ure, in which they exist are more likely to be condensed into oil, than that the oil should escape in gas, except in cases where fissures, dykes, cleavages, &c. may open free vent, and these are rare. The only available escape from deep basins are through the minute and devious crevices, and cracks in the overlying strata, which admit of but small escape.

It does not materially affect our proposition, however, which is, that the great and most productive petroleum regions are in the central basins of the coal field, whether one of the other theories of oil formations be applied. If oil was the product of early vegetation, before the period of our coal era; or was produced from any cause and deposited in the caves of the earth or the deep basins of the coal formations, it is more than probable that the great centre basins would receive their full share. But when we consider that those formations are aqueous deposits, formed in water, we doubt the probability of the oleaginous fluid going to the bottom. Oil floats on water. It would be impossible to precipitate it to the bottom of those great lakes or seas, in which our sedimentary rocks and coal fields were formed. We, therefore, conclude that petroleum is the result of subterranean gases.

We have stated that the centre of our great basins are the centres of the oil deposits. The general arguments we have given are deductions of a practical nature, drawn from facts which admit of no question. We propose, however, to offer evidence of a local character, which confirms the correctness of our application of those general geological facts,—those invariable laws of nature.

After a careful investigation of a large portion of the Allegheny coal field, from its northern to its southern extremity, and a practical examination of its chief oil regions, we came to the conclusion above stated, some time ago, without prejudice, and without influencing interests. We found nothing to indicate oil in Venango or North-Western Pa. that did not exist to a greater extent in West Va. Even the practical operations on Oil Creek and other portions of the developed territory of that region, did not surpass, if it equaled, the productions of Little Kanawha, and other parts of the central basins, under equal development,—well for well. Surface oils exist in greater abundance in the oil springs of the Great Kanawha and the region south. Nearly ten years ago the writer of this article was invited to visit a flowing or surface spring in Kentucky, which produced from fire to eight barrels of oil per day.

On Little Kanawha, Great Kanawha, Guyandotte and Big Sandy those springs are numerous; while burning springs—where the gases are issuing in great volumes from the earth, are too numerous to mention. The map of Western Va. might be covered with their names and locations. There is scarcely a stream emptying into the Kanawha, within the coal field, that does not produce hundreds of gas jets, and the oozing of the oleaginous fluid from their subterraneous reservoirs, may be noticed in a thousand places.

Those facts prove positively the existence of oil in the great central basins in superior quantities. They also indicate, significantly, the region of our permanent supplies of petroleum. But we here must absolve ourself from any intention to disparage other oil territory. In claiming for the Great Kanawha a central position in the coal field and a permanent position among its oil basins, we can say nothing against other basins in the same field; but because Oil Creek was first developed, it does not follow that Venango is the centre of the oil regions, or give it permanence as the centre of the oil trade. It will be noticed that the oil regions in North-Western Pa. are gradually extending under the influence of development, and it is found that the great reservoirs of oil are by no means confined to "belts" and "lines" and "creeks" and "sand-rocks," but are generally and uniformly found, within the coal field, wherever the geological conformation will admit of it. That is—as we before stated—where deep crevices, steep anticlinals, throwing up the edges of the oil bearing strata, fissures or faults do not exist to permit the gases and consequently the oil, to escape.

Those central basins to which we allude, are not confined to the Kanawha. A large area underlies the Ohio, and its upper tributaries, south of Pittsburg; while the Guyandotte and Big Sandy drain a portion of the heart of this great coal field. But none of those streams have so thoroughly cut down the coal measures and divided the mountains to their base—exposing and developing their mineral treasures, as the Great Kanawha; and, therefore, though those other portions of the Allegheny coal field are rich in untold mineral wealth, we claim for the great region, under consideration, the superiority.

The great reservoirs of the lighter oils lie deep in those central basins, and were it not for the deep crevices of the great rivers which cross their broad fields, they would be at present inaccessible. The time will arrive, however, when a hole 5000 feet deep, will be no great engineering feat. Even now, we are credibly informed, holes are drilled into the rock at the rate of 100 feet in 24 hours; while 200 feet per week has been, for some time, an ordinary achievement. Those deep basins or fountains of oil, illustrate another fact, not generally available. The wild and uncultivated regions in which they exist, are being opened out and developed by the enterprise which the oil business is now influencing—a business which is, and will be, as permanent as the coal business, or any other, however the fancy operations in oil may expand and burst, or men and money be involved in the crash.

