Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, of Montgomery County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria County.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly,
GEN. WASHINGTON REIFSNYDER, of Ashland,
CAPT. JAMES K. HELMS, of Schuylkill Haven,
MAJ. JOHN C. McWILLIAMS, of New Castle,

Treasurer,
COL. DANIEL NAGLE, of Pottsville.

District Attorney,
MAJOR MATHIAS E. RICHARDS, of Pottsville.

Commissioner,
CAPT. WILLIAM L. GRAY, of Cressona.

Coroner,
CAPT. JEREMIAH B. BRANDT, of Llewellyn.

Director of the Poor,
JOHN R. DAVIS, of South Cass.

County Surveyor,
JESSE S. HAWLEY, of Pottsville.

Auditor,
CAPT. ISAAC E. SEVERN, of Mahanoy.

IMPERSONAL.—We are engaged in making out our bills for the present year, and will be happy to obtain remittances from those who receive them as speedily as possible.

A VALUABLE FARM, located in Locust Valley, one hundred and fifty-one acres, with house, barn, etc., will be sold on Saturday, 23d inst., at the public house of H. R. Mauger, Locust Valley. For particulars see advertisement signed "Bedford A Robertson."

AN EXCELLENT YEAST POWDER.—There can be no question that the "Franklin Mills Yeast Powder and Cake Baker," which is sold by Mr. Richard R. Morris, Centre street, this Borough, is the most reliable article of the kind ever submitted to this community. Try it.

A SUBSCRIPTION for Jefferson Davis is being taken up in Richmond.

TROOPS have been sent to the interior of Alabama to protect the negroes from outrage.

NEWS OF THE WEAK.—The "Democratic" State Convention met at Harrisburg, the 24th inst.

THE contest for United States Senator in Ohio now lies between General Schenck and John Sherman.

THE receipts so far in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Pennsylvania, amount to $18,932 68, of which the citizens of Pottsville contributed $1,992 and St. Clair, $55 53.

THE NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION met on Wednesday at Trenton. Gen. Wright was elected President, and Major John Runyon nominated for Governor. Resolutions were adopted opposing negro suffrage.

IN this country by railroad accidents, since January, 300 persons have been killed, 35 burned to death, and 600 wounded. There have been 67 accidents of various kinds, and $30,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed.

RAILWAY CATASTROPHIES.—Almost daily railroad disasters are reported. If severe examples by the aid of hemp were made of a few directors and managers, ordinary care would be inaugurated, and these murders be avoided.

CLOSED.—The Philadelphia Volunteer Refreshment Saloons closed at noon on Monday, after having, during four years and three months, entertained all soldiers passing through the city, numbering 1,200,000, without expense to the soldiers or the Government.

DEATH OF GOV. BROUGH.—John Brough, Governor of Ohio died on Tuesday last, from gangrene of the foot, accompanied by malignant carbuncle, under which he had long been suffering. Surgical skill was exhausted to save his life, by repeated operations to remove the diseased structure, but all was in vain. Gov. Brough's political career has been honorable. A Democrat until the Democratic party became tainted with disloyalty, he joined the Union party for the sake of the Union, and in 1863 became the candidate of that party for Governor of Ohio. His election by the crushing majority of 101,000 over Vallandigham was a tribute to his personal worth and popularity, as well as a righteous verdict against the treasonable sympathies of his opponent. He fell at the post of duty, full of years and honors.

"JACK STRAW" will on reflection agree with us, we think, that the game is not worth the powder, it is so miserably small and weak. We will reserve his last, merely remarking that the respectable and intelligent portion of the people of this County pays no attention whatever to the scribblings of the dirty fellow who runs the Copperhead "smut machine" here, for it is known that he could not speak the truth if he tried, and that he is entirely innocent of possessing any of the instincts of a gentleman. "Jack," our space is too valuable to be devoted to such addle pated Cop. Besides, except in our advertising columns, all articles relating to guano are inserted in the last column of the Fourth Page of this paper.

COAL.—During the Rebellion the so-called Democratic party did nothing to assist the Government to crush treason, and told the Republican party to fight it out as it was the party's war. The Republican party did fight it out, and the glorious result is before the world. Now however, the same Democracy, in the coolest manner, are endeavoring to steal the honor from the Republican party by claiming that the Democratic party brought the war to a successful close. A refreshingly cool assertion for this warm weather. Do the Copperheads remember when they opposed enlistments, and called our brave soldiers "Lincoln's hirelings?"

