during this epidemic been used by thousands, and although the attack has been more sudden and violent, it has fully established its reputation for efficiency and perfect safety. It consists of equal parts by measure of—1. Laudanum and spirits of camphor. 2. Tincture of rhubarb. Thirty drops for an adult, on a lump of sugar, will often check the diarrhœa. But to prevent its return care should always be taken to continue the medicine every four hours in diminishing doses 25, 20, 15, 10, 9, when careful diet is all that will be needed.

"In case the first does not stop the diarrhœa, continue to give increasing doses—thirty-five, forty, forty-five, sixty at every movement of the bowels. Large doses will produce no injury while the diarrhœa lasts. When that is checked then is the time for caution. I have never seen a case of the diarrhœa taken in season which was not thus controlled, but some cases of the advanced diarrhœa, and especially of relapse, paid no need to it whatever. As soon as this becomes apparent, I have always resorted to this course. Prepare a teacup of starch, boiled as for use in starching linen, and stir into it a teaspoonful of laudanum, for an injection. Give one-third at each movement of the bowels. In one desperate case, abandoned as hopeless by a physician, I could not stop the diarrhœa until the seventh injection, which contained nearly a teaspoonful of laudanum. The patient recovered, and is in perfect health. At the same time I used prepared chalk in ten grain doses, with a few drops of laudanum and camphor to each. But whatever course is pursued must be followed up, and the diarrhœa controlled, or the patient is lost.

"3d. Mustard Poultices.—These should be applied to the pit of the stomach, and kept on till the surface is well reddened.

"The patient, however well he may feel, should rigidly observe perfect rest. To lie quietly on the back is one-half the battle. In that position the enemy fires over you, but the moment you rise you are hit.

"When the attack comes in the form of diarrhœa these directions will enable every one to meet it successfully.

"4th. But when the attacks is more violent, and there is vomiting, or vomiting and purging, perhaps also cramps and cholic pains, the following mixture is far more effective, and should always be resorted to. The missionaries, Messrs. Long, Trowbridge and Washburn, have used it in very many cases, and with wonderful success. It consists of equal parts of laudanum, tincture of capsicum, tincture of ginger and tincture of cardamon seeds. Dose thirty to forty drops, or a half teaspoonful in a little water, and to be increased according to the urgency of the case. In case the first dose should be ejected, the second, which should stand ready, should be given immediately after the spasm of vomiting has ceased. During this late cholera siege no one of us failed of controlling the vomiting and also the purging, by, at most, the third dose. We have, however, invariably made use of large mustard poultices of strong, pure mustard, applied to the stomach, bowels, calves of the legs, feet, etc., as the case seemed to require.

"Collapse.—This is simply a more advanced state of the disease. It indicates the gradual failing of all the powers of life. It is difficult to say when a case has become hopeless. At a certain point the body of the patient begins to emit a peculiar odor, which I call the death odor, for when that has become decided and unmistakable I have never known the patient to recover. I have repeatedly worked upon such cases for hours with no permanent result. But the blue color, the cold extremities, the deeply-sunken eye, the vanishing pulse are no signs that the case is hopeless. Scores of such cases in the recent epidemic have recovered. In addition to the second mixture, brandy (a tablespoonful every half hour), bottles of hot water surrounding the patient, especially the extremities, sinapisms and friction will often in an hour or two work wonders.

"Thirst.—In these and in all advanced cases thirst creates intense suffering. The sufferer craves water, and as soon as he gratifies the craving the worst symptoms return, and he falls a victim to the transient gratification. The only safe way is to have a faithful friend or attendant who will not heed his entreaties. The suffering may be, however, safely alleviated and rendered endurable. Frequent gurgling the throat and washing out the mouth will bring some relief. A teaspoonful of gum-arabic water or of camomile tea may frequently be given to wet the throat. 'Lyndenham's White Decoction' may also be given, both as a beverage and nourishment, in small quantities frequently. In a day or two the suffering from thirst will cease. In a large majority it has been intense for more than twenty-four hours.

"Diet.—Rice-water, arrow-root, Lyndenham's White Decoction, crust water, camomile tea, are the best articles for a day or two after the attack is controlled.—Camomile is very valuable in restoring the tone of the stomach.

"Typhoid Fever.—A typhoid state for a few days will follow all severe cases. There is nothing alarming in this. It has very rarely proved fatal. Patience and careful nursing will bring it all right. The greatest danger is from drinking too freely. When the patient seemed to be sinking, a little brandy and water or arrowroot and brandy have revived him. In this terrible visitation of the cholera, we have considered ourselves perfectly armed and equipped, with a hand bag containing mixture No. 1, mixture No. 2, (for vomiting, etc.,) a few pounds of pounded mustard, a bottle of brandy and a paper of camomile flowers, and a paper of gum arabic.

"I lay no claim to originality in recommending this course of treatment. I have adopted it from suggestions of able and experienced physicians. Having been the only doctor of many poor families living near me, I have tried various remedies recommended by physicians, but I have found none to be at all compared with the above. During the recent cholera, I cannot find that any treatment has been so successful as this.

"Contagion.—The idea of contagion should be abandoned. All the missionaries who have been most with the malignant cases day after day are fully convinced of the non-contagiousness of the cholera. The incipient attacks, which all have suffered from, are to be attributed to great fatigue making the constitution liable to an attack.

