TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.
TERMS—$2 75 per annum, payable in advance—$3 00 if not paid in advance.
These terms will be strictly adhered to hereafter.
TO CLUBS:
Three copies to one address (in advance).......$7 00
" " " " " .......13 00
" " " " " .......28 00
Fourteen " "
Club subscriptions must invariably be paid in advance.
The Journal will be furnished to Carriers and others at $4 00 per 100 copies, cash on delivery.
☞ Clergymen and School Teachers will be furnished with the Journal at $1 50 in advance, or $1 75 if paid within the year—over one year, full rates.
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| Three " " 21 " | 8 00 | 14 00 | 20 00 |
| Four " " 28 " | 9 00 | 16 00 | 24 00 |
| Five " " 35 " | 10 00 | 18 00 | 26 00 |
| Quarter column........ | 18 00 | 30 00 | 45 00 |

Larger space as per agreement.
☞ Nine words are counted as a line in advertising.
Editors' Notices and Dissolutions, 2 and 3 times, $2 50.
Administration Notices and Dissolutions, 6 times, $3.


# THE MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I will teach you to pierce the Bowels of the Earth, and bring out from the Caverns of Mountains Metals which will give strength to our hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure.—DR. JOHNSON.


PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1866. NO. 13.



BANNAN'S STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

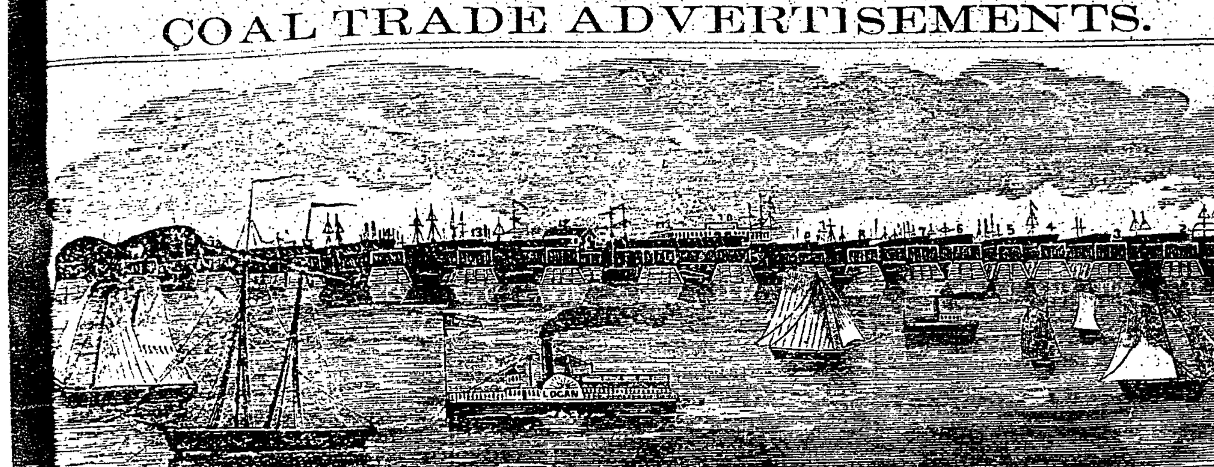
Having procured three Presses we are now prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description at the office of the MINERS' JOURNAL, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the County, such as

Books, Pamphlets, | Bills of Lading,
Large Posters, | Railroad Tickets,
Hand Bills, | Paper Books,
Articles of Agreement, | Time Books,
Bill Heads, | Order Books, &c.

At the very shortest notice. Our stock of JOB TYPE is more extensive than that of any other office in this section of the State, and we keep hands employed expressly for Jobbing. Being a practical Printer ourself we will guarantee our work to be as neat as any that can be turned out in the cities. PRINTING IN COLORS done at the shortest notice.

BOOK BINDERY.
Books bound in every variety of style. Blank Books of every description manufactured, bound and ruled to order, at shortest notice.


## COAL TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.



Terminus of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R., on the Delaware, at Philadelphia.—Piers for the Shipment of Anthracites.


QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD,
9 Pine Street, New York.
18 Walnut " Philadelphia.
42 Kilby " Boston.
COAL OF ALL KINDS BY THE CARGO.
[illegible] 7, '66 4-

Pier No. 7.
JOHN R. WHITE,
SHIPPER OF
SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Wharf No. 7, Port Richmond.
OFFICES: No. 316 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. No. 300 West Thirteenth St., N. York.
October 16, '65 42-

Pier No. 14.
NEW YORK & SCHUYLKILL COAL Co.
SHIPPERS OF
BROAD MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH, AND SUPERIOR RED ASH COALS.
OFFICES: 26 Exchange Place, New York. 27 Walnut street, Philadelphia. S. C. Thwing & Co., Agts., 77 State St., Boston.

CAIN, HACKER & COOK,
SHIPPERS OF
LOCUST GAP, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH.
Also dealers in other first qualities of
WHITE AND RED ASH COALS.
214 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill River.
THOMAS CAIN. MORRIS HACKER. JESSE M. COOK.
WM. F. MOODY, Shipper and Agent, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
February 15, '62 6-1y

PHILADELPHIA, &c.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.
Shipping Wharves for ANTHRACITE COAL at Greenwich, Delaware River, Philada.

LEWIS AUDENRIED & Co.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
Wolf Creek Diamond Coal Co.'s Diamond Red Ash, and Black Heath White Ash Coals.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby street, Boston.
Feb 17, '66 7-

Wharf No. 9.
REPPLIER & BRO.
OFFICES: N. E. cor. Walnut & Fourth sts., Phila. 25 Pine Street, New York. Merchants' Bank Building, Providence.

DAVIS PEARSON & Co.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE
CELEBRATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH and SPOHN VEIN
RED ASH COAL.
OFFICES: No. 138 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 9 Trinity Building, New York. No. 11 Doane Street, Boston.
WHARF—GREENWICH, DELAWARE AVENUE.
DAVIS PEARSON, PHILA. EMANUEL BAST, ASHLAND.

J. R. & W. TOMLINSON,
SHIPPERS OF
RED AND WHITE ASH COAL,
(By Schuylkill Canal.)
NO. 213 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Reshipping Wharves:
Foot of ALLEGHENY AVENUE, Port Richmond and foot of LAUREL STREET, Kensington.
March 17, '66 11-1y

[illegible] BORDA. PAUL P. KELLER. JAS. L. NUTTING.
BORDA, KELLER & NUTTING,
Shippers of Coals of the best Qualities from Port Richmond & Windmill Island.
BORDA, KELLER 327 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
JAMES L. NUTTING, 30 Kilby St., Boston.
H. M. JAMES, Agt., Room 64, Trinity Building, N. Y.
March 3, '66 9-4t

☞ THE AGENCY for the Sale of the SHAMOKIN COAL, from the Lancaster Colliery, has this day been transferred from ANSPACH SONS, to DAVIS PEARSON & CO., Philadelphia, who are now the only authorized Agents to dispose of this celebrated Coal. Orders and communications to be addressed to them at Philadelphia or New York.
G. BAST, President.
T. R. LINDSAY, Secretary and Treasurer.
Philadelphia, July 20, '65. 29-tf

☞ THE undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of AUDENRIED, NORTON & CO., for the purpose of conducting the wholesale Coal business.
J. F. AUDENRIED,
C. D. NORTON.
OFFICES:—328 Walnut St., Philadelphia. 119 Broadway, New York. 134 State St., Boston.
Philadelphia, Feb 10, '66 8-tf

