Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

AN ADMIRABLE PETITION.

In another column we publish a Petition which was prepared by a citizen of Pennsylvania, who has due appreciation of the great importance to American Industry, of the system of Protection, through adequate duties. That Petition should be read attentively; its truths and strong arguments impressed on the memory, and it should be cut out; pasted on paper; circulated for signatures, and then sent to Congress. There is no subject of more importance to the people of the whole country at this moment, than that of an adequate Protective Tariff. Foreign manufacturers and importers, with their paid agents, are laboring with assiduity to have the Tariff modified in their interest. There is hardly a paper in New York, except the Tribune, which is battling manfully, for Protection, that is not in the interest of the importers and against the workingmen of the country. The entire Copperhead press with few exceptions, is committed to Free Trade and against Protection. Gen. Geary we are glad to know, expresses himself with much force on this subject. He advocates Protection as a prime necessity of the nation. The people, if they would build up their manufacturing interests; the mechanics if they want steady employment at good wages, must stand up firmly for this principle. Remember, that the wages of an American iron-puddler, in 1865, averaged $3.27 per day, and that those of an English iron-puddler averaged 96 cents. Abandon the Protective system, and American manufacturers will be compelled to close their mills, or American workingmen will be compelled to accept the low wages of Europe. Workingmen of all branches, you are vitally interested in this matter, which is one of bread and butter to you. Stand up firmly for Protection, and oppose at the ballot-box and by petition, the men and that party, who would rob you of your means of gaining a comfortable living for yourselves and families.

ADEQUATE PROTECTION.

Of the six daily papers published in the City of New York, the home of the Foreign Importers, the TRIBUNE is the only one that advocates Protection to American Industry. The others are all subsidized by the foreign importers, foreign interest and foreign gold, which rules that city and rolls up a majority of 30,000 in favor of free trade and Copperheadism. The TRIBUNE however, is doing noble duty and in argument is a match for them all. Without adequate protection to American industry, the price of wages must go down to the starvation point again, carrying ruin and desolation in its train.

From Monday's issue of the TRIBUNE we copy the following, which we commend to the serious consideration of workingmen and the whole business community:

The cost of iron in dollars and cents depends upon the wages paid for the labor which produces it. The contrast between British and American wages in the production of rails, is presented at a glance in the following table,

	1860.		1865.	
	¢ ton.	¢ day.	¢ ton.	¢ day.
Wages of American puddlers	$3 04	$1 52	$6 49	$3 24
Wages of British puddlers.	1 20	60	1 68	84
	1 90	98	4 81	2 40

The question of the protection of American industry, which the selfishness of British capitalists and merchants, and the perfidy of the American tools whom they have hired to advocate Free Trade, have again thrust upon our legislation and our politics, surely should be instantly decided, so far as iron is concerned, by the simple exhibit of figures.

There are $80 of wages in every ton of American rails. That portion of the price of a ton of marketed American iron which stands for the wages of labor represents district-school education, fresh and wholesome food, good and substantial clothing, the homestead, unlimited freedom of movement and change of occupation, participation in Municipal, State and National government with a prospect of comfortable old age, dividing accumulated earnings at last with blessings among prosperous children.

There are $20 of wages in every ton of British rails. That portion of the price of a ton of imported iron which stands for the wages of labor represents grose and enforced ignorance, coarse food, mean and insufficient clothing, political nullity, serfdom for life in a single occupation, with the prospect of an old age in a poor-house, and a paupers burial by the parish.

British Free Trade proposes to drag down American iron-workmen from their height of freedom and well-being, to wrestle for existence with the Staffordshire and Welsh slaves who sell their labor for the sheer means to keep soul and body together. When crimes against country get truly defined, this crime will be called treason.

WHAT A CONTRAST.

State Tax on Real Estate Repealed.

