surveying the route for a Railroad from Pottsville, to connect with the Mine Hill Railroad above West Wood. The distance will be from two and a half to three miles, and will cost in the neighborhood of $40,000. The completion of this link will make a through connection from Philadelphia, *via* Pottsville, to Sunbury and Erie, for passengers and general traffic, as the Mine Hill Railroad Company does not care about passenger trains running over the road between West Wood and Schuylkill Haven, owing to the heavy coal traffic below that point, which passes over the Road. It is unnecessary for us to point out to our citizens and business men, the great advantages of this connection, as they must be obvious to every one—and as the subscriptions to the Broad Mountain and Mahanoy Road are no longer binding, owing to the change of location, we would urge upon our citizens a liberal subscription to this Road as soon as it is located, and an estimate of its cost submitted. If *one-half* the amount is subscribed in this Borough, we think the balance will be furnished by the Mine Hill Railroad Company.

CANAL AND RIVER LOCKS.—Mr. James Davis, of Schuylkill Haven, has secured a patent for an improvement in the construction of Canal and River Locks, which would seem to be an improvement on the present mode of construction, particularly when there is a necessity of saving water in dry weather. We had but little time to examine the plan, and would merely state that the object of the improvement is to facilitate the passage of boats through the Locks, and at the same time save the water—which at present is wasted—by forcing it back again. Any further particulars can be obtained of Mr. Davis, by addressing him, at Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Additional Returns.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We have the official returns of only thirty counties in the State. They foot up as follows:

President, Nov.		*Governor, Oct.*	
Lincoln,	171,266	Curtin,	169,862
Fusion,	114,612	Foster,	157,349
Douglas,	15,550		
Bell,	11,737	Curtin's maj.	12,453
To'l vote, 30 cos.	313,265		327,151

Lincoln over Fusion, 56,754

Lincoln over all, 29,467

The other counties will increase Lincoln's majority over all to considerably more than 50,000. Although the total vote of the State has fallen off about 14,000 thus far, still Lincoln's vote is 1,564 greater than Curtin's was in the same counties.

NEW YORK.

Thursday's New York *Tribune* gives the following statement of the vote of that State:

Majorities for Lincoln, 91,467

" " Fusion, 39,643

Lincoln's majority in the State about 51,824

A portion of the figures, says the *Tribune*, are estimates, and not liable to be varied by the full and complete returns, but the majority for Lincoln will not vary much from 50,000. It may be a little more, and it may be a little less.

OHIO.

In 79 counties—leaving 9 to be heard from—the Republican majority foots up 44,581—showing a gain since the October election of 19,695.—The remaining 9 counties at the October election gave 3 Republican majority.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Alexandria, Nov. 15.—The *Gazette* has returns from 147 counties, which gave Bell 472 majority. The remaining counties gave Letcher 178 majority.

NEW JERSEY.

The full official vote of New Jersey foots up as follows:

Republican Electors.		*Fusion Electors.*	
*Hornblower,	58,324	*Cook,	62,833
*Elmer,	58,386	*Parker,	62,412
*Ivins,	58,340	*Runyan,	62,236
*Brown,	58,332	Vroom,	58,210
Hay,	58,319	Wurts,	56,152
Thompson,	58,328	Brewer,	57,640
Scudder,	58,324	Condit,	57,579

STRAIGHT DOUGLAS ELECTORS.

McCarter,	2,796	Willis,	4,242
Nash,	5,263	Vlier,	4,267

*Elected—Four Republicans and three Fusionists, all the latter being Douglas men. Breckinridge and Bell got nothing.

INDIANA.

Eighty-three counties (official) give Lincoln 107,031; Douglas, 84,531; Breckinridge, 11,235; Bell, 5,003. Lincoln's plurality, 22,500, and will probably reach 23,000. Majority over all, 5,000.

GEORGIA.

The popular majority against Breckinridge in this State is nearly 2,000.

MISSOURI.

The result in this State is doubtful, and cannot be known positively, for several days. Fifty-four counties (official) give Bell 34,894; Douglas, 29,617.

MARYLAND.

Majority for Breckinridge, 716.

MAINE.

Lincoln's majority is set down at 25,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The plurality for Mr. Lincoln in this State will reach nearly 12,000.

VERMONT.

This State has gone for Lincoln by at least 20,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lincoln's plurality about 70,000.

RHODE ISLAND.

Lincoln's Majority, 4,500.

CONNECTICUT.

Lincoln's majority, 10,000.

ILLINOIS.

Lincoln's majority is about 20,000. The Legislature stands: Senate: 13 Republicans; 11 Democrats; 1 doubtful. House; 42 Republicans; 33 Democrats; this secures the return of Lyman Trumbull (Rep.) to the U. S. Senate.

MICHIGAN.

This State is claimed for the Republicans by 25,000 majority. The four Republican Congressmen are elected without doubt.

IOWA.

The State has gone for Lincoln by from 8,000 to 10,000. Curtis and Vandever, Republicans, are elected to Congress.

WISCONSIN.

Lincoln's majority in Wisconsin will reach 10,000 to 15,000. There is no doubt of the election of all the Republican Congressmen.

MINNESOTA.

Lincoln has carried the State by some 10,000 majority.

THE ELECTORAL VOTES OF THE STATES.

	Douglas.	Lincoln.	Breck.	Bell.
Alabama,			9	
Arkansas,			4	
*California,				
Connecticut,		6		
Delaware,			3	
Florida,			3	
Georgia,			10	
Illinois,		11		
Indiana,		13		
Iowa,		4		
Kentucky,				12
Louisiana,			6	
Maine,		8		
Maryland,			8	
Massachusetts,		13		
Michigan,		6		
Minnesota,		4		
Mississippi,			7	
Missouri,				9
New Hampshire,		5		
New Jersey,	3	4		
New York,		35		
North Carolina,			10	
Ohio,		23		
*Oregon,				
Pennsylvania,		27		
Rhode Island,		4		
South Carolina,			8	
Tennessee,				12
Texas,			4	
Vermont,			5	
Virginia,				15
Wisconsin,		5		
Total,	3	173	72	48

*Doubtful.

LINCOLN'S VOTE IN THE SLAVE STATES.

Missouri gave 16,000 votes for Lincoln. Maryland gave 2317—and in that State the majority for Breckinridge was only 716. Six counties of Western Virginia gave Old Abe 1351 votes, while in Kentucky five towns gave 1085 votes.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The political complexion of the Senate is rapidly changing. After the 4th of next March it will stand thus:

Democrats and conservatives,	34
Republicans,	31
Mr. Douglas,	1

In all probability Kansas will be admitted during the approaching session of this Congress, or the first session of the next, which will make the Senate almost a tie.

Presidential Election Returns of Northumberland County—Official.

Townships.	Douglas	Fusion.	Lincoln.	Bell.
Sunbury,	39	98	177	17
Northumberland,	—	108	82	3
Milton,	3	100	206	28
McEwensville,	—	20	49	3
Turbutville,	—	41	42	1
Turbut,	1	122	107	—
Delaware,	3	197	147	2
Lewis,	—	187	67	2
Chilisquaque,	—	120	96	7
Point,	—	69	110	1
Upper Augusta,	6	75	95	2
Lower Augusta,	—	216	80	—
Rush,	3	132	70	—
Shamokin,	1	244	156	—
Coal,	29	33	286	3
Jackson,	11	51	58	—
Cameron,	—	43	13	—
Jordan,	1	52	49	—
Upper Mahanoy,	—	65	44	—
Lower Mahanoy,	—	44	228	—
Washington,	—	119	21	—
Little Mahanoy,	—	18	32	—
Zerbe,	—	136	92	1
Mount Carmel,	—	17	115	2
Total,	97	2306	2422	72

The St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat* says, that a total of 80,000 buffalo robes have been received in that city during the present year. These robes are all tanned by the Indian squaws, as the men never stoop to such work.

