Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT has given his official approval to the bill for the seizure of railroads and telegraph lines, whenever a military necessity exists for such action.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the interest due on the 19th instant, on the 7-30 Treasury notes, will be paid in coin.

LAST week's Washington letter was received too late for insertion in our last number. We shall always be happy to hear from "Tremont," and would suggest that he mail his letter intended for us, not later than Wednesday evening. It will then reach us punctually on Friday.

THE NEW TAX BILL.—It is stated that the sub-committee of Ways and Means has prepared a rough draft of the new tax bill, which will at once be printed for private use, and be laid before the committee for its private action. A few days only will elapse before it will be matured and reported to the House.

A private letter has been received by the Africa from an old friend of Mr. Seward, now in London, in which the writer expresses a belief that the peaceful relations between England, France and the United States, will not be disturbed. A letter to the same effect has also been received from Archbishop Hughes.

IN justice to Mr. Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, the *Tribune* states that all the vessels which he bought or chartered for the Burnside Expedition were procured by him under the explicit instructions of Gen. Burnside, both as to their character and draught of water. Mr. Tucker did not know where the Expedition was going, and no part of its misfortunes can be charged to any inattention or blunder of his.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.—A Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, states that rumor grows into belief that the Secretary of War Stanton will speedily resume in fact, as he has commenced to do in form, the conduct of the war, which usage and departmental law give him the right to do. The public was not unobservant of the difference between two recent orders of congratulation to the army, the first issued by authority of Gen. McClellan, and the second by authority of the President. The office of General-in-chief complimentary to Winfield Scott, did not survive the hero's retirement. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and he, with his able and prodigiously magnetic War Secretary, will now lift this war out of the mud and delay, and carry it to victory. Gen. McClellan will be placed in command of the Department of the Potomac.

CHEAP LUBRICATING OIL.—Lubricating Oil is a very heavy item of expense in Coal, Mining, &c., in this Region, and if it can be cheapened in price, materially, a great saving can be effected, particularly in the present state of the Coal Trade. For the purpose of accomplishing this object we have accepted the wholesale agency for the sale of the celebrated Mecca Oil from Cleveland, Ohio, which can be furnished at or nearly half the price of Whale Oil, and one gallon of which is pronounced by competent persons to be equal to nearly two gallons of Whale Oil, as a lubricator for cars and heavy machinery. See advertisement, certificates, and prices in our advertising columns, to which we invite the particular attention of Coal Operators, Railroad companies and others.

As the printing and book-selling business has been rather dull of late, we find it necessary to push other kinds of business to make up, and by introducing articles that cheapen the production of Coal, we are conferring a benefit on the whole community.

GETTING HONEST FAST.—Is it not singular to observe, that nearly every member of Congress, whose integrity does not stand above suspicion, is shocked at the idea of making the Treasury Notes a legal tender? They say it would be awful, to compel a man, to take Treasury Notes at $100, when they are only worth $5 or 90 cents on the dollar. Herein is the cloven foot disclosed, and shows plainly that they are the mere agents of the many shavers who desire to rob the soldiers, Government contractors, and the people, by forcing these notes below par, in order that they can be shaved at the rate of from 15 to 20 per cent. by the Shylocks.—Follow up the bill making these notes a legal tender, by the passage of a tax bill, and they will be as good as gold. The Constitution recognizes gold and silver as a legal tender; but it does not prohibit Congress from making Paper or anything else a legal tender, if they think proper, under certain emergencies. One half the men who are prating about violating the Constitution, in all probability, never read it. It ought to be sufficient for the loyal members of Congress to know that the clamor against making the proposed issue of Treasury Notes a legal tender, *is favored by every member, in both branches, who sympathises with the traitors*, and who would be traitors, if they dared.

SUTLER IMPOSITIONS.—We long believed that the chief curse of an army was liquor; but our opinion is somewhat shaken, and we are inclined to think that the soldier's most formidable enemy, is the sutler. Hardly a day passes, that we do not receive letters from our volunteers complaining of their sutlers, and of officers who seem to encourage the outrageous charges of the camp Shylocks. As the soldier has no other means of making his wrongs in this respect, known, except through the press, we therefore, will not turn from him; but assist him in instituting reform.

We will give an instance of some of the impositions complained of, which if true in every respect, only proves that the sooner Congress abolishes the office of sutler, the better it will be for the soldier's pocket. A letter from the 96th Regiment, to us, says that a poor Union man who came to the camp to sell articles to the soldiers, was driven off by one of the officers. The difference in his charges, and the sutler's, is as follows:—Pies—Union-man, 7 cents; sutler, 20 cents. Cheese—Union-man, 12 cents; sutler, 20 cents. Paper of smoking tobacco—Union-man, 4 cents; sutler, 10 cents. An over-shirt—Union-man, 75 cents; sutler, $3.—Shoe-brush—Union-man, 12 cents; sutler 25 cents. And so on.

We do not vouch for the correctness of this; but give it as received. If it is not true, it can be refuted. But rumors impeaching the fairness of the charges of sundry sutlers, have long been current in the community; the matter has attracted much attention, and correct information on the subject is desirable.

In some regiments an attempt has been made to regulate the charges of sutlers by establishing a tariff of prices, based on the bills rendered the sutler. And yet some of them "dodge" what would be an equitable result of this plan, by having the bills made out at higher rates than they actually pay.—This proves that fair-dealing among army sutlers is the exception not the rule, and that the soldiers in any event, suffer. We coincide in the opinion of Gen. Lane, that the army will be a great deal better without sutlers. Natural competition will place all the articles the soldiers need, within their reach, at reasonable prices.

THE EXPULSION OF BRIGHT.

In another place we give some extracts from Mr. Wilmot's speech in the case of Mr. Jesse D. Bright of Indiana; and we here record with the greatest satisfaction that the Senate on Wednesday last, expelled Mr. Bright from that honorable body, by the decisive vote of 32 to 14—most of the Republicans voting with the more determined Unionists of other shades, to expel—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, King, Lane (Ind.) McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson (Mass.), and Wilson (Mo.)—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Harris, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pierce, Powell, Rice, Salisbury, Ten Eyck, Thompson and Willey—14.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. Cowan of this State, a firm Republican, and inflexibly opposed to Slavery extension, rose and remarked that he had only one word to say:

He had nothing to gain by supporting the Senator from Indiana, nor had he anything to gain by opposing what he believed to be the universal sentiment of the United States; but he would be true to his conscience. He had rather be torn by wild horses than yield his convictions of duty. He was a freeman and nobody was his master. If Mr. Bright was expelled, and he was asked upon what charge, he could not tell. Better for the Senator if he had more charity, and better observed the rules of law.

We regret that Mr. Cowan deemed it necessary to vote against the expulsion; but we believe it was a conscientious vote, and respect it as such. Perhaps, under the circumstances, it is well that some Republican Senators voted with Mr. Cowan, while some Democrats voted for the expulsion. It cannot be termed a mere partizan measure, which impression Mr. Bright labored hard to create.

The closing scenes of Mr. Bright's Senatorial career, were somewhat exciting. When judgment was pronounced, and his plea ended, Bright bundled up the "portable property" on his desk, turned his back upon the court which had tried him, went to Secretary Forney's room, and drew his pay to the last cent, and with a defiant stride passed into the Public Land Committee Room, where his wife awaited him. In her presence, the actor's costume fell. The ruined politician sat down, and, haggard and crushed, contemplated the wreck he had made of his fortunes.

Mr. Bright's offence consisted in writing, on the 1st of March last, a letter to "The Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States," recommending to him a Mr. Thomas B. Lincoln as inventor of a valuable improvement in fire arms. On being taken to task in the journals for this, he avowed himself inflexibly opposed to "coercion."—The *Tribune* states that Mr. Bright is a native of Chenango County, N. Y., lived formerly in Kentucky, where he owned slaves after his removal to Indiana, of which State he was chosen Lieut.-Governor nearly twenty years ago. He has been seventeen years a Senator—for the last three under a pretended election which had no more validity nor claim to respect than though it had been made in a bar-room by the crew of a passing Mississippi flat boat. He was awarded the seat by a scandalous partizan vote, and would probably have lost it then but for the death of Judge Butler of S. C., who would, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, have reported strongly against him, and could hardly have been overborne. Mr. Bright is an able man, always a Democrat, supported Breckinridge and Lane in 1860, and he has ever gone with those who went farthest in concessions to Slavery. Gov. Morton will doubtless, send a better man in his stead, and it is not thought he has any chance to get back after the Legislative election in Indiana next Fall. The Indiana Democrats are mainly of the Douglas stamp, and can shift themselves far better in a Senator—should the fortunes of the canvass give them the power—than to take a further dose of Bright.