To honest business men who seek to avail themselves of the legitimate profits of the oil business, which under judicious management, and conducted on good principles, has not, and will not, fail to be highly remunerative, the newly developed region offers attractions simply as a business speculation. Here lands can be obtained at their intrinsic value, and in bodies large enough to guarantee a permanent business. Stock gambling and all its risks, which are ten to one—can be avoided by those who wish to put their money in oil territory, or oil productions, by investing in lands which are held in oil at home, well stocked with timber, and resting in the oleaginous fluid.

It is true, development has not opened up this region yet to all the advantages of trade and commerce. It has had been such opportunities for profitable investments would not exist. The speculator and hungry adventurer flock to newly developed centres; but those who land offer the most certain to win.

The valley of the Great Kanawha has hitherto been held in bondage by the blighting curse which has held the fairest and richest portions of the earth from the influence of free labor and its enterprising spirit. It is now emancipated from its thraldom and open to labor, enterprise and capital. The other advantages claim that great region offers to the miner, the manufacturer and the merchant, will be made available as soon as time and opportunity can enable practical men to realize their value or make them necessitate.

The trade of the Great West is at the present time, one of immense magnitude, though yet in its infancy, and we can scarcely speculate on its volume, on that portions of it which will seek the eastern markets and seaports in the future. It is very evident that our present railroad connection between the eastern and western cities, will be entirely inadequate. Other avenues must be opened. The trade will demand it, and make that a necessity which is now only presented as a natural advantage.

We refer to the valley of the Kanawha and its eastern connecting valley, as the great natural highway of trade from the East to the west or vice versa. It is shorter, by nearly one hundred miles, as an average, than the most favorable route now open. It presents less elevation by two-thirds, than is overcome by our present railroads. A railroad could be constructed from the Ohio to City Point, on the James, with a maximum grade of 20 feet to the mile and with the saving of nearly one hundred miles of freight carriage between the points. It starts from a point where the volume of the Ohio is doubled by the confluence of the Kanawha, which consequently increases the capabilities of navigation, while the route is free, to a great extent, from the ice and snows which obstruct the more northern route during a portion of the year.

Under all these circumstances we claim for this great region the attention it deserves from enterprise and capital.

The central portions of the oil and coal deposits of the Appalachian basins is here opened out and made more available for practical development, than anywhere else throughout its vast area. While the facilities offered, as the natural avenues of trade, are proximately superior to all others.

D.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1865.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The news from our armies during the past week has been of the most satisfactory character. On Saturday last the rebel General Lee made a sudden assault upon the Army of the Potomac, with the ultimate view of driving Gen. Grant from his entrenched position. Fort Steadman was in one sense, the key of the extended line held by the whole army south of the James, and had the attack of Saturday succeeded, one-half the army would have been cut off from its base at City Point, and a new phase put upon all the operations near Petersburg. Instead of Grant compelling the evacuation of Richmond, Lee might have compelled the raising of the siege of Petersburg. But the attack, temporarily successful, failed utterly in the end, and so failed as to bring the strongest assurance that it will never be attempted again. The importance of the attempt and failure, may be judged from the fact that the assault at this point had been meditated by the rebel chieftain for two months, and every preparation made as he supposed, to render it successful. He left out of his calculation the fact that man proposes but God disposes.

From Sherman's army we learn that there has been some hard fighting between portions of it and the whole of Johnston's. On Sunday, the 19th ult., at Bentonsville, our men encountered the rebels in force. The Fourteenth Corps had the advance, and was roughly handled for awhile—a division or two doubled up and a partial success gained by the Rebels. Then the Sixteenth and Seventeenth came up, checked the enemy and retrieved the fortunes of the day. Our men are reported to have captured seven thousand prisoners. The Union forces in North Carolina are now, not merely in communication, but united into one grand army under Sherman's personal command. It unquestionably outnumbers Johnston's forces two to one. Hitherto, while advancing in separate columns, it has sustained no serious check. No combination of Gen. Sherman has been defeated, no plan interfered with, no point that he wanted to reach been held by the enemy. He is at this moment near Raleigh. But we presume, the campaign which is to result in reannexing North Carolina permanently to the Union, may for certain military reasons, progress deliberately during the next few days. It is enough for us to know that it progresses surely, and that the delay is only such as makes the end more certain.