"Yours, truly, C. Hamlin."

Address to the People of New York on the Prevention and Cure of Cholera.

On Friday evening of last week the New York Metropolitan Board of Health held its regular semi-weekly meeting.

The Prevention of Cholera.

Dr. Stone, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, read an address to the public on the prevention of cholera, together with some rules in regard to its treatment. Thirty thousand copies of each of these were ordered to be printed for public distribution.—The following are copies of both documents in full:

Cholera.

The Board of Health publish this simple statement, and beg the public to give it their earnest attention.

Cholera is generally a preventible disease, and in the early stages can be arrested, if the habits be good. Study, therefore, temperance in eating and drinking. Do not believe that alcoholic stimulants are useful in guarding you against an attack. Let the food be nutritious, and keep the digestive organs in a healthful condition. Use no stale or uncooked vegetables. Let your meat be fresh and your vegetables well cooked, and all fruits be fresh and ripe.

Cleanliness of the body is of the first consideration. Keep the skin in a healthy state by bathing the whole body, with a free use of soap. Cold bathing is best used in the morning—never before just going to bed. Dry frictions or the warm bath may be more safely used just before going to bed.

Cleanliness in your houses is of equal importance. Let your apartments be dry—never damp. Suffer no decayed vegetables or stagnant water to remain in your cellar or yards. Any disagreeable smell from privies, cess-pools, or sinks, is a proof of their unhealthfulness. Remove them by necessary repairs, lime, chloride of lime, or whitewashing. Ventilate well your houses and apartments. Expose your bedding to the air and sun. Avoid excessive fatigue. Keep regular hours in eating and sleeping. Wear flannel next to the skin. A good plan is, if the bowels are at all disordered, to wear a broad band of flannel (a flannel belly-band) around the body, reaching from the hips to the ribs. Maintain the natural temperature of the body by sufficient clothing, especially keep the feet warm. Never, when heated, sit on the grass or stone seats, or sleep under an open window. If exposed to wet, change your boots and clothes as soon as possible.

Take no purgative medicines, except by a direction of a physician.

By order of the Board of Health.
Emmons Clark, Secretary.

Treatment of Cholera.

Cholera is almost invariably preceded by a painless diarrhea, and this is in all cases to be promptly treated. When diarrhea is present go to bed, and maintain a position on the back. Use abundance of blankets, and send for a physician.

A physician can always be obtained by applying to the nearest Police Station.

Stay in bed until your are well. Do not consider yourself well until you have had a movement from the bowels. Abstain from all drinks. Apply mustard plasters to the bowels.

In the absence of a physician an adult can take 10 drops of laudanum and 10 drops of spirits of camphor. A child of 10 years make take five drops of laudanum and five of camphor. A child of five years may take three drops of laudanum and three of spirits of camphor, and these doses may be repeated every 20 minutes, so long as diarrhea or pain, or vomiting continues. This will save time; but in all cases send for a physician.

Do not get up to pass the evacuations, but use the bed-pan or other conveniences. Never chill the surface of the body by getting out of bed.

Remove immediately all the evacuations from your rooms, scald all the utensils used, or disinfect them with chloride of lime; scald, also, your soiled clothing.

By order of the Board of Health.
Emmons Clark, Secretary.

Homœopathic Treatment of Cholera.

Many of our readers are adherents of the homœopathic practice, and for their use we print below some advice and directions which we find in a new work by Dr. Henry Minton, of Brooklyn: "A Practical Homœopathic Treatise on Diseases of Women and Children."

Dr. Minton urges cleanliness and serenity of mind, forbids the use of chloride of lime or other "disinfectants" in the sick room:

"Many people imagine that they fortify themselves against disease by keeping their bowels in a relaxed condition, and consequently are in the habit of taking an occasional cathartic; others, with equal wisdom, think if they have a diarrhœa it arises from some offending substance within, which must be carried off, and they take purgative medicine to get rid of it.—Both of these are serious and often fatal mistakes.—Diarrhœa, during cholera seasons, has a peculiar tendency to run on, if not checked, into the more perilous form of the disease, and nothing is more certain to ensure and hasten that catastrophe than purgative medicines.

"The least looseness in the bowels should receive prompt attention; and those remedies which will quiet the irritation and stop the copious discharges, not by their astringent properties, but by their direct specific effect upon the disease, are the best.

Preventive Treatment.

"During the prevalence of cholera much may be done toward fortifying the system against its attacks by a judicious administration of homœpathic remedies. I say 'judicious administration,' because I believe the too frequent repetition of large doses, that is the crude drugs, or even the first potency, would do more harm than good. Hahnemann recommended cuprum and veratrum, of the thirtieth potency, to be taken in rotation every six or seven days. His advice was: 'First take one dose of cuprum, thirtieth; then wait one week and take a similar potency of veratrum; after another week has elapsed take cuprum again, and so on.' Perhaps this method cannot be improved on. I certainly should not think of giving a lower potency.

"Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia, says: 'The surest preventive is sulphur. Put half a teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur into each of your stockings and go about your business; never go out with an empty stomach; eat no fresh bread or sour food. This is not only a preventive in cholera, but also in many other epidemic diseases. Not one of the many thousands who have followed this, my advice, has been attacked with cholera.'

"As cholera has heretofore appeared in the United States, it has always been preceded by a well-marked premonitory stage of from one to two or three days' duration; such as confusion of the head, languor and debility, derangement of the stomach, and a tendency to diarrhœa. As a general thing, these symptoms occasion but little, if any, pain or uneasiness, and what is singular, excite no alarm. This is unfortunate, as a little wholesome fear would generate precaution; and the administration of proper remedies at this stage of the disease is almost certain to avert it.

Remedies.

"Every family should be provided with a well-stoppered vial of camphor, so that in case of emergency there will be no delay. The ordinary tincture procured at the druggists will answer. Or you can make it yourself by dissolving one ounce of gum camphor in ten ounces—4 oz., two and a half gills—of alcohol.

"Persons who carry camphor about with them in their pocket—as some do while traveling, and which is very prudent—should be particular to have it well corked.

"Camphor should be given in all cases, at the commencement. If the diarrhœa does not yield and the stools are liquid and whitish, and especially if the tongue is covered with a sticky, pasty coating, follow it with phosphoric acid. Should there be great anguish in the chest; immoderate fear of death; lips blue and cold; great thirst; burning, pressure and anxiety in the pit of the stomach, vomiting after drinking; rice-water evacuations without smell, or dark, putrid evacuations; respiration labored; skin cold, bluish and covered with a clammy perspiration, give arsenicum.

"Give veratrum when there is vertigo with nausea; blue face; blue and cold lips; coldness of the tongue; cold sweat on the body; vomiting and purging; vomiting of watery liquid, attended with colic and pain in the stomach and abdomen; rumbling in the intestines; anguish in the chest; cramps in the chest and calves of the legs; excessive coldness; skin withered and wrinkled.

"Cuprum should be given when there are cramps all over the body; cramps in the stomach; coldness and blueness of the skin; diminished secretion of urine; skin withered and corrugated; eyes sunk deep in the sockets; hoarseness of voice.

"Secale cornutum.—When the diarrhœa produces great prostration of strength, especially in aged persons.

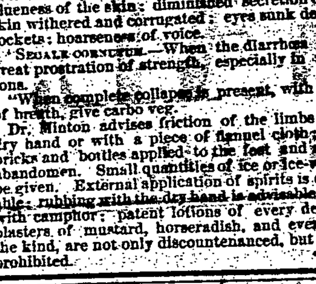
"When complete collapse is present, with coldness of breath, give carbo veg.

Dr. Minton advises friction of the limbs with the dry hand or with a piece of flannel cloth; and hot bricks and bottles applied to the feet and about the abdomen. Small quantities of ice or ice-water may be given. External application of spirits is objectionable; rubbing with the dry hand is advisable; bathing with camphor; patent lotions of every description, plasters of mustard, horseradish, and everything of the kind, are not only discountenanced, but positively prohibited."

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.



"Be just and fear not: Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, Thy God's and truth's."

THE REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

On Monday last in the United States House of Representives, Mr. Stevens of this State, from the Committee on Reconstruction made the following report, which on his motion was made the special orders respectively, of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week:

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Article —. Section 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not less than 21 years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the Rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than 21 years of age.

Sec. 3. Until the 4th day of July 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress, and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Sec. 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in aid of the insurrection, or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

Sec. 5. That Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE STATES LATELY IN REBELLION TO THEIR FULL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Whereas, It is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should, at the earliest day consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union, be restored to full participation in all political rights; and whereas, the Congress did, by joint resolution, propose for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit (the constitutional article here inserted), now, therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become part of the Constitution, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

Second: And be it further enacted, That when any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax under the act of August 5, 1861, which may remain due and unpaid in such State, may be assumed and paid by such State, and the payment thereof, upon proper assurances from such State, to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act.

A BILL DECLARING CERTAIN PERSONS INELIGIBLE TO OFFICE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted, &c., That no person shall be eligible to any office under the Government of the United States who is included in any of the following classes, namely:

First—The President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, so-called, and the heads of departments thereof.

Second—Those who in other countries acted as agents of the Confederate States of America, so called.

Third—Heads of Departments of the United States, officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and all persons educated in the Military or Naval Academies of the United States, Judges of the Courts of the United States, and members of either House of the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, who gave aid or comfort to the late Rebellion.

Fourth—Those who acted as officers of the Confederate States of America, so called, above the grade of colonel in the army, or master in the navy, or any one who, as a Governor of either of the so called Confederate States, gave aid and comfort to the late Rebellion.

Fifth—Those who have treated officers or soldiers or sailors of the Army or Navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war.

After four months of searching investigation and dispassionate discussion, among the members of the Committee, this plan of restoration is submitted. In regard to its reception by the Union party of the country, we can simply say that it proves most satisfactory. Lieutenant-General Grant expresses his approval; Gov. Raymond of the New York *Times*, it is stated, will support it, while those who oppose this proposed legislation are those who either fought against the Government in the Rebellion or sympathised with its enemies.