A REFLECTION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

In the United States' House of Representatives on Tuesday last, pending the consideration of the Treasury Note bill, Mr. Conkling, of New York, made some remarks, which reflect public sentiment on the conduct of the war, both legislative and military, very faithfully. Mr. C. said:

It requires no courage for representatives here to vote for taxation, and you are entitled to no credit for doing it. Only one thing is needed to make taxation welcome—the people must know what is to be done with their money—they must know that it is not to be swept into the laps of gamblers and thieves, in office or out of office. They must know that it is not to be squandered on favorites, whether politicians or brothers-in-law or women. They must know that frugality and honesty will prevail in its expenditure. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Richardson) said that he was opposed to cutting down Congressional salaries. I am for cutting up and cutting off every expense which can be discarded. I am in favor of beginning with our own compensation. Let that be cut down liberally, more indeed than we can easily bear. We can, consistently with self respect and with success, proceed with retrenchment in every direction. The people must know that their money is to be applied to a vigorous prosecution of the war, to that policy which will be most destructive to rebellion—a policy which will crush out the idea, wherever may exist it, in high or low places, of continental separation or disemberment of the Union in any contingency. They must know that no idea of accepting anything less than absolute submission is entertained by either or gilded unseen near any department of the Government. They must know that no dalliance or delay finds a hiding-place, either on the cushions or on the saddles where power sits enthroned. I regret that there exists a misunderstanding in some quarters as to the sentiments of members here, or others elsewhere, who suggest inquiry as to the conduct of the war. It is charged against members who insist upon military action that they belong to the "On to Richmond" school—that every man here or elsewhere who counsels military action is in favor of approving an advance of the army of the Potomac. I protest against this attempt to fasten this issue upon the House or any portion of it. An advance is a military question, to be decided by military authorities. An advance of the army of the Potomac to this, we the blind their own guns, is a momentous military question, which no constituency represented on this floor, and no representative, would take the responsibility of deciding in the affirmative; that is not what is now criticised. But it is said that much time has elapsed since we had on the field a splendid army, and yet that so little has been done. It is said two armies have been approaching each other for months together at an enormous expense on our part. It is said that, instead of being a war of military manœuvres, it has become a war of positions—that December and half of January came, with smooth roads and sunshine, that then was the golden hour, and that was omitted to improve it. It is this that has awakened suspicion, and given rise to the feeling that the favorite policy of the Government is the exhaustive policy which has awakened the alarm and indignation of many. And no one can wonder at it. In this policy we must eventually be beaten by the rebels in arms, for we are a manufacturing people and the rebels live by agriculture. We neglect our pursuits and undertake to wake a war upon the vast frontiers of the enemy, while they all the time are amid their own homes, having a large population of slaves to till their lands and produce for them all the necessaries of life, and having thus all their time to spare to organization and drill. In this exhaustive policy, therefore, we must succumb. We have two great dangers before us—the danger of exhaustion from derangement of finance and trade, and danger from foreign intervention breaking our blockade and leading to war, which will widen out to be fought in the nation. Prosecute the war vigorously, and we have full permission to lay on all the taxes that may be necessary to meet this emergency. The responsibility is with us. To meet this emergency with calmness, with safety and success, with a solid policy we can realize in season all the money we need, even in anticipation of the tax to be levied by taxation.

How much truth there is in this. People do not condemn the inactivity witnessed on the Potomac; it is not done in so many words; but the effect of the want of a decisive, energetic, Jacksonian policy, and prompt legislation, is manifested in waning public credit, in depreciated Treasury notes, in growing apathy, and those numberless complications which impede the road to victory. In the meantime inactivity gives rise to cliques in the army, and jealousies fatal to the *esprit* of a *corps d'armee*; while capitalists and the people, however patriotic, will not "go it blind," while a financial policy remains unannounced by the Government.—These are facts. We give them in no captious spirit. Public sentiment on the inactivity of the military and civil authorities of the land, is precisely as described by Mr. Conkling. Gentlemen, the people want vigor, vigor, vigor, in the field, and on the floor of Congress.

GORDON RESPITED.—The President has respited for two weeks, the slaver Gordon, who was recently convicted in New York, of having been engaged in the slave trade. We are not familiar with the motives that led to the respite; but we think that this man ought unquestionably, to be hung, according to law. It was his *fourth* offence, and it is said that his conduct was characterized by more than ordinary brutality. We are aware that some may think us cruel in thus urging the execution of this man. It may be so; but it is absolutely necessary that the laws should be vindicated by making severe examples. The current of public opinion must be changed and rendered more pure and elevated, and the only way to effect this reform, is by making stern examples of those who are guilty. We must begin at some point, or there will be no motive to be honest; and as Gordon is one of the worst of his class, we say begin with him. We want also to see two or three Government swindlers, and rascally plunderers of the poor soldiers, strung up. A few examples of this description, would soon purify the atmosphere both in the neighborhood of Washington, and in and around the armies. To such an extent was rascality engendered by the late Administration at Washington, that the most shameful frauds and peculations on the Treasury, have been covered up, through the aid of favorite Government clerks. When disclosed the transactions will astound the public.

TREASURY NOTES A LEGAL TENDER.—A German friend informs us that in Prussia, Treasury Notes are made a legal tender, and circulate all over Europe. They are sought for by travelers who exchange their gold for these notes, for traveling purposes.

Congress possesses the power to declare hides a legal tender if they think proper to do so, and in the present exigencies of the country, it is the duty of Congress to make the proposed Treasury Notes a legal tender to protect the soldiers and the people from the ravenous *shavers* who would sell their country, and starve out the soldiers for *two per cent. a month*.

THE Secretary of State has ordered the release of the privateer prisoners at Fort Lafayette, it having been determined to place them on the footing of prisoners of war.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, February 8, 1862.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 19,005 06 against 19,872 tons for the corresponding week last year.

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

	1861. Week.	1861. Total.	1862. Week.	1862. Total.	Inc. & Dec.
P. & R. R. R.	19,872	222,646	19,005	232,916	10,270
L. Val. R. R.	11,736	124,993	8,151	110,757	14,206
Scranton S'th	11,090	54,784	10,160	59,665	4,881
Do. North	2,405	14,340	2,812	20,138	5,798
Broad Top	1,282	11,638	6,036	28,962	12,975
Shamokin	3,582	13,209	1,259	7,227	6,582
Trevorton	842	5,225	944	4,374	851
Sh. Mt. R. T.	466	2,629	86	84	1,584
Lykens Val'y	521	1,889	168	1,920	31
	52,111	451,953	49,261	466,834	
	49,261			451,953	
	2,850			14,881	

All the regions show a slight falling off this week compared with last year, except Broad Top and Trevorton.

The high prices of freight to the East from Philadelphia, compared with rates from New York, have almost entirely cut off the water trade at that point. In consequence of these high rates, Messrs. Lewis Audenried & Co. have made arrangements to have Broad Top Coal transported *via* the Lebanon Valley, East Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley and New Jersey Central Railroads, to Elizabethport, for transhipment, instead of Philadelphia. Freights from Elizabethport to Boston range from $1 35@$1 40—while the rates from Philadelphia range from $2 60@$2 75, making a difference of $1 25 per ton.