While all is progressing so favorably for our cause; while the armies of the Republic never were stronger, better appointed, more invincible, how stands it with the rebels? So greatly reduced are the rebel military resources, that even the Baltimore correspondent of the *World* puts the entire force that General Lee can command for the defense of Richmond, at 92,000 men, to wit: Troops at Richmond and Petersburg, 50,000; JOHNSTON'S whole army, 42,000, apportioned thus: HARDEE, 15,000; HAMPTON'S cavalry, 5,000; CHEATHAM'S corps, 10,000, and BRAGG 12,000. The railroad communications of the South are pretty much broken up; indeed, if the roads were left intact, the rolling stock could not be procured. Our troops have captured the machine shops, which enabled the South to put locomotives on their railroad tracks.

The *World's* correspondent cannot be charged with any peculiar prejudice in favor of the North, and he remarks, after describing the effect of the blockade in cutting off from the rebels supplies of shoes, clothing, tea, sugar, etc.: "But a still more grievous loss than this, however, has befallen the South in consequence of SHERMAN'S march across the States of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. This consists in the loss of their arsenals and manufactories of cannon, muskets, swords, and gunpowder, except those at Richmond and one or two other places. The manufacture of these munitions of war was carried on very extensively, not only at Fayetteville, but also at Raleigh, Danville, Lynchburg, Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, Charlotte, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Milledgeville, Macon, Atlanta and Mobile. Of all these places, the factories and foundries at Danville and Lynchburg are the only ones that are now left in operation, and even they are not considered safe. They will probably be destroyed or blown up in a few days. Those at Raleigh and Mobile were removed, it is said, a week or two ago. Those at Macon and Augusta, it is said, have been destroyed quite recently. Those at Atlanta, Charleston and Savannah were removed before those places were evacuated. Those at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw and Fayetteville fell into the hands of General SHERMAN. Thus, from the want of the very munitions of war, the South is unable to carry on the contest much longer. The muskets which the soldiers of LEE and JOHNSTON carry in their hands, and the ammunition in their caissons, constitute their whole supplies of these essentialities, except those that are in the arsenals and magazines of Richmond and of one or two other places."

It appears clear, then, beyond all cavil, that the rebels are reduced both in men and munitions of war, and that they have no way of recuperating. There is but a single hope left, namely, the remote contingency of utterly destroying one of the main armies operating against Richmond. The country is awaiting, without anxiety, the last shock of battle which is to settle the fate of DAVIS. The probability of that decisive battle being fought at Raleigh, is materially lessened, since the union of our forces in North Carolina, for it would manifestly be extreme folly in LEE to endeavor to clude GRANT merely to cripple SHERMAN, and this is now the moment he could hope to do, if he precipitated his entire force upon our indomitable General. The military situation, as we view it, is encouraging in the highest degree, and there seems to be no shadow of ground for apprehensions of our complete and early triumph over the rebellion.

CORPORATIONS are not proverbial for large-heartedness. In Philadelphia passenger railway companies outvie in contemptible meanness, the individual who was so mean that he stole pennies from a dead man's eyes. Here is the latest instance: Two non-commissioned officers, belonging to a colored regiment at Camp William Penn, got on the front platform of a Fifth street car to ride up to the North Pennsylvania depot. It was the last opportunity by which they could reach camp that evening. The conductor of the car, as soon as he observed them, went forward and forced the soldiers to get off and walk, against the remonstrances of other passengers, declaring that no "niggers should ride on his car." By this act of brutality which the conductor would not have dared to enforce upon any white man, no matter what his behavior or condition might be, these soldiers were prevented from returning to camp at the time appointed. Our readers must say that this is all wrong. Philadelphia is lamentably behind the progress of the age, in her treatment of colored persons, a fact for which she should blush. We have asked the Philadelphia journals to publish the names of the presidents of railway companies on which acts like that noticed above are permitted, but so far, in vain. If any of our subscribers in Philadelphia will furnish a list to us, we will publish it. We want to hand the names of the men who control these exclusive corporations, down to posterity. Will some friend send us a list?