THE ANDERSONVILLE DEAD.—Captain James Moore and party have returned to Washington, from their mission of indentifying and marking the graves of the Union soldiers who died at Andersonville Prison. Twelve thousand five hundred graves were located, and marked with the name, regiment, and date of death of each hero, on neat headboards. About five hundred graves could not be indentified, and these were marked "Union Soldier, name unknown." An extent of about fifty acres of forest was inclosed as a grave-yard, and the work was formally completed on the 10th of August, when the stars and stripes were hoisted. A guard has been stationed there permanently, and it is intended to dedicate it as a National Cemetery. Every facility will be afforded to the friends and relatives of the deceased soldiers, who may make a pilgrimage to the place.

BAD LOGIC.—The weightiest resolution of the Democratic State Convention is hurled against negro suffrage, which it denounces as a "high crime" and an attempt to "degrade" white men to the level of the blacks. This the Doylestown Intelligencer thinks is about as logical as if the Convention had resolved that the teaching of black men to read and write should be forbidden, as it would render all white men ignorant. We submit that it is about time that the "Democratic" party had changed its name or its principles, for either of them is a contradiction of the other. Webster, the standard American authority, long ago wrote the following definition:

"DEMOCRAT.—One who adheres to a government by the people, or *who favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men.*".

As this is directly opposed to the declaration of the Convention which met at Harrisburg last week, it is clear that the men who composed it and who believe in its platform have no rightful claim to the name of "Democrat."

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.—Now that the war is over, the attention of the people is naturally and properly turned to our educational institutions, especially our colleges. Of these, Pennsylvania has a fair proportion, and some that would adorn any age or country; but during the excitement and distraction of the last five years, they have not generally received the consideration they deserve. It is difficult to overestimate the value of a good college, both in the direct work of the higher education, and as a repository and dispenser of science and literature through the labors and researches of its corps of learned Professors.

It is natural, also, that each section of the State should feel a special interest in the college more immediately belonging to it, and our readers have doubtless noticed with pleasure the growing prosperity of Lafayette College, Easton, and the efforts of its corporation to increase its efficiency, by securing for it a permanent endowment. It is evident that no college of a higher order can be sustained, merely by the tuition fees of its students, as is the case of preparatory schools. There must be a numerous corps of learned instructors, each one master of his own department. Such institutions also need extensive buildings, laboratories, apparatus, libraries, museums, &c., and for all these as well as for the salaries of the instructors, they must depend either, as in Europe, upon Government patronage, or, as in this country, upon the munificence of private individuals. Happily such persons are not wanting among us, as the noble endowments of Yale, Harvard and Princeton attest. And in these generous benefactions, which reflect as much credit upon the donors as they confer benefits upon the community, Lafayette to day has not been forgotten. Its fine astronomical observatory, and its no less complete chemical Hall, provided with every appliance that modern science can suggest, both for independent investigations and thorough instruction, have been donated, each by a single individual, during the past year. Besides these contributions, Mr. A. Pardee of Hazleton, and Mr. Wm. Adamson of Philadelphia, have each endowed a Professorship by the payment of $20,000; such men have thus raised imperishable monuments of honor to themselves, and deserve as they will receive, the grateful applause of their cotemporaries and of future generations.

More however, remains to be done to put this venerable and important Institution in the rank of its sister colleges of other States. Additional Professorships are to be endowed, and we are glad to learn that several of our leading citizens have become interested in the chair of national science, embracing chemistry, mineralogy and geology, and of course intimately connected with the applied sciences, metallurgy, analysis of ores, &c. The present incumbent of the chair, Dr. Traill Green, is well known as one of the most scientific men of the age, and his Professorship should certainly be permanently endowed. It is a department most calculated to interest our people who have made so much money through practical science. We have the men and the means to do it; and our citizens know how to do liberal things. Our wealth is not more proverbial than our enterprise and liberality.