If the Philadelphians desire to retain the Coal Trade, they ought to turn their attention to the building of a fleet of colliers to carry the Coal away from that point. They are suffering quite as much for the want of facilities to ship the Coal, as they are from high rates of transportation. This evil must be remedied; or she will most unquestionably lose the Coal Trade. To show the importance of their immediate, united and decided action on this matter, we need only state, that independent of the extension of the Nesquehoning Railroad from the Lehigh into the Mahanoy Basin, and also the Quakake extension now progressing into the Valley of the Shanandoa portion of the same basin, a short link of Railroad leading from Schuylkill Haven, (with a branch road to Mount Carbon) to the Lehigh Valley Road at Lizzard Creek, a distance of only 20 miles, can be built with a single track, in the most substantial manner, for the sum of $750,000, including sidelings, &c., to transport one million tons of Coal per annum, which would open the whole Coal Region of Schuylkill County, and give it an outlet direct to New York. Parties stand ready to build this connecting link with a single track, of substantial iron for the Coal Trade, with iron bridges, complete, without sidelings, which would not cost over $75 to $100,000 in addition, for the sum of $620,000, as soon as responsible parties are ready to take hold of it.—As it would be only a connecting link, with favorable grades for the trade, with *all the tonnage* passing over the whole line, and with no additional expenses at either end, it could not fail to be a favorable investment, and of course it will not be long before the Lehigh Valley, New Jersey Central, and other New York interests, will find it greatly to their interest to build it for the increased trade they would thus secure. As we stated before, nothing but determined action on the part of the Philadelphia interests towards increasing the facilities for the transhipment of Coal from that point, will prevent the building of this road. Let them see to it in time.

In alluding to the proposed inclined plane on this side of the Broad Mountain, about two weeks ago, which the Mine Hill Company propose constructing, we were in error in stating that it shortened the road a little over three miles; it will shorten it about four and a quarter miles, and will make the distance quite as short to Schuylkill Haven as *via* the Broad Mountain Railroad, and as the grades are much more favorable on the Mine Hill Road than on the Broad Mountain and Mahanoy Road, for the Coal mined in the neighborhood of Ashland, we suppose there will be a pretty strong competition between the two roads for the trade, which must inure to the benefit of the Coal Operators, if not to the Stockholders of the roads.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—It is now three years since the facts were publicly elicited and made known to the world, which have been recalled and so eloquently commented upon by P. W. Sheafer, Esq., in your JOURNAL of the 14th December, showing the immense loss sustained in the present mode of breaking and preparation of Coal for market. He winds up his apparently carefully prepared statement, by the following remarks:

"A certain amount of waste is unavoidable.—But the question of importance in the matter is, can this great loss of Coal be avoided, and if so by what means? The ingenuity of practical machinists has been brought into requisition, and the above demonstrates the fact that great waste attends their best efforts."

All very true, and it demonstrates another fact quite as important in the investigation of this subject, and that is, while the two first named breakers, made only an average of 17 16-100 per cent. waste and 10 84 100 per cent. of Chestnut Coal, the eleven other breakers examined, made an average loss of 28 27-100 per cent. waste, and 15 73-100 per cent. Chestnut Coal, showing a difference in favor of the two first named breakers, and against the eleven last named breakers, of 11 11 100 per cent in the waste, and of 5 89 100 per cent. in the Chestnut Coal.

Yet among the eleven breakers that made this enormous waste, are the different modifications of the Battin breaker, the one now in most general use. And taking Mr. Sheafer's figures, 7,883,420 tons annual production for data, you have an annual loss to the landowner, operator, transporter, and others, in the use of the last named breakers of 875,947 tons of prepared Coal, and 464,333 tons of Chestnut Coal, which might have been saved by the use of the two first named breakers. It is a larger amount of Coal sacrificed than was ever sent to market in any one year, prior to the year 1844, or an amount that would have more than renewed all the breakers at all the principal collieries of the country.

It therefore becomes highly interesting to inquire, why so large a sacrifice should have been made, and continued such a length of time? In the absence of any definite knowledge on the subject, the writer can conceive of but one or two reasons, why the two breakers making the least waste were neglected, while those eleven machines making the larger amount of waste were continued in use. Either some working defect in the arrangement prevented their general use, or the prejudice that assails every thing new and cavils at its adoption, until its practical utility is so tested and established, that the people can no longer resist it, and then stare with wonder and astonishment that it had never occurred to them before. So it is with the introduction of anything new. It has to battle with a host of preconceived opinions.

But in returning to the investigation of the subject, we are induced to ask why it is, as the time has long gone by when a man would be tolerated in sledging out a breast of Coal by the direct action of a hammer, or squeezing it out between cast iron rolls, that the use of them should be continued, in the crushing and grinding of Coal between and along the sides of a lot of fixed and clumsy teeth, to the periphery of two heavy cast iron rolls, as is the custom now in vogue, while infinitely better instruments have received the sanction and use of ages, for the cutting of Coal from the mines, viz: The pick and wedge!—Perhaps the most economical instrument hitherto known in the breaking and preparation of Coal, has been the application of the pick by the power of man upon the perforated breaking plate; but this operation is at once slow and expensive for large quantities of Coal. Besides, there is much waste in the attrition of one piece of Coal upon and against another, to say nothing of the loss occasioned by the driving Coal through the perforations of the plate, which it would be desirable to avoid if possible. (Well, I suppose we take the plate and standing it on edge, form with it a perpendicular side rest, against which you hold between your thumb and finger, a piece of Coal, until the horizontal stroke of a pick severs it into two or more pieces, when it is thrown by reaction from the sides of the pick into a revolving riddle, for the purpose of separating therefrom the pieces reduced to the required size, and you continue to break piece by piece in the same manner until all are reduced.

A citizen in your midst, impressed with the idea of the manifold advantages of such a mode of action, has called to his aid the power of steam, and a little ingenuity to carry it into practical effect. He has put into working operation a model of an invention, by which a perforated revolving hopper is divided off into chambers by perpendicular side rests, to a size convenient for holding Coal, desired to be broken, and throwing from it by the centrifugal force of its operation all Coal reduced to the required size, through the perforations of the hopper. Then a shaft or roller armed with sharp steel pointed picks are made to revolve horizontally, in the centre of and in an opposite direction through perforations in the side rests. Gathering in their course, such Coal as comes in their way, against the rests, and piercing them in their passage, the Coal rebounds from the stroke into the space of the chambers, until it is thrown therefrom by the revolution of the hopper. The hopper revolving under the platform, where the Coal is deposited to be picked of its slate, receives through an opening thereof into the chambers of the hopper, the Coal as fast as it can be thrown in. The revolution of the hopper presenting each moment an empty chamber to the opening effectually prevents the possibility of clogging them with Coal. When you add to this a shaft or roller upon which the picks can be firmly fixed while operating, and the facility of removal when required to be sharpened, you have the *tout ensemble* of a *very simple and efficient Coal breaker*. The experiments tried upon this working model with a ton of hard, tough Red Ash Coal, and then with a ton of soft, shelly, friable Red Ash Coal, *all broken* to a size that passed through a 2¼ inch square meshed hopper, made an average waste of between 12 and 13 per cent. When you take into consideration that one half of the Coal tried was so exceedingly soft and friable, the writer feels entirely warranted in saying the experiment assures him of two irresistible facts:

1st, The utility, and the entire working practicability of the invention, and

2d, The saving of from 40 to 70 per cent. of the waste of the breakers now in use, (or to set aside all cavil) at least the saving of more than half of the waste now made.

I have thus endeavored to answer the question of Mr. Sheafer, and to show how, and by what means, more than half of "this great loss of Coal may be avoided."

According to the data of waste shown to his communication, it would appear that there is now crushed and hauled on the waste heaps of our collieries no less an average than 62603 tons of Coal every working day in the year, which estimated at the low valuation of $1 80 per ton at the mines, shows a sacrifice of $11 269 20 per day, more than the half of which might be saved to the country by the adoption into general use of the above invention, or the neat little sum of $1,763,629 80 might be saved annually to the credit of mining account. And if to this you add at least an equal amount carried to the pockets of transporters, landowners and others interested, you would have $3,527,259 60 that may be saved annually from the waste heaps of our collieries by its adoption. Yet strange as it may appear, more Coal is being sacrificed every hour than would be sufficient to establish its utility, and many collieries around us are crushing and hauling on their waste heaps more good Coal that might be saved, than would pay for a Coal breaker every month. And thus millions upon millions continue to be sacrificed by apathy and indifference, which ignore this result.