While Pennsylvania was under the rule of the so-called Democrats, the State debt was annually increasing. During the rebellion the debts of nearly all the States were largely increased, except in Pennsylvania, where it was diminished during the war about TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, notwithstanding the largely increased expenses incurred as a border State. So flattering are our own State finances under Republican rule, that the legislature has just passed a bill relieving the people from the State tax on real estate. The Harrisburg Telegraph of Wednesday says:

Senator Connell remarked to-day, that they would send on this day (the 14th of February, St. Valentine's day) a Valentine to every taxpayer of Pennsylvania, relieving them from the payment of State taxes on real estate, and they have fulfilled that promise by passing a bill finally, this day, for that purpose. Hereafter all real estate is exempt from taxation for State purposes. The bill, as passed by both houses, reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the cashier of every bank in this Commonwealth, whether incorporated under the laws of the State or of the United States, to collect annually, from every stockholder of said bank, a tax of one mill on every dollar of the value of the stock held by said stockholder, and to pay the same into the State treasury on or before the first day of July in every year hereafter, commencing on the first day of July, Anno Domino one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said stock shall be exempt from all other taxation under the laws of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in addition to the taxes now provided for by law, every railroad, canal and transportation company incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, and not liable to the tax upon income under existing laws, shall pay to the Commonwealth a tax of three-fourths of one per centum upon the gross receipts of said company: the said tax shall be paid semi-annually, upon the first days of July and January, commencing on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the same, it shall be the duty of the treasurer, or other proper officer of said company, to transmit to the Auditor General, at the dates aforesaid, a statement under oath or affirmation, of the amount of the gross receipts of the said company during the preceding six months; and if any such company shall refuse or fail, for a period of thirty days after such tax becomes due, to make said return, or to pay the same, the amount thereof, with an addition of ten per centum thereto, shall be collected for the use of the Commonwealth, as other taxes are recoverable by law, from said companies.

SEC. 3. The revenue derived under the second section of this act shall be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the debt contracted under the act of 13th May, 1861, entitled an act to create a loan, and provide for arming the State.

SEC. 4. From and after the passage of this act, the real estate of this Commonwealth shall be exempt from taxation for State purposes: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to relieve the said real estate from the payment of any taxes due the Commonwealth at the date of the passage of this act.

Schuylkill County under Copperhead rule, has accumulated an interest-paying debt of upwards of NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS. It was only $70,000 four years ago. No other county in the State has run up such a debt during the war.

THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—The ceremonies in honor of Abraham Lincoln, took place in Washington on Monday last, under the direction of Congress. The flags over all the public buildings were at half-mast, and business in the city was pretty generally suspended. The proceedings took place in the hall of the House of Representatives. The President and Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Representatives, Governors of several States, Lieutenant General Grant and a number of army and navy officers were present. Rev. Dr. Boynton offered prayer, and then Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, President pro tem. of the Senate, made a brief address, introducing Hon. George Brancroft, the orator of the day, who then delivered the memorial address. This oration is attracting much attention, and will probably, be read by more persons in this and foreign countries than any other of modern times. We will publish it in our next.

"PENNSYLVANIA AND COLORADO GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY."—We recently stated that a Company with this title, in which citizens of this County were interested, had been organized, and application made to the Legislature for a charter. The latest information from the mine of this Company, which is located in Park County, Colorado, and worked under the superintendence of Dr. J. A. Harlan, states that twenty tons of ore are being hoisted per day from it, and that if an additional force of men was placed on, one hundred tons could be hoisted. But the capacity of the machinery is not sufficient yet to work that amount. The ore is said to be very heavy grey and yellow iron pyrites, with some crystalized quartz. It is rich and of the finest quality. The vein now being worked is twelve feet wide. By Mr. H. W. Quizan, an old New York merchant, who visited the mine in December, the ore is pronounced to be as fine a specimen as he has seen in Colorado, and the mine one of the most promising. In consequence of its extraordinary width, large quantities of ore can be raised at a small expense. The operation is beautifully located in a desirable part of the country, where wood, water and grass are in great abundance. The water privilege of the Company is on the Platte River, and will furnish power for propelling all necessary machinery required in treating the ores.

Colorado is now springing into an importance which ten years since was not dreamed of. By a new process recently introduced, the mines are now yielding unprecedented results. Within two years it is anticipated that there will be railroad communication between the Missouri River, Denver and Central City, and then Colorado will rapidly become one of the wealthiest States in the Union.