An Irishman, traveling on one of the railroads the other day, got out of the cars for refreshments at a way station, and unfortunately the bell rang and the train was off before he had finished his pie and coffee. "Hould on!" cried Pat, and he ran like a mad man after the cars, "hould on, ye muthering ould stame ingine—ye've got a passenger aboard that is left behind!"

There are in Philadelphia three hundred and twenty three Public Schools. The total number of scholars attending the Public Schools on the first of January, 1860—61,745. The amount invested by the City in real estate and furniture, for the support of schools up to the first of January last was $1,380,908 94. The amount appropriated for Public Schools for 1860 is $530,464.—For last year the amount was 518,702 67.

A good anecdote is told of Mrs. Patterson, of Baltimore, the lady connected with the Buonaparte family by marriage. Being in Italy, at an evening party, it fell to her lot to be handed into the supper table by a young English nobleman who had a good share of the puppy in his composition. Thinking to quiz the old lady, he said: "You are acquainted with the Americans, I believe." "Very well." "A monstrously vulgar people, aren't they?" "Yes; but what could you expect when you consider that they are descended from the English? Had their progenitors, now, been Italians or Spaniards, we might look for some good breeding among them." The nobleman did not venture to address Mrs. Patterson again that evening.

The Seventh Regiment of New York has opened a Gymnasium. The main building, which is at No. 20, St. Mark's place and Nos. 25 and 27 Seventh street, is 26 feet front and 82 feet deep, being four stories. The basement contains 300 dressing closets, baths, wash-rooms and water closets. On the first story is a parlor and billiard room; the second story two front rooms with dressing closets and a private office, and a third room back for sparring. The whole third story is devoted to fencing-rooms. The entire establishment is handsomely carpeted, ornamented with mirrors and supplied with every convenience.—The gymnasium proper is a spacious building, 30 feet in hight and 52 feet wide with a racing track entirely around it. All the fixtures are of pitch pine, of the best material and finish.

From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle (Dem.) Nov. 7.

THE REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH AND ITS CAUSES.

All good citizens should bow to the majestic decision of the people, rendered in accordance with the forms of the Constitution. That decision places the Republican party in possession of the National Government, and the State Governments of all the Free States. This power is committed to them temporarily as a trust, for whose faithful administration they will be held to a rigid account. Their rule will endure just so long as the people feel satisfied with it, and no longer.—The course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration will be a difficult and delicate one, and if he can succeed in so conducting it as not to give just cause of offense to the South, and at the same time fail to alienate the large portion of his present supporters, who are imbued with strong anti-Slavery sentiments, he will accomplish a task more difficult than fell to the lot of any of his predecessors. Then, another source of trouble will be the disposition of the patronage at his command. For every office there will be one hundred "Wide-Awakes" candidates, and ninety-nine of them will be his sworn enemies, once their delectable expectations have been dashed by inevitable disappointment. His every act will be subjected to the keen scrutiny and harsh criticism which never fail to be directed to the conduct of the party in power. To the exigencies of the future, the opponents of his election now commit him and his administration, and while partisans may desire his discomfiture, the great body of the people will prefer that he should steer clear of fatal mistakes, rather than commit errors which, while they might insure the overthrow of his party, must, at the same time entail disastrous consequences on the country.

The cause of the great popular revolution which has swept the Democracy out to sea, probably never to touch dry land, are clear as noonday.—Long possession of power had corrupted the Democracy and caused its machinery to fall into the hands of a class of public stipendiaries who came at last to regard the spoils of Government as their hereditary possession. Fortified with this idea, they considered any outside interference as an impertinence, and instead of demeaning themselves as public servants, amenable to their employers, lorded it after the manner of the inheritors of the sacred prerogative of divine right. Corruption had crept into several branches of the public service, and although the effort made to fasten the responsibility on the President and his Cabinet was an unfair electioneering device, still the existence of wrongs and impurities in public affairs was made patent to all. Then when the party came to arrange its case for presentation to the jury of the country, instead of presenting an aspect of dignity which would command respect and promise a decent government, they exhibited the wretched spectacle of squabbles for superiority, of section against section, and of a band of men bound to the personal fortunes of an individual in the hope of retrieving their bankrupt fortunes by free access to the public purse. The party was foredoomed. Only one consideration gave it the shadow of a chance, or sufficient prospect of success, and that was the apprehension of the evil consequences which it was feared would follow the success of the Republicans. We trust those apprehensions will prove to be groundless. At all events; a short time will decide whether they were real, or the result of too great an anxiety for the peace and security of the Union, which was never really in danger. At the same time this consideration operated both ways. Many Northern men, possessing no sympathy in common with the Republicans, began to think that the question of secession might as well be decided now, as at any future time. If it came to be a regular concomitant of every Presidential election, for the South to declare its determination to step out of the Union if any candidate should be elected according to the forms prescribed by the Constitution, who might happen to be distasteful to the South, the matter might as well be put to the test at once. If such a determination was really entertained, the existence of the Union depended upon the election of a President of Pro-Slavery politics, which would be no real union at all, and if it was mere bluster and bravado, intended to intimidate those to whom it was addressed, it is time the bladder should be punctured and the gas let out of it. It was right to decide whether this spectre was really a ghost from the grave, or a white sheet on a broomstick. Tens of thousands voted the Republican ticket on this ground alone.

The *modus operandi* by which Republican success was secured, was the conduct of the various parties to the Fusion. We had no faith in it, first or last, although for the last few days a general impression had got abroad that it might carry the State. But when Fusion was resolved upon, on all hands, we did not feel at liberty to oppose it. Its fate is but another proof of the worthlessness of all coalitions among men who have no principle in common, and who rarely, if ever, observe good faith toward each other. We foresaw all along from the course of Douglas, from the spirit that animated the more zealous of his followers, and from the presses in his influence, that his partizans would vote for Lincoln, if necessary to defeat the chances of Breckinridge and Lane. That they have done so is evident. The parties to the Fusion were animated by mutual dislike, hardly less intense than that which each respectively bore to the Republicans, and in some instances even more decided. In this city the Bell and Everett men voted the Fusion ticket unanimously, while they also voted the Republican local ticket. Take the First and Fourth Wards by way of illustration. They were always opposition Wards. Yesterday, however, they gave a majority for the Fusion ticket, while they gave a still more decided majority for the Republican local candidates. The Fusion was an unnatural combination and has died an unnatural death.—And although we could not remain isolated when both branches of the Democracy entered into the arrangement, we felt that it was a sacrifice of honor without securing the success which might compensate for such a sacrifice. It is useless to talk of the past; the conflict is over, and the Republican party is the only live party in the country to-day. How it will use or abuse its advantages, the future alone can disclose.

Gov. Houston on Lincoln's Election.

A correspondent of the Galveston *News*, writing from Independence, Texas, October 21st, gives the following sketch of a speech delivered there by Gov. Houston:

"In regard to the recent raid and incendiarism in Texas, he said it had been exaggerated and misrepresented. The fact was that there had been but one white man hung in Texas for incendiarism—Herndon, of Henderson—and two negroes; and there never had been a vial or bottle of poison found in the possession of any other negroes in the State; thus intimating very clearly that the others that were punished were unjustly punished. As to the house-burnings, it had been reported at one time that there were fourteen houses burnt in the city of Austin, when in fact there was only a shanty or shed in the outskirts of the city burnt; and he accounted for the burning of that by the carelessness of the Dutch who were lounging and smoking there at the time. * * * However much he might regret the election of Mr. Lincoln, still, if constitutionally elected, he ought to and should be inaugurated. 'Yes! they would have to walk over his dead body if he was not.'"