The invention which promises such rich benefits to mankind, stands idle and inoperative, from the fact that the inventor has not the means at his command, requisite to carry it on to fruition. Having expended all his available funds in experimenting upon and patenting his invention, he must now await the enterprise of some Watt or Livingston, who for a consideration, will be willing to assist him in making such appeals to the interest and pockets of operators, as they may find it very inconvenient to evade.

A. D.

The Coal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 1862.

The following are the prices of Coal delivered on board vessels:

Schuylkill Red Ash,	$3 45@3 55
Do. White Ash, Egg and Stove,	3 30@3 40
Do. Lump and Broken,	3 25@3 35
Locust Mt.—Lump and Broken,	3 30@3 40
Egg and Stove,	3 40@3 45
By retail, ton of 2000 lbs.,	4 25@4 50
Lehigh—Lump, Broken and Egg,	3 60
Do.—Stove,	3 60
By retail, 2000 lbs.,	4 50

NEW YORK, February 6.—The demand for Domestic has been fair, but with a liberal supply on the market prices are hardly so firm; sales from yard at $4@$5 75 ton of 2,240 lb. Of Foreign George Only reports sales of 75 tons Peasley's Crop House Cannel at $7 75; 351 do. New Pelton at $5 25; 100 tons Peasley's Crop Gas Cannel at $5 25; 189 tons Liverpool Steam at $5 87½; 219 tons Scotch Steam at $5; 200 do. Ince Hall House Cannel at $8; 435 tons Smelting Coal, to arrive, at $5 50, and 200 tons Scotch Splinth, in bonds, at $4 50, all cash.—*Tribune*.

BOSTON February 6.—In Pictou and Sydney there have been further sales at $5 50@$6 ⅌ ton, and steady at these prices. In Anthracite retail sales continue to be made at $5 50@$6 ⅌ ton.—*Courier*.

BITUMINOUS COAL.

DURING the interruption of navigation, to and from Philadelphia, *via* the Delaware River, we have made complete arrangements to supply the celebrated BROAD TOP BITUMINOUS COAL, from Elizabethport, N. J., which we are now prepared to furnish Dealers, Railroads, and consumers generally, on short notice, at wholesale only. The choicest varieties of LEHIGH COAL constantly on hand, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.,
110 Broadway, N. Y., 205 Walnut st., Philad'a,
14 Kilby st., Boston, 34 Westminster st., Providence.
Feb. 1, '62. 5-1m

Coal Freights from Philadelphia.

To Boston,	$2 60@2 75
Washington,	3 00@3 50
New York,	2 00

Freights From Elizabethport.

To Boston,	1 35@1 40	Derby,	
Newburyport,	1 35@1 40	New London,	70
Portland,	1 35@1 40	Bridgeport,	90
Providence,	75	Albany,	
Fall River,	75	Troy,	
Newport,	75	Hudson,	
Taunton,		Poughkeepsie,	
Pawtucket,		Yonkers,	
Norwich,		New Haven,	60
New York,	35	Hartford,	1 25

The freights with no quotations are closed by ice.

Coal Trade by Railroad for 1862.

Quantity of Coal sent by Railroad for week ending on Thursday evening last:

From Port Carbon,	6,957 17
Pottsville,	
Schuylkill Haven	10,662 02
Auburn,	418 06
Port Clinton,	967 01
Total for Week,	19,005 06
Previously this year,	213,910 12
Total,	232,915 18
To same time last year,	222,646 07
Increase so far,	10,269 11

Schuylkill County Railroads 1862.

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for week ending on Thursday evening last:

		Week.	Total.
Mine Hill & S. Haven R. R.,		10,672 08	49,177 12
Mt. Carbon	"		
Schuylkill Valley	"	2,004 02	25,800 16
Mill Creek	"	5,817 05	31,145 11
Little Schuylkill	"	971 09	19,176 07

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1861.

Amount transported during the last month:

	Month.	Total.
Union Canal Railroad,	4,158 13	
Swatara Railroad,	420 19	

Lehigh Valley R. R. for 1862.

For week ending on Saturday last:

	Week.	Total.
Hazleton, (A. Pardee & Co.)	1,593 12	15,605 06
E. Sugar Loaf, (Packer & Co.)	540 18	9,220 06
Council Ridge, (Sharpe, L. & Co.)	594 03	9,986 19
Mount Pleasant,		460 18
Spring Mt., (Chas. Hampshire.)	1,257 12	15,816 15
Coleraine, (Ratcliff & Johnson.)	503 07	5,532 00
Beaver Meadow,		
N. York & Lehigh, (Taggart & Son,)	322 10	5,933 07
N. Sp. Mt., (J. B. McCreary & Co.,)	1,094 09	14,035 08
S. Sp. Mt., (Dodge & Co.)		764 01
Jeddo Mines,	1,156 16	10,462 15
Harleigh,	415 13	7,057 03
German Penna.,	25 04	0,567 11
Ebbervale,	408 19	5,144 15
Milnesville,	201 10	4,064 16
Other Shippers,		75 00
Total,	8,150 14	110,787 03
Same time last year,	11,736 02	121,093 09
Decrease,	3,585 08	14,296 06

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

SAFEGUARD ENVELOPES.

JUST PUBLISHED, SAFEGUARD ENVELOPES; buff and white, admirably adapted to prevent miscarriage of letters, and relieve the dead letter office; useful to the business man, the soldier, and every correspondent.

For sale by the stationers generally, and wholesale by
JOHN P. CHARLTON,
Stationers' Warehouse, 32 South FOURTH Street, Phila.
And at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.
Feb. 8, '62. 5 3t

SAVE 50 TO 75 PER CENT.
In the Waste in the Breaking of Coal.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having obtained Letters Patent for a new and useful improvement in the breaking of Coal, respectfully offers the same to the consideration of the mining public and others, and will offer liberal inducements for its introduction to general use.
AQUILA BOLTON,
Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, Pa.
Feb. 8, '62. 5 4t

BOAT YARD FOR SALE.

THE BOAT YARD located at Mt. Carbon, and worked by Sam'l Grey, will be sold on SATURDAY, Feb. 22d, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The dry dock is built of cut stone, in a substantial manner, and was formerly the old Weigh Lock. It is one of the best locations on the line. On the yard is a stock of Lumber, Screw Jacks, Pulley Blocks, Rope, Paints, Tools, and a large lot of patterns for boat moulds; everything necessary to do a profitable business.
Feb. 8, '62. 5 2t

AMERICAN HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA,

LOCATED on CHESTNUT Street, opposite the Old State House, and in close proximity to the principal Jobbing and Importing Houses, Court Rooms, and places of amusement. During the past year the house has been entirely refitted. Persons visiting the city on business or pleasure will find this Hotel, from its superior location and liberal appointments, well suited to their comfort and convenience. The City Passenger Cars can be taken at the different Railroad Depots, and will bring passengers to within less than half a square of the house.

TERMS, $1 50 per day.
HYATT & HEULINGS.
Feb. 8, '62. 6—

A REVIEW

OF Mrs. JULIET H. CAMPBELL'S CHRISTMAS CAROL, by John of York. Price 10 cents. Just published, and for sale at
B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.
Feb. 8, '62.

STATEMENT

OF THE MINERS' BANK OF POTTSVILLE in the County of Schuylkill, as required by the Second Section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 13th day of October, A. D. 1857:

Amount of Loans and Discounts,		$[illegible]
Do Specie owned by the Bank in vault,	$71,709 57	
Do Due by other banks,	216,605 75	
Do Notes of other Banks,	32,304 00	
Do Checks of other Banks and Cash drafts,	17,811 64	
	338,430 96	
Less Miners' Bank Notes in Bank North America, Philadelphia,	112,305 00	
		226,125 96
Amount Notes in Circulation	331,931 00	
Less Amt. in bk. N. Am., Phila.,	112,305 00	
		219,626 00
Amount Deposits,	133,541 02	
Do Due other Banks,	56,783 71	
		190,324 73

The above Statement is correct, taken from the Books as they stood on the morning of the 4th day of February, 1862. CHA. LOESER, *Cashier*.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 5th day of February, 1862. SAMUEL CHRISMAN, J. P.
Pottsville, 8th February, '62. 5-

$1000 REWARD!
PROTECTED FROM COUNTERFEITS.
THE WHITE ENAMEL
ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING,
FOR
DECAYED TEETH.