A NOTABLE death of the week is that in New York of Jacob Little, the well known stock broker. He for many years, was one of the leading minds in Wall street. He commenced business in the bank of the famous Jacob Barker in 1819; and when that institution failed, he set up business for himself, but he never came prominently before the public as a stock operator until 1836, when he was, by common consent, recognized as the great leader of the bears, and in the phraseology of the streets, "King of the Shorts." From that period until within a few years past, he was one of the most extensive speculators on the stock exchange, and amassed a princely fortune. He was frequently compelled to suspend, in consequence of the market going strongly against him, but as, in the course of time he usually paid up in full, his reinstatement invariably followed. He was a very bold man in buying or selling, and often carried the street with him. His gains occasionally could be counted by millions in a single week, and not unfrequently his losses would be equally as great. Since the war began, however, his business was gradually contracted, and his influence in financial circles was not so marked as it had been. Latterly he had been suffering severely from ill health, finally resulting in softening of the brain, which compelled his friends to send him to an infirmary. His age was 68.

THE INDECTEDNESS OF THE NATION.—We observe the statement that Secretary McCulloch is about to resume the publication regularly of statements of the national debt. This is right. In the absence of such publication croakers and enemies tell falsehoods to impair the national credit. The New York Commercial Advertiser has done the community a service by taking the trouble to ascertain from authentic sources that the unpaid requisitions on the treasury, instead of being $300,000,000, as had been stated in print, did not, in February, exceed $130,000,000, all of which have since been paid, and a balance of $200,000,000, left in the hands of the Treasurer. Yet the falsehood is still industriously propagated by those who should know better. Probably the thing will soon be revamped and started afresh, for the mint which sends forth this sort of coinage is never idle. Another statement widely circulated is that Secretary McCulloch is withdrawing the greenbacks as fast as they are received into the treasury. This has no more foundation than the other. But it is vain to attempt to follow up all such canards and contradict them. The best way to settle them all is to have an official statement, regularly issued by the department, and this we are glad to hear Mr. McCulloch is about to have done. The steady sales of the seventirties leave no room to doubt that an ample supply of money is now provided for. Under such circumstances the national credit ought to be above the reach of croakers, and would be if the official information were kept constantly before the public.

A good thing says the Philadelphia *Press*, is attributed to Hugh McCulloch, the new Secretary of the Treasury. A frightened speculator was asking him to arrest the downward tendency of gold. "Well, my good friend," was the Secretary's reply "if you can get Grant, Sherman and Sheridan to let the rebels whip them, you will be gratified; but I am afraid they won't oblige you."

"THE MEN WILL NOT FIGHT."—General Gordon, who led the rebel troops against Fort Steadman, exclaimed as they were beaten out of the Union works, "Just as I thought, the men will not fight." If the white troops behave in this way, what have the rebels to expect from the negroes whom they intend to put in the fight against both the will and interest of the slave? They will be a poor dependence against such veterans as Grant and Sherman have at their command. Lee had better confess the failure of the confederacy and spare the necessity of any further bloodshed. Every life lost now is a wanton sacrifice to pride.

BEFORE the Legislature closed its session, the Senate devoted its closing hours to the investigation of an extraordinary attempt at bribery, or more probably swindling. Some time since, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad company sent a bill to Harisburg, which in its provisions appears to have been entirely just and proper and would have passed without objection, it is said. From the report of the Senate committee it appears that some person or persons not connected with the company, for the purpose of putting the bill through the House, and that subsequently, the additional sum of $25,000 was asked and obtained, under the plea of being necessary to aid in getting the same through the Senate. William H. Witte and George Northrop are mentioned in the report as having applied for the money. There was no evidence that any member of either House had received a cent of money. The money was refunded to the person who brought it to Harrisburg, after the affair was made public. According to the report there is no evidence to criminate the two persons named as having applied for the money. It looks like a very ingenious piece of rascality, which though arrested before being fully accomplished, has been so managed as to give a chance for the perpetrators to escape. The Senate decided to continue the investigation, and the committee was instructed to report to the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, who has authority to prosecute offenders against the laws.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