☞ CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership for the purpose of buying and selling Coal, offices at 311 Walnut street, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The style of the firm will be Rothermel & Shaner.
LEWIS ROTHERMEL,
J. L. SHANER,
J. M. FRECK.
[illegible] 3, '66 5-3m

☞ COAL. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1866.
THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO. [illegible] to take into their own hands the sale of their coal [illegible] are now prepared to receive orders for all the various sizes, and will furnish coal of the very best quality and preparation. The Company have secured the services of M. S. BULKLEY, Esq., who has for the last twenty years had entire charge of the immense business of the Reading R. R. Co., Richmond, and feel assured that under his supervision and [illegible] all orders and business of the Company will be promptly and [illegible] attended to. The Company have been allotted one of the new wharves at Richmond (No. 20,) having a depth of water of 22 feet, and will be able to load at all times vessels of the largest tonnage. Orders for the present can be sent to the principal office of the Company, 205½ Walnut street, Philadelphia. Boston and New York offices will be announced hereafter.
HENRY D. MOORE, President.
March 3, '66 9-2m

BROAD TOP.

GENERAL OFFICE
OF THE CELEBRATED
BROAD TOP WHITE ASH
Semi-Bituminous
COALS,
No. 104 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ROBERT HARE POWEL, Manager.
CONNECTING OFFICES:
16 Traveler Buildings, Boston, Mass.
18 Trinity " New York.
Feb. 14, '63 7-tf

BROAD TOP WHITE ASH
SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL.
CALDWELL, GORDON & CO.,
112 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
No. 111 Broadway, New York,
No. 134 State Street, Boston,
Sole agents for a superior quality of this celebrated coal from their
EDGE HILL COLLIERY,
mined and shipped exclusively by them.
April 4, '63 14-1y

Pier No. 15.
BLAKISTON, GRAEFF & Co.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
LORBERRY AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL,
Shippers of other approved qualities of
WHITE AND RED ASH COAL.
318 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
9 Trinity Building, New York.
Cor. of Kilby & Doane Street, Boston.
Feb. 14, '63 7-

Pier No. 11.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in the best varieties of
Anthracite and Bituminous Coals.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby Street, Boston.
Pioneer Shippers from Elizabethport of
LEHIGH, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HAZLETON, AND COUNCIL RIDGE COALS. ['59 13-

Pier No. 9.
BANCROFT, LEWIS & Co.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE
Celebrated ASHLAND COAL,
FROM MAHANOY MOUNTAIN.
OFFICE—111 Walnut Street, Commercial Building, Philadelphia.
New York Office—77 Cedar Street. Boston Office—7 Doane Street. [Oct. 23, '58 43-

HAAS & BRENIZER,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED
SPOHN VEIN RED ASH COAL,
Formerly mined by RICKERT & Co., which we guarantee to ship free from any mixture with other Coal. ALSO sole agents for the sale of Geo. W. Snyder's Superior Pine Forest White Ash, and Spohn and Lewis Veins Red Ash Coal, which he is NOW prepared to ship.
OFFICES: 218 Walnut St., Philada. Room 63 Trinity Buildg, N. Y.
D. B. HAAS. WM. BRENIZER.
Feb 10, '66 6-1y

ELIZABETHPORT, &c.

COAL. COAL.
A. T. STOUT & CO.,
(Successors to STOUT & VAN WICKLE.)
Miners and Shippers of the celebrated FULTON (LEHIGH) COAL from the Ebbervale Colliery, near Hazleton, Pa., and dealers in the best varieties of
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Delivered direct from the mines or on board of vessels at
TRENTON, N. J., ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.
N. BRUNSWICK, N. J., PORT RICHMOND, PA.
OFFICES—14 & 16 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New York.
A. T. STOUT. S. VAN WICKLE. G. LEE STOUT.
April 4, '64 14-

NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BONNELL, Jr.,
Nos. 43 & 45 Trinity Building, N. Y.,
SHIPPING POINT:
Pier 4, ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.
OFFERS FOR SALE
HONEY BROOK, N. SPRING MOUNTAIN
HARLEIGH,
AND BUCK MOUNTAIN
LEHIGH COALS
BALTIMORE CO.'S & BLACK DIAMOND
WILKESBARRE COALS,
AND THE CELEBRATED
GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL
May 21, '64 21-1y

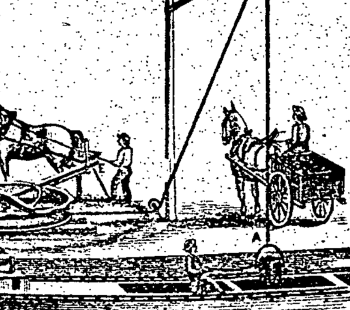
DANIEL PACKER. E. A. PACKER.
DANIEL PACKER & Co.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
Lehigh, Schuylkill, Wilkesbarre, Lackawanna, Cumberland, and Elk Hill Gas Coal Company
COALS.
OFFICE—No. 4 Pine Street, New York.
October 14, '65 41-1y

ALTHOUSE & FOCHT,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED
BOSTON RUN LOCUST MOUNTAIN
COAL.
PHILADA., 216½ Walnut St.; N. York, 111 Broadway. Ag't. at New York—J. GEO. REPPLIER.
March 24, '66 12 6m

DAY, HUDDELL & Co.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
ANTHRACITE & BITUMINOUS
COAL.
No. 109 Walnut St., Philadelphia,
" 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y,
" 7 Doane Street, Boston.
Feb 10, '66 6-1y

JAS. W. CALDWELL. C. B. CONANT. WM. REID.
CALDWELL, CONANT & Co.,
119 Broadway, Corner Cedar St., N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
COALS.
LEHIGH, COUNCIL RIDGE, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY, RED ASH, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, CUMBERLAND, BROAD TOP AND OTHER VARIETIES.
Feb 24, '66 8-tf

☞ THE undersigned are now prepared to fill orders for Lehigh, Wyoming, Shamokin, Schuylkill, White and Red Ash, Cumberland and Gas Coal—from Mauch Chunk on the Lehigh Canal; Schuylkill Haven, Port Carbon and Port Clinton on the Schuylkill Canal, and from Amboy, Trenton, Hoboken and Port Richmond, for shipment East and North.
☞ Orders sent to us will receive prompt attention.
HARLAN & LAWTON,
Rooms 70 and 71, Trinity Building, New York.
March 10, '66 10-3m



DEDERICK'S
COAL HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented April 12, 1862.
This celebrated and unequalled Coal Hoisting Machine has been in successful operation for over three years, and the unusually large number already sold are giving the most perfect satisfaction. It is simple and durable, having no gearing at all; is rapid in its operation, and very easy for the horse. Descriptive Circular, containing letters of commendation, prices, &c., sent free, on application.
L. & P. K. DEDERICK, Sole Manufacturers, Albany Agricultural and Machine Works. Albany, N. Y.
March 24, '66 11 6m

COAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.—To Miners of Coal.
The advertiser will arrange with responsible parties to put their Coal directly in the New England market, where it will command the highest retail price and quick returns. Application should be made immediately at the Miners' Journal Office. [March 4, '66—10-4t

CASTNER, STICKNEY & WELLINGTON
Miners and Shippers Coal.
Burnside (from their Burnside Col. at Shamokin).
Lewis Vein (Red Ash).
Locust Mountain (White Ash).
OFFICES: 39 Trinity Building, New York, 215 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 15 Kilby Street, Boston,
Wharf No. 6, Port Richmond, Philad'a.
Feb 24, '66 [May 16, '63—20-tf] 8-