United States Patent applied for.

ACHING TEETH, OR MERE SHELLS,

Preserved and Restored.

Superior to Gold. As hard and durable as the Teeth.

Male and Female Agents Wanted,—$100 per month, and steady employment at home or abroad.

The manufacturers having met with great success, continue to supply this article in sealed packages, containing enough to fill one hundred teeth, for $5; or for $10, with a *complete set of instruments*, *in a handsome Velvet and Satin lined case*, with instructions enabling any person to make a good living and steady employment in an honorable profession.

Agencies given in different sections of the country.—Letters requiring an answer must enclose a stamp.
DR. K. ROSSEAU & CO.
486 Broadway, N. Y.
Feb. 8, '62. 5-3m

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
GREAT SAVING IN
LUBRICATING OIL,
For Cars and HEAVY MACHINERY.

F. M. BACKUS,
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN
LUBRICATING OIL,
Office, 19 Bank St., Weddell House Block, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

B. BANNAN, Pottsville,
Sole Agent for the sale of this Oil wholesale by the Barrel, in Schuylkill, Carbon, Berks, and Northumberland Counties. Sample Barrels furnished for trial.

We invite your special attention to the above mentioned OIL, manufactured from the best PETROLEUM, or ROCK OIL.

Our LUBRICATING OIL is the celebrated MECCA ROCK OIL, "*Clarified*." It has a decided *superiority* over all other kinds, for the following reasons:

1st—Because it is *pure*, and entirely free from sediment.

2d—It will never gum up; but, on the contrary, will *clean off* all accumulated gum from running machinery.

3d—One gallon will wear as long as two of any ordinary Oil.

4th—It is cheaper, costing *less than one third* as much as any good article of Lubricating Oil.

These statements we are prepared to substantiate by every individual who has tested it. We would solicit a *single trial*.

TESTIMONIALS:

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 18th, 1860.

TO WHOM PRESENTED: This may certify that this Company has been using the "Mecca Rock Oil," furnished by Mr. F. M. Backus, for several months past, in their Tender, Freight, and Passenger Car-boxes. It has given entire satisfaction. I am well convinced that it is an excellent lubricator, being more durable than Sperm, Lard, or any Oils we have ever used.
A. CONGDON, Master Mechanic C. P. & A. R. R.

I fully concur in the above.
H. NOTTINGHAM, Sup't.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 19th, 1860.

F. M. BACKUS, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: In reply to yours of this date, I would say that our Master Machinist informs me that he considers this "Mecca Rock Oil" by far the cheapest lubricator he has ever used, and fully equal to the best Lard Oil; and on his judgment in such matters I habitually place the most implicit reliance.
Yours truly, CHAS. L. RHODES, Supt. C. & M. R. R.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 18th, 1860.

F. M. BACKUS, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: In answer to your inquiries as to the working of the "Natural, or Mecca Rock Oil," as a lubricator, it gives me pleasure to say that after a trial of three months on our Cars and Locomotives, I believe it to be the best lubricating Oil that we have used. Last week one of our Engines averaged 100 miles to a pint of this Oil. Yours truly, WM. F. SMITH, Master Mechanic C. C. & C. R. R.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20th, 1860.

F. M. BACKUS, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: In answer to your inquiries in relation to the "Mecca Rock Oil" as a lubricator, we would say we have used it for the last three months on our Tools, Shafting, &c. and we have no hesitation in saying it is the best lubricator we have used.
MANNING & HEITZ.

CLEVELAND, O., March 12th, 1861.

F. M. BACKUS, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I have been using the "Mecca Oil" as a lubricator in our mill for the last five months, on our hot and cold journals, rolls and pincers; also on blast fan, which makes 1800 revolutions per minute, with entire satisfaction to ourselves, and consider it the cheapest lubricator in use. J. W. BRITTAIN, Sec'y Cleveland Boiler Plate Co.

GIRARD, O., April 4th, 1861.

This is to certify that we have used the "Mecca Rock Oil" on our Engine and Pump, and on our Coal Cars at the Morris Coal Mine in this place for about five months, and it has given entire satisfaction. It is superior to any Oil we have used as to keeping the journals cool and free from gum, and it goes much further than Sperm or Lard Oil. EVAN MORRIS, Agent.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 29, 1861.

F. M. BACKUS, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your inquiries regarding the merits of the "Mecca Rock Oil," I would say that this Company has used it for seven months on Passenger Coaches and Freight Cars as a lubricator. We have also used it to some extent on our Locomotives, and I take pleasure in saying, from personal knowledge, that I believe it to be one of the very best lubricators ever used, and certainly by far the cheapest. Respectfully yours, L. D. RUCKER, Sup't C. & T. R. R.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28th, 1861.

F. M. BACKUS, Esq.—*Sir*: We have used the "Mecca Rock Oil" since July last, on all our Engines and Cars. It gives good satisfaction. One gallon of Rock Oil is equal to one and a half gallons of No. 1 Lard Oil for all purposes except lubricating cylinders.
Yours truly, JOHN YOUNG, Master Mechanic C. & M. R. R.

AKRON, O., March 16th, 1861.

I have been using for two months past, the "Rock, or Petroleum Oil," obtained at Mecca, O., on all the Cars and Locomotives on the C. Z. & C. R. R., and as a lubricator it far surpasses anything I have ever used before. With the best kind of manufactured oil we have never been able to run our locomotives more than ten or fifteen miles without oiling, whereas, with the "*Rock Oil*" we *can, and every day do, run them an entire round trip, which is 125 miles, with one oiling*. And as for gum, I have never yet seen any from its use.
J. W. HOLLOWAY, Master Mechanic C. Z. & C. R. R.

AKRON, March 7th, 1861.

This is to certify that we have used the "Mecca Rock Oil" in our Machine Shop since the first of January last, and we find it superior to any oil for lubricating we have ever used. We use it on all our line shafting, on our large drill, our lathes, and on our engine, and we find that it keeps the journals cool, free from gum, and perfectly clean; and it speeds better than Sperm or the best Lard Oil.

It also keeps iron from rust, and is readily cleaned off. We therefore recommend it as a first class lubricator.
WEBSTER, CAMP & CO.

Later Certificates:

OFFICE LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION CO.,
Mauch Chunk, Dec. 31th, 1861.

MR. B. BANNAN—*Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 10th inst. came to hand to-day. We have been using for the last four or five months the "Mecca Oil" manufactured at Cleveland, Ohio, and find it to answer very well for lubricating car journals and machinery; being much cheaper than Whale Oil, we find a considerable saving by using it instead. Yours truly,
J. LEISENRING, Eng. & Supt.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,
Office of the Superintendent and Engineer,
Bethlehem, Pa., January 15, 1862.

MR. B. BANNAN:—Your favor of the 13th is just received. We have been using "Mecca Oil" as a lubricator for about six months on cars and locomotives, and consider it equal in every respect to any oil we have ever used, and in one important particular superior to most oils, viz: its freedom from all glutinous substances; it does not gum in the least; the journals upon which it is used are bright and smooth, and show no more evidence of wear than with sperm oil. One of our locomotives has run about 15,000 miles with Mecca Oil, and upon a recent examination of the journals, guides, and other working parts requiring lubricating, they were found in perfect working order. Yours truly,
ROBERT H. SAYRE.

MR. EDWARD T. WARNER, Superintendent of the Schuylkill Navigation Company's cars, informs us that he has used the Mecca Oil on their cars, and he corroborates the statement of Robert H. Sayre, Esq., and gives it as his opinion that one gallon will go as far as a gallon of Sperm Oil, and is equal to *nearly two gallons* of Whale Oil, as a lubricator for cars.