We will however, not enlarge, as the subject will doubtless be brought before our readers by those who have the matter in charge. The design is to raise at least $20,000, to be permanently invested in first class securities, and the interest used to pay the salary of the Professor of natural science, and we should not be surprised if a few gentlemen in our County would complete this sum, thus giving to our State and the world an incalculable blessing, at the same time rendering their own names illustrious for all time, as the generous patrons of science and liberal education.

THE SPIRIT OF SLAVERY.

This Government has scotched the serpent, Slavery, but not killed the spirit of the institution. In Louisiana the late slaveholders have adopted town ordinances, which are meant to make emancipation a mockery and freedom a sham. From a cotemporary we extract the following:

The Natchitoches (La.) Times of August 5th contains a document under the style and title "Ordinance relative to the Police of recently emancipated negroes or freedman within the corporate limits of the town of Opelousas." Its provisions will afford a suitable study to those persons who imagine that the emancipation of the negro is sufficient to secure him in the rights of freedom. By this ordinance no "negro or freedman" is permitted to visit the town without permission from his employer, under penalty of imprisonment and fine. Any "negro or freedman" found in the streets at night after 10 o'clock without a written pass from his employer shall suffer the same penalty. Section 3 of the ordinance enacts that "No negro or freedman shall be permitted to rent or keep a house within the limits of the town, *under any circumstances*, and anyone thus offending shall be ejected and compelled to find an employer or leave the town within 24 hours." Even the white lessee in such case is fined. No negro shall reside in the town unless in the regular service of a white person. No public meetings or congregations of negroes shall be held "under any circumstances or for any purpose without the permission of the Mayor or President of the Board." No negro shall preach without the same permission. No freedman shall carry arms without permission. No freedman shall sell, barter or exchange any article of merchandise or traffic without permission in writing from his employer or the Mayor or President of the Police. Penalties in all the foregoing cases are fine or imprisonment or both.

The reader will perceive that this police code does not leave to the negro any right except not to be sold on the auction block. There is really, but a shade of difference between this condition and a state of slavery. When we add the fact that the planters have resolved not to pay either no wages or very inadequate wages, and that the freedman is compelled to perform contracts he had no share in making, it would seem that the Southern negro's present condition is practically, no better than one of slavery.

The spirit which hurls defiance and insult at the lenient policy of President Johnson, evidently hopes to perfect a system of compulsory labor, notwithstanding the fact that the Government has declared that the slaves of the rebellious States are free. Our victory will not be complete until the men who were in arms against the government, bow before the progress made during the war. When they become truly loyal citizens, justice will be done the freedmen, not before. In the meantime the Government must curb the traitors and protect the Union men of the South. Especially should it discountenance such outrages as those narrated in the above extract.

AN ADDRESS BY GEN. HARTRANFT.—Major General John F. Hartranft, who lives at Norristown when not on active duty in the field, was serenaded by a number of the citizens of that place on Monday night of last week. A speech was made by Benjamin F. Hancock, Esq., to which our gallant candidate for Auditor-General responded in a brief address, which shows that he knows how to think and talk as well as fight. He said:

My Fellow Citizens: I thank you most sincerely for this compliment to-night. It makes me feel that you endorse my past public life and that I hold your confidence and support in the political contest soon to be inaugurated. I also thank you, Mr. Hancock, for the kind mention of my military history. Of this I will not speak, nor will I detain you but a moment.

As a soldier I feel it my duty to give my humble aid to the great party which has during the Rebellion so nobly supported the government in the struggle for its existence and national honor. It put forth its strong arm and assisted the government in filling our depleted ranks. If this had not been done, we would be still digging in front of Petersburg, or perhaps been compelled to accept a dishonorable peace; to do this in a righteous cause would have been disgrace to every soldier. If the soldier is true to himself he must be true to the Union party. His pension list, his bounty for his early enlistment, his right of suffrage, his protection also appeal to him.

I need not say that every effort should be made now to protect and encourage labor; you will understand that it is the wealth of the nation. And while this is true let the people, also from patriotic considerations, see that all returned soldiers are honorably employed. It is the highest favor that can be bestowed upon him or his country. He we will then soon forget his camp life and become an industrious and prosperous citizen.