GLORIOUS LITTLE DELAWARE.—The fact that Abraham Lincoln runs third best in the Slave State of Delaware is not the least significant among the many significant and suggestive facts of the glorious political campaign through which we have just passed.—*The Wilmington State Journal and Statesman*, which is exceedingly jubilant over the result, contains returns which are complete, and which foot up for Breckinridge, 7,340; Lincoln 3,825; Bell 3,894, and Douglas 1,002. George Fisher, who sympathizes with the Republicans in all their leading ideas—the non-Extension of Slavery, Free Homesteads, Protection to American Industry, &c.—is elected to Congress. Since there is, according to the Democratic press, no Republican party in the Southern States, little Delaware may be said to have done remarkably well. She will do even better next time.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS.—It is stated that the President does not propose issuing any proclamation concerning secession, as reported, because Congress will assemble before the meeting of the South Carolina Convention, when his opinions will be communicated in the Message. He avows himself, however, strongly against the whole scheme, and will enlarge considerably upon the Union, the integrity of which he declares it his intention to maintain by every Constitutional means, and with a full conviction that he will be denounced by his present friends at the South.

THE HERALD TICKLING THE PUBLIC RIBS.—The New York *Herald*, with sober visage, says, in a recent article on the present goings on at the South:

And let Mr. Lincoln, if he values the peace of the country, and if he has any just appreciation of the value and glory of the Union of the States, lose no time either in making an announcement which will soothe the tumult of revolution at the South, or *in resigning as President elect, and leaving some room for accommodation.*"

Folks want to treat the Disunion flurry with proper decorum; but how *can* they, if the *Herald* goes on in this fashion?

MR. LINCOLN'S POLICY.—Speculations in regard to the Cabinet appointments of Mr. Lincoln, are going the rounds of the press.—It would be idle however, to notice them seriously, as nothing will be known positively, about the appointments, for many weeks yet. It is stated that the news from the South produces no perceptible effect in Springfield, Ill., and fails to induce the least change in Mr. Lincoln's determination to withhold all intimations as to his policy.

THE Louisville *Journal*, Raleigh *Standard*, Newbern *Progress*, Petersburg *Intelligencer*, Lynchburg *Virginian*, Baltimore *Patriot*, and other influential Southern journals, are warmly opposed to disunion.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—By arrivals this week, we have European intelligence up to the 4th inst.

Extraordinary naval and military preparations were going on in France, which are construed into an indication of an eventual campaign. The Sardinian flotilla, on the 27th ult., commenced cannonading Gaeta, when the French Admiral interposed, and the firing stopped, much to the chagrin of the Sardinian Admiral. Napoleon has stationed four French ships of the line before Gaeta, with orders to prevent an attack on that fortress, and, if necessary, to sink the Sardinian ships. On the other hand, it is said that Victor Emmanuel will immediately bombard Gaeta by sea and land. Capua has been definitely occupied by Garabaldi's troops. The *Paris Presse* asserts that the Sovereigns at Warsaw promised assistance to Austria in case she were attacked. It is said that Austria put three questions to Russia and Prussia, viz: Will the facts which have been, or may be accomplished in Italy be recognized? If Austria were attacked by Sardinia, supported by another power, what attitude would they assume? In the event of another war, and its being transferred to German territory, what would Prussia do? The Northern Taku forts in China were captured after three hours' fighting, and the others surrendered. The Allies lost 400 killed and wounded. At last accounts they occupied Tien-tsin. The rebels had withdrawn from Shanghae. The Dowager Empress of Russia had died. Lord John Russell, in his dispatch to the British Minister at Turin, says her Majesty's Government cannot blame the King of Sardinia for going to the assistance of the people of Italy. It is believed that the object of France, in preventing the bombardment of Gaeta, was to facilitate the escape of the King of Naples, and prevent complications were he captured. The Neapolitan accounts of the battle at the Garigliano claim a victory, and say that Cialdini was defeated, with a loss of 2,000 killed and wounded and five guns. The official dispatches from Turin pronounce these assertions utterly false. Capua was attacked on the 1st inst., and capitulated the next day.—The event caused great rejoicing in Naples. It was expected that Gaeta would soon be attacked. It was denied at Turin that Persano, the Sardinian Admiral, had commenced and suspended firing on the Royalists near Gaeta. Victor Emmanuel had crossed the Garigliano. A Berlin dispatch says that the three powers—Russia, Prussia, and Austria—agreed to decline any proposition for the assembling of a Congress on the Italian question.

THE EIGHTH CENSUS—POPULATION OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The following Table shows the population by counties, of the Eastern District of the State, showing an increase since 1850, of 338,100, and an increase in the number of dwellings of 69,983:

Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Counties.	*Inhabitants.*	*Deaths during yr.*	*Industrial Establish.*	*Dwell's.*
Adams,	27,997	494	180	5,012
Berks,	94,043	1,244	647	16,450
Bucks,	63,803	713	573	11,990
Carbon,	21,239	226	94	3,855
Chester,	74,749	834	686	13,756
Cumberland,	40,402	533	316	7,296
Dauphin,	48,640	466	324	8,224
Delaware,	30,614	373	207	5,546
Franklin,	42,242	447	325	7,575
Lancaster,	116,621	1,259	985	20,521
Lebanon,	35,030	310	230	5,876
Lehigh,	43,934	605	484	7,748
Monroe,	16,805	164	81	2,529
Montgomery,	70,444	706	609	12,330
Northampton,	47,776	380	251	8,954
Philadelphia,	568,034	6,079	4,400	89,978
Perry,	22,940	216	174	4,167
Pike,	7,360	64	43	1,318
Schuylkill,	90,173	971	579	16,962
Wayne,	32,172	188	836	5,727
York,	68,088	820	673	11,723
Total,	1,558,153	16,172	12,159	267,840
In 1850,	1,220,053			197,857
Increase,	338,100			69,983

In the enumeration of "*dwellings*," no account is taken whatever of stores. Buildings in which there are no families residing are not included in the count, unless they are used for workshops and even then not unless goods worth five hundred dollars are made in them yearly. Under the general head of "industrial establishments" are included manufactories, workshops, &c., with the condition noted above.

The increase in the population of Philadelphia during the past ten years, is, 159,272.

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The proclamation of the Governor declaring Mr. Lehman elected in the District to Congress, over Mr. Butler, is severely criticised, as an unwarrantable assumption of power. This is unquestionably, true. The facts of the case are, briefly, these—the first returns as published, which were undoubtedly, correct, elected Mr. Butler. It is surmised that the returns were then altered, before they were filed in the Prothonotary's Office, thereby electing Mr. Lehman. That a forgery was perpetrated by the election officer Byerly, to save his betting friends, is of course, unquestioned, as the man has been convicted and sentenced. But the point in the present controversy is, that Mr. Butler is so confident of his legal election, that he has offered to have the votes re-counted, and abide the result, which fair proposition has not been accepted. Under the circumstances, we think that Mr. Butler is right in retaining his certificate of election, and in his determination that Congress shall decide the matter.