FROM friend Godey we have received a copy of the April number of his very interesting and beautifully illustrated magazine, the *Lady's Book*. As a useful and entertaining publication, this magazine should find its way into every household in the land.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The American reprint of this magazine for March, has appeared. The contents of great interest and excellence, are the second parts of an article on Mr. Ghladstone, M. P., of Etonians, ancient and modern, and of Miss Marjori bank, a capital story; also, William Blake, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's Poems, Guy Neville's Ghost, The Tuft Hunter, and part first of Kinglake's Eothen, a book of contemporaneous autobiography. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 38 Walker street, N. Y.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—From Ticknor and Fields, Boston, we have received a copy of the April number of this magazine. It has a series of agreeable articles of more than ordinary interest and value, mixed with a number of romantic and instructive essays which will gratify those who do not care for history or mathematics. Up the St. Mary's; Lee and Esquimaux; Needle and Garden, may be cited among the first sterling papers. After these comes the Spaniards' Graves at the Isles of Shoals, Dr. Johns, *continuendo*: Our first citizen, by Dr. Holmes; the Adventures of a Lone Woman, by Mrs. Jane Austin; Britain let was a Mr. E. P. Whipple; the Pettibone Lineage; Robin Badfellow, by Mr. T. B. Aldrich; and papers by O. W. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hall, Mrs. Stowe, J. R. Lowell, Bayard Taylor and others. It will be seen from the table of contents that the number is one of much interest and value, and well calculated to interest as well as to improve. There are few magazines which have more sterling merit than the Atlantic; few which are more wisely aimed, and few which are more highly and deservedly appreciated.

FROM MESSRS. Ticknor and Fields, Boston, we have received the fourth number of *Our Young Folks*, an illustrated magazine for boys and girls. We venture nothing in saying that it is the best juvenile magazine ever published in this country. The current number contains six continued papers—Winning his Way; Our Dogs; Farming for Boys; The Little Prisoner; Lessons in Magic, and Afloat in the Forest. All are interesting, instructive, and adapted to youth. It has also papers concerning a Half Holiday, by Gail Hamilton; Camp Douglas; Nelly's Hospital; the Evening Lamp, and other current topics. The number is one of the best, and should secure a large circulation in all families which have children.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW for January has been republished by Leonard Scott & Co., 38 Walker street, New York. It is the ablest of the political literature of France, Germany and America, and the numerous English, Scottish, and Irish Reviews which are their contemporaries on their own soil, to emphatically characterize "The Westminster," "The Edinburgh," "The Quarterly," "Blackwood's," and the "North British," as the Great Reviews. Each represents a state of society, or condition of things, and brings to bear upon the questions that concern it an amount of ancient and modern learning, a force of thought and power of language, which confound with amazement even the rhetoricians and philosophers and scholars of the whole earth.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1865.—Apr.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES	
1 Saturday	5 45	6 24	First Q.	2 8 23 evng
2 Sunday	5 44	6 25	Full M.	10 11 31 evng
3 Monday	5 41	6 26	Last Q.	18 6 24 evng
4 Tuesday	5 39	6 27	New M.	25 9 18 mrng
5 Wednesday	5 37	6 28		
6 Thursday	5 35	6 29		
7 Friday	5 33	6 30		

Electricity.—See Dr. Reese's advertisement in another column.

A little son of Mr. Charles Curroton, of Girardsville, this County, was accidentally drowned last week.

Onion sets for planting comes and a remarkably high price this spring, and they are very scarce.

To-morrow.—Fourteenth Sunday of the year, and Fourth in Lent. Day's length, 12 hours and 43 minutes.

The afternoon trains on Monday were detained at Phœnixville by the breaking down of a coal train in the tunnel.

Patrick Rogers, Company E, 48th Pennsylvania Regiment, died this week in a hospital in Washington.

The attention of boatmen is called to the decision of the Revenue Commissioner, which will be found in another column.

The Rev. Mr. Patterson will Preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, on Market Square, to-morrow morning and evening at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

Returned from Captivity.—Capt. Gray, and Lieuts. Heffner and Potts, who were confined so long in rebel prisons, have returned to their homes in this County.

For Cape Fonnal.—On Wednesday last a little girl's fur cape was found on the pavement of Strouse & Thompson's store. The owner can obtain it, by calling at the store.

Volunteers, substitutes for drafted men, and drafted men who enter the service, receiving the local bounty, have been put in so steadily since the recent draft, that it is not likely there will be any more drafting of consequence in this County, under the last call. This is well.