We trust that this report will be speedily adopted by Congress, as it is not anticipated that any material amendments will be carried. Then the States should be invoked to speedily convene their legislatures so as to secure the adoption of this legislation by loyal States, thus stimulating concurrent action by the States lately in rebellion.

When this legislation shall be adopted, the work of the Union party in the matter of proposing feasible means of reconstruction, will be completed. It will then rest upon the Southern people to decide whether they desire representation in Congress. It will be their own fault if they still remain out. In this plan of the Committee the Southern States are not treated as Territories nor is universal suffrage forced upon them. These main objections falling what should prevent rehabilitation?

The statute "declaring certain persons ineligible to office under the Government of the United States," intended as a punishment upon the authors of the rebellion, is warmly approved by those who fought against the rebellion, and who believe that the men who have been guilty of savage crimes and cruelties, should be inexorably disfranchised. The new Article regulating the future basis of representation, is just, for when representation is based on the whole number of persons in a State, and one half of the male citizens above twenty-one years of age is excluded, as proposed by the States late in rebellion, we have the anomaly of a Southern Congressman having really only half the number of constituents required to elect a Northern Congressman. Surely, this would not be right. The Article referred to is, therefore, very proper, and should meet the approbation of all shades of opinion on this subject.

The issue is now fairly before the people. The Congressional plan of restoration has been framed in a spirit of conciliation; with an earnest desire to harmonize conflicting opinions on this subject, and in the hope that the Southern people will acquiesce in it and hasten restoration. We should rejoice to see the President enter into his plan and give it his approval. But as it does not harmonize with his policy to admit traitors with the blood of our slaughtered brethren yet warm upon their reeking hands, into the councils of the nation, without guarantees that they will not in the future inaugurate another rebellion, it is too much to hope that he will approve it. The plain question is to be answered by the country at the ballot-box—shall traitors or Union men rule?

That is the issue in Pennsylvania this year. The gallant Geary and the "boys in blue" are arrayed on the side of the Union, while Hiester Clymer and Andrew Johnson are organs and leaders of the party which in the battle field fought to destroy the country, and which rallied to the ballot-box to vote for those who sympathized with the armed enemies of the Government. Citizens of Pennsylvania, on which side are your sympathies? Is not every Union heart with Truth, Justice and Human Rights? If so, act!

Copperhead Parsimony versus Negro Liberality.—The copperhead members of Congress subscribed fifty seven dollars and fifty cents to pay for circulating copies of Mr. Johnson's last harangue in Washington. The highest individual contribution was that of Boyer of Montgomery county, Pa. He gave five dollars. Ancona of Berks, gave two dollars and a half, and Strouse of Schuylkill, gave two dollars. On the day that this fund was raised the colored people of Philadelphia sent to Judge Kelley $1280.50 to aid in circulating Union documents. Johnson's copperhead friends don't care about spending their money very freely for him, until he puts them into office. They don't seem to trust him altogether. The man who "went back" on the Union party, might "go back" on them.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The North British Review has been reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co., 38 Walker street, New York. The contents are, Palgrave's Central Arabia; A Jacobite Family; Austria; Faust: A Dramatic Poem, by Goethe; "Ecce Homo" and Modern Scepticism; The Poems and Fables of Robert Henryson; The Ecclesiastical Commission—Reform and Political Parties. An excellent number.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1866.—Apr.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's changes
5 Saturday	4 54	7 0	Last Q. 7 4.46 mo'g
6 Sunday	4 53	7 1	New M. 14 10.2 mo'g
7 Monday	4 52	7 2	Full Q. 21 5.2 evn'g
8 Tuesday	4 51	7 3	Full M. 29 8.22 evn'g
9 Wednesday	4 49	7 4	
10 Thursday	4 48	7 5	
11 Friday	4 47	7 6	

A grand hop will be given on Tuesday evening next, 8th instant, at Union Hall.

To-morrow.—Fifth Sunday after Easter, and 18th of the year. Day's length, 14 hours and 6 minutes.

Rev. H. C. Shindle will lecture this evening before the Minersville Literary Society, in its Hall. Subject "God in History."

H. D. Torrey, Esq., will accept our acknowledgements for some of his Killikinick smoking tobacco. It is a fragrant, pleasant article.

Prompt Payment of Insurance.—See cards of Sutto & Prince, and Wm. Leister in our advertising columns. These companies are represented by T. A. Godfrey, of Pottsville.

We are authorized to state that during the absence in Europe of Dr. Haeseler, Sr., all his business will be attended to by his son, Dr. Chas. H. Haeseler, in Mahantongo street.

On Sunday night last a fight took place at Silver Creek, during which a man named Flanigan was shot in the thigh, and another man whose name we have not learned, was stabbed in three places.

Several soldiers request us to state that reports which are in circulation, injurious to the character of Sergt. Geo. Rose, who is a candidate on the Soldiers' ticket for High Constable, are unfounded.

The option to shareholders in the Reading Railroad Company of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, it is announced, will expire on the 31st instant, and only cash will be given after that date.

On Thursday evening last about 2 o'clock a fire broke out in a couple of frame buildings in Minersville, occupied by the Rev. T. Jones and Mr. Koch. The buildings were only partially burned, but the furniture was greatly damaged.