VANDUSEN, LOCHMAN & Co.,
SHIPPERS OF
LOCUST MOUNTAIN, LOCUST GAP, WILKESBARRE, LEHIGH, AND OTHER
WHITE AND RED ASH COALS,
Agents for the sale of the celebrated Georges Creek Cumberland Coal, from the Mines of the Consolidation Coal and Iron Company of Maryland.
SHIPPING WHARVES: Pt. Richmond, Elizabethport, Baltimore, Georgetown.
OFFICES: 201 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Trinity Building, New York. 5 Doane St., Boston.
Feb. 11, '65. 6 tf

WM. HUNTER, JR., & Co.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
WHITE AND RED ASH ANTHRACITE
COALS.
OFFICES: No. 205½ Walnut Street, Philadelphia. No. 73 Broadway, No. 1, Rector St., N. Y. No. 21 and 23 Doane St., Boston.
Pier No. 17, Richmond.
Feb. 18, '65. 7-

SCHUYLKILL CO.

T. H. SCHOLLENBERGER AGENT,
Miner and Shipper of the Celebrated
Black Heath White Ash and Peaked Mountain Free Burning
PINK ASH COAL.
P. O. ADDRESS—POTTSVILLE or MINERSVILLE, Schuylkill County, Pa.
April 12, '62 15-tf

CONNOR & PATTERSON,
Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated
LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.
J. J. CONNOR, J. S. PATTERSON,
Ashland, Pottsville,
Schuylkill County, Penna.
1859 27-1y

EAST FRANKLIN LORBERRY VEIN COAL.
My East Franklin Lorberry Coal is now sold exclusively by Messrs. CALDWELL, GORDON & Co., who are my sole Agents. Parties ordering from them, may always depend upon getting a pure article.
OFFICES: No. 112 Walnut St., Philadelphia. No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New York. No. 134 State Street, Boston.
Tremont, March 29, '62 HENRY HEIL. 13-

COAL LEASES.—The subscribers have determined to make several leases on their property, known as the KENTUCKY PROPERTY, situated in Schuylkill County, and in the immediate vicinity of TUSCARORA. The ground has been fully developed, and those desiring a first rate colliery, can obtain one, without making any further explorations of the same.
None need make application unless capable of erecting all the improvements.
Apply to GIDEON BAST, Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, Pa., or to DAVIS PEARSON, 207 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
January 7, '65. 1-tf

LORBERRY CREEK.

LORBERRY COAL.
We, the undersigned, having consolidated our Three Collieries in the Lorberry Region, will hereafter transact our business under the name of
MILLER, GRAEFF & Co.
MILLER, STEES & Co.
GRAEFF & NUTTING.
Mr. GRAEFF, a member of our firm, having associated himself with J. R. BLAKISTON, will reside in Philadelphia, and all our coal shipped by tide-water will be under the exclusive control of BLAKISTON, GRAEFF & CO.
By increased care and attention in its preparation, we hope to maintain the reputation of our celebrated Lorberry Coal. Purchasers abroad can rely upon having this coal shipped in the very best order.
MILLER, GRAEFF & CO.
Feb. 13, '63. 7-

LEHIGH.

THOS. HULL & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
SMITH'S SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH
COAL,
Yorktown, Carbon County, Penna.
OFFICES:
322 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia,
JEANESVILLE, Luzerne County, Pa.
July 23, '64. 30-

DISSOLUTIONS.

☞ THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BUCK & COLLINS, miners of Coal in Conyngham Township, Columbia County, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
BUCK & COLLINS,
Ashland, Feb. 20, '66 9-6t

☞ THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of J. M. Freck & Co., for mining and selling Coal at Centralia, Columbia County, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
Phila Feb. 28, '66 J. M. FRECK.

THE business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned, who has appointed Rothermel & Shaner, Office 311 Walnut St., Philadelphia, sole agents for the sale of all Coal in Philadelphia and Eastward.
Centralia, March 1, '66—9-6t J. M. FRECK.

FOR SALE.

COLLIERY FOR SALE.
A Large White Ash Colliery on the Mammoth, (20 feet thick,) Black Valley, (16 feet thick,) and other Veins,
IN FULL WORKING ORDER.
Gangways driven, schutes, headings and breasts opened, and everything ready to ship a large quantity of the Best White Ash Coal in the Market for Family use. All the necessary steam engines, drift cars, mules, horses, T rail, iron, timber, powder, oil, &c., &c., with a breaker, rolls, screens, and everything used in mining and preparing coal on the property, will be sold with the colliery. Apply to
JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT,
121 Walnut street, Philadelphia,
Or to CHARLES M. HILL,
Real Estate Agent, Pottsville.
Jan. 6, '66 1-tf

COAL FOR SALE.—The Tremont Coal Co. will hereafter be the vendors of their Coal, and are now ready to receive orders for the several sizes. It is the determination of the Company to take special pains in the preparation of their Coal, so that it shall be of the best quality. Reliable arrangements are made for shipping to all points, east or south. Orders for the present sent to the Office, No. 23 Exchange Building, Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to. Offices in New York and Boston will be opened during the season. GEO. SANDERSON, Prest.
A. B. ECKEL, General Coal Agent.
in Philadelphia, March 12, '66 12-6t

COAL MINES FOR SALE.—The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has a small Colliery for sale on liberal terms, with the privilege of opening on four or five other veins of Coal, all above water level. The above mine is in working order, and can at present ship from six to eight cars per day, which can be greatly increased by opening other veins, which can be done at a very small outlay. Address SILAS BALL, Pottsville.
March 17, '66 11-tf

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.—A large assortment on hand and for sale by JOSEPH DUERR, Watchmaker & Jeweler, Centre St., Pottsville, three doors above the Mortimer House. March 3, '66—9

A prime article of Country Lard, fresh and unadulterated, at
BOHANNAN & SCHNERR'S,
S. Market street, above Third, Pottsville.

CUT FLOWERS AND BOQUETS for sale at GREENWOOD NURSERY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

T. F. WATSON,
MASTIC CEMENT
MANUFACTURER,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
Respectfully invites attention to this Beautiful Mastic Finish for the Exterior Walls of Buildings.
This material is entirely different from all other cements or coating applied heretofore. It is composed of the most durable materials mixed with due proportions of pure linseed oil; it becomes perfectly waterproof, and adheres firmly to any surface of brick or stone with unequalled durability, making a beautiful solid finish equal to the finest quality of brown sand stone or to any color desired.
The undersigned has been applying this mastic finish during the past seventeen years, in which time he has made many improvements and finished the exteriors of some of the most elegant buildings in different parts of the country, among which he refers to the following:
BOSTON, MASS.—Revere House & American Hotel.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Grand Residence of Ex-President Fillmore, Delaware St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Angeor House, and the Beautiful Residence of J. W. Clark, Esq., Euclid St.
PITTSBURG, PA.—Girard House and St. Charles Hotel, and the following gentlemen's splendid residences:
J. H. Shoenberger, Esq., Penn St.
John Bissell, Esq., do
James Wood, Esq., do
D. McCord, Esq., do
Calvin Adams, Esq., Novelty Works, Third St.
HARRISBURG, PA.—The Beautiful Residence of John B. Coxe, Esq., Front Street.
R. A. Lamberton, Esq., Second Street.
Senator D. Fleming, do
Dr. D. Fleming, do
Rev. Jas. Colder's Beautiful New Bapt. Church, Fourth and State Sts
Luke Simon, Esq., Architect.
POTTSVILLE, PA.—The Magnificent Hotel of D. P. Brown, Esq., known as the Pennsylvania Hall, Centre St. Also, The Residence of Z. P. Boyer, Esq., Coal St. and that of James Lanigan, Esq., Mahantongo St.
All kinds of Hydraulic Cement properly applied, and finished entirely different to any done heretofore.
All work done on reasonable terms, and strictly warranted to give satisfaction.
Please address
T. F. WATSON, Box 263, Harrisburg, Pa.,
October 28, '65. [30-tf] 43-