COL. JAMES J. CONNOR, of the firm of Connor & Patterson informs us that he has tried the Mecca Oil at their Colliery, and, so far, he prefers it to any oil he has ever used, as a Lubricator for Cars and Machinery.

We have numerous other certificates from parties, and could increase them to almost any number, if space would permit.

We would say, that we sell the *Crude Mecca Oil* to parties wishing it, in large or small quantities, *as cheap* as it can be bought from the Manufacturer. Those who doubt it, can order directly from Mr. Backus.

The price of the Lubricating Mecca Oil for the Green and Brown, which are much better than the Yellow, is 25 cents per gallon, to which must be added carriage from Cleveland, Ohio, and $1 50 for the barrel, which the parties receiving the Oil pay. The freight and charge for the barrel will add 8 to 9 cents to the cost of the Oil per gallon. The freight will be less on a car load of 50 barrels than on smaller lots. Each barrel contains from 40 to 42 gallons. *We sell none but the first quality of Mecca O.L.*

Sample barrels furnished for trial.

All orders will receive prompt attention addressed to
BENJAMIN BANNAN,
Wholesale Agent, Pottsville.
Feb. 8, '62. 5—

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Schuylkill, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscriber, Administratrix of the estate of Charles Brause, late of the Township of Rush, in the County of Schuylkill, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Mansion House of said deceased, in the Township of Rush, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid.—All that certain tract or piece of land, and appurtenances, situate in the Township of Rush, in the County of Schuylkill, and State of Pennsylvania, to wit: Beginning at a post corner, in line of Henry Hauk, thence by land of Schuylkill Navigation Company, south thirty-two degrees west, one hundred perches to a post, in line of Solomon Alter; thence along same, south fifty eight degrees east, ninety-eight perches to a stone corner of land of John S. Boyer; thence along the same, north thirty-two degrees east, one hundred and eighty-three perches to a post, corner of land of said Henry Hauk; thence along the same, north fifty-eight degrees west, ninety-nine perches to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and eleven acres, and one hundred and five perches, late the estate of said deceased. Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale, by
ELLEN BRAUSE, Administratrix.
By order of the Orphans' Court,
JOSEPH BOWEN, Clerk.
Pottsville, February 4th, 1862. 5-4t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Schuylkill, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of Henry K. Strong, late of the City of Philadelphia, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Public House of Franklin Kaercher, being the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid:

All that certain tract of land, situate partly in Frailey Township and partly in Tremont Township, in the County of Schuylkill (formerly Pinegrove Township, Berks County,) and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a white oak; thence by land formerly of Robert Martin, now belonging to "The Donaldson Land Company," north twelve degrees west, one hundred and ninety perches to a pine; thence by land formerly of James Wilson, Esq., south seventy-eight degrees west, two hundred perches, more or less, to the north line of a tract of land surveyed on warrant dated the fifth day of June, 1787, granted to Henry Houts; thence along the said north line, west ten perches, more or less, to a white oak, the northwest corner of the said tract surveyed on warrant to Henry Houts; thence along the west line of said Houts tract, south five perches, more or less, to intersect the course of south seventy degrees west, above mentioned; thence again on said course of south seventy-eight degrees west, one hundred and ninety perches, more or less, to a Chestnut; thence by land formerly of James Wilson, Esq., and other land, south twelve degrees east, one hundred and ninety perches to a post; and thence by other land, north seventy-eight degrees east, two hundred and twenty seven perches and nine-tenths, to a post and stones; thence south seventeen and a half degrees east, seventy perches to another post and stones; thence north seventy-eight degrees east, one hundred and seventy two and one-tenth perches to another post and stones, in the line of land formerly of Robert Martin, now belonging to the Donaldson Land Company; and thence along the said last mentioned line, north seventeen and a half degrees west, seventy perches to the place of beginning, containing five hundred and thirty-five acres, and the usual allowance, be the same more or less: Being all the land embraced and contained within two surveys which were made on two several warrants granted, one to John Myer, dated the fifth day of May, 1794, and the other, the warrant granted to Henry Houts, above mentioned, dated the sixth day of June, 1787, and also a part, being seventy-five acres, more or less, of another tract of land, and in the northeast corner thereof, which was surveyed on another warrant, dated the fifth day of May, 1794, granted to Robert Kinnear, with the appurtenances, consisting of a frame slope and engine house, with stone basement, with a 60-horse power pumping and hoisting engine, with boilers, hoisting chain, pump, &c., a frame coal breaker and hoisting plane, with a double set of schutes, screens and rollers, and a 40-horse power breaker and hoisting engine, lateral railroad, 6 double two-story frame dwelling houses, 5 double two-story stone dwelling houses, 24 one and a half story frame and stone miners' houses, one frame office, stone powder house, frame stable with stone basement, frame blacksmith and carpenter shop, &c., a two-story frame dwelling house, a frame summer kitchen, a frame shanty, and a water-power saw mill, &c.

A portion of which tract of five hundred and thirty-five acres, to wit: All that portion within the lines of John Myer survey above mentioned, is subject to a lease, made by Henry K. Strong, now deceased, to Henry Hell, dated the ninth day of March, 1854, of the coal seams in the John Myer tract, east of Raush Creek, for the term of ten years from the first day of January, 1854, which lease was, by a supplement thereto, dated the fourteenth day of July, 1855, extended over and made to include the whole of the John Myer tract, and extended in time until the first day of January, 1870, upon and subject to all its terms and conditions, regulations and restrictions.

Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale by
ELIZA STRONG,
HENRY K. STRONG, Jr., } Administrators.
GEORGE H. HART,
By order of the Orphans' Court,
February 6, '62 [5 4] JOSEPH BOWEN, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOICE ROASTED RYE, for sale at MORRISON'S, Market st., above Third. [5

IMPROVED COAL SCREENS.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now manufacturing, at their establishment in Minersville, the IMPROVED SQUARE IRON COAL SCREENS, of their own invention, and which excel any Screen made, in the preparation of the Coal, and in the lasting of the Screen. A Patent has been applied for.

They invite all Coal Operators to examine their work before purchasing elsewhere. They also do all kinds of repairing, and make all kinds of Screens ordered at reasonable rates.
J. & L. LAUBENSTEIN.
Minersville, 30 Oct., '61. 44-3m

OLDEST INSURANCE CO. IN THE STATE!
FIRE
INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA—INCORPORATED IN 1794.

Capital, $500,000 00
Assets, January, 1861, $1,254,719 81

Merchandize, Furniture, Buildings, &c., insured at current rates of premium.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, Agent,
POTTSVILLE.
Nov. 30, '61. 48-3m

HO! FOR HILTON HEAD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been detailed to recruit for the 76th (Zouave) Regiment, P. V., Col. Power, commanding, has opened a Rendezvous at Ward's Hotel, Minersville, Schuylkill County.

The Regiment is now stationed at Hilton Head, S. C., one of the healthiest locations in the country, which the excellent health of the Regiment proves. The climate is fine, and the country beautiful. Soldiers have plenty of the best rations, and good medical attendance in case of sickness.

Young able-bodied men wishing to serve their country in the "sunny south" of South Carolina, would do well to join this Regiment, which is in excellent condition, and well officered.

Pay commences from the day of enlistment.
CHAS. M. BRUMM, 1st Lieut.,
Co. K, 76th (Zouave) Reg., P. V.
Jan. 18, '62. Recruiting Officer. 3-tf

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN,

And Marines, and Widows or other Heirs of those who have died or been killed in the Service. W. R. POTTS, Esq., Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

PENSIONS procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received, or disease contracted, while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money, and arrears of pay, obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.
W. R. POTTS, Esq.,
Pottsville, Pa.

Persons desiring to transact business, with regard to Bounties, Pensions, &c., can have it attended to by calling at the office of W. R. POTTS, Esq., Centre street, adjoining Exchange Hotel, where every information will be given.
Dec. 4, '62. 1tf

GUTTA-PERCHA ROOFING.

NO ARTICLE ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water-proof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to
READY ROOFING CO.,
23 Cedar Street, New York.