"Pioneer Boiler Works."—Mr. John T. Noble, proprietor of the well known works in this Borough, has associated with him in the business Mr. John Goyne. Both being practical mechanics, of course they turn out excellent work in their line of business.

The Sunbury Gazette states that Mr. John Sassaman, a skillful mechanic of Schuylkill county, has a contract with Col. Harry Cake for building a number of houses in Cake's addition to Sunbury. Fifty houses will be erected in that quarter during the coming summer.

Coroner's Inquest.—On the 28th ult., an inquest was held at Mount Pleasant by deputy-coroner Neuardt on the body of Joseph Lenhart, who was accidentally killed by being crushed between two cars on the Mine Hill Railroad. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

Not Dead.—We were erroneously informed last week that Peter Hain, the brakesman, who was so terribly injured near St. Clair by being run over by a train of cars, was dead. We are happy to state that he is still alive, but grieved to learn that he had on Thursday of last week to submit to the amputation of his other leg. This is a terrible affliction.

Fatal Accident.—On the 20th ult, as John Bixler of Hegins Township, was driving a team on the Broad Mountain between Donaldson and Germanville, he fell from the horse he was riding, and the wheels of the wagon passed over him killing him instantly. He was about 50 years of age and had served in the Fiftieth Regiment, P. V. V., during three years.

Arrest of a Burglar.—John Hughes charged with breaking open the bed room door of James Murray, at Windsor's saloon, Centre street, on Tuesday afternoon last, was arrested by officer Smith on the same day, and committed to prison in default of $500 bail. Hughes is said to be an old hand at the business, and it is presumed that he will retire from public for awhile, to live in Ward's palatial mansion on the hill.

Fatal Accident.—On Friday afternoon of last week, as Mr. Joel Yanndt, of Foster Township, employed at the Glendower Colliery, near Monterey, this County, was standing on the railroad track at the colliery, he was run over by coal cars and instantly killed. As he was rather deaf it is supposed that he did not hear them coming and was caught as stated. He was formerly a respected citizen of Branch Township, and was 62 years of age.

Our patrons will be gratified to learn that the elegant square grand Steck & Co. Piano, furnished by Mr. J. E. Gould, 7th and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, for the concert to be given on Monday evening, the 7th, at Union Hall, is for sale, and can be seen after the entertainment at Pennsylvania Hall. It being selected for such an occasion is guaranteed enough of its superiority, if indeed, there is any difference in those popular instruments.

Union Hall Association.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Hall Association of Pottsville, held on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—David G. Yuengling, Charles Baber, Charles W. Pitman, Milton Boone, Wm. Wolff, D. Percey Brown, L. F. Whitney.

The Board subsequently organized by appointing the following officers:—Chas. W. Pitman, President; Milton Boone, Secretary; L. F. Whitney, Treasurer; Thomas Johnson, Janitor.

Destruction of Kear & Co.'s Coal Breaker.—The breaker and engine house at William Kear & Co's Colliery on Wolf Creek, were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night about 11 o'clock. The only persons present at the time were the engineer and fireman. It is supposed to have caught from the fire under the breaker boilers, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that in a very short time it was a total mass of ruins. The loss is estimated at about $50,000, and we regret to learn, there was no insurance on the property. Application, we understand, had been made for an insurance the day previous to the fire.

Committees representing the different military divisions of Pennsylvania, have been appointed to assist Gov. Curtin in inaugurating and conducting the ceremony of the flag reception in Philadelphia, on the 4th of July next. For this Division (the Sixth) General James Nagle, Pottsville, and General James Allbright, Mauch Chunk, have been appointed. The committee is requested by Gen. Russell to meet at the county court room, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 12th of May, inst., at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of making definite arrangements for the occasion.

Union Ward and Borough Nominations.—The following citizens were placed in nomination for Council and the School Board, by the Union citizens of the several wards, on Thursday evening last:

South Ward.—*Council*—James R. Shearer. *School Director*—William B. Wells.
Middle Ward.—*Council*—Samuel Heffner. *School Director*—William Wolff, Sr.
North-east Ward.—*Council*—Jasper Snell. *School Director*—Abraham W. Sterner (for two years); John Huebner (for three years.)
North-west Ward.—*Council*—Jacob Kienzle. *School Director*—Jacob Lindemuth.

The same evening the conferees appointed at the ward meetings to nominate a ticket for Borough officers, met at the Union Hotel, and made the following nominations:

For Chief Burgess—M. B. Bell.
" *Treasurer*—Col. Wm. Thompson.
" *High Constable*—B. Barr.
" *Auditors*—C. Little, Wm. B. Wells, R. F. Lee.

The election will take place on Monday next.