☞ Read This! ☜
J. R. TROXELL'S
CHEAP CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY STORE,
Centre Street, Opposite Mortimer House
POTTSVILLE.
The citizens of Pottsville and neighboring towns villages and hamlets, one and all, are invited to call and examine my stock of wares before buying elsewhere, as I am not to be undersold, and can furnish Housekeepers with every article they want in my line of business. In the stock of
French China,
will be found Tea Setts, Dinner Setts, Card and Cake Baskets, Watch Cases, Segar Holders, Match Safes, Motto Mugs, Motto Cups and Saucers, Vases, Colognes, China Setts for Children, and a general variety of Toys, &c., &c.
Glass Ware.
Choicest, latest patterns, consisting of Table and Bar Tumblers, Champagne and Wine Glasses, Ale and Beer Glasses, Decanters, Bar and Bitter Bottles, Goblets, Plates, Castor Bottles, Pitchers and Creams, Celeries, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders, Syrup Cans, Fruit Bowls, Fruit Jars, Cake Stands, Kerosene Lamps of every variety, Lamp Chimneys, Lanterns, Candlesticks, Candy Jars, &c., &c.
Crockery! Crockery!!
A full assortment of IRON STONE CHINA, of different patterns, in setts or single pieces to suit the public. A large assortment of common C. C. Ware, which I will sell at low figures.
Yellow and Stone Ware.
Pudding Dishes, Pie Dishes, Cullenders, Milk Pans, Jelly Moulds, Pitchers, Tea Pots, Butter Pots, Milk Pots, Jars, Jugs, etc., etc.
MISCELLANEOUS:—Toilet Setts, Cartors, Slop Jars and Foot Baths; Quart and Pint Flasks; Coal Oil, &c., &c. Fruit Jars, of every description.
MERCHANTS! I can sell you Goods at City Prices, thus saving you freight. Call and see if it is not so.
J. R. TROXELL.
April 16, '64. 16-

The Most Complete Sewing Machine in Existence.
The Introduction of the "FLORENCE" Dates a new era in Sewing Machines.
It Hems, Fells, Binds, Gathers, Braids, Quilts, and Gathers and Sews on a Ruffle at the same time.
The undersigned has been appointed Agent for Schuylkill County, of the Florence Sewing Machine Company, Manufacturers of the celebrated Reversible Feed Sewing Machines.
The following advantages over any and all Sewing Machines, are claimed for the "Florence":
It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.
It has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the same, or fasten the ends of the seam, without turning the fabric.
Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.
Every stitch is perfect in itself, making the seam secure and uniform.
It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.
It will not oil the dress of the operator, as all the machinery is on the top of the table.
It is the most rapid sewer in the world; making five stitches to each revolution.
Its stitch is the wonder of all, because of its combined elasticity, strength and beauty.
It does the heaviest or finest work with equal facility, without change of tension or machinery.
Every Machine has one of Jenck's patent hemmers attached, (the right to use which we control,) enabling the operator to turn any width of hem desired.
The public is respectfully invited to examine these Machines at the store of the undersigned, Centre street, Pottsville, where full particulars will be given.
R. R. MORRIS.
August 20, '64. 34-tf

M. LEIMMERS, of Pottsville, Penna., dealer in MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, ORGANS, &c., having been appointed sole agent for the celebrated
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
in the County of Schuylkill, would respectfully announce to the musical community that he can furnish these unequalled favorite Cabinet Organs, in all styles and sizes, at manufacturers' prices. The quality and volume of tone, with the power of expression in these organs, is universally admired and praised, while their portability and beautiful finish make them the most elegant parlor ornament.
Every Family Should Have One.
THE CABINET ORGANS are adapted to FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.
They vary in price from $110 to $600 each.
☞ Every Instrument Warranted.
Also, Agent for the sale of the much admired
Spring Melodeons and Harmonium Organs,
for the Counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Lebanon, which instruments are universally liked.—They possess a sweetness and fullness of tone, which has received the united commendation of the musical profession, and induced an almost unprecedented sale.
Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All communications and orders will be punctually answered or filled, and every information, in regard to them gladly given.
Store and Ware Rooms, at the Jewelry Store on Centre street, four doors from Mahantongo street, Pottsville, Pa. 31-

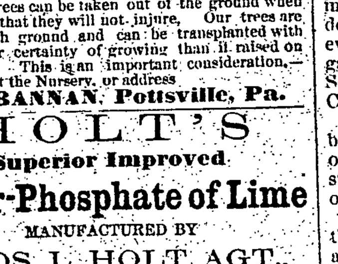
TO CARPENTERS & BUILDERS.
The Schuylkill County
Lumber & Manufacturing Co.
Have on hand at their extensive establishment, on Railroad Street, a great quantity of lumber of every kind and description, which they can supply to Operators, Carpenters and Builders, at lower rates than it can be bought elsewhere. They are also ready to supply, through the means of their extensive business and labor saving machines manufactured articles in their line at a saving of 25 per cent. on former cost.
Their large workshops have been in successful operation for the past year, turning out vast quantities of
Doors, Window Frames,
Sash, Panel Work,
Mouldings, Bed-posts,
Blinds, Banisters,
Shutters,
And all kinds of Framed, Paneled and Turned Work, which they have constantly on hand. They are ready to execute orders at the shortest notice, for any quantity or quality of sawed or manufactured stuff.
Dry and green Hemlock of all kinds for building purposes. Oak, Maple, Poplar, chair, plank and scantling boards; Cherry, Walnut, Mahogany, &c., for cabinet work; White and Yellow Pine boards for flooring, raw or made to order; White Pine plank, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1¼, ¾, and ½ inch panel, always ready; also, plank, beams, rails, scantling, posts, shingles, lath, ceiling lath, pailings, &c., &c.
☞ Bills of sawed stuff and everything in their line on hand or to order, at the shortest notice.
Pottsville, March 29, '58. 30-

$5000 REWARD.—Office of the New York & Schuylkill Coal Co., New York, February 12, 1866, No. 26 Exchange Place.—The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderers of HENRY H. DUNNE, on the night of the 10th of January last, near Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pa. The sum of $2500 will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the persons who were accessories to the murder whether before or after.
Parties giving information may feel assured that their names will not be used, nor will they be called as witnesses except with their consent, and should they desire to leave the County, employment will be procured for them elsewhere.
Information may be given to Major JAMES ELLIS, District Attorney of Schuylkill County, at Pottsville, to W. W. DUFFIELD, Esq., at Woodside, or to the subscriber, in New York. O. W. DAVIS, Prest.
March 3, '66 t