Moving is now the order of the day. Unfortunately, there are many families moving out of houses, without houses in which to go. There never has been a year in the history of Pottsville when houses were in such demand. The price of labor and material has checked the erection of dwellings here.

Fruit Trees, &c.—Now is the time to set out Fruit and Shade Trees. A fair supply of all kinds of Shade Trees, Evergreens, and Fruit Trees, Standards and Dwarfs, can be had at Greenwood Nursery; together with all kinds of Grape Vines Small Fruits, Garden Shrubbery, Greenhouse Plants. The finest assortment ever offered, can be had at Greenwood Nursery, Pottsville.

Clovers seed of good quality is scarce this spring. Farmers prefer that which is grown in their own neighborhood on account of its purity, and this of course commands a higher price. The scarcity is owing probably to the dry weather of last summer, and on account of the farmers having used up the second crop pretty closely for pasturage during the fall.

Presentation.—On the 18th inst., Mr. H. B. Sessinger, late agent for the P. & R. R. R. Co., at Palo Alto, was the recipient of a splendid watch and chain, gotten up by the employees of the Company as a testimonial of their high regard and esteem. Jas. Aitness, Esq., of Pottsville, made the presentation in behalf of the donors, in a neat and appropriate speech, which was feelingly responded to by Mr. Sessinger.

The Female Union Prayer Meeting of Pottsville, makes the following contribution for the use of the returned Union soldiers, in our hospitals, viz:—Mrs. B. F. Pomroy, $1 00; Mrs. Dechin, $1 00; Mrs. Thos. Foster, $1 00; Mrs. John Ruch, $1 00; Mrs. Mason, $1 00; Mrs. McIlhinny, 50; Mrs. Martin, $1 00; Mrs. Jas. Lanagan, $1 00; Mrs. John Morris $1 00; Mrs. T. A. Godfrey, $1 00; Cash, 50; A Friend, $15 00; Total $25 00.

To be used as the Christian Commission may deem best.

The rain poured on Thursday night. And dark! well, if our respected Borough "fathers" had been near to hear the blessings showered on them by a party of five returning from a birth-night party, (given by a gentleman overwhelmed by the weight of his ears" we quote his own language) as they trudged over stone-bruises and ran against awning posts (the party was sober, be it understood) one aforesaid pegan would order the gas lamps to be lighted on the right side of the street, and near on rainy nights, as half past 11 o'clock.

The American House will soon be opened. A gentleman from New York we understand, contemplates leasing it.

Lost October, the battalion 96th Pennsylvania Regiment, was consolidated with the 95th Regiment. The following is a list of the casualties in the Regiment, in the battle near Fort Steadman, on the 25th ult., First Lieut. Alex. H. Fry, C, flesh wound, left arm; Corporal Henry Bumgardner, A, wounded right forearm; Henry C. Cunningham, A, wounded, arm; Robt. V. Buck, B, wounded, slight, hip; Robt. Able, B, wounded, slightly; Corp. Robt. D. Willson, C, wounded, left arm and right hand; Elias H. Hough, C, flesh wound, neck; John Riley, C, wounded, left forearm; Corp. Frank Endy, D, wounded, head (face); Alex J. Hoffinger, D, wounded by shell, left hip, flesh; J. R. Williamson, D, wounded, hip; John Moore, E, wounded slightly, right hand; Levi Klinger, E, wounded slightly; Jacob Gross, G, wounded, slight, breast; Charles Beard, G, wounded, leg.

Steam Fire Engine.—There can be no question notwithstanding the excellent head of water in our fire plugs, that we need in Pottsville a second-class steam fire engine. There is in addition to the machine shops, foundries, etc., in this Borough, that need such a guard against destructive conflagrations, much valuable property on our hills that in case of a fire burning but streams from a steamer can reach and be effective. This addition to our fire department is evidently so necessary, that the Humane Hose Company held a meeting on Thursday evening last, and resolved to move in the matter of procuring subscriptions for the purchase of a steam fire engine. The Company is an effective one, thoroughly competent to take charge of such an engine, and we hope that sufficient interest is felt in this important matter to insure speedy contribution of the necessary funds to purchase an engine. If Reading has two engines, we surely, should have one.