PENNSYLVANIA is the banner State. The majority for Lincoln over all, will reach some fifty thousand.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE "Journal of the Franklin Institute" for November, is on our table. It is as usual, filled with matter of interest to the mechanic and man of science. It is published by the Franklin Institute at their Hall in Philadelphia.

"ROME NOT LESS, BUT ITALY MORE."—On the first page of to-day's *Journal* will be found a poem with the above title. The following Note was received from the author too late to insert in connection with the poem, and we give it place here:

NOTE.—Pyrrhus, when but sixteen, at the Court of Demetrius, preserved his moral dignity amidst a most infamous crew. He raised the science of generalship, says Niebuhr, to its utmost height; his pleasure, of winning in the game of war—too painful to him to annihilate a beaten foe—a fine soul—an extraordinary man, who like Cineas, drew inspiration from Demosthenes, utterly routed Valerius—and had he pursued, the whole Roman army annihilated. One trait of his genius, admiration of the Romans.

Lakes Thrasymene, Bracciano and Bolsena, are the craters of volcanoes; and Averno, *quens non impune volantes*, is now full of fish. See also eruption of Vesuvius, June 12, 1794; and Velia, near Piacenza, was capital of thirty cities.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1860.—Nov.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.	D. H M.
17 SATURDAY,	6 49	4 41	Third Q. 6	4 21 m
18 SUNDAY,	6 50	4 40	New M. 12	7 46 ev
19 MONDAY,	6 51	4 40	First Q. 20	3 57 m
20 TUESDAY,	6 52	4 39	Full M. 28	6 42 m
21 WEDNESDAY,	6 54	4 38		
22 THURSDAY,	6 55	4 38		
23 FRIDAY,	6 56	4 37		

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

		8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	
Nov.	10—Saturday,	45	49	48	rain.
"	12—Monday,	50	53	57	clear.
"	13—Tuesday,	51	58	53	"
"	14—Wednesday,	53	59	55	"
"	15—Thursday,	43	53	49	"
"	16—Friday,	46	56	51	"

The Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

A Special Meeting of the Humane Hose Company will be held on Tuesday evening, by order of the President, at 7 o'clock.

Prof. Angele, formerly a resident of this Borough, has been elected German Professor in the Central High School of Philadelphia.

"*The Hydropult*" is a great invention.—Read the advertisement in another column, and then call at Bannan's store, and examine it.

A carrot 16½ inches in length; 16½ inches diameter, and weighing 10 pounds, was grown this season on the farm of Mr. Benjamin Heilner, near Tamaqua.

Among the standing queries of our citizens is this—"when will that perfectly useless market-house be removed, and in its place, a neat little square be fitted up?"

Those persons in want of good oysters, cheap, can be supplied by calling at Potts's old stand, under Mart's Hotel, on the corner of Centre and Mahantango streets. Satisfaction guaranteed. Potts has a prime lot of sweet apple cider. *Try it.*

The second annual ball of the iron moulders of Pottsville, will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening next. Their last ball was a success, and we presume from the preparations which have been made, that the ball of the coming week will be equally so.

The Burns' Club.—A meeting of the members of this Club will be held on Saturday evening next, 24th inst., at the house of Dalrymple Mair, Minersville. A full attendance is desirable, as business of importance will be transacted.

Early the coming Spring the Council building on Third street, below Market, will be enlarged, which will afford station house and police accommodations. The enlarged building will be surmounted probably, with a fire bell. This improvement is much wanted, as we have long needed a secure station house.

An excellent article for boots and shoes for the inclement wintry weather which is rapidly approaching, is A. Brower's patent water-proof composition. It is very highly recommended as a preservative of health and leather. It can be obtained at B. Bannan's store, in this Borough, by the single box, or by the dozen at the manufacturer's prices.

Military.—Myer Strouse, Esq., has resigned the command of the Washington Yeagers.

The National Light Infantry has refitted and repainted its Armory, and is prepared for an active resumption of drilling, somewhat interfered with by the recent election excitement.

The Washington Artillerists are now drilling by the "tap" of the drum, and with the whole company in line,—to judge from the squad which went through the manual, facings and loading and firing on Monday evening, in that way—it will be very effective. We are requested to notify all of the members of the corps to be at the armory on Monday evening next, for drill by the "tap," and for the transaction of important business.—This company contemplates visiting Harrisburg on the occasion of the inauguration of Col. Curtin as Governor, which will take place on the third Tuesday of January.

Schuylkill County Manufactures.—We are always gratified to note the progress of our County in manufacturing operations. If they are conducted only on a small scale at first, yet they give hope of a more extended sphere in the future.—Every article manufactured here for home consumption, which if not made here would be purchased abroad, is just so much added to our wealth, just so much work given to artisans who reside in our midst, and are consumers in their turn of the products of others. We cannot impress too strongly upon our citizens and business men the necessity and importance of encouraging home production.

It is therefore, in this spirit, that we inspected a day or two since, at the office of Haywood, Lee & Co., Second and Market streets, this Borough, a fire-proof safe manufactured recently by Charles Kehrer, of Pottsville. It weighs about two tons, and is one of the most substantial and neatly furnished safes we ever inspected. The frame is two iron boxes, lined in the interior with fire clay, which is possibly, the most incombustible material which could be used for the purpose. The outside doors are five inches thick, each weighing five hundred pounds, yet swinging easily on their hinges. The inside doors, which are like the outside one, burglar and fire proof, are made of sheet iron, ¼ inch thick. The interior wooden department is composed of conveniently arranged shelves, surmounted by three small iron safes, with burglar-proof locks. The lock on the principal doors is also, powder-proof. Not enough powder could be introduced into the keyhole, to blow open the safe. A commendable feature of this safe, is the fact that its contents are always dry, there being no dampness to injure the iron; rust the locks, or cause papers to mould. A workman who has worked many years on safes, gave it as his opinion, after inspecting the safe, that it would if tested, come out of a three days fire, with its contents entirely uninjured. We are of the same opinion. Mr. Bright, hardware dealer, Centre street, is having one of the same size made.

We note with satisfaction, the fact that a safe of such excellence, can be made here, rendering it unnecessary for our citizens to go abroad for the article. Thus should it be with the mass of what we consume, and we hope that before long capitalists will perceive the advantages for manufacturing which exists here, and that they will invest in those departments which will yield them an immediate and rich return. There is no county in the State better located or better adapted for extensive manufacturing operations, than Schuylkill, and shrewd enterprise will yet profit by the fact.

American Life Insurance Co.—We notice commendable efforts on the part of the Directors of this Institution to arouse public attention to the importance and necessity of Life Assurance. By various publications, cast broadcast through the city and surrounding country, it has caused people to talk about the subject as they have never talked before. This is as it should be. Especially is the liberality of the American praiseworthy, that not alone to itself has the results of its enterprises tended, but all the other offices have received additional patronage through its course, and thus to many another family has the American been the source of a protecting life policy, though no direct gain has resulted to the office itself. For such acts the American deserves the warmest regard of every friend of life assurance, to his preference for any other institution what it may, and for such reasons we are pleased to notice, the increased and increasing success of this office.

Ten years have elapsed since the American began its career, and it has now current about 3000 policies. The paid-up capital is $250,000, and its accumulations amount in addition to $645,067. For those whose means compel them to consult the most economical expenditures in life assurance, the joint stock and temperance rates of this office are worthy of special attention, while the mutual rates offer the opportunity of a good investment, and by comparison with some offices (the Connecticut Mutual, for example) taking notes for half premium, there will be found a saving of ten per cent. on total payments at the end of five years.

The second quinquennial bonus, to those insured at mutual rates, will be declared next year.