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREENWOOD NURSERY,
Pottsville, Pa.
Spring Planting.
The subscriber has for sale at his Nursery, Greenwood, Pottsville, a fine assortment of
FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS,
Embracing Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Quince, &c., of the choicest kinds for planting in this section of country, which have been selected with care—both Standard and Dwarf, for early bearing. Also
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
Such as Mountain Ash, Silver Maple, Poplar, Horse Chestnut, European Larches, &c., &c. Also Evergreens of various kinds.
SMALL FRUITS,
Such as English Mammoth Gooseberries, Currants, Red and White Raspberries, Lawton and High Blackberries, &c.
STRAWBERRIES.
Triumph de Gand, Albany Seedling, French's Seedling, &c., &c., and other choice varieties that do not require an impregnator, by the dozen, hundred or thousand.
GRAPE VINES.
Such as Concord, Delaware, Diana, Crevilling, and the NEW PREMIUM GRAPES, the IONA and ISRAELLA, raised by Dr. Grant. The former has received the Premium offered for the best Hardy Grape cultivated in the United States, it being pronounced equal in quality to any Foreign Grape; and the latter for the earliest ripening Grape in the country, of good quality, together with several other choice kinds.
Mammoth Rhubarb Roots and Asparagus Roots.
All kinds of Garden and Ornamental Shrubbery, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c.
EXTRA SIZED FRUIT TREES.
We have for sale an assortment of extra sized Apple, Pear, Cherry, and other Fruit Trees, for sale.
Now is the time for those in want of Trees, &c., for Spring planting, to make out their orders and send them in. Those that come first will be served first.
☞ The Trees can be taken out of the ground when called for so that they will not injure. Our trees are raised on high ground and can be transplanted with much greater certainty of growing than if raised on low ground. This is an important consideration.—Either call at the Nursery, or address
B. BANNAN, Pottsville, Pa.

HOLT'S
Superior Improved
Super-Phosphate of Lime
MANUFACTURED BY
THOS. L. HOLT, AGT.,
SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, PA.



Farmers and Dealers in Fertilizers will observe that I have adopted the above "Trade Mark" to show those who use my Super-Phosphate, made from the Raw Bone, that they are getting my manufacture.
My patrons will please be careful in purchasing, that the above "Trade Mark" is stamped upon each bag, as none other is genuine.
I am now ready to supply the above superior Fertilizer in large or small quantities—in new bags of 200 pounds each. Also, always on hand, a stock of fine Raw Bone Dust—compost—for top dressing, Plaster, &c., &c. A trade discount allowed to dealers.
POST OFFICE ADDRESS—THOS. L. HOLT, Agt., Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
Feb 10, '66 6-1y

ALLEN & NEEDLES'
AMMONIATED
FERTILIZER.
Packed in New Bags 150 lbs. each.
Price, $35 per 2000 lbs., (1¾ cts. per lb.)
☞ A trade discount allowed to dealers.
A. & N. confine their operations at the Agricultural Works entirely to the manufacture of their celebrated articles,
Improved Super-Phosphate of Lime
AND
Ammoniated Fertilizer.
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
42 S. Delaware Avenue and 41 S. Water Street, (First Store above Chestnut.)
PHILADELPHIA.
We sell no articles but such as we can safely recommend. March 3, '66—9-13t

ANOTHER GREAT CURE
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Of a highly respectable citizen, well known to the Mercantile community, by
DR. J. H. SCHENCK,
THE GREAT LUNG DOCTOR OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE N. Y. AND GALENA LEAD Co.,
No. 28 Nassau St., New York, June 1, 1865.
DR. J. H. SCHENCK—Dear Sir:—For over fifteen years I have been troubled with a severe cough, and usually two or three times a year with more or less hemorrhage, which together, for the last few years, has kept me thin in flesh, and too weak to do business of any kind without suffering. In August last, I had a very severe hemorrhage, and, according to the judgment of a good New York physician, I was classed as beyond the reach of medicine, and was advised to be prepared, to leave this world at short notice. The physician, (and my good friends) said that the first cold I took must prove fatal. Early in January I took a severe cold, and fortunately was occupying rooms at No. 32 BOND STREET, directly over your office. I think about the 16th of January I procured a bottle of your Pulmonic Syrup and commenced taking it freely. My feet and limbs were very much swollen, and all the symptoms of a speedy death seemed to accompany my cold. I sent for my former physician, and stated to him that I was taking your medicines, and after showing them to him, and having tasted of them, &c., he replied: "You can take them if you like, they will do you no harm." He said: "You know what I told you last summer, and I say the same now, if you have any business to close up, do not put it off." He said to other friends that he would see no hope for me, and my friends and relations concluded my time had come. At this time I was taking freely of your medicine, but had not seen you. The doctor called a few times, and found me (much to his surprise, he said,) improving, and he could not understand why. My faith was increasing in your medicines, and I had a wish to have you examine my case, and see what you had to say. When you first came to my room and made the examination, you gave me but little encouragement; but on the contrary, expressed sad doubts of my ever being helped out of my then seeming difficulties. The second time that you called, finding me still gaining, you gave me encouragement, saying, "my symptoms were improving; the Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills had acted like a charm." My circulation, my cough, my appetite, all begin to improve, and I could walk about my room a little. You visited me nearly every Tuesday, and found me improving, and told me not to go out of my room until the first day of May. I took no cold while under your treatment, my appetite became first-rate, and you told me to eat everything I wished of a nutritious nature, and to exercise about the room as much as possible. I followed your advice, and to the surprise of my old physician and friends, I seem much better than I have been for several years, and breathe better than I ever expected a person could with one lung, the left being completely dried up. I felt very grateful to you, and consider your advice and medicines invaluable. Yours truly,
T. S. SHELDON.
DR. SCHENCK—Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was taken with a very troublesome cough and a pain in my breast; seven or eight months passed away without my doing anything for myself. Then I applied to a physician, who attended me for about three months without rendering me any service. I also obtained the advice and treatment of a physician in one of our hospitals, and also had the advice and treatment of two other physicians, but all to no purpose. During this long space of time I was nearly dead; several times my friends came to see me and witness my exit into the spirit world. I was confined to my bed two months at a time. My breathing was exceedingly short. I gave up several times all hope of getting better; and as regarded getting well, that was entirely out of the question. And to think this day I am well and hearty I was advised by some of my friends to try Doctor Schenck's Medicines. I accordingly bought bottle after bottle, until I reached the ninth; then I found a decided change in my cough for the better. I suffered severely from palpitation of the heart, and two weeks after I commenced taking your medicine this difficulty ceased.
When I first went to Dr. Schenck's office it was with difficulty that I could get up into his reception room. I was so weak and so swelled; my skin was as sallow as though I had the jaundice; I felt dull, heavy and sleepless. Dr. Schenck, after examining me, said both my lungs were affected, and gave me little hope; but his medicines, in about two weeks, took right hold of me; it seemed to go right through my whole system. The Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, all took right hold in the right place. The Pills brought away great quantities of bile and slime; the Syrup loosened the matter in my lungs, which came off very free; the Sea-Weed Tonic gave me an appetite, and everything seemed to taste good.
To show what great power the medicines have in purifying my system, and to show how bad I was diseased, beside all the bile that passed my bowels, and the great quantities of phlegm and matter I expectorated, I broke out all over in large boils, that would continue to gather and run for about six weeks, and I had at one time over twenty-five boils. I have nothing of the kind now, and feel like another person altogether. I can safely say that I have not enjoyed such health for five years as I do now, and cannot praise you and your medicines enough. May God abundantly bless and preserve you! is the sincere desire of one who has been so wonderfully relieved through your agency; and if any one desires to know with regard to the truthfulness of this report, if they will call upon any of my friends, or upon me, No. 4 Dryden Place, near Thompson street, below Cadwalader, Philadelphia, they will be perfectly satisfied with the validity of the case.
Yours, with much respect,
MARY SCHNAIDT.
The above case, as described, is perfectly correct. I know it to be true. Yours, T. B. MILLER,
Pastor of Hancock M. E. Church.
Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his principal office No 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., No 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, from 9 to 3; No 38 Summer street, Boston, Mass., every Wednesday, from 9 to 3, and every other Friday at 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the charge is three dollars.
Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.
Dec. 2, '65 48-1y