Messrs. BANNAN & DeFREHN will furnish LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA, and put it on of Roofs at the cheapest rates. Apply to either.
Oct. 12, '61. 41-1y

To Coal Operators and Others.

DEIHM & DUFUR, Sole Agents and Licensees in the Coal Region for the N. Y. W. R. Co., take pleasure in announcing that, in the U. S. Court, Nov. 30, '61, in the suit of said Company *vs.* Geis & Co., of Pottsville, April Sess., '61, No. 6, in Equity, Judge Grier granted an Injunction on *Bill and Answer*, decreeing that Plaintiffs alone own the Henry Jenkins Crimping Patent, for making Coal Screens, &c.

The points involved in Judge Grier's opinion are very important, fully establishing the rights of the Company against the *various devices* used to violate the Patent, and will apply as fully to others making Crimped Screens or work, as to Geis & Co.

It was contended by defendants—1st, That they had the title to the Patent; 2d, That their purchase of machines from Henry Jenkins entitled them to crimp wire and make it into Screens; and 3d and principally, that the Patent was invalid or insufficient, in not stating *how the crimping was to be done*.

All these positions were ruled *against Geis & Co.*, the Judge particularly remarking, that, as the Patent stated, the crimping might be done in *various ways*, and Jenkins was not bound to say *how he crimped it*. *If crimped wire be made into meshes*, that violates the Jenkins Patent, which Plaintiffs own.

In notifying our friends and the public, therefore, that we alone in the Coal Region are authorized to manufacture or repair Coal Screens of Crimped Wire, we also caution all persons, *either selling or purchasing* such work, NO MATTER HOW MADE, that they are violating our rights, and will be held strictly accountable in damages.

Coal Operators, and the public generally, are hereby notified that the NEW YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY are the sole owners of the Letters Patent of the United States issued to HENRY JENKINS, of Pottsville, Pa., bearing date March 6th, 1847, and extended for the term of seven years, from the 6th day of March, 1861, for a new and useful improvement in the *Process of Manufacturing Wire Grating, &c.*, and that all persons infringing the same will be held accountable, and liable to respond in damages, and you are hereby prohibited from making, selling, or using, or continuing to make, sell, or use, Screens, Sieves, or any other article infringing the said patent.

The undersigned, Messrs. DEIHM & DUFUR, are the sole licensees under the said patent, and the only persons authorized to manufacture and sell articles made according to said patent, within the limits of the Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania. They have associated with them JOSEPH W. BROCK, Esq., of Scranton, as a full and equal partner, and the business will be conducted in the name of DEIHM, DUFUR & BROCK.

The orders of the Coal Trade and others, for any description of Wire Screens, Grating, Sieves, &c., are respectfully solicited, as the undersigned are prepared to fill the same at the usual prices.

SHOPS:
Pottsville—Corner of Railroad street and Norwegian.
Tamaqua—Opposite the Columbia House, Railroad.
Scranton—Cliff Works.
DEIHM, DUFUR & BROCK,
Agents and Licensees.
Dec. 14, '61. 50-tf

Advertisements set in larger type than usual will be charged 50 per cent. advance on our regular rates.

Wire Rope Works of
JOHN A. ROEBLING.
Trenton, New Jersey.

A large assortment of Wire Rope constantly on hand. Orders filled with despatch. For size, strength, and cost, see circular. [Jan 1, '62. 1-1y*

MEDICINAL.

Economy is Wealth!
CURE YOUR COUGH FOR ONE DIME!
The BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S
GREAT COUGH REMEDY!!

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warranted, if used according to the directions, to cure in all cases, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Mad'e ZADOC PORTER'S Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords. Its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, through the lungs. It is not a violent remedy, but emollient,—warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or youngest child.

Mad'e ZADOC PORTER'S BALSAM has been used by the public for over 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it, to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use. The timely use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—Save your Money!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1, which do not contain the virtues of a Dime Bottle of Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost any other medicine; and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customers insist upon having Madame Porter's and none other. Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 10 cts. and in large bottles at 20 cts., and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 10 cts., and in larger bottles at 20 cts.
HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, NEW YORK.

For sale in Pottsville by JOHN G. BROWN & SON.
Jan. 25, '62. 4-eow1y

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR,
AND
LIFE BITTERS,

ARE pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the human system.—They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, *all bilious complaints*—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by these remedies.

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR

Removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Much better than pills, and much easier to take.

Darling's Life Bitters

Is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:

JAS. L. Bramley, merchant, 184 Fulton street, New York, writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding the last three years; I used

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR
AND
LIFE BITTERS,

And now consider myself *entirely cured*."

Hon. John A. Cross writes, "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860. In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 125 East 28th street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR,
AND
LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tebow, 11 Christopher street, N. Y., writes—"Feb. 28, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to

Darling's Liver Regulator,

in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860. In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS,

and was *entirely cured*. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.

I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops, and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

READER, if you need either or both of these most excellent remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, post-paid. Address,
DAN'L S. DARLING,
102 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cent and $1 Bottles each.

For sale in Pottsville by the following Druggists:
J. C. C. HUGHES,
JOHN G. BROWN & SON,
HENRY SAILOR.
Jan. 11, '62. 2-6m

POCKET DIARIES FOR 1862.

A FRESH SUPPLY, of different styles just received at B. BANNAN'S.
Jan. 25, '62.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1862.

NOW READY, the Tribune Almanac and Political Register for 1862, at
Jan. 18, '62. B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

A NEW VOLUME OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF MINING ENGINEERS.

JUST received vol. 9, of the Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, for the years 1860–61, profusely illustrated. Full sets, in 9 vols., of this valuable work, imported and for sale by B. BANNAN.
Pottsville, Jany. 4, '62.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

JUST RECEIVED, a further supply of Photographic Albums, for 20, 24 and 30 Portraits, Morocco and Moire Antique styles, with two clasps—at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.
Feb. 1, '62.

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CHEAPER and more durable than any other Paint, for covering Iron and Tin Roofs, &c. For sale by the barrel or gallon, by
BANNAN & DeFREHN,
Cheap and Durable Roofers, Pottsville.
Dec. 14, '61.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY,
And Save Money by Preserving Your Boots.

BROWER'S PATENT WATER-PROOF COMPOSITION, for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather. Warranted to make them impervious to water. It softens the leather, makes it pliable, prevents its cracking, and will polish with ordinary Blacking immediately after the application.

This is NO HUMBUG.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
B. BANNAN,
Nov. 9, '61. Centre street.

THE HEROES OF PEACE,
AND
THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New York, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery,

In which is included Portraits of nearly all the **prominent men of America**, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union, are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form.

ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., &c., *ad infinitum*.

Our Instantaneous Stereoscopic Views
Are The Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of STEREOSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, and

Photographic Materials

in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of all our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., will be sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,
near St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

Also for sale at the Bookstore of the subscriber,
B. BANNAN.
Oct. 17, '61. 41-1y

Postscript.

Saturday, February 8, 1862.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

Passage in the House, of the Treasury Note Bill.

THE VOTE ANALYZED.

Only Five Straight Democrats for it.

THE CONDUCT of the WAR.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S NEW BASE.

GEN. LANE AND HIS EXPEDITION.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Advance against Fort Henry.

A DESPERATE BATTLE AT HAND.

THE REBELS REINFORCED.

FROM MISSOURI.

BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

THE SLAVER GORDON.

THE MILEAGE QUESTION.

On Thursday the Treasury Note bill was passed by the United States House of Representatives, by a vote of 93 to 59. Mr. Spaulding's bill having been found defective in some eight particulars, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute remedying these weaknesses, which was passed. An attempt was made to reject the legal tender clause, but was promptly voted down. The bill now stands thus: Treasury notes for $150,000,000 are to be issued, which are made a legal tender for all public and private debts, are receivable by the Government for duties on imports, and are convertible as above; registered and coupon bonds for $500,000,000 are to be issued, bearing interest at 6 per cent. and redeemable after 20 years.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. Campbell, representative from this District, said he was for the bill with the legal tender clause. With him the only question was the necessities of the Government to meet its expenses. He would not be controlled by very nice scruples when the Constitution and the Union were both in danger.