The military power of the Rebellion is crushed, I may say forever, and the nation looms up amidst the ruins more grand and powerful than it ever seemed before. But *remember* the spirit of the Rebellion is still alive, and must be most carefully guarded. Let it be shorn of all political power, for in that is concealed all its strength and danger. I hope soon to see the immense armies of the north and south in civil and peaceful pursuits, all adding their energy to restore our happy and glorious country to its former wealth and prosperity.

WILL FREEDMEN WORK?

This question is best answered by the following statement of facts. In and about Hampton, Va., on certain confiscated lands, dwell 4,500 colored persons, divided in 800 families, each in a humble tenement. Of these, 587 can read and write, and 915 are church members. Their property is estimated at $51,000. They have five churches, built out of their own earnings, and they pay their pastors $1,050 per annum. They have a store in Hampton, filled with goods costing $7,500, and managed by an association of their own. At this store there was sold in one day $379 worth of goods. These colored people have recently held a meeting, at which they state the facts in the case, and what they have done on the confiscated lands formerly belonging to Sinclair & Shields. They say:

We substantially assert that the farms of Sinclair and Shields, arable and cultivated before the rebellion in a superior manner, as was supposed, will this year yield better, richer and heavier crops twice told, than was ever known before under the system of slavery. More than thirty-seven of us now at this meeting were raised upon these farms, and we know whereof we speak, that *free black labor* is altogether more productive and remunerative than slave labor, even under circumstances of cruel and unjust deprivation and denial of equal rights and privileges to which as free laborers we have been subjected, and that to a people less hopeful and solicitous would have almost precluded improvement. Those who assert that we are not capable of maintaining ourselves, either wickedly misrepresent and malign us, or are grossly ignorant of our capabilities.

We are anxious and willing, and believe we are able to build up a city upon our lands as soon and as well, as orderly, as prosperous, as religious, as patriotic and as intelligent as could be done by any other people, provided we can secure the fee to the lands, and receive that aid and encouragement to which we are justly entitled.

Just at this time the former owners of the confiscated lands return and seek to deprive these negroes of the fruits of their toil. The negroes have offered, through their counsel, to pay the claimants liberal sums of money in order to quiet all conflicting claims, and to obtain, with the consent and approbation of the United States Government, the fee to the lands without controversy or question, so that they can at once enter upon substantial and permanent improvements.

The exhibit made by these colored people is certainly a good one, and controverts some of the objections made to emancipation.

OUTRAGES on negroes still continue in the South where there is no military force, and in many localities a reign of terror exists. Lieut. A. W. Hahn returned this week from a special mission through the northeastern part of North Carolina, and reports that three negroes were shot in Northampton county by the county police, for refusing to return to their masters after engaging in employment elsewhere. That the people refuse to recognize the freedom of the blacks who are whipped and tortured most fiendishly for even expressing a desire to be free. He also states that a Union man in Hartford county was driven from his home for employing a colored girl as a servant without consulting her former master, and that a perfect reign of terror exists in that portion of the State. And these are the men we are urged by the Copperheads, to entrust with power at once. It cannot be, and we have confidence that the coming Congress will refuse to admit representatives from any section of the State late in Rebellion, where such utter disregard for the laws is manifested.

JOHN HUGHES, late Democratic candidate in this County for Congress; ex-Captain in the Rebel Army; who was at the Battle of Gettysburg fighting against our flag, and who is an arrant recreant and traitor, is in Philadelphia, and contemplates a visit to his former home, Pottsville. Those who have lost friends in this War, inaugurated by slavery-loving men like John Hughes, will feel the blood chill in their veins when they look up on a man, formerly a neighbor, who directed the bullets that robbed them of cherished relatives. We do not imagine that Mr. Hughes will enjoy his visit here if he comes, unless he is proof against scorn, hatred and contempt.

THE FIRST SUBSTANTIAL victory of the Union army in 1865, was won by General Hartranft before Petersburg. The next Union victory will be won by the same heroic commander at the polls in October next. Steady, "Vets!" Pennsylvania will not be faithless to her heroes!

☞ The President on Sunday, ordered a Southerner to leave the White House, who had a letter saying he was poor, and could not pay $500 for a pardon.