J. P. HOUCK, Pottsville, Pa.,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINES

In Schuylkill County.

A number of these excellent Family Machines are always kept on hand and can be seen in operation by calling at his residence in Market Street, above 5th, next door to the English Lutheran Church.

To accommodate persons using these Machines, a supply of *Machine Needles, Machine Oil and Soap, and Clark's Thread*, in all numbers and colors, especially adapted to Sewing Machine use, will be kept on hand.

Thorough instructions for working these Machines will be given to parties purchasing.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

January 28, '64 4-tf

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARK'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, Hitches 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 20 PAGE OF PAMPHLET ARE WELL OBSERVED.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free of the Agent. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

Sole United States Agent,

JOHN MOSES, 77 Cortlandt St., New York.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Nov. 5, '64. 45-1y

A Truly Wonderful Discovery.—"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing." "London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing." "London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."

For restoring Gray Hair to its original color without dyeing, or causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin, for eradicating any eruptive Diseases, Itching, Scurf, Dandruff, etc.

IT IS NOT A DYE,

nor does it require any washing or preparation before or after its use. It creates a perfectly healthy state of the scalp, by acting as a stimulant and tonic to the organs necessary to supply nourishment to the Hair, and completely restores them to their original vigor and strength. It is entirely different from all other hair preparations, and is the only known *safe, sure, natural color and perfect hair dressing combined.* In very many cases it has

BROUGHT BACK HEALTH AND NEW HAIR

even where it had been bald for years. For this purpose it is decidedly the best preparation known. A trial will satisfy the most skeptical, thus placing it at the head of all other remedies for Restoring the Preservation of the hair in the fullest luxuriance and beauty.

TO THE LADIES!

We would especially ask the attention of the ladies to this now universally popular hair preparation, and remind them of the ruinous effects which the dyes and the hair tonics in vogue are not only powerless for good, but absolutely pernicious, and too often destructive in their influence upon the growth of the hair.—The "London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing" is a substance that will clog the pores, but it does contain real nourishment for the vessels that which its roots spring, thus rendering the hair healthy, and its growth vigorous in every period of life. On children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of hair, and at the ladys toilet it is indispensable.

DOES NOT SOIL HAT, BONNET, OR THE FINEST LINEN.

It is the only accepted article that will absolutely, without deception, restore Gray Hair to its original color and beauty, causing it to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

Price, 75 cents a bottle; six bottles for $4.

Sold at wholesale and retail by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North SIXTH Street, Philada.; and JOHN G. BROWN & SON, and HENRY SAYLOR, Druggists, Pottsville.

Sept. 17, '64. [April 2, '64.—1y

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh, treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 PINE Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his Office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge made for examination.

March 11, '65. 10-9m

Only One Dollar for a Homestead.—The cheapest and best investment ever offered to the public. Thousands unsolicited have testified to the improvement in the Old Homestead Wild Cherry Bitters would not only have checked disease, but saved life. Grief and Mourning. These Bitters are double-distilled, strongly medicated, and *as pure as the best of Wine.* They are *no drink* and contain *no poison.* Acting upon the Liver, the great seat of disease, they not only cure, but prevent disease. They cleanse the Stomach, and purify the Blood. They remove Blotches and Pimples from the Face. They cure Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all *Blood diseases*; and are a certain remedy for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, and Chronic Diarrhœa. For Coughs and Colds *they are superior to any Cherry Pectoral.*—To aged and sedentary habits, and those who feel a loss of strength, or want of ambition, these Bitters are especially adapted. They increase the appetite and strengthen the body. To NURSING MOTHERS AND DEBILITATE FEMALES, and at that critical period known as the TURN OF LIFE, these Bitters will be found of incalculable value. Remember and purchase the genuine Old Homestead Wild Cherry Bitters, manufactured by Dr. T. B. Slingerland & Co., New York City. Sold by FOX & BROTHER, Pottsville, H. B. DAVIS, St. Clair, Wholesale Agents. Sold also by R. M. IRVIN, St. Clair, and Druggists everywhere.