Rev. L. M. Koons, late of this Borough, now a resident of Denver, writes as follows to Mr. G. P. Weaver. The extract which we give, is peculiarly interesting, disclosing as it does, his impressions of the wonderful country of which he is now a resident. It will we know, be read with interest, by the friends of Mr. Koons in Schuylkill County:

Last week I had the pleasure of seeing a box of ore from the Weaver lode. It is very promising. Finer specimens it will be hard to find. It is a complete success. Now I want to write about other things. What language shall I use to impress you with the glory of this country? What shall I seize hold of to stir your soul into an appreciation of the wonderful reality of this Paradise of God? Let me tell you it such a climate I have never seen. This morning I write until breakfast without fire and in my shirt sleeves. The weather has been thus nearly all winter. I feel more vigorous than I have felt for two years. Again I can do with half the amount of sleep here that I could there. I wish to impress you with the fact that you could do good here, and with your business capacity you could double your money every month. What is the use of your feeding on these anti-little farms East? Come out here where God has deposited every manner of wealth in the world. Where there will be a new East surpassing the old, by as much as redemption in its progressiveness surpasses the Ecclesiastic fossilism of the dark ages.

Bring a lot of men with you. Merchants and mechanics of all kinds, come out here and you will say the half was not told you. I am a prospector in a mining Company, and to-day I would not take less than $10,000 for my share. I have determined to make this my permanent home. It is the grandest country on God's footstool. This is not exaggeration. No pen can do justice to the works of God in this region. Every resource under the Heavens is here; a grander farming region never existed. There is good society here; you must not think you are living out of the world, but just entering into God's great palace where the majesties of His omnipotence and the splendors of His glory are written on rolling prairie lands and thunder girting the mighty mountains.

A TERRIBLE colliery explosion took place on the 24th ult., in England, at Mercer & Evans' Highbrook colliery, situated about a mile from the high-road leading from Wigan to Ashton-in-Mackerfield, and three miles from the boundary of the borough. The explosion took place about noon, and the Manchester Guardian says:

Between two and three o'clock the first dead body was found, a few yards from the top of the pit brow, which is formed by the tunnel we have already mentioned as running through faults. At the top of the brow three or four more were lying, probably drawers, who had brought full tubs of coal to the spot; but even this cannot be stated with certainty, as their scorched and blackened corpses were not to be recognized in the dim light of the mine. Beyond this lay the working places, and the discovery of the remainder of the bodies now progressed slowly but steadily, as the places could be ventilated.

As each body was found it was forwarded to the pit eye, where shortly after ten o'clock, when the whole of the mine had been examined, lay a grim row of thirty corpses.

The cause of the explosion is involved in mystery, as the fireman just before had reported that the workings were perfectly free from gas—in fact, that the pit was "as clear as a bell."

THE ALMS HOUSE.—The Steward of the Alms House, who met us this week, thinks that we are too severe upon the management of that Institution. He says in explanation of the increased expenses of the House, that those articles which enter into consumption at the House, have doubled, and in some cases, trebled in price. He says that last year he worked to disadvantage, the Commissioners not advancing at times, the money needed. He was compelled to purchase in consequence, as he could, which involved a loss he estimates at three thousand dollars, to the County. He says that labor on the farm has been high. All this may be, yet we think with careful management the expenses might be kept down to a lower figure. We remember that some years since the Poor House was in the hands of the party now in power in this County, and that it was asserted that the expenses could not be kept lower. A change of *Directors*, however, the majority of the Board being elected by the Union party, proved that a reduction in expenses could be effected. The Poor House was never more carefully nor economically managed, than when that change was made. What has been done can be done again. Let careful management be used there, and the expenses can be reduced to a lower figure than the statement for 1865 shows. Where there is a will there is a way. The statement for the past year will be found in our advertising columns.

MINE INSPECTION.—There can be no question that a period has arrived in the mining history of this Region, when the appointment of one or more inspectors of mines, is necessary and desirable. We observe that a bill was introduced this week into the Legislature, with this object in view. We have not seen its provisions, and therefore, cannot speak of its merits and demerits. We shall remark however, that so important a matter, affecting as it would when adopted, mining economy in this Region, should not be finally acted upon, until all interested have had an opportunity of seeing what the provisions of the act are. The bill should be carefully drawn up, and approved by those who know exactly what is wanted here to protect life and property in connection with working collieries.

A GREAT and important question before the country is, whether red-handed traitors shall secure rights which are denied loyal blacks who fought for the Government. We find that the men who during the War opposed the right of our soldiers to vote while in the service, now oppose Equal Rights to all freemen. Every Copperhead north and south, now says frankly, that he would rather see the murderers at Andersonville and other rebel prison pens, of our poor boys, exercise the rights of full citizenship than the black man who bared his breast to rebel bullets that the nation might live.