☞ Edward B. Ketchum was arrested in west Twentieth street, New York, last Friday afternoon. He has not been out of the city. He had an interview with many of his former friends and victims. He also had an interview with his father, and a reconciliation was effected. He was visited by his wife at the station house. He has been about the city frequently during the past fortnight, but he avoided his former friends. He had about fifty thousand dollars when he was arrested.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, September 2, 1865.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 78-904 00—by Canal 49,733 16; for the week 128,727 16 tons, against 99,036 00 for the corresponding week last year.

This is the heaviest shipment ever made in a single week from Schuylkill County, by at least 18,000 tons; and was caused by the proposed advance of 50 cents on tolls, &c., on the first of the month.

The continued turnout among the miners in the Lackawanna region has caused a brisk demand for Coal in this region, and the operators are asking an advance for this month, which no doubt will be obtained. The prices had not been fixed, as far as we can learn, before going to press.

The freights and tolls on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad were increased 50 cents a ton on the first inst. The rates are now as follows:

	To Pt. Richmond.	To Philada.
From Port Carbon	$3 08	$3 18
" Mount Carbon	3 07	3 17
" Schuylkill Haven	3 00	3 10
" Auburn	2 90	3 00
" Port Clinton	2 85	2 95

The tolls and freights by Canal have been advanced 45 cents a ton—30 cents toll and 15 cents on freights, which would make freights and tolls as follows form Port Carbon:

Tolls from Port Carbon to Philadelphia	$1 65
Freights " " " " New York	1 10
Freights " " " " Boston	2 75

From Schuylkill Haven the tolls and freights are 8 cents a ton less than from Port Carbon, and 15 or 20 cents a ton less from Port Clinton.

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

	1864.		1865.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P.&R. R. R	70,827	2,043,573	73,994	1,816,951	226,622
Schyl Can	28,409	696,228	49,734	1,104,911	408,317
L Val R. R.	29,865	957,518	29,563	882,618	104,878
Lehigh Can	27,270	439,817	30,021	435,270	104,547
Schuyl Nav	21,143	506,854		464,879	131,975
" " Nesq	8,906	204,184		130,586	73,598
Penna. C. C.					
By R. Road	6,060	135,188	8,147	318,238	182,350
By Canal	14,232	304,051	13,733	436,158	132,107
Del & Hud	26,790	622,788	12,730	448,312	175,476
Yong Sth		267,491		16,271	251,214
Do North					
Shamokin	7,889	198,441	15,898	260,406	61,965
Trevorton	1,464	52,480	728	17,936	34,550
Short Mt	2,675	54,293	3,671	25,622	28,671
Franklin Co	2,330	54,154	1,964	26,839	27,315
Broad Top	8,210	256,220	8,409	186,971	69,249
	257,105	6,746,939	229,723	5,661,477	
	239,723	5,561,777			
	17,382	1,185,162			

The trade still continues to show a loss, owing to short supplies from the Wyoming region, caused by the freshets.

We regret to learn that the breaker at the Treverton colliery was burnt down last week. We have not learned the particulars.

As the prices of Coal are unsettled abroad, and not having received the new Quotations from our correspondents at Philadelphia and New York, we omit our quotations this week at these points.

The Coal operators have received a circular from the Reading Railroad Company, requiring a release to be signed for all losses that may occur in the transportation of Chestnut and Pea Coal over their road, under the penalty of an additional charge of 25 cents a ton transportation. It is alleged that the fine Coal is lost by transportation through the openings in the cars. This circular has caused some excitement among the trade here. They seem to think that a transporting company offering to transport a commodity, ought to provide the necessary light cars to transport it without loss either to themselves or the operators.

AT BALTIMORE

AUGUST 31, 1865.

Sha'kin & Pittston W. Ash—wholesale	$8 50@
" " " " —retail	9 50@
Lykens Valley & Sha'kin Red Ash wholesale	8 75@
" " " " retail	9 75@10 00

CUMBERLAND COAL.—Run of mine f. o. b. at Locust Point, dull at $7 00 @ $7 25.

A LEASE for a new Colliery in Shenandoah Valley, Schuylkill County, to let.
P. W. SHEAFER, Engineer of Mines.
August 26, '65. 34-4t

☞ CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership in the business of mining Coal at the Eagle Colliery, St. Clair,—worked by late firm of Wm. H. Johns & Brother, under the firm name of GEORGE W. JOHNS & BROTHER.
GEORGE W. JOHNS,
WM. H. JOHNS.
St. Clair, Schuylkill Co., August 21, '65.—34-6t

FOR SALE.—A large and desirable White Ash Colliery, on the Mammoth and other Veins. Best quality of Coal in market for family use. Favorably located to market. In full working order. Apply to CHARLES M. HILL,
Real Estate Agent, Pottsville, Pa.
July 22, '65. 29-tf

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt Richmond [Philad'a.