## RECONSTRUCTION.

### Views of the Hon. Henry Winter Davis.

### ALL MUST VOTE.

*From the Missouri Democrat.*

In May last, in response to inquiry, the Hon. Henry Winter Davis wrote a letter setting forth with his characteristic clearness and cogency his view upon the problem of reconstruction. This letter has hitherto remained unpublished. The consent of Mrs. Davis to the publication having been obtained, a friend at Washington transmits to us the manuscript, and we have thus the pleasure of presenting to our readers a document which strikes us as ranking among the most masterly expositions of the subject involved, that has yet appeared. Following is the letter:

BALTIMORE, May 27, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR:—Please accept my acknowledgments for your kind note.

I wish I could give you a short and satisfactory answer to your brief and pregnant question touching our prospects under President Johnson.

The future of the nation is summed up in the restoration of political power to the States lately in Rebellion.

Of what the President's policy is on that topic, I know nothing.

The conditions of the problem are plain, and the consequences of the several possible solutions follow with logical certainty. It rests with the President, in the state in which Congress has left the question, to take the initiative; and the mode in which that is done will determine all that follows. Whatever State Governments he allows to be organized and to elect Representatives and Senators to Congress, will be recognized by Congress in December, in all probability.

NONE exist now in any State which rebelled; none can be organized legally without the assent of the United States; and no steps to secure that assent can be taken without his permission.

The President's only power over the question rests in his right to refuse permission for any convention or election to be held unless on terms satisfactory to him; but that power is decisive. If he refuse to permit any election or any convention to be held, things will await the solution of Congress.

If he permit the aggregate white population of the South, qualified to vote under the old governments abrogated by the Rebellion, to organize State Governments, that installs the revolutionary faction in power in the States and fills Congress with their Representatives and Senators.

That is to place the sceptre in the hands from which we have just wrested the sword.

If the President attempt to discriminate the loyal from the disloyal, and exclude from voting all who have given aid and comfort to the Rebellion, a mere handful of the population will remain, wholly incompetent to form or maintain a State Government, and sure to be overwhelmed by the political counter-revolution at the next election, which will restore power to the leaders of the Rebellion. While it stands under the protection of the United States, it will constitute an odious oligarchy, disposing of the lives and property of the great mass of their fellow-citizens, without any responsibility, and controlling the national legislation by the people for whom they vote.

This result is unavoidable. The whole mass of the population of the South has given aid and comfort to the Rebellion. The war was made by the accession of the Union men to the Rebel faction. It is idle to talk of a quiescent mass of loyal men overborne by violence. It was the Union men who passed the ordinance of Secession in Virginia and who made it effectual after it was passed. In no State was the Rebellion dangerous without the active aid of those opposed to Secession.

But the United States had no friends in the Rebel States against those States, and THEY HAVE NONE TO-DAY.

The Union men of the South preferred Union and peace to disunion; they deplored the outbreak of the war, but they never hesitated a moment which side to take. If there was to be war, they were for their States and against the United States. There was no respectable number of Union men willing to aid the United States in compelling submission to the Constitution, and there are none now. All submit to force. Many are willing to acquiesce in the unavoidable. All are willing to govern the United States again, since independence is impossible; but all were also willing to aid the Rebellion; and not an assault and battery was committed for the United States from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Union men of the South did not merely bow to overbearing force, but they hastened to seek places in the Legislatures, the Congress, the Executive mansions, and gave it a countenance and support without which it must have fallen in a year; and when its cause was hopeless they were quiet and submissive, and did not rise to aid the United States.

It is certainly to this class of the white population that we must look for aid in restoring civil government in these States; but it is a great delusion to suppose them either bold or strong enough to meet and defy the united and energetic faction of revolutionists which drove them into rebellion. If they be in power, they will again do the will of the resolute and reckless men who stood behind and around them, and no legal line discriminates them from the Rebel mass.

If this discrimination be attempted by the oath to support the CONSTITUTION of the United States, EVERYBODY will take it and nobody will be excluded.

If the LEADERS of the Rebellion, civil and military, be excluded, though willing to submit and take the oath, the MASS of the Rebel faction will be admitted; and that will be the controlling and determining element in constituting the State Government and selecting Representatives and Senators; and the practical result is the same as if NOBODY were excluded.

If either of these forms be accepted by the President and recognized by Congress, it will instantly change the balance of political power in the United States.

It is probable the people who have saved the nation are not content to accept its consequence without a murmur.

None of the white population of the Southern States is interested in paying the public debt or imposing taxes to meet its interest.—They hold none of it. It was created to subjugate them to the laws. It has been consumed in their overthrow. It is to be paid in great part out of their substance. It has annihilated their public debt. It has filled the land with ostracised officers, with wounded soldiers, with an odious free negro population, lately their slaves, and still under their political control.

If the whites be restored to political power, their representatives are interested in repudiating that public debt—in refusing to pay its interest, in restoring their officers to the army and navy, in placing their wounded on the pension roll, in indemnifying their friends for losses by war or confiscation or forced tax sales, in restoring Slavery under the forms of apprenticeship or fixed wages and compulsory service and discriminating and oppressive legislation. The effort has already been made in Tennessee, and the spirit which dictated it pervades the whole South, and will find statutes ready to its hand in every State In Congress, a minority can arrest legislation. A minority of either House can compel submission to any terms, under penalty of arresting or disorganizing the Government.

The representatives from the States lately in rebellion will form a powerful and hostile minority, and if they do not find enough enemies of the Government from the States now represented to give them a majority in one House for some of the purposes above indicated, the near past throws no light on the near future. The prospect of political disorganization will present few terrors to people still hot with Rebellion, smarting under the overthrow, and quite as content to ruin as to rule the country.

To expect them to join in electing a Republican President would be an amiable delusion which the first election would dispel; and they might find it some indemnity for emancipation if the increased vote they would cast in the name of their freed slaves should happen to decide the contest and elevate them to power.

If the people are ready for these consequences then there is no difficulty in restoring political power to the Southern States.—Louisiana or Virginia will serve as models; or other forms will grow with mushroom rapidity.

But if it be important that the FRIENDS and not the ENEMIES of the Government shall continue to govern it, other measures must be taken.

The State Governments in the South must be placed in hands interested to maintain the authority of the United States. It is not enough that conquered people are willing to submit to entitle them to govern us. The United States must find friends interested and able to suppress hostility to its authority and to discharge all the functions of government, State and National, in the face of every disloyal or hostile power. And the power of those who rebelled must be curbed by those who did not rebel, aided by those who joined the Rebellion reluctantly and are anxious to atone for their error or weakness.

This can be done only by recognizing the negro population as an integral part of the people of the Southern States; and by refusing to permit any State Government to be organized on any other basis than universal suffrage and equality before the law.