English Free Traders are assisting the Copperheads to get the representatives of the unrepentant traitors in Congress, that they may through their assistance, break down our Protective Tariff. The London Mining Journal and other English papers, express the greatest sympathy with the effort of these people to get back into power, for they know that they can get Free Trade only by their return to governing the country. As the Copperhead papers contain no articles favoring Protection, the connection in the interest of the British manufacturers is plain. Workingmen, are you willing to assist in bringing back red-handed traitors into power, and in closing your workshops and mines? Think!

MR. SAMUEL REINOHL, one of the pioneers of Lebanon, Pa., died on the 8th inst., aged 61 years.

THE EIGHT HOUR QUESTION.—This question will now be the consideration in the State Legislature. If the workingmen of the State will resolve to stand up firmly for Protection, and thus keep out the products of the ill-paid and over worked labor of Europe, if they will go for the abolition of grog shops, so that there may be no temptation to those who would have more leisure time under the proposed change; if they would employ that time profitably, we have no hesitation in saying that the eight hour system would be a successful experiment, and that we would approve it. It hangs mainly, however, on those contingencies. It rests entirely with workingmen to decide whether the proposed change shall be for good or evil. The Copperheads advocate the question, not from any interest in the welfare of workingmen, but solely, to make party capital. Their consistency in this matter is illustrated by their advocacy of the eight hour system, ostensibly to lessen the time of labor for workingmen, while they go in for making the Sabbath a day of labor, which if carried out, will compel workingmen, in consequence of fierce competition in business, to labor every day in the week. Such advocates exhibit but little consistency, and are not true friends of workingmen.

A MISTAKE.—The Republicans of New York evidently made a great mistake when they elected Raymond of the New York Times, to Congress. Four years ago no person could tell on what side he was for two days in succession, and now since the Rebellion is over, he is gradually lapsing back into his old vagaries. He evidently, is not troubled much with principle, and cannot be relied on in times when stern statesmanship is required. He is already half a traitor, and the tone of his paper in its frequent attacks on the representatives of the people, is but little better than the tone of the Copperhead papers.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1866.—Feb	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES
17 SATURDAY	6 23	5 37	Full M. 7 2 45 mag.
18 SUNDAY	6 21	5 39	Last Q. 15 5 Serv'y
19 MONDAY	6 19	5 40	New 23 21 11 52 evn'g
20 TUESDAY	6 18	5 41	
21 WEDNESDAY	6 16	5 43	
22 THURSDAY	6 15	5 44	
23 FRIDAY	6 14	5 45	

Tc-morrow.—Seventh Sunday of the year, and first in Lent. Day's length, 10 hours and 45 minutes.

At daylight yesterday morning the thermometer marked 5 degrees above zero. At 9 o'clock the mercury stood at 4 above.

Two breakdowns on the Reading Railroad on Thursday last, delayed the arrival here for several hours, of the morning passenger train from Philadelphia.

A delightful "sociable" was given at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening last. These are among the most pleasant terpsichorean reunions we have in Pottsville during the Winter.

Severe Change.—In twelve hours, from Wednesday night to Thursday morning, the mercury in thermometers exposed, fell from twenty above to eighteen degrees below the freezing point.

Messrs. Beck & Cohn have for sale fine brands of flour, also corn, oats, feed, fish, potatoes, etc. This firm has obtained a favorable reputation for the excellent quality of the articles sold by it.

Another Carnival.—If the weather should be favorable there will be another Carnival at the Skating Park on Wednesday evening next. The Park will be illuminated and the Band will be present.

In our advertising columns will be found a list of the goods sold at the new cheap store of Galland & Co., corner of Centre and Norwegian streets, this Borough. The advertisement of this firm will always be found in this paper.

Temperance.—Mr. Chas. A. Bosbyshell of this Borough, has been appointed by Louis Wagner, Grand Worthy Patriarch of Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania, to the position of Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch of Pottsville Division, No. 52. Mr. Bosbyshell has received his commission with the seal of the Grand Division attached.

Mishler's Bitters, sold by Hennessy & Duffy, Silver Terrace, this Borough, has the reputation of possessing med cal virtues and curative powers in diseases of the blood, etc. For list of diseases which it is claimed it will cure, and certificates of cures effected, see advertisement in another column.