Mark Hassler will give a vocal and instrumental concert on Monday evening next, at Union Hall in this Borough, assisted by several eminent artists and a select orchestra. The programme which will be found in our advertising columns, is selected with judgment, and gives promise of a rare musical treat on Monday evening. Of the artists who will appear at Mr. Hassler's concert, we might speak first of Madame Henriette Behrens, the prima donna. This accomplished lady has reaped golden opinions in Gottschalk's concerts, and in the concerts at Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Chicago. Our citizens may expect a rich treat from her voice. The solo pianist, a young and very superior performer, stands already high as a bright star among good artists. Mr. William Evers is a magnificent cornet player, and Mr. William Stoll, Jr., a splendid solo violinist. In fact, all the performers of which the orchestra is composed are artists in the real sense of the word, besides young and very prepossessing in appearance. Mr. Mark Hassler, the giver of this concert, is already known in this community. He will be here to lead the concert in person. He has not been in our midst in five years, and will no doubt, be heartily welcomed by his many lady and gentlemen friends and admirers. We have thus made a few points of the artists that are to make their appearance here next Monday evening. The beautiful hall should be crowded on the occasion. Secured seats can be obtained at the store of Messrs. Bosbyshell and Brother, Centre street, where a diagram of the room can be seen.

A Much Required Alteration.—Citizens who drive frequently by the black bridge which is over the Schuylkill near Port Carbon, state that it is a dangerous place for horses not accustomed to the noise. It is suggested that the Reading Railroad Company instruct the watchman at that point to make a signal to persons driving notifying them when trains are approaching. If the watchman could do it without interfering with his other duties, the Company would do well to issue the instruction.

Dan Rice's circus and menagerie will be exhibited in this Borough on next Monday week, May 14.—This is considered the most complete "show" now in this country. Dan has spared no expense in fitting it up, and in engaging the best talent of the ring that can be procured. On Saturday next, May 12, the circus will be exhibition in Tamaqua; and on Tuesday, May 15, in Minersville. The merit of the exhibition will cause it to draw large audiences. For the details of performance, etc., see advertisement in another column.

Larceny of Jewelry.—A German music teacher named Otto Long was arrested one day last week by Officer Beidelman. He was committed in default of $500 bail by Esq. Reed, upon the charge of stealing a lot of highly prized jewelry valued at $300, from a room of the "American House" of this Borough. The accused had in his possession when arrested several of the articles stolen which were identified by Mr. John Baker and family from whom they were taken. Mr. B. and family are from St. Lewis, Mo., and have been sojourning in our "Mountain City" for a few months past.

Beautiful Monuments.—Mr. P. F. Eisenbrown, whose marble works (the Eagle) are in Norwegian street between Railroad and Coal, has just completed in Italian marble a beautiful monument to be erected over the grave of the brave and lamented Lieut. Pollock of the Forty-eighth Regiment. The shaft contains a well executed illustration of a drawn sword and scabbard, and the base appropriate inscriptions. Mr. Eisenbrown has also under way a monument to be erected over the remains of Capt. James Sillyman, late of the Twenty-eighth Regiment. During this year he contemplates executing an elaborate monument to be placed over the grave of the late Mr. Johns. Mr. E's work is most artistic and worthy of the inspection of the public.

Election of County Superintendent.—The fifth triennial convention of the School Directors of Schuylkill County met pursuant to a call in convention at the Court House in this Borough on Tuesday forenoon last. Some one hundred and twenty-six directors were present, being only *one-third* of the whole number of the directors in the County. C. Little, Esq., of Pottsville, was chosen chairman and Messrs Geo. F. Wiggan and David Philips, of Mahanoy City; Wm. A. Field, of Schuylkill Haven, and Geo. P. Owen, of Tremont, were appointed Secretaries.

Jesse Newlin, Esq., of Port Carbon, was reelected County Superintendent, by a very large majority, at a compensation of $1,500 per annum.—There were two other nominees but their united vote was but *seventeen*, thus showing that our guardians of public education appreciate the importance of continuing an efficient and zealous man as Superintendent of our Common Schools, which Mr. N. during the past three year has proved himself to be.

Improvements.—It is satisfactory to see that quite a number of improvements are in progress in this Borough, which exhibits a spirit on the part of property owners, highly commendable.

Mr. Wm. E. Boyer is erecting at the corner of Centre and Callowhill streets, an edifice which will be a great ornament to that section of the town. It will embrace a fine large store for his business, and a dwelling. The main building will have a front of 30 feet by a depth of 40, while the back building will be 20 by 75 feet. The first story will be iron with large store windows like those in Union Hall. The other ones will be sand stone and pressed brick. John Frazer, Esq., of Philadelphia, is the architect.

Messrs Milton Boone and A. M. Allen are erecting dwellings in Market street west of Second.—The first story will be brown stone. The other stories will be run up with pressed brick. They will be three stories in height, and beautiful and substantial.

Gen. James Nagle is erecting a dwelling similar in style to those of Messrs Boone and Allen, in Market street above Market Square.

John W. Roseberry, Esq., is improving his residence in Coal street. The first story is being altered to a brown stone front.

Mr. Joseph Derr finished his spacious stove foundry and tin shop lately, at the corner of Norwegian and Coal streets, and has them in full operation. He is a practical man in the business, and the products of his establishment will be A, No. 1.

The Street Corners.—A lady subscriber residing in town, directs our attention to the fact that Mayor McMichael of Philadelphia has issued strict orders that the police must keep people from standing on the corners on Chestnut street. This is done because it is a cause of complaint that corner idlers spit tobacco spit on the pavement soiling ladies' dresses, while ladies were impertinently stared at, and ungentlemanly remarks were often made relative to them. Our fair correspondent writes:

Pottsville, May 1st, 1866.