Whatever anomalies may have been winked at during the era of Slavery, it may well be doubted if, without a serious blow at our principles, any government can be recognized as republican in form which excludes from suffrage and equal laws a majority of the citizens of the States, as would be the case in South Carolina and Mississippi, or half the citizens, as would be the case in Alabama, Georgia, Lousiana, and Virginia, if the negro citizens be disfranchised.

It is certain that Governments which declared them equal before the law, and recognised universal suffrage, would be republican in form and substance also. It is equally certain that such a constitution in the Southern States is the only one consistent with the national peace and safety; and Congress has the right and, I think, ought to refuse to recognise any State Government in those States not on that basis.

But the white people of the States which rebelled will not organize Governments on that basis. No considerable portion of the white population of those States is in favor of it. The loyal are as much against it as the Rebel leaders.

None will adopt it of themselves, nor will they adopt it on the request and under the influence of the President.

But all will submit to it if exacted, and accept it if unavoidable.

To submit the question to the loyal voters of the State assumes the existence of a State Government and a Constitution defining the right of suffrage, and making loyalty a condition.

But there are no such Constitutions in any State which rebelled. The United States have refused to recognize any State Governments in ANY of those States.

There are, therefore, no State Governments and no voters in any of the Rebel States.

There are States, and people of those States—both known to the Constitution of the United States.

And the negroes are as integral a part of the people of the State as the whites. Both are citizens; neither has a right to exclude the other; neither can speak in the name of the State for the other; it is the equal right of both to be heard and represented in constituting their common Government; and any proposal to submit the question of the political or civil rights of the negroes to the arbitrament of the whites is as unjust and as absurd as to submit the question of the political rights of the whites to the arbitrament of the negroes—with this difference, that the negroes are loyal everywhere and the great body of the whites disloyal everywhere.

The problem therefore, is solved by a simple appeal to the people of the State.

No election can be held, no convention assemble, no political authority be legally exercised in any of those States but by the will of the United States, and for the present, till Congress speaks, by the will of the President.

If, therefore, the President will declare that no election shall be held unless the negro population have a free and equal voice, that no convention shall assemble which they have not helped to elect, that none shall proceed to frame a government unless, in the beginning universal suffrage and equality before the law be declared its fundamental basis, the problem is solved.

If those conditions be accepted, the Constitution will be presented to Congress, and the government recognized which it forms.

If they be not accepted, the President will hold the State till Congress declare how they shall be governed.

If the problem be not dealt with in this way, or some such way, it will be solved in an adverse sense.

If it be not solved rightly it threatens to degenerate into a barren and bitter agitation, sure to result disastrously to those who propose the political enfranchisement of the negroes, and to consolidate the union of the enemies of the Government in the loyal and the Rebel States into an irresistible power, which must wrest the Government from the hands of those who saved it. This coalition is probable in any event; but on this question it is certain and fatal.

The negro population must be recognized by the President and Congress as an integral part of the PEOPLE of the State, without whose concurrence and full participation in power no State Government will be recognized in any State which rebelled, or it will remain ostracised and outcasts for another generation, and the enemies of the Government will wrest it from those who saved it.

To permit the whites to disfranchise the negroes is to permit those who have been our enemies to ostracise our friends. The negroes are the only persons in those States who have not been in arms against us. They have always and everywhere been friendly and not hostile to us. They alone have a deep interest in the continued supremacy of the United States for their freedom depends on it. On them alone can we depend to suppress a new insurrection. They alone will be inclined to vote for the friends of the Government in all the Southern States. They alone have sheltered, fed and pioneered our starved and hunted brethren through the swamps and woods of the South, in their flight from those who now aspire to rule them.

The shame and folly of deserting the negroes are equaled by the wisdom of recognizing and protecting their power.

They will form a clear and controlling majority against the united white vote in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

With a very small accession from the loyal whites, they will form a majority in Alabama, Georgia and Virginia.

Unaided in all those States, they will be a majority in many congressional and legislative districts, and that alone suffices to break the terrible and menacing unity of the Southern vote in Congress.

If organized and led by men having their confidence, the negroes will prove as powerful and loyal at the polls as they have already in the face of equal clamor and equal prejudice, proved themselves under such leaders on the field of battle.

To those who say they are unfit for the franchise, I reply they are more fit than Secessionists.

If they be ignorant they are not more so than large masses of the white voters of the South, or the rabble which is tumbled on the wharves of New York and runs straight to the polls.

However ignorant, they know enough to be on the side of the Government, and the intelligence of the master has not yet taught him that wisdom.

They may be influenced by the master, but the master must touch his hat to them at least, and it will be an open question whether they will vote with the master any more than they fought on his side. It is certain the Northern immigrant will find the negro a safe ally, and arguments on his lips will lose no weight by their Yankee origin.

It is said not to be safe for the master to visit their plantations in Georgia; when he does he will hardly carry much influence politically.

I repeat that in this problem are involved the issues of life and death.

If the negro population be recognized as an integral portion of the people of the States which rebelled, and governments be organized on the basis of universal suffrage and equality before the law, Congress ought to recognize them, and the problem is solved forever.

If governments be allowed by the President to be organized on the basis of the exclusion of the mass of the negro population, then Congress ought to refuse to recognize them, but I fear it will not refuse.

If the question be submitted to the vote of any portion of the white population, the negroes will be excluded from power.

The result entails on us a barren agitation instead of a beneficent settlement. It carries with it a division of the friends of the Government and threatens to elevate its enemies to power.

For premature agitators, I have small sympathy. They are cocks which crow at midnight; they do not herald the dawn, but merely disturb natural rest by untimely clamor.

But this is a question of political dynamics, which presses now for solution, and on it depends the chief fruits of the war.

It it be not rightly solved now, it will find no solution for a generation, and possibly none then without renewed civil commotions. Over the result I have no power. I can only hope and fear.

Your obedient servant,
H. WINTER DAVIS.

## LETTER FROM COLORADO.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.)

DENVER, Colorado, March 7th, 1866.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—In looking over the Journal of the 17th ult., I was surprised at the sight of an extract from a letter of mine written to Rev. G. P. Weaver. It was with feelings of regret that I saw it thrown broad-cast to the public by my old friend. I believe if memory serves me correctly, that I did give him the liberty to use it as he pleased, little thinking however, that his pleasure would operate on so broad a scale. The letter has nothing but what is true as applied to him, but what may be true in one case, and to a particular individual, may illy serve as a criterion for the masses. For instance, that he could "double his money every month," which is true in particular and select cases, is by no means a general rule. That there may be no wrong impression made by anything I may have written, you will be kind enough to permit a few remarks on the subject of money making in Colorado.

Upon this subject men are more liable to self-delusion than on almost any other. "Distance lends enchantment to the view." Having no data upon which to rest conclusions, full sweep is given to imagination and fancy. If men can marry a fortune, find a fortune, or in any way get a fortune without the process of toil and patience, then they are satisfied, and rather than stand by the "good old way," they will follow every "will o' the wisp," grasp at every straw, or stupidly wait till something "turns up," thus living all their days most miserably, and dying in poverty.

When the "Pike's Peak" gold fever raged, hundreds left home and happy surroundings, hoping to realize vast fortunes with but little labor, and in a very short time. One man started across the plains with a wheelbarrow, thinking of course, he could scoop up the gold by the shovels full. Fancy had blown up the bubble of hope to such an enormous size that it bursted. That man's wheel-barrow is still empty. There are others who came at that time and exercised judgment, looked upon the country as presenting a favorable opportunity for realizing a handsome income, but requiring time, and they are to-day worth their tens of thousands.