"Tremont Union."—This will be the name of a new weekly paper to be published in Tremont, this County, by Mr. Jacob Sanders. The first number will appear on the 19th of April next. In politics it will be Union. We shall be glad to welcome the "Union" into the ranks of the army of journalism.

Fire.—On Wednesday evening a frame stable between Market and Norwegian streets, west of Ninth street, the property of Frederick Hakin, cabinet maker, was destroyed by fire with a quantity of hay which it contained. Two horses, narrow, etc., were saved. The loss is light. Cause of fire unknown.

H. C. Bergstresser, Esq., of Ashland, this County, has been admitted to the practice of law in the several courts of Northumberland and Schuylkill counties. From our knowledge of the capacity and character of Mr. Bergstresser, we have no hesitation in saying that any legal business confided to his care, will receive unremitting attention.

When the Act exempting real estate from taxation, which has just passed the Legislature, goes into effect, Schuylkill County will gain $31,582. For this measure the tax-payers are indebted to the excellent management of the State finances by the Union party. They will thus see that it is their interest to keep that party in power.

Washington's Birthday.—The anniversary of the day will be on Thursday next. We have not heard of any arrangements having been made for its formal observance here, but trust that it will not be permitted to pass by entirely unobserved. Let flags at least, be hung to the breeze throughout the Borough. We observe that elsewhere the returned soldiers will celebrate the day, by having parades, dinners, balls, etc.

We refer our readers to the healthy condition of the Old Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, as shown in their card in anoth r column. With a capital of $400,000, the assets amount to over two and one-half millions. The losses paid in 1865 were over $113,000. This is one of the strongest and safest companies in the United States, a fact worth considering now-a-days. The Company is represented in Schuylkill County, by Henry C. Russel, corner Second and Mahantango streets.

The Pottsville Debating Club has changed its place of meeting from Thompson's Hall to the commodious hall in the basement story of the girl's grammar school building, on Centre street. At its meeting on Monday evening next, Dr. B. S. Langdon will give a select reading. The question "Which exerts the greater influence, the written or spoken language?" will be discussed by Messrs. Prior and Marts on the affirmative, and by Messrs. Langdon and Miller on the negative.

If there is truth in an ancient custom, and luck in odd numbers, a married couple of our acquaintance, who started on their wedding tour on Thursday, will be fairly smothered by good luck in the future. As the carriage containing the bride and groom, started from the door of the bride's residence, we saw five old shoes in the air sent by some enthusiastic male friends, after the vehicle, accompanied we know by their best wishes. Although we sent no dilapidated manufactured leather after the couple, they have our blessing.

A Profitable Hog.—Mr. Charles Hummel of Friedensburg, this County, a few days since slaughtered a hog, which when killed was one year and seven months old, and weighed 504 pounds. During life the animal had two litters of pigs. The first numbered nine, and were sold for $54; the second, sixteen, valued at $80. The hog when killed was valued at $100. The hog thus provided for the owner, $234, from which deduct $80 expenses for feed, etc., and Mr. Hummel has a sure profit of $145 left. A dozen such hogs would afford a fine aggregate income.

The delegates from this County to the Union State Convention which will meet at Harrisburg, on the 7th proximo, are—Senatorial, Lin Bartholomew, Esq.; Representative, Dr. R. H. Coryell, Geo. F. Wiggran, and Wm. R. Jones.

We do not know who our delegates will support, but if they carry out the wishes of the people as far as we can learn, they will give their support to Gen. Geary.

Our delegates were elected at the County Convention last September. This system is wrong, and ought to be changed. The delegates ought to come fresh from the people, and thus represent the people at the time they are elected.—This is the course adopted by other counties in the State.

Since the above was in type, it has been suggested that a public meeting of the Union party be called at the Court House, on the 1st Monday of March, (court week), to express the sentiments of the people, and instruct our delegates, if deemed necessary. We hope the Chairman of the County Committee will make the call.

Narrow Escape from a Serious Accident on the Reading Railroad.—A few evenings since as the passenger train from Pottsville for Philadelphia, on the Reading Road, was nearing Port Kennedy, the hind truck of the rear car ran off the track. This caused the end of the car to fall to the track, and in this way it went about two hundred yards, until a curve in the road was reached, when the sudden turning of the front cars caused the wooden coupling which held the rear car to the one preceding it, to break. The damaged car stopped at once, while the others ran several hundred yards before they were brought to a stand. Over forty passengers were in the hind car at the time, and of this number not one was injured; the end of it falling caused considerable tumbling about for a few minutes, but outside of a little uneasiness no injury was received. This was a fortunate escape.