Portland	3 30	Portsmouth	3 40
Newburyport	3 45	Boston	3 80
New Bedford	3 10	Newport	3 00
New London	3 00	Norwich	3 10
New Haven	3 00	Bridgeport	3 00
New York	1 60	Philadelphia	30
Rhode Island	3 10	Alexandria	2 10
Washington D. C.	2 10	Hartford	3 30
Taunton	3 30	Newark	1 60
Albany	2 25	Troy	2 25
Richmond V. A.	3 50	Norfolk Va	3 10
Dighton	1 90	Derby	1 75

200 vessels and 89 boats arrived for the week.

Freights from Elizabethport.

New York	65	Portland	1 80
Fall River	1 20	Newburyport	1 60
Newport	1 30	New London	1 25
Boston	1 80	Pawtucket	1 60
Norwich	1 25	Taunton	
Providence	1 30	New Haven	1 10
Norwalk	1 10	Portsmouth	1 60
Middletown	1 40	New Bedford	1 30
Hudson	1 00	Bridgeport	1 10
Lynn	1 80	Hartford	1 45
Salem	1 80	Albany	1 00

Freights active with an upward tendency.

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia	$2 00@		
New York	3 00@	3 25	
Boston	4 00@	4 25	

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria.

To Philadelphia	$1 50@	1 75	
New York	2 00@		
Boston	3 75@	4 00	

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1865.
Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Lorberry Creek	11,450 06	46,692 12
Swatara Railroad	3,804 11	16,681 11
Union Canal Railroad	15,254 17	63,674 03

Schuylkill County Railroads for 1865.
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.	45,776 08	917,613 07
Mt. Carbon	4,464 11	48,749 00
Mill Creek	8,251 12	203,447 12
Mahanoy & Broad Mt.	29,332 15	529,171 17
Little Schuylkill		
Schuylkill Valley	7,508 11	131,972 01

Coal Trade by Railroad for 1865
Quantity of Coal sent by Railroad and Canal for the week ending on Thursday evening last.

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
St. Clair	25,166 03	
Port Carbon	8,399 10	18,096 16
Pottsville	1,325 05	2,750 00
Schuylkill Haven	23,170 14	26,222 00
Auburn	4,226 05	
Port Clinton	16,695 17	1,765 00
Total	78,994 00	49,733 16
Previously this year	1,737,057 01	463,461 04
Total	1,816,051 01	513,215 00
To same time last year	2,045,972 13	606,527 13
Increase so far		
Decrease	229,621 12	93,312 13

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1865.
For week ending on Saturday last:

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD. WEEK	RAILROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK	CANAL. TOTAL.
A. Pardee & Co	2,768	113,170	2,047	24,039
Packer & Co	3,072	75,054		
Mt. Pleasant	97	14,842	194	3,602
Jeddo	1,707	67,525	1,928	18,035
Harleigh	653	34,023	522	7,185
Fulton Coal	450	18,609	866	10,569
Stout	318	24,669	584	11,513
Sharpe, Weiss & Co	1,138	60,620	143	13,726
Buck Mountain	364	36,297	828	20,970
Smith's Spring Mt.	1,929	32,581	66	3,939
Honey Brook Coal Co	3,574	68,269	344	8,706
German Pa. Coal Co	830	20,279	957	7,847
Spring Mt. Coal Co	3,211	54,282		365
W. T. Carter & Co	1,220	23,835	642	8,108
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co	57	1,737		
Lehigh Zinc Co	412	6,638		
John Connery	52	2,459		
L. & M. Coal	4,758	111,192		332
Baltimore Coal Co	701	21,213	614	4,444
Franklin	62	75,592	805	4,354
Consolidated Coal Co		19,959		
Anderson	363	13,260	670	6,703
Lehigh & Susq. Co	563	19,402		
Landmesser's	152	6,961	402	3,848
Wilkesbarre	1,086	13,181	1,294	22,194
Leh. Coal & Nav. Co		164	17,262	243,091
Other Shippers		278	89	2,440
Warren Run		33		
McNeal			338	4,148
Krickerbocker Cl Co				316
Delano Coal Co				373
Barryville Coal Co				
Total	29,265	889,818	30,521	435,270
	20,521	435,270		
Total by R. & C	50,784	1,318,088		
Same time last year	57,135	1,427,342		
Decrease		109,254		
Increase	2,649			

United States, Railroad Canal and Local Stocks.