The American is managed by competent and energetic gentlemen. The President, Alexander Whildin, Esq., is a prominent and highly esteemed merchant, a thorough business man, a liberal, honorable, and high-minded citizen.—*Tuckett's Insurance Journal (Phila.)*

This Company has two Agents in Pottsville—B. BANNAN, and C. LITTLE; to either of whom applications may be made. For rates, &c., see advertisement.

THE ELECTION.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

"THE ELECTION" is my subject,
O'er which many cry: "Alas!
Lincoln men are now in clover,
And all others gone to grass!"

I am not a politician;
Party strife I ever shun;
But I'll write on any subject
Rife with elements of fun.

There's a man—I will not name him,
For you'll guess his name, no doubt—
Who, while shooting at a *rail* bird,
By his gun was straightened out.

Wednesday morn he wrote a letter,
And bewailed his party's fate;
"Hubby," said his wife beside him,
"You're mistaken in the date;

"It is not November fifteenth,
As you've written on your sheet;
'Tis the *seventh*—you are crazy;
The effect of your defeat!"

He replied: "'Tis right, my darling!—
You an explanation seek—
I've been knocked with Lincoln beetles,
To the middle of next week!"

With a smile, his wife responded:
"Let the thought your grief assuage,
That the knocking set you forward,
And you're not behind the age!"

He was cheered by her suggestion,
And, no longer feeling blue,
Boldly stood a happy freeman,
Whistling "Yankee-doodle-doo;"

And exclaimed, "Dear wife, may husbands,
And their loyal, loving mates,
Ever stand with hearts in union,
For the Union of the States!

"May the sons of all our sections
With united voices shout,
Freedom's flag shall float forever,
And no stars be blotted out!

"Then that flag shall wave in glory
O'er the mammoth TOWER HALL,
Which shall be a CLOTHING DEPOT
For our happy millions all."

The Election is over, but Tower Hall still stands; and any man in the Union, no matter what his politics may be, can purchase Clothing there, the very best, of every variety, and at the very lowest prices.

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

The Confessions and Experience of a Victim.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from *Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.*, as a consequence of early errors; supplying at the same time the *Means of Self Cure*. By a sufferer from the above cause and from medical imposition and quackery.

Single copies [mailed free] on receiving a postpaid Envelope, bearing the address of the applicant. Address, Nathaniel Mayfair, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York. Sept. 1, '60 35-3m

"See Winter comes to rule the varied year."—*To our readers (LADIES ESPECIALLY) who think of buying Furs for the Winter just upon us.*—In these days of trumpet toned advertising, it is somewhat difficult to distinguish between truth and vain boasting. Mr. David H. Solis, Fur Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer, No. 632 Arch St., above Sixth, Philadelphia, advertises in this weeks paper, and his advertisement of itself bears unmistakable evidence of candor and truthfulness, aside from the fact that the high standing reputation of his establishment is well known, possessing those superior facilities which enable him to give the best satisfaction to his patrons, and offer an assortment of Furs of every kind at such prices as will suit all.

We Commend the following to ladies and gentlemen, while traveling, who may happen to fall in love at first sight, and are hard up for an excuse to make advances:

"A ludicrous incident took place at Germantown, the other day, on the arrival of the train. A gentleman and lady, inspired with a sudden recognition, rushed frantically into each other's arms; and the fun of it was, that after a hearty embrace, they discovered that both 'had the advantage.' They were strangers, but the lady mistook him for 'Dear Cousin Charlie,' while he, with a half defined recollection of having seen her before, 'went in.'"

The true cause of the mistake appears to be that when "Charlie" left home, he had a suit of grey Mud-je Keeers on, and the gentleman in question was also dressed in the same material. It is needless to say that both "Charlie" and the "hero" purchase at CHAS. STOKES's "One-Price," under the Continental. 38

It is a common observation that there are more sufferers from debility, among Americans, than can be found among any other civilized nation. The reason is obvious. We take too little exercise and forget the wants of the body in the absorbing pursuits of business. In all such cases, ordinary medicines can do little good. What is required is just such a tonic and invigorator as Dr. J. Hostetter has given to the world, in his CELEBRATED "BITTERS." The weak and nervous denizen of the counting house, the exhausted toiler upon the shop-board, and the prostrated student of the midnight lamp, have found a wonderful regenerator in the "BITTERS," and prefer it to more pretentious, but less efficacious medicines. But it should not be forgotten that the agent which is so magical in its influence upon a frame which is merely debilitated, is equally powerful in assisting nature to expel the most terrible forms of disease. Who would not give it a trial?

Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. See advertisement in another column. [43-1m

Truly Marvellous, and almost surpassing belief, are the cures performed by that justly popular remedy, the ACACIAN BALSAM, prepared by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. In Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nervous Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, etc., its use is attended by the most surprising beneficial results, alike gratifying to patients and their friends. The invigorating properties possessed by the Acacian Balsam, are peculiar to this remedy alone. In the cases of invalids suffering from that form of complaint known under the head of General Debility, and characterised by great languor, utter prostration of the nervous system, and torpidity and inaction of the vital organs, its effects are to relieve the sufferer of all morbid feelings and inspire him with life and renewed energy. It purifies the blood, restores wasted flesh, and in a short time so renovates the entire being that disease can no longer find a foothold in the system. A full description of this remarkable remedy may be found in the pamphlet, which will be given to those who apply, by the Doctor's agents.

**The *Acacian Balsam* is sold at $2 per large bottle, by HENRY SAYLOR, *Pottsville*, Sole Agent, but to those who object purchasing before making trial of the Balsam, a small number of specimen bottles, price 25 cents, each, so that all may have the opportunity of trial. [43-1m

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2d page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent. N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

**Sold in Pottsville by HENRY SAYLOR.
July 7, '60 27-eowly

THE

GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
FROM
The Worst Scrofula Down to a Common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of Rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands, that it has been caused by a canker in the stomach.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.

One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.

One to two bottles will regulate all derangement of the kidneys.

Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.

One to three bottles has cured the worst case of piles; a relief is always experienced; what a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease!

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one tablespoonful per day; Children over ten years, dessert-spoonful; Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MANUFACTURED BY
DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1.

For sale by druggists throughout the United States.
September 8, '60 36-1y

Religious Intelligence.

UNION PRAYER MEETING.—A Union meeting of Christians for prayer, is held at the 2nd Methodist E. Church, Market street, every Sabbath afternoon at 3½ o'clock. All are invited.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.—The newly erected Methodist Episcopal Church, located in White Oak street, in the borough of Hamburg, is to be dedicated on the 29th of November, instant, (Thanksgiving Day.) Excursion trains will be run on the Reading Railroad from Reading and Pottsville, and intermediate stations, at reduced rates of fare, to accommodate those who desire to be present.

The rite of confirmation was administered to 17 persons by Right Rev. Bishop Bowman, in the Episcopal church of Danville, on the 28th ult.—The Bishop also confirmed two persons at their private residences, on account of their physical inability to be present in church.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.—The laying of the corner stone of this Institution, on the 10th ult., in Tennessee, was an interesting event. Seven Bishops were present; also a large multitude of people. The following particulars of the proceedings we gather from an exchange:

The services commenced with the singing of the 79th Psalm. Appropriate sentences of Holy Scripture were read by the Bishop of Florida.—The Bishop of North Carolina gave the Exhortation. The Bishop of Alabama offered Prayer.—The deposits in the Corner stone were then announced by the Bishop of Georgia, viz.:

The Holy Bible; the Book of Common Prayer; the Constitution of the United States; the Journal of the General Convention of 1859; with the Constitution and Canons. The latest Journals of the Dioceses of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee. Documents pertaining to the founding of the University, copies of, Church Review, Protestant Episcopal Quarterly, Southern Episcopalian, Spirit of Missions, and all the Church newspapers published in the United States; and lastly a pocket almanac, containing a complete clergy list of the Church of England and Great Britain, Ireland and the colonies. As the first three deposits were announced, Bishop Elliott used the following language:

HOLY BIBLE.—"This sacred volume, being the canonical scriptures of the Old and New Testament, is deposited before and above all other memorials in this Corner-Stone, to testify to the present generation and to all future ages, that the *University of the South* recognizes the *word of God*, as the foundation of all true learning, and as the only source of that knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation."