The printers of the JOURNAL office desire to return their thanks to the proprietors of the brewery lately conducted by Gottlieb Steidle, Fort Carbon road, well known as the Blue Tavern, near the Water Basin, in this Borough, for a keg of ale, on A No. 1 article.—This firm has already secured the reputation of making remarkably fine ale and porter.

The following has been handed to us for publication:

TO THE REVOLUTION VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE REBELLION: COMRADES—The close of the great rebellion finds those of us preserved by a kind Providence from the chances of the camp, the vicissitudes of the march, and the dangers of the field and flood, at home, following in the majority of instances, those peaceful avocations which previously engaged our attention. In view of this fact it is evidently fitting and proper that we should associate ourselves together in the bonds of a common brotherhood, for the purpose of preserving in our own hearts and in those of our children, those elevated sentiments of patriotism which, when the existence of the nation was threatened, led us to forsake all we held most dear and sacred in this life, and, under the flag of freedom, pose for its defence. Also to strengthen and renew those ties of friendship, and mutual attachments formed when together, shoulder to shoulder, we breasted the fierce storm of battle, and to take a step to the music of the Union, to keep in never dying remembrance the glorious deeds of our compeers; and to perpetuate the sacred memory of those of our comrades who gave their all on the battle field or in the hospital, offered up their young lives as a propitiation that we, through their blood and sufferings, might be continued in those inestimable blessings and privileges which we now as a nation, enjoy.

With these objects in view, a number of the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Borough of Pottsville, who enlisted for nine months and upwards, have organized themselves into a constitutional body under the name of the "SOCIETY OF THE REVOLUTION IN POTTSVILLE," and now through this address of its delegated committee, would most earnestly press the matter home to your convictions, and urge upon you to connect yourselves with us, or assemble together in your respective neighborhoods throughout the County, and form yourselves into associations of a similar nature.

In the furtherance of the movement, it is not designed that the organization become what is strictly termed a beneficial one, but it is rather intended to belong to that class of charities which "leaveth not the right hand know what the left doeth." No one will be able to claim as a right any benefit whatsoever, and whatever is done, for the good of the members or of others, must be done voluntarily, and of the societies' own free will.

It is intended that the interests of the members shall be looked after so far as it is just and practicable, and with that end in view, it is expected that all who connect themselves with the Order, will, individually, aid and assist each other in the every-day relations of life; visit the sick comrades and administer to their necessities; pay funeral dues to those of their number who may be called away from life, and do such other acts as the members of the different societies, in their collective capacities, may deem wise and expedient.

The necessity of such an institution in the County has been severely felt, and now that the movement has been inaugurated, it behooves every soldier who is eligible, to come forward and lend his endeavors to push the good cause to a successful consummation.

Those persons who desire to connect themselves with the "Soldiers Central League of Pottsville," can do so by applying to any of the officers or members of the Association, who will give them all the necessary information. Those soldiers throughout the County, who desire to form branch Leagues, can obtain all the information necessary upon the subject, from the Corresponding Secretary, Major O. C. Bosbyshell, upon application in person or by letter.

HENRY PULESANTS,
JOHN J. HENNESSEY,
JACOB WAGNER,
JOHN T. BOYLE,
ISAAC E. BRANNON,

Alms House Report.—The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Poor, of Schuylkill County, was held at the Alms House, Feb. 5, 1866.

Present A. Bressler, R. C. Wilson, and Isaac Orwig, Jr.

The following is the census of the House for the month ending Jan. 31, 1866;

No. of inmates in House, Dec. 31, 1865		401
" " " Jan. 31, 1866		425
Increase last month		24
No. of inmates in House, Jan. 31, 1865		401
" " same time this year		425
Increase this year		24

Of the above 58 are insane and idiotic; 70 under medical treatment; 59 children.

Admitted during the month, 49; discharged and absconded, 15; bound out, 8; born, 2; died, 4.

Lodging and meals were furnished to 157 persons.

Out-door relief was granted to 305 persons, amounting to $1,156 75.