	PAR.	GOLD.	ASK'D
Reading Railroad Stock	50	51	52
" " Bonds, 1860-80	100	93	95
" " " 1870	100	94½	95
Schuyl Navigation Stock, of	50	31¼	31½
" " " com	50	23	24½
" " " Bonds	100	79	80
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven R. R.	50	51	52
Port Carbon	100	93	95
Pottsville	100	94½	95
Schuylkill Haven	100	94½	95
Auburn	100	94½	95
Port Clinton	100	94½	95
Schuylkill Navigation Stock, of	50	31¼	31½
Lehigh Navigation Stock	50	50	50
Lehigh Navigation Bonds, 1884	100	107½	108
Lehigh Navigation Bonds, 1910	100	105½	106
Lehigh Navigation Bonds, 1897	100	97½	98
Lehigh Navigation Bonds, 1873	100	98	98½
Lehigh Navigation Bonds, 1884	100	143½	144
Lehigh Navigation Bonds, 1910	50		
Lehigh Coal Mine Improvement Co	25	6	6½
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co	50		
Lehigh Coal Mine Co	50		
Mahanoy and Broad Mt. Coal Co	25	25	28
Locust Mountain Coal Co	50	19	25
Pottsville Water Company Stock	50		
Pottsville Gas Company Stock	50		
U. S. Bonds, 1881 (coupons off)	100	106½	107½
U. S. 5-20 Bonds (coupons on)	100	105½	106½
U. S. 10-40	100	97½	98
Certificates of Indebtedness	100	98	98½
Gold Exchange, Philada	100	143½	144
Preston Coal & Imp Co	50		
Fulton Coal Co	5	6	6½
Green Mountain Coal	5		
Locust Mountain Coal Co	50		
New York and Middle Coal	23		
Big Mountain	10		
Susanna Falls Coal Co			
Black Diamond Coal Co	25		
Black Heath	10		
Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co	50		
Tuscarora Coal Co	25		
Consumers' Mutual Coal Co	10		
Girard Mutual Coal Co	10		
St. Nicholas Coal Co	10		
Salem Coal Co	10		
Honeybrook Coal Co	50		
Glen Carbon Coal Co	5		
Greenwood Coal Co	50		

NEW ADVERT'MENTS.

DESIRABLE COAL LEASES.—The undersigned is prepared to make one or more Coal Leases on a valuable Coal Tract of 1000 acres within 4 miles of Hazleton. Has been abafted to a 17 foot vein of good Coal. The first lessee will be made on most favorable terms, such as regards royalty and amount of money to be advanced by land owners for improvements. Enquire of GEO. W. ROMBERGER, Office Penna. Hall Building, Pottsville.
Sept. 2 '65. 35 3t

GOVERNMENT MULES at Auction in Philadelphia, at Champion's Bazaar, No. 4 Race Street.
100 MULES will be sold each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY throughout the month of SEPTEMBER, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.
These Mules are young and of first class and in good condition, being sold only for want of use. Every facility will be afforded for an examination on the part of buyers.
☞ Terms cash in Government funds.
A. S. ASIMEAD,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.
September 2, '65. 35-4t