Feb. 18, '65. 7-3m*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for "Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c." The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

Hausfeld's Dispensatory says that most of the Sarsaparilla of the shops is inert and worthless.—Dr. Ayer in his writings on this drug states that not only is it inert as found in the shops, but so also are most of the preparations from it, or bearing its name. He shows, however, that this fact arises from the use of worthless varieties, or unskillful preparations by incompetent men; that the true Medicinal Sarsaparilla (Smilax officinalis) of the tropics, when freshly gathered in the bud, is one of the most effectual alteratives we possess. Combined with other substances of great alterative power, like Iodine, Stillingia, Dock, &c., it makes Ayer's Comp. Ext. of Sarsaparilla, which we have reason to believe is one of the most effectual remedies for humors, skin diseases and for purifying the blood which has ever yet been found by anybody.—*Bangor (Me.) Mercury.*

If you want to know a little of Everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before read the revised edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 illustrations. Price $1 50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Bookstores, or will be sent by mail, post paid on receipt of price. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL—*Dear Sirs*:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,

March 4, '65.—9-3m. 881 Broadway, N. York.

The Bridal Chamber, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 11, '65. 6-1y

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown—remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A. Batchelor, 81 Barclay Street, New York.

January 7, 1865. 1-1y

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smooth face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1 00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address,

WARNER & CO., BOX 138, Brooklyn N. Y.

Feb. 11, '65. 6-1y

An Opportunity Long Sought.—A Chance for all to secure WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PENS and PENCILS, and other valuable and useful Jewelry at a nominal price. Send for Circular (mailed free), containing full list and particulars, with Special Terms and full information for agents,—very liberal and remunerative. Satisfaction *guaranteed* in every instance. Address,

(Cor. Duane St.) GEO. DEMERITT & CO.

Jan. 21, '65.—3-3m 302 Broadway, New York.

Brotherhead's Circulating Library, Market street, Pottsville. Special arrangements are made with parties in the towns of Mahanoy, Schuylkill Haven, Minersville, and Tamaqua. FOUR DIFFERENT BOOKS are allowed to subscribers at a distance from Pottsville. All the new publications are added as soon as issued. [March 26, '64.—13-tf

Old Eyes made New.—A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., Feb. 4, '65.—3-6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

Religious Intelligence.

NOTICES.

☞ **Services** at Trinity (Episcopal) Church on Sunday morning at ¼ past 10. Sunday evening at ½ past 7, except on the SECOND SUNDAY IN THE MONTH, when the service is at ½ past 3, P. M., in place of the evening.

☞ **First Presbyterian Church**, corner Mahantongo and Third Streets. Rev. ISAAC RUTAN, Pastor. Services, Sunday 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., except on the 3d Sunday of every month, when the second service will be held at 3½ P. M. Lecture, Thursday evening at 7½. Sabbath School, 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting, quarter before 10, Sunday morning.

☞ **German Reformed Church**, Market Street. Rev. J. C. Bruner, Pastor. Regular services, alternately, in the German and English languages, every Sabbath day, at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer Meeting and Lecture every Wednesday evening at 7 P. M. February 12th and 26th, English in the morning and German in the evening.

March 5th and 19th, German in the morning and English in the evening.

☞ **Union Prayer Meeting**, every Sunday morning, from 8½ to 9½ o'clock, in the frame Church on Second Street, between Market and Norwegian Sts. All are invited.

☞ **Evangelical Church**, Callowhill street.—Rev. Saml. G. Traxler, Pastor, will preach German every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and English in the Evening at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Methodist E. Church**, Second street above Market. Rev. J. B. McCULLOUGH, Pastor. Services: Sabbath, at 10, A. M., and 7, P. M. Prayer Meeting, Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Regular Baptist Church**, Mahantango st. Preaching every Lord's Day, Morning and Evening, at 10½, A. M., and 7, P. M. Lecture, Wednesday Evening, at 7½ o'clock. R. H. AUSTIN, Pastor.

MARRIED.

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

KELLER—EDWARDS.—On the 25th of March, at Mahanoy City, by Rev. H. Glesz, Mr. BENJ. KELLER to Miss HANNAH EDWARDS, both of Mahanoy City, Pa.

KELNER—SPENGLER.—On the 26th of March, at Mahanoy City, by Rev. H. Glesz, Mr. HENRY KELNER to Miss REBECCA SPENGLER, both of Mahanoy City, Pa.

LEWIS—McCORD.—On Monday evening the 20th inst., by Rev. Joseph McCool, Mr. JOH