Bills were read, and orders drawn, amounting to $10,259 35

Observance of the Anniversary of the Birth-day of Abraham Lincoln.—Monday last being the first anniversary of the birth-day of President Lincoln, since his assassination, it was observed in this Borough. The First Presbyterian Church Mahantango street, was offered for the use of our citizens, and a very good audience considering the inclement state of the weather, was present in the evening.

The meeting organized by calling H. D. Torrey, Esq., to the chair. The exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Riley. E. H. Burlingame, Esq., our talented fellow-citizen, was then introduced and delivered an oration on the early life, political career, and character of the illustrious dead. Mr. Burlingame made an eloquent tribute to the memory of the Martyr-President, and did not hesitate to say that on the page of American history Abraham Lincoln would stand as a patriot second only to George Washington. Mr. Burlingame's *resume* of Mr. Lincoln's life and services to the nation, his description of Mr. Lincoln's masterly guidance of the Ship of State amid the tempests of Rebellion, and his analysis of the Martyr President's character as a man, were highly appreciated by the intelligent auditory.

Pottsville as far as we have noticed, was the only place in the State, where this interesting anniversary was thus appropriately observed. The fact may not be creditable to Pennsylvania, but it certainly is, to the thoughtfulness and patriotism of the citizens of this Borough.

Sale of Valuable Paintings by Subscription.—As our esteemed townman, the accomplished artist, H. D. Moses, Esq., intends leaving Pottsville shortly, for the purpose of pursuing his professional studies, he has been urged by his friends here to dispose of some fine paintings upon which he has been engaged during the past year or two. He proposes therefore, to sell about twenty-five oil paintings to subscribers, representing one hundred shares at five dollars each. Only two or three of these paintings can be called sketches; all are remarkably fine, and several were painted by Mr. Torrey for his own use. Their value at the lowest auction prices, is estimated by the artist at seven hundred dollars. Such an opportunity for obtaining choice oil paintings at so low a figure, may not be offered again, and those who feel an interest in art, and are friendly to the artist, who will as stated, soon leave this country for Europe, should promptly fill up his subscription list.—Some of the subjects which Mr. Torrey now offers to his friends and the public, are—The Angel of Freedom, 29 by 36 inches; Wild Forest and Deer, 26 by 38 inches; Tumbling Burn Dams, in gilt frame, 18 by 26 inches; Scotch Scene, after an oil sketch taken on the spot, 18 by 26 inches; pair of Fruit and Vegetable pieces, 16 by 20 inches; View of Fort Clinton Tunnel, painted on the spot, 20 by 30 inches; Sunset and Cattle, with gilt frame; Soldier's Wife, composition, 14 by 18 inches. On the merit of these paintings we will not enlarge. They can be seen at the studio of the artist, Mahantango street, opposite the Baptist Church, by those interested in this matter. We might mention *en passant*, that a large and fine painting which Mr. Torrey recently completed—a Western scene—is attracting attention in Philadelphia, where it is on exhibition.

Sheriff's Sales of Real Estate.—The Sheriff will expose to public sale in the Court House here on Saturday, March 3, 1866, the following real estate:

Lot, Peacock street, Pottsville, as the property of William Harris, John Burnish, Thomas Harris, John Hoffman, Joseph Downing, and James Talbot.

Lot and House, corner of Hunter and Carbon streets, Tamaqua, as the property of Murphey Donahoe.

Ten acres of land and frame shed, Gordon, containing three acres and dwelling, Butler township, as the property of John E. Wynkoop and Harriet Wynkoop, deceased, in the hands of John E. Wynkoop.

Lot and dwelling, Dock street, and lot and dwelling, Front street, Schuylkill Haven, as the property of John Doherty.

Interest of Charles W. Clemens in three contiguous lots, Coal street; in lot of ground, George street; lot and dwelling, Market street; two half lots, Norwegian street; half of a ground rent, George street, and half of a ground rent, Norwegian street, Pottsville, as the property of Chas. W. Clemens.

Farm, 600 acres, three houses, barn, saw-mill, Schuylkill township, as the property of the Bank of Commerce.

Four lots and seven dwellings, Orwigsburg street, and lot and four dwellings, Hunter street, Tamaqua, as the property of Samuel Green.

Lot and dwelling, corner of Spring Alley and Bowker street, Tamaqua, as the property of Barney Gillespie.

Twenty acres of land and dwelling, East Brunswig township, as the property of James Nunamacher.

Lot and dwelling, Lehigh street, Tamaqua, as the property of Samuel Martyn.