LETTERS Remaining Unclaimed in the Post Office at St. Clair, State of Pennsylvania, on the 28th day of July, 1865.
To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for *advertised letters*, give the date of this list, and pay two cent for advertising.
If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Adams Hen	Gorman Thos		Monroe John
Allison Jos	Fitzpatrick P 2		Muskatt Daniel
Baldwin Amos	Hay Wm		Mercour Mary
Bowen William	Honover Jos		Moriarty Margaret
Boyes Edw	Jenkins Wm		Melee Theo
Brown S S Sergt	Jennings Peter		O'Laughlin C
Brennan Dennis	Kane Mrs		Parsons Mich
Cary Pat	Kenyon Wm		Phillips Mary M
Cantaville Jas	Kennig Pat		Roe Jas
Cummings John	Landon Wm		Sherman A B
Cook Alex	Leather Pat		Smith F
Cockran John	Lewis John		Thorp John 2
Cooper George	Lafferty Mich		Walker Robt
Daugherty M	Mitcheson T		Wilson Joshua
Green Jas			Wilson Mary E
Hause J W	Miller Sally		Welsh Catharine
Higgens Toney	McKernon M		Yost Maria

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.
M. MATEER, P. M.
Sept. 2, '65.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, September 23d,
At the Public House of H. R. Mauger, in Locust Valley, a farm situated in Locust Valley, consisting of one hundred and fifty-one acres, more or less, seventy of which are under cultivation, the balance being well timbered. The Farm is situated 4½ miles from Mahanoy City, 6 miles from Tamaqua and 2½ miles from Tuscarora, affording a near and good market for all that can be produced. The improvements consist of Farm House, Tenant House, Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, &c., all in good condition.
A good stream of water runs through the Farm, upon which is a saw mill in good running order. The land has all been heavily limed and manured within the last two years and it is now the best Farm in the Valley.—Parties desiring to purchase can obtain any information by applying to Daniel Smith on the premises, or Beddall & Robertson at New Philadelphia.
The stock, consisting of four splendid mules, 1 two horse wagon, 1 four horse wagon, harness, plows, harrows, wind-mill, corn-sheller, &c., will also be offered at the same time and place.
Conditions made known on day of sale.
BEDDALL & ROBERTSON.
New Philadelphia, Aug. 31, 1865. 35-4t

LETTERS Remaining Unclaimed in the Post Office, at Pottsville, State of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of September 1865.
To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for *"advertised letters,"* give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.
If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Brudly John	Hiler Wm	Morgan Ann
Banks Martha	Hills Miss J E	Morris Miss C
Bowen Kate	Horan Mary Ann	Mesersmith E
Christman James	Horn Rebecca	O'Cormas Ben
Colhone John	Honer Ann	O'Donnel Pat
Child Wm sh	Hart Ann K	Price David
Collins Bridget	Hepler Becky	Parker T J's
Daly Thomas	Humphreys H sh	Powell Cattie
Delony Fred	Johnson D C	Powell Carrie
Ells Wm	Johnson Mrs C R	Powell Mrs T R
Farrell Thos	Kline Reuben	Rooney Thos
Fraly Pat	Kennedy Pat	Shann Adam
Fletcher Herbert	Keavenny Jas	Schultz Fred
Forbes James	Lyons Mich	Shannon Mich
Felkin James	Marshall Robt	Salmon Mich
Finley Peter	Morris Lieut John	Shey Elizabeth
Fitzgerald Thos	Morris J C	Scott Tillie M
Finney Wm	Morahan Jas	Torry Hamilton
Ferguson John sh	Murphy John D	Thomas Wm
Guy E	Martin John	Treirlie Mary
Golger Thos	Mallhour J J	Waller Rev D J
George Caroline	Mann C H	White John
Hawk P S 2	Musselman E	Williams Mrs M
Henagan T	Montgomery Levi	Weice Sallie E
Harkins Jas	McNally Pat sh	Wilson Mary E
Hofman John	Miller Sally	Welsh Catharine
Hause J W	McKernon M	Yost Maria

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.
M. SILLYMAN, P. M.
September 2, '65.

☞ The Science of Medicine should stand simple, pure, majestic; having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, truth alone for its capital. So stand HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, established over 16 years ago.
April 8, '65. 14-6m

BOHANNAN & SCHNERR have opened a new Provision and Grocery Store in Market St., three doors above Third, north side, where they will keep constantly on hand, Flour, Feed, Butter, Eggs, Groceries, &c. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
Pottsville, Aug. 12, '65. 32-tf

PACIFIC HOTEL,
170, 172, 174 & 176 Greenwich Street,
(ONE SQUARE WEST OF BROADWAY.)
Between Cortlandt & Dey Sts., N. York.
JOHN PATTEN, JR., PROPRIETOR.
The PACIFIC HOTEL is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is