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.—"This copy of the Book of Common Prayer is deposited in this Corner-Stone, next to the word of God, to testify that the *University of the South* believes it to be in perfect harmony with that *word*, and to exhibit in its ministry, doctrine and sacraments, the Church of God, as that Church was founded by Christ and His Apostles."

CONSTITUTION.—"I next deposit in this Corner-Stone, the Constitution of the United States, the time-honoured bond which binds together the States of this Confederacy, to testify that the University of the South, while it holds the Church superior to the State in all strictly spiritual matters, acknowledges herself subordinate to it in all matters of government and of law. *Esto perpetua.*"

As these word were uttered, so pertinent to such a time of anxiety as that through which our Union is now passing, all hearts in the vast circle joined in an earnestly audibly murmured *Amen!*

The Corner-Stone being lowered to its place, the Bishop of Louisiana, the projector of the great undertaking, applied the level, and then, striking the stone three times, pronounced it laid in the name of the *Holy Undivided Trinity*.

Thus, we hope, has commenced an Institution of learning and religion, which will be a lasting honour to the Church, a bond of union and sympathy, which shall be felt in every part of the country, and prove itself such an advance in sound Christian learning, as the times and resources of the country eminently call for.

NOTICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville. Rev. J. W. MECASKEY, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, Mahantango st. ELDER R. H. AUSTIN, Pastor. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Lecture and Prayer, Wednesday Evenings. *Pews Free.* 32

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.

TRINITY CHURCH SERVICES. *November*, 1860.

18th—24th sunday after Trinity—Lessons—Proverbs v and viii. John x and 1st John iii.

23d and 23 Evenings—Bible Study and Lectures.

25th—25th Sunday after trinity—Proverbs xi and xii.—John xi and 1st John iv.

29th—THANKSGIVING—10½ A. M.

D. WASHBURN, Rector.

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

MARRIED.

WOMMER—BERGER—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. C. S. Haman, JACOB D. WOMMER to MARY ANN BERGER, both of Wayne township, Schuylkill county, Pa.

RUEDI—LAUER—On the 10th inst., at the residence of Geo Lauer, Esq., by the Rev. J. S. Kessler, D. D., Dr. GEORGE W. RUEDI, of Reading, to SUSAN LAUER, of Pottsville. Reading papers please copy.

DIED.

SHOENER—In this Borough, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, JOHN T. SHOENER, aged 31 years, 4 months and 13 days.

OBITUARY.

At a meeting of the Physicians of Schuylkill County, held in Pottsville, November 12, 1860, DR. DEWEES was called to the chair and DR. HOUSEL appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were then ordered to be published:

Resolved, That the Medical profession of Schuylkill County, in the removal by death from their midst of, Dr. GEORGE HALBERSTADT, have lost a valuable and efficient member of their body, and the community at large a public benefactor.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family of our late associate, knowing that they will find comfort in the recollection of his many public and private virtues.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Attest, W. HOUSEL, *Secretary*.

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FOR RENT—An AMBROTYPE ROOM, with fixtures—corner of Centre and Norwegian streets, Pottsville. Apply to J. & A. SHOLLENBERGER.
November 17, '60 46-2t*

FOR SALE—Two 40 Horse Engines. Two 30 Horse Engines. One 20 Horse Engine. Two large Pump Wheels. One set Breaker Rolls. One Small Drum 6 feet diameter. Lot of second hand Boilers. Lot of Stub ends and Straps.

And a variety of castings and machinery usually used at collieries, which will be sold cheap.
Apply to CHAS. SILLYMAN, Pottsville, or, GEO. B. FISLER, Agt., Port Carbon.
Nov. 3, '60 44-3m*

NOTICES.

LOST—A PORT-FOLIO and a book called THREE PER CENT. A MONTH. The finder will be suitably rewarded by addressing "Box 106, Minersville." [November 17, '60 46-1t*

STRAY COW.—Body altogether red, with white tail—part of the right ear off. The owner can have her by calling at Daniel Bensinger's, Tremont township. [Nov. 17, '60 46-1t*

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of Gottlieb Shively, in Tremont, a HEIFER, red and white on the back and apparently about 2½ years old. The owner will please call on Mr. S., prove property, pay expenses, and take her away. JACOB H. WERTLY, Town Clerk.
Tremont, November 10, '60. 46-1t*

NOTICE.—The undersigned Supervisor of Mahanoy township, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public sale to the lowest bidder on TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next, at the Public house of Emanuel Boyer, in Mahanoy City, at 1 o'clock P. M., the making of a portion of the New Road leading from Mahanoy City to Ashland; from the western line of D street in Mahanoy City to the crossing of Waste House Run. HENRY R. MAUGER, *Supervisor*.
Nov. 17, '60 46-2t*

NOTICE.—The Board of Brigade Military Auditors to distribute the Military Fund of this brigade, will meet at Feger's Hotel, in the Borough of Pottsville, on SATURDAY, November 24th, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions are requested to attend. Captains of Companies will make their returns as soon as possible.
By order of the Board. JAMES J. SEIBERT, Headquarters 1st Brig., 6th Div., U. P. M. } *Secretary*.
Pottsville, November 17th, 1860. } 46-2t

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—The Commissioners hereby give notice to all Tax Collectors indebted to the County of Schuylkill, prior to 1860, to make payment of the same before the First day of January, 1861, or they will be proceeded against according to law.

P. S.—The meetings of the Commissioners will hereafter be on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week, except during Court weeks, when they will be in session all week.

Commissioners: SAMUEL KAUFFMAN, EVAN J. THOMAS, DANIEL B. ALTHOUSE.
Pottsville, November 17, '60 46-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of WILLIAM COLT, deceased. The Auditor appointed to make distribution of the balance in the hands of James H. Graeff, Dr. C. H. Frick and B. F. Clark, Executors of the last will and testament of William Colt, late of said county, deceased; will meet the creditors, distributees and all persons interested, for the purposes of his appointment, at the Montour House in Danville, on Tuesday, the 11th of December next, between the hours of 9. A. M., and 3, P. M., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present them, or be forever debarred from a share of said fund. JOHN G. FREEZE, *Auditor*.
November, 17, '60 46-3t

IN the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County.—In the matter of the Estate of JEREMIAH LOY, deceased.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, an Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of William Loy, Administrator of the Estate of Jeremiah Loy, late of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Pottsville, on Thursday, the Sixth day of December, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where all parties interested are hereby notified to attend. FRANCIS P. DEWEES, *Auditor*.
Pottsville, Nov. 16, '60 46-3t

OFFICE OF THE MOUNT CARBON RAILROAD CO., *Philadelphia, November 3*, 1860.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for a President and Eight Managers, will be held at No. 316 Walnut street, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M.
WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jr., *Secretary*.
Nov. 3, '60 44-5t

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—The subscriber having been appointed administrator to the Estate of Thomas Jones, deceased, late of Wadesville, Norwegian township, Schuylkill county, Pa., all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to JANE JONES.
Wadesville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.
Oct. 27, '60 43-6t*

NOTICE.—An Election for thirteen Directors of The Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, in the Borough of Pottsville, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., on MONDAY, the Nineteenth day of November next.