Editor Miners' Journal.—I think the comfort of every one, especially the ladies, would be very much promoted were some such order issued in Pottsville.—It is almost impossible for ladies to pass the street corners in the evening, owing to the crowds of loafers congregated there. If ladies are allowed to pass without having ungentlemanly remarks made, their dresses are liable to be ruined by the streams of tobacco juice which these corner loungers are constantly spitting. I have heard constant complaint from ladies on this subject, and have been told it was against the law to stand around the corners. If this is so, why is the law not enforced? Perhaps a word or two in your columns, may influence our Chief Burgess and Policemen to see that this nuisance is stopped.

Yours, A Subscriber.

It is certainly annoying for ladies to be subjected to this nuisance. The police have now, as will be seen by the council proceedings, the authority and power to abate it. It is a constant source of complaint that the pavement at the Post Office, especially in the evening, is so blocked up by persons who have really no business there, that it is impossible for citizens to pass. This also, should be stopped, and at once.

On the 4th of last month, while the Legislature at Harrisburg was in session, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, being introduced to the Senate, presented a message from the Governor, which was read, as follows, viz:

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, April 4, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen—I return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, bill No. 519, entitled An act to locate and establish the office of a local magistrate in the Borough of Ashland, Schuylkill County, and confirm the authority of justice of the peace, with my objections to the same.

The bill proposes to validate the acts of one William H. Gallagher, claiming to be a justice of the peace for one of the wards of the borough of Ashland, Schuylkill County. There are already commissioned the full number of justices to which that borough is entitled by law, and it is not alleged that there is any reason for increasing the number.

In February last William Cleaver was elected a justice of the peace, in place of Gallagher, who was alleged to have vacated his office by accepting that of deputy sheriff, and thereupon removing to Pottsville. Gallagher, however, continued to claim the office. In March last, after considering the question, I issued a commission to Cleaver. If Gallagher has any valid claim to the office he has a prompt remedy by writ of *quo warranto*. If he has not, to attempt to give him the office, as is proposed by the bill now returned, would be, in my opinion, a violation of at least the spirit of the Constitution, and of the rights of the citizens of Ashland.

I have therefore withheld my signature from this bill.

A. G. CURTIN.

The objections were sustained by the Legislature. Notwithstanding this, we understand that Gallagher still holds the office which of course he does illegally and in violation, to use the Governor's words, "of the rights of the citizens of Ashland."

"Miss Augusta St. Clair," a lecturer on female education and kindred topics, created quite a sensation here on Saturday evening last. Having according to her bills, attracted great audiences, gained thunders of applause throughout the civilized world, including New Jersey, and besides as she promised everybody a present, embracing a melodeon, sewing machine, gold watch, dresses, hoop skirts, albums, a greenback, tea services, elegant watch-chains, gold rings, California diamonds, books, clothing, &c., she had in the evening about a two hundred dollar house. The lecture was a fine intellectual effort, almost too fine in some parts to judge by the manner in which the gorgeously arrayed lady murdered the big words in her frantic efforts to pronounce them correctly. She delivered it too, at a rate of speed that threatened to dislocate her jaw or unhinge her tongue. Until Miss St. Clair was heard, but few had an adequate idea of what the human tongue is capable.

The lecture finished, a little, elderly gentleman, dressed in unexceptionable black, having a stunning vest chain with a red border attached, and flourishing a white handled cane of imposing dimensions, appeared and informed the people that they would get their presents at the door in passing out. So the people passed out to be the recipients of Miss St. Clair's generous gifts. The most valuable were drawn by the following well known people:

"One Melodeon, worth $100," became the prize of Mr. John Smith of Smithtown.

"One Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine, $80," was drawn by Mrs. Tabitha Violet of Violetville.

"One Ladies' Gold Watch, $50," was gracefully handed to Miss Constance Grateful of Goldsboro.

"One Silk Dress Pattern, $30," drawn by Miss Betty Calico, of Wasnttakenin.

The rest of the audience were presented with elegant gold rings, earrings, watch-chains, breastpins, diamond pins, etc., worth, at retail, about ten cents per pound.

These valuable presents were given to the holders of fifty cent tickets. The holders of thirty cent tickets, of course, obtained less valuable presents. It is estimated by a shrewd observer who was present, that *their* jewelry was worth at least six cents per pound.

The audience departed after receiving their "gold" presents, wondering how on earth Miss St. Clair could be so generous with her property. The talented lecturer however, seems to stand it pretty well. She and the white-headed cane gentleman who appeared to be her business man, drew well, which indicates a prosperous career. Decidedly, Miss St. Clair created a sensation on Saturday evening.

The Methodist Church Edifice.—This edifice located in Second street north of Market, which has been undergoing extensive alteration, is now completed, and will be dedicated to the service of God in a renewed form, to-morrow morning. Several distinguished Methodist clergymen from abroad will participate in the exercises which will be of the most interesting character. A programme of the exercises will be found under the head of Religious Intelligence.