The vote on the passage of the bill, was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Bailey, (Mass.) Bailey, (Penn.) Baker, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, (Mo.) Blair, (Pa.) Blair, (Va.) Blake, Buffinton, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Cutler, Davis, Delano, Delaplaine, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Granger, Gurley, Haight, Hale, Hanchett, Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg, (Mich.) Kellogg, (Ill.) Killinger, Lansing, Leary, Loomis, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Marston, Maynard, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill, (Me.) Nugen, Olin, Patton, Phelps, (Cal.) Pike, Price, Riley, (Mass.) Rice, (Me.) Riddle, Rollins, (Mo.) Sargent, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Steele, (N. Y.) Stevens, Trimble, Trowbridge, Upton, Vanhorn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Walton, (Me.) Whaley, White, (Ind.) Wilson, Windom, Worcester.

NAYS.—Ancona, Baxter, Biddle, Brown, (R. I.) Cobb, Conkling, Fred. A. (N. Y.) Conkling, (N. Y.) Conway, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Diven, Dunlap, Eliot, English, Goodwin, Grider, Harding, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Lovejoy, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morris, (Vt.) Morris, Nixton, Noble, Norton, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Pomeroy, Porter, Richardson, Robinson, Rollins, (N. H.) Sedgwick, Sheffield, Shiel, Steele, (N. J.) Stratton, Thomas, (Mass.) Thomas, (Md.) Train, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Walton, Ward, Webster, White, (Ohio,) Wickliffe, Wright.

We have analyzed the vote, and find it to stand as follows:

YEAS.

Republicans,	80
Union men,	8
Straight Democrats,	5
	93

NAYS.

Republicans,	22
Union men,	13
Straight Democrats,	24
	59

Only five Democrats voted for a measure to sustain the credit of the Government, and protect the soldiers from the sharks that have been trying to depreciate the Government money in their hands. A beautiful record, truly! The people are rejoiced at the passage of this bill. Now let the tax-bill follow, and the people will again give cheerfully, to the amount of hundreds of millions if necessary.

The better opinion is that Gen. McClellan will not resign in consequence of the change which we announce elsewhere. But that he is stripped down to the Department of the Potomac to rival Gen. Buell in Kentucky, and Gen. Halleck in Missouri, on a level with the new arrangement of places him. It is understood that he has consulted with several of his Generals respecting the course proper for him to pursue.

The President said on Wednesday night, that he felt more confidence now than ever in the power of the Government to suppress the rebellion.

Since the President concluded to assume command of the army and navy of the United States, his influence has been felt everywhere. An officer of the Mississippi flotilla at Cairo writes:

"Everything now is working well, and I have faith that the country will yet be repaid the great labor and expense of our flotilla. It has infused new spirit into every one since the President appears to take such an interest in our operations."

Gen. Lane's friends think that he will resume his seat in the Senate unless allowed to head the expedition about to move South from Kansas, which they do not think he will command, unless the President or Gen. Hunter change his mind.

From Gen. Grant's expedition in Kentucky we have news that two brigades, of McClernand's division, 8,000 strong, have encamped four miles below Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River. Three of our gunboats made a reconnoissance up to the head of Panther Island, then returned to Paducah to bring up Gen. Smith's brigade, 7,000 strong, Gen. McClernand being left in command. The country in the vicinity of Fort Henry is being thoroughly reconnoitred, seven gunboats under command of Com. Foote were on the river, and ready for action. It is reported that the rebels have been strongly reinforced, and that General Beauregard is in command of the fort.

From Missouri we learn that Price is within eight miles of Springfield; he is said to be chafing for fight, thirsting for blood, and excited in various ways. The stand he has so long been said to be preparing for would seem now to be made.

Butler's Expedition is preparing with dispatch at Boston. Six ships and some steamers are already loaded or loading, and it is thought the whole will get off during the coming week. Gen. Butler's entire division will consist of about 10,000 men.

The President in respiting the slaver Gordon for two weeks, notified him that the grace is extended only that he may have time to prepare himself for the fate which his crimes have merited, and that no further mercy is to be hoped for.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the debate being on the bill concerning the pay of army officers, on motion of Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin, an amendment was adopted reducing the mileage of members of Congress 50 per cent. to be computed by the most direct route of travel.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

FORT HENRY CAPTURED.

Probable Passage of the "Legal Tender" Bill by the Senate.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The following is announced from headquarters:

"Fort Henry is ours."

"The flag of the Union is re-established on the soil of Tennessee. It will never be removed."

The Fort which is on the Tennessee River, surrendered on Thursday, after a fight of an hour and twenty minutes, conducted on the Union side by the gunboats Cincinnati, Essex, and St. Louis. Union loss, 31 men.

Two rebel Generals, one Colonel, two Captains and one hundred privates were taken prisoners.

The fort mounted seventeen guns.

The land force did not participate.

The Memphis and Ohio Railroad bridge, fifteen miles above the Fort, is in our possession.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There is a majority in the Senate in favor of the passage of the Treasury note bill with the legal tender clause, as adopted by the House.

The rebels have evacuated Romney, Va.

Six thousand troops of the Burnside Expedition have been landed on the coast of North Carolina. A forward movement was expected.

At a riot in Richmond this week, Union cheers were given.

The Joint Special Committee on the Conduct of the War, have requested the President to restore General John C. Fremont to a command befitting his rank and abilities.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, *Monday, Feb. 3.*—SENATE.—Mr. Riley introduced a supplement to the charter of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Also, a bill relative to the distribution of trust funds.

On motion of Mr. Riley, the bill to fix the place of holding elections in East Norwegian township, Schuylkill county, was considered and passed.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted providing for a committee to investigate charges of bribery used to secure the passage of the small-note bill. A resolution to direct the tonnage tax committee to report before March 3d, and to limit their expenses to $1000, was lost. A resolution of inquiry was adopted as to the expediency of repealing all laws exempting real estate from taxation. Also one inquiring as to the reserve force of troops to be depended upon for an emergency. The resolutions from the Senate, instructing our United States Senators to vote for the expulsion of Bright, were taken up, and Cessna's substitute adopted. It was a very sickly affair, and the Senate refused to concur.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.—SENATE.—Mr. Riley introduced a bill to incorporate the North American Shaft Company; also, a bill to incorporate the Pioneer Shaft Company. The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment to the resolution instructing our United States Senators to vote for the expulsion of Bright.

HOUSE.—An act annulling the marriage contract between George Parker and Caroline Parker, was passed.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.—SENATE.—Mr. Riley, a petition from the borough of Tamaqua for the passage of a law relative to the election of Town Council and School Directors in said borough.

The Senate concurred in the House bill to assume the State quota of the national tax.

HOUSE.—The Speaker appointed W. F. Smith, of Philadelphia; Thomas J. Bigham, of Allegheny; W. S. Ross, of Luzerne; D. Kaine, of Fayette; and T. Craige, of Carbon county, a committee to investigate the legislation of the last session with regard to banks.

The House refused, by yeas 40, nays 41, to recede from the amendment substituting Cessna's resolutions for those of the Senate on the subject of the expulsion of Bright.

Thirty-Seventh Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, *Tuesday, Feb. 4.*—SENATE.—Mr. Sumner reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations a bill authorizing the appointment of diplomatic representatives to the republics of Liberia and Hayti. Mr. Pomeroy called up his resolution of inquiry as to the command of the Hunter-Lane expedition; and, as he said that it was offered at the suggestion of the Secretary of War, it was passed. The bill providing for the construction of twenty iron clad steamers was recommitted to the Naval Committee. The Military Committee reported a bill to regulate the pay, etc., of the army, as a substitute for the original bill on the subject. The resolution to expel Senator Bright was taken up and debated at length, after which an executive session was held.

HOUSE.—The Treasury Note bill was discussed in committee.

ANOTHER war vessel has sailed in search of the privateer Sumter, being the new gunboat Kearsage. Several vessels are loading at New York with horses and munitions of war for Butler's expedition. They will sail this week, with the 8th New Hampshire, and other volunteer regiments immediately following.

Reader, have you seen Mrs. Wood's advertisement in our paper? Read it; it will interest you.