A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 6th of November next. CHA. LOESER, *Cashier*.
11 October, 1860. 41-

ESTATE OF LEONARD MOYER, DECEASED.

NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary have been issued by the Register of Wills, &c., of Schuylkill County, to the undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of LEONARD MOYER, late of Schuylkill Township, Schuylkill County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ROBERT M. PALMER, JOHN T. WERNER, } *Executors*.
Pottsville, Oct. 19, '60 42-6t

STRAY COWS.—Strayed away from the subscriber, residing at St. Clair, on Wednesday morning last, a red COW with white legs to the knee, with white face, and a white belly, with two brown spots below the eye, and a short tail. The other is a DARK BROWN COW with a white spot on her face, one white hind leg, with a piece broke off her left horn, and has a white streak on her back. Whoever will return said cows to the subscriber, or give him information where he can get them again, will be reasonably rewarded. THOMAS COOK, Blacksmith.
St. Clair, Oct. 31, '60 44-3t*

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—MAHANOY & BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.—Sealed Proposals will be received for the graduation and masonry of the M. & B. MT. R. R., extending from Mill Creek Railroad to Locust Dale—13 miles. Proposals will be received for sections of one or more miles. Payments to be made in cash. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office, Ashland, Schuylkill County, Pa., on and after Wednesday, 14th of November. Proposals will be received until Tuesday, 27th of November, 1860, to be addressed to Geo. B. Roberts, Chief Engineer, Ashland, Schuylkill County, Pa.
By order of the Directors, JOHN P. BROCK, President.
November 6, '60 45-3t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY—
ESTHER ANN WILLIAMS, by her next friend, JOHN F. MILLER vs. WILLIAM D. WILLIAMS. 406 June Term, 1860. 28 Sept. T., 1860. *Als. Subpœna sur divorce.*

To WILLIAM D. WILLIAMS—Take notice that the Court have appointed the first Monday of December next, for hearing the above case, and unless cause be shown to the contrary, a decree of divorce will be made.
Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, JOHN P. HOBART,
Oct. 30, 1860. 44-3t *Sheriff*.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County—
JOSEPH JEANES, vs. HENRY LEITENBERGER, and ALFRED DOWDEN. *Als. Lev. Fac.* No. 231 June T. 1860.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the balance of the money paid into Court by the Sheriff, on the above writ, to and among those entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Minersville, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 27th day of November instant, and all parties having claims to said fund are required to make their claims before said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. HOWELL FISHER, *Auditor*.
Minersville, 1 November, 1860 44-2t

IN the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County.—In the matter of the Estate of JOHN FREEMAN, late of Wayne township, in said County, deceased—

4 Sept., 1860, on motion of Thomas R. Bannan, Esq., the Court confirm the Inquisition on the Real Estate of said decedent, and grant a Rule on all the heirs and legal representatives of the said John Freeman, deceased, to appear in Court on MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of the said decedent, at the appraised value thereof, or show cause why the said Real Estate should not be sold.

By the Court. JACOB FEGER, *Clerk O. C.*
[A true copy.]
Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, JNO. P. HOBART,
Oct. 31, 1860. 44-3t *Sheriff*.

Unparalleled Enterprise!

CHARLES STOKES,

OPENED, FEBRUARY 6th, 1860, at 824 Chestnut Street, a New and Fashionable Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, with CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS of the latest importations. 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 above Opening, is "*One Price and No Abatement*," for CASH.

E. T. Taylor, [Late of 607 Chestnut Street,] *Principal Salesman*.
Philadelphia, January 25, '60 4-1

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—At the East Mahanoy R. R. Tunnel, TWO BLACKSMITHS, to do the general work required to be done in tunneling. Men of families, who will reside on the work, will get a preference. MICH'L BARRY & CO., Contractor E. M. R. R. Tunnel.
September 6th '60 25-tf

OFFICIAL.

No. 192, DECEMBER TERM, 1860.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE SHERIFF OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, GREETING:

[L.S.] If Arunah S. Abell make you secure of prosecuting his claim, then summon by good summoners, Thomas Wood, Isaac Scull, and Susan W., his wife, in right of the said Susan W., Joseph Wood, William E. Wood, James P. Wood, Louis Reeves and Hannah A., his wife, in right of the said Hannah A., Mary P. Wood, a minor above the age of fourteen years, by her guardian Deborah Wood, Charles Wood, a minor above the age of fourteen years, by his guardian Deborah Wood, Edward Brooke, George Brooke, William M. Swain, Thomas Edgar Simmons, a minor above the age of fourteen years, Charles Franklin Simmons, a minor under the age of fourteen years, William Henry Simmons, a minor under the age of fourteen years, Albert H. Ettling, otherwise Albert H. Simmons, a minor under the age of fourteen years, by his guardian Frances Ettling, and Frances Ettling in her own right, late of said County so that they be and appear before our Judges at Pottsville, at our Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of Schuylkill on the first Monday of December next, to answer Arunah S. Abell of a plea, wherefore whereas the said plaintiff and the said defendants do hold together and undivided all those two certain tracts or pieces of land, each situate partly in Branch and partly in Norwegian Townships, County of Schuylkill, and State of Pennsylvania, one of the said tracts, known as the William Zoll tract, beginning at a post on the south side of the road leading from Pottsville to Llewellyn; thence by the Minnich and Zoll tract south nineteen degrees and fifty-four minutes east, two hundred and fifteen and four-tenths perches to a stone; thence by land now or late of Henry Biddle and others, south sixty-eight degrees west, eighty-six and three tenths perches to a chesnut oak; thence by the same south sixty-seven and three quarters degrees west, ninety-three and four-tenths perches to a stone; thence by land late of John Mannon, deceased, north eleven and a quarter degrees west, thirty and a half perches to a pile of stones; thence by the same south sixty eight and a half degrees west, two hundred and sixty-two perches to a post near the West Branch of the river Schuylkill; thence by the same land and crossing the said stream south thirty-nine degrees and twenty minutes west, sixty-one perches to a pine; thence by land now or late of George Rood south forty nine and three-quarters degrees west, fifty-three and two-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the same south sixty nine and a quarter degrees west fifty four perches to a stone; thence by lands unknown north thirty-six and a half degrees west, one hundred and five perches to a stone near a pine tree; thence by the Jacob Brickley tract north sixty-two and a half degrees east, one hundred and seventy six and eight-tenths perches to a post and stones by a gum stump; thence by the same north three and three-quarters degrees east, one hundred and fourteen perches and five-tenths of a perch to a stone; thence by land now or late of Wood and others north fifty-nine degrees east, sixty-six and two-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the H. Schneider tract south twenty-three and three-quarters degrees east, twelve perches to a stone and fallen chesnut; thence by the same north seventy and three-quarters degrees east, fifty-nine perches to a stone; thence by the Balthazer Gehr tract south twenty and a quarter degrees east, eleven and three-quarters perches to a stone; thence by the same north sixty-eight and three-quarters degrees east, one hundred and thirty-nine and seven-tenths perches to a chestnut oak stump; thence by the same north fifty-eight and three-quarters degrees east one hundred and forty-eight and seven-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and five acres and seventy-seven perches, strict measure: Excepting and reserving, however, out of the above described tract, the following tract of land heretofore sold and conveyed to Edward McGinness: Beginning at a post, the place of beginning of the above described tract, thence by the Minnich and Zoll tract south nineteen degrees and fifty-four minutes east fifty-five perches and three tenths of a perch to a stone; thence by other part of the said large tract south sixty-eight degrees and fifty-five minutes west, fifty-five perches and three-tenths of a perch to a corner; thence north nineteen degrees and fifty-four minutes west, fifty-five perches and three-tenths of a perch to the north-eastwardly line of the above described large tract, north sixty-eight degrees and fifty-five minutes east fifty-five perches and a quarter to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres. And, also, excepting and reserving as aforesaid twenty-six lots of ground heretofore sold and conveyed to sundry persons, the said lots being marked and numbered respectively on the plan of "Sillyman and Wood's addition of out lots to the Borough of Pottsville," from number one to number sixteen inclusive; from number twenty-four to number thirty-two, inclusive, and number forty-one, containing together about fifty-two acres. Reserving, nevertheless, out of the above exceptions, all stone or fossil coal, as also, all other minerals in and under the said tract of twenty acres and the said out lots respectively, with free ingress, egress, and regress in, to, and from the same, to mine for and to carry away all coal and minerals by drifts or gangways to and from the same and each and every of them and any contiguous tract of land, not doing any damage to the soil or surface, further than entering through the said soil with the necessary air shafts from the gangways and workings below, and of keeping the same in repair.—And the other of said tracts of which partition is sought, known as the Jacob Brickley tract, beginning at a post and stone and gum stump; thence by the William Zoll tract, south sixty two and a half degrees west, two hundred and thirty-two perches to a stone; thence north seven and a half degrees east one hundred and two perches and eight-tenths to a stone near a double white oak; thence by the John Reed tract north fifty-nine degrees east, two hundred and twenty-nine and five-tenths perches to a stone, a corner of the William Zoll tract, thence by the William Zoll tract south three and three-quarters degrees west, one hundred and fourteen and five-tenths perches, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty-eight acres and eighty-nine perches, strict measure; they, the said defendants, deny that partition thereof be made between them according to the laws and customs of this Commonwealth, and the statutes in such case made and provided, and the same to be done, will not permit, unjustly, and contrary to the laws and customs, and to the statutes aforesaid, as is said, &c., and have you then there the summoners and this writ.