Lot and dwelling, Auburn, as the property of Patrick Quinn.

Lot and dwelling, Cressona, as the property of Thomas Reber.

Lot and dwelling, St. James street, Schuylkill Haven, as the property of Lewis Boyer.

Lot and dwelling, High street, Pottsville, as the property of Lewis E. A. Salem.

The season of Lent commenced on Wednesday last. It commemorates the trial, fasting and temptation of the Saviour, for forty days, in the wilderness. The season is observed by several of the Christian Churches, but with especial strictness by the Catholics. Rev. James F. Wood, Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, has published the following circular in reference to its observance:

1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year are bound to observe the first of Lent, unless dispensed with for legitimate reasons.

2. One meal a day only is allowed, except on Sundays.

3. This meal is not to be taken until about noon.

4. On those days on which permission is granted to eat meat, both meat and fish are not to be used at the same meal, even by way of condiment.

5. A collation, or partial meal, is allowed in the evening. The general practice of the pious christians limits its quantity to the fourth part of an ordinary meal.

6. Bread, butter, cheese, fruit of all kinds, salads, vegetables, and fish, are permitted at the collation. Milk and eggs are prohibited.

7. Custom has made it lawful to drink in the morning some warm liquid, such as tea, and coffee, or thin chocolate made with water.

8. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of lard instead of butter, in preparing fish vegetables, etc.

7. The following persons are not bound to observe the fast, viz: All under twenty-one years of age; the sick; pregnant women, and those giving suck to infants; those who are obliged to do hard work; and all who, through weakness, cannot fast without injury to their health.

10. By dispensation, the use of flesh meat will be allowed at any time on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with the exception of Holy Thursday, and the second and last Saturdays of Lent.

11. Persons exempted from the obligations of fasting, by age or laborious occupation, are not restricted to the use of meat at one meal only, on those days on which its use is granted by dispensation.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

IS a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an efficient antidote for disease arising from the impure blood. Will its every instance be found superior to all other preparations of Sarsaparilla is reputed, to give. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure is worthy the attention of the medical profession, and the confidence of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proved by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found among the following complaints:—Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Eruptions, Blotches, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla, and the patient is left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Do not discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER'S—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Sickness in the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all the Druggists in Pottsville; also by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Feb 3, '66 5-1m

LIFE—HEALTH—STRENGTH.
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LIFE—HEALTH—STRENGTH.

Hundreds and thousands annually die prematurely, when, if they would give the Great French Remedy,

DR. JUAN DELAMARRE'S

Celebrated Specific Pills,

Prepared by Grandjean & Dupont, No. 34 Rue Lombard, Paris, from the prescription of Dr. Joan Delamarre, Chief Physician of the Hospital du Nord on Lariboisiere a fair trial, they would find immediate relief, and in a short time, be fully restored to Health and Strength. It is used in the practice of many eminent French physicians, with uniform success, and highly recommended as the only positive and Specific Remedy for all persons suffering from General or Sexual Debility, all derangements of the Nervous Forces, Melancholy, Loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Prostration, Nervousness, Weak Spine, Lowness of Spirits, Dimness of Vision, Hysterics, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Impotency, &c.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact, it stands unrivaled as an unfailing cure of the maladies above mentioned.

Suffer no more, but use The Great French Remedy; it will effect a cure where all others fail, and although a powerful remedy, contains nothing hurtful to the most delicate constitution.

Pamphlets, containing full particulars and directions for using, in English, French, Spanish and German accompany each box, and also sent free to any address when requested.

Price One Dollar per box; Six boxes for Five Dollars.

Sold by all Druggists throughout the world; or will be sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, by inclosing specified price, to any authorized agents.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

Sole Wholesale Agents for America, OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Courtlandt St., New York.

Authorized Agent for Pottsville, HENRY SAYLOR, Tamaqua, Schindel & Bound. [Feb 3, '66—5-1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SIR JAMES CLARK'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

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

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies

It is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by Females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

Every woman knows that the bloom of health must fade, with the slightest irregularity or obstruction of the menses. These Pills are truly the woman's friend in her hour of trial, and the only sure, positive and never failing cure of Suppression of nature, from whatever cause. So mild that the feeblest can take them with perfect security, yet so powerful in their effects, that they may be safely called a never failing Regulator.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Lassitude, Trembling, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

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