Three things are necessary here as elsewhere, capacity, labor and diligence. This country promises abundant wealth to the man who comes to settle here and grow up with it. It promises but little to that man who expects to make a fortune in a few months, and then return to the East to have a life of ease. This is done by some it is true, but it is no criterion by which to judge. We do not want such men here. Are there not great quantities of gold and silver? young hopeful asks. Yes, beyond all calculation. But the Creator has hid these away in the mountains, deposited them in the quartz-rock, mingled them with various minerals, so that it is one thing to discover these mines, and quite another to develop them. Schuylkill County people know the difference between discovering a vein of Anthracite and then making it a paying institution. The same applies here. To make mining property pay one of two things must be done. The crevice must be found, and ore taken from it, from which an assay is made, and then it is put into market that capitalists may erect their mills and furnaces by which to eliminate the precious metals, or he must do the latter himself, which costs in proportion to the extensiveness of the machinery. Not one prospector in a hundred has the means to do this, and to-day there are hundreds of lodes discovered lying in a state of undevelopment, and the discoverer is a poor man.

The question is asked again, "will not the discoverer make anything?" He will make his thousands if he has patience, for every foot of mining property will in time, be taken up by capitalists. There are lodes that two years ago were sold for fifty dollars that cannot be bought to-day, for four times as many thousands; and there is one near Central City that was sold for ten dollars which cannot be bought to-day for one hundred thousand dollars. I mention these things to show what may be done by the exercise of patience.

Now, I wish to specify about what might be realized in several of the departments of business, and also mention some good openings for men who have from three thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars. There probably can be given no better general idea of money making here in comparison with the East than by referring to the per cent. at which money loans. It is readily loaned at from three to five per cent. per month, and the best of securities given.

Men can make this per cent. by purchasing city property, building and renting. The per cent. on all mercantile goods is higher than in the East. If men are fortunate in shipping their goods across the plains at low freightage, the per cent. on many things is double what it is there. But merchants have their dull times here as well as there, and leisure to nibble their finger nails. Money can be made in the lumber business.—Here are good openings for planing mills, brickmaking, tanneries, furnaces, foundries, rolling-mills, and paper-mills. Everything of this kind will be demanded within five years. Whoever establishes himself first will make a fortune.

If men come here with patience and pre-empt lands, in a very few years they cannot fail to be wealthy. It must be done soon, however, for there are scores who see these openings to wealth.

Mechanics of sober and industrious habits invariably do well. Any industrious, persevering individual coming here and settling, will be sure, other things being equal, to get up in the world.

Now, a word to the women. Respectable and industrious women can do better here than in the East.—Hired girls get from twenty-five to fifty dollars per month. The seamstress gets three dollars for making a shirt. Washing and ironing, three dollars per dozen. There are families keeping boarders who are making as much as is made in any other business. There are many "chances" for those women leading a life of single blessedness, to help themselves to a good mansion, and Brussel's carpet, &c. In that case they might butter the preacher's bread. But I must stop. I hope that good, substantial people will take advantage of the present, and come with the determination of making this wonderful country their permanent home. Remember, too, that you come to enjoy the luxuries of as fine a climate as graces the earth. Persons with weak lungs and throat diseases, and those troubled with drowsiness, will find this climate the longed-for cure. Hoping to grasp the hands of some of the dear old friends of Pottsville on the streets of Denver, I bid you good-bye for the present. My love to all that care anything about it, and my pity for those who don't.

L. M. KOONS.

☞ The New York Union League has adopted resolutions approving the action of Congress, and condemning the President's veto.

☞ Tennessee supports 43 newspapers, and it is thought seven will be added to the number in a few months. There are 25 weeklies and 18 dailies. Of the latter, Nashville supports seven, and Memphis nine.

## Educational Column.

J. A. M. PASSMORE, M. S., Editor.

*From the Lancaster Express.*

### PRIMARY SCHOOL SALARIES.

EDITORS EXPRESS: I sometimes wonder whether Shylock wasn't a school teacher in his young days. I say *young days*, because, of course, he had given up that calling long before Shakespeare introduces him to us as one having "monies to lend." He never would have been such a close-fisted old man, with such a dread of "land-rats and water-rats, land-thieves and water-thieves," if he had not once lived on a small salary in pinching times. Don't you think it enough to make a Shylock of any one, man or woman, to live on two hundred and twenty-five dollars per year, when everything is so terribly expensive as at present? Just think of it, and I am sure your only wonder will be that we "female teachers" don't rise *en masse*, a troop of fretful women, with hearts flinty as was the old Jew's, and with wailing in our voices, almost ready to cut "our pound of flesh," if by that means we can persuade those who have it in their power, to give us enough to make us comfortable—for you have shown in some recent articles that other cities *support* their teachers, and if they can do it, I am very certain Lancaster, with its wealth, can also do the same. It is very hard to teach all day and then sew all evening, and sometimes a good part of the night, just to keep our heads above water. Wouldn't it be fine to be able to wear neat shoes and gloves, but oh, dear! shoes *will* wear out, and then come the patches; gloves *will* get white at the finger ends, and—we have only *two hundred and twenty-five dollars!*

Now we are just as fond of looking pretty and stylish as our sisters whom fortune has favored—it is woman's nature and it will peep out, and, though some of our bachelor friends may say that for this we are foolish, I contend that we are not. I, for one, am perfectly contented to do without satins and silks, crinoline seven yards around, great ropes of mohair twist for my hair with a gorgeous combination of crimps and curls, but we *would* enjoy having plenty of soft warm dresses, pretty cloaks, comfortable furs, and just the least little bit of *style* about our bonnets.—Then the yards and yards of muslin we must buy and pay forty and forty-five cents for every yard of it; and these expenses constitute only the "wherewithal shall we be clothed," we must yet think of "what we shall eat, and what we shall drink."

In these hard times it is impossible to get boarding for less than three dollars and fifty cents per week, and that item alone amounts, as you have already said, to one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Then we have dresses, bonnets, cloaks, shoes, gloves, and muslin all to buy and keep up; to say nothing of stationary, reading matter, laundress bills, church and charitable objects—and but *fifty dollars* to do it with.

My only observation on that stubborn fact is, that the days of miracles are past. It could be done in Japan where travelers tell us the cost of living is not more than five dollars per year, but not in Lancaster where the same money will hardly buy a pair of shoes.

We know it may be said that if we cannot live on our salaries we can resign, but we have a fond feeling for old Lancaster, and do not wish to give it up, even though a few miles away our services might be worth more, and so we live on hoping for the "good time coming." We do not expect to live in the same easy and comfortable way, or to enjoy all the good things of this life, as those who do who are more highly favored in a pecuniary point of view; we are willing to work and to do our whole duty, but our efficiency and usefulness are much impaired by the thoughtful care necessary to make "both ends meet" on a salary of two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

When we should be giving all our attention to teaching, we occasionally find our thoughts flying off in this style: "I have turned this dress upside down and inside out; I have had it washed and colored, how under the sun will I be able to keep it decent enough for a school dress until Spring?" Then comes a weary sigh, and the school suffers for our worry; and we appeal to any one who understands this matter, are we greatly to be blamed for our perplexity?

I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that the teachers are glad to see you "break a lance" in their behalf. We appreciate your efforts for a fair increase of our salaries. We know, we're right in asking it; we know you're right in urging it, and we hope soon to find the Board of Directors right in granting it. Very respectfully,

NABLE FUSS.