WITNESS the Honorable CHARLES W. HEGINS, President of the said Court at Pottsville, the nineteenth day of October, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty.

DANIEL H. SHOENER, *Prothonotary*.
October 20, '60 42-6t

No. 193, DECEMBER TERM, 1860.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE SHERIFF OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, GREETING:

[L.S.] If Arunah S. Abell make you secure of prosecuting his claim, then summon by good summoners, Andrew Russell, William M. Swain, Thomas Edgar Simmons, a minor above the age of fourteen years, Charles Franklin Simmons, a minor under the age of fourteen years, William Henry Simmons, a minor under the age of fourteen years, Albert H. Ettling, otherwise Albert H. Simmons, a minor under the age of fourteen years, by his guardian Frances Ettling, and Frances Ettling in her own right, late of said County, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Pottsville, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held for the County of Schuylkill, on the first Monday of December next, to answer Arunah S. Abell, of a plea, wherefore, whereas the said plaintiff and the said defendants do hold together and undivided all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate partly in Blythe and partly in Schuylkill townships, Schuylkill County, State of Pennsylvania, beginning at an apple tree, a corner of the John Stahl tract; thence by the said tract north seventeen degrees and thirty-five minutes west, two hundred and twelve perches and one-tenth to a post and stones; thence by the same south thirty three and a half degrees west, twenty-nine perches and nine-tenths to the De Long tract; thence by the same north twenty-three degrees and thirty-two minutes west, twenty perches and five-tenths to a post and stones; thence by the Seltzer, Mertz, and other tracts, north sixty-six and three-quarter degrees east, one hundred and sixty-five and two-tenths perches to a white oak; thence by the Rohrer and Emerick tract south twenty-four degrees and seven minutes east, two hundred and fifteen and eight-tenths perches to a small dead hemlock and stones; thence by the Robb and Winebrenner tract south sixty-six degrees and fifty-seven minutes west, one hundred and sixty-four and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning; containing two hundred and six acres and one hundred and thirteen perches, strict measure, excepting and reserving nevertheless, the following parcels of ground, being lots in the town of Patterson, numbered and described on the relocated plan of said town as follows: On the westwardly side of Valley Street in said town, lots numbers twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-two, thirty four, thirty six, and thirty-eight, and on the southwardly side of said Valley Street, lots numbers thirty three, thirty-seven, and thirty-nine, each of the above described lots being in front or breadth sixty feet, and in length or depth two hundred feet; and excepting further the following described lots or pieces of ground, being town lots in the said town of Patterson, reserving nevertheless out of this exception, all fossil coal, and minerals, with the right of mining the same—on the northwardly side of said Valley Street, lots numbers A, two, four, six, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-four, and twenty-six, on the south side of said Valley Street, lots numbers five, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-five, the western half of number twenty-five, and the eastern half of lot number thirty-one, each of the above described entire lots being sixty feet in breadth or width, and two hundred feet in length or depth; on the north side of Green Street in said town, lots numbers one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty one, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty four, one hundred and twenty five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty-one, and one hundred and thirty-one and a half, each of the above lots being in width or breadth forty feet, and in length or depth one hundred and fifty feet; on the south of Lewis Street in said town, lots numbers one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, and one hundred and thirty-seven, each of the above lots being in width or breadth forty feet, and in length or depth one hundred and fifty feet; on the south side of Susquehanna Avenue in said town, lots numbers fifty-two and fifty-three, and on the north side of said Susquehanna Avenue, lot number ninety-two, each of said lots being in width or breadth forty feet, and in length or depth one hundred and fifty feet; and on the west side of Union Street in said town, at a distance of one thousand and six feet southwardly from the northwardly side of the above described tract of land, a lot of ground not numbered, containing in width or breadth on said Union Street forty feet, and extending in depth or length at right angles thereto, one hundred and fifty feet; they, the said defendants, deny that partition thereof be made between them according to the laws and customs of this Commonwealth, and the statutes in such case made and provided, and the same to be done, will not permit, unjustly, and contrary to the laws and customs, and to the statutes aforesaid, as is said, &c., and have you then there the summoners and this writ.

WITNESS the Honorable CHARLES W. HEGINS, President of the said Court at Pottsville, the nineteenth day of October, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty.

DANIEL H. SHOENER, *Prothonotary*.
October 20, '60 42-6t

FOR SALE—Two 50 Horse Engines—geared together—for hoisting and pumping. 200 yards of 14 inch pipes, and working barrels. 500 yards of wire rope.—a lot of chain. One 20 horse Engine, and rollers, screens, &c., for breaking. 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, '60 7-tf

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—One 60 Horse Engine, with boilers and all connecting machinery for pumping water.
One 30 horse Engine, and Rollers, with all the connecting machinery for breaking Coal.
About 1300 feet of 16 inch pipes, with pump rods, connecting irons, &c.
Two chains, wire ropes, &c.
Apply to A. RUSSEL, Office—corner of Mahantango and Second streets.
Pottsville, March 24, '60 12-tf

MAPS of Schuylkill County, and of the Coal Regions, in Sheets, in Pocket Book Form, on Rollers, and Framed, for sale by B. BANNAN.
These Maps in Sheets, can be sent by mail to those who desire them.