The church in its improved form is capable of seating about eight hundred persons. The pews have been altered in shape and made more comfortable. On the wall back of the pulpit platform, the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer are neatly lettered. The walls are papered, plastered and ornamented with much taste and judgment. One improvement is worthy of special commendation—we allude to the excellent system of ventilation which has been introduced, by means of an aperture through the roof. This must add not only to the comfort but to the health of both pastor and people. A sweet organ has been introduced, which will aid the efforts of the choir. There are two towers at the west end of the edifice. The north tower will be used as an entrance and exit for a portion of the congregation, and as a library room for the children of the Sunday School. The south tower will be used also as an entrance and exit, and will contain a library for the teachers and adults connected with the church. This tower is constructed in a more substantial manner than the other, as the idea is to introduce a large bell, about four feet in diameter. Both towers connect with the basement room which will be used for Sunday School purposes. The halls, stairways, and gallery have also been improved, and we do not hesitate to give it as our opinion that this church is now one of the neatest and most comfortable in this section of the State. The improvements have been made at a cost of $13,000.

This is the third time since the church was built in 1830, that it has been found necessary to enlarge and otherwise improve it, which shows that Methodism in Pottsville has been active and progressive. We have had since the commencement of the National difficulties a peculiarly warm admiration for the Methodists as a church, for the patriotic, outspoken and uncompromising stand taken in the cause of Freedom, Justice and Human Rights. The position of the church on that question was unequivocal, and did much to uphold the hands of the lamented Lincoln in his successful efforts to save the country, and expunge from our statute books the acts recognizing Human Slavery. For its noble record in the Slaveholders' Rebellion, when others hesitated to speak, the Methodist Church of the North will fill an honorable place in history.

It is due to Benjamin Haywood, Esq., our highly esteemed fellow-citizen, to say that he took a great interest in the needed improvements that have been so judiciously made in the Methodist Church edifice, and that he, with the late Pastor, Rev. J. B. McCullough, personally supervised much of the work. We congratulate him and the congregation upon the possession of a church edifice that is a credit to the town.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of Council was held on Tuesday last.—Present, Messrs. Cochran, Dobson, Nagle, Griffith, Heffner, Gressang, Morris, Reed, Stranch, Leonard, Moyer, and Focht, President.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Committee appointed on matter of forming a new fire company, reported that the matter had been abandoned.

The Com. of Survey reported that citizens refuse to make the alley in rear of Mr. Moyer's property a 20 foot wide street, and report adversely to establishing grade there. The Com. reported grade for Fairview street.

The Com. on Ordinance reported snow ordinance published.

The Com. of Lamp and Watch reported that it had appointed George M. Smith Chief of the Borough watchmen, to take effect April 1. Report accepted and approved.

The Special Committee appointed to draft rules and regulations for the government of the Borough watchmen, reported the following:

The Chief and Night Police.

Sec. 1.—The management of the Night Police shall be under the supervision of the Chief, who shall be continually on duty, shall cause the rules and regulations presented by Council to be observed by every policeman, and report all violations of the same, disobedience, or conduct inconsistent with their duties.

Sec. 2.—He shall keep all accounts necessary for the police force, prevent waste or needless expenditures in the maintenance of the lamps.

Sec. 3.—He shall have the charge of all the maces, billies, rattles, badges, and other property pertaining to the Police, and shall distribute the same as may be needed, keeping an account of the same.

Sec. 4.—He shall at any time, when requested by the Committee on Lamp and Police, render a detailed statement of arrests made, by whom made, the cause of arrest, or all fines paid, and to whom paid, or any other statement pertaining to the Night Police.

Night Police.

Sec. 1.—It shall be the duty of every Night Policeman to keep the lamps clean and in good order, in his district.

Sec. 2.—To light the lamps as soon as dark, excepting when it is moonlight, and to be continually on duty during the night, to patrol his beat, never absenting himself therefrom, unless when directed by the Chief, must not lounge or remain on any part of his beat without cause; and endeavor to prevent the perpetration of crime, and arrest all intoxicated and disorderly persons.

Sec. 3.—Every Night Policeman whilst on duty will abstain from unnecessary conversation, but shall at all times during the night give any information needed by strangers, and others, in a civil and courteous manner.

Sec. 4.—Each member of the force must be peaceable and orderly in his deportment, civil to every one, yet energetic and firm in the performance of duty and always careful to abstain from the use of improper language.

Sec. 5.—It shall be the duty of every Policeman to disperse all crowds of idle and disorderly persons at corners of streets or elsewhere, arresting all, who, after civil request, fail to move along.

Sec. 6.—To report all arrests made to the Chief, of the fines paid, and to whom paid. To have a pass-book in which shall be entered all articles needed for the use of the lamps and of repairs made, which book shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Chief, or Committee on Lamp and Police.

Sec. 7.—The time of patroling the different beats shall be so divided as that at all times find not less than two on duty in Centre street.

Sec. 8.—Every Policeman must inspect every part of his beat during his tour of duty, and carefully examine doors and low windows of stores and dwellings, and rear gates and see that they are properly fastened.

Sec. 9.—Every Policeman is prohibited from visiting a public house or drinking saloon, unless in the performance of duty.

Sec. 10.—The mace or billy must be used only in cases of urgent necessity.

Sec. 11.—The street lights shall be extinguished from time to time at an hour designated by Council.

The matter of printing these rules was referred to the Com. on Stationery.

The following report was then read, accepted and ordered to be filed:

"The Special Committee to whom the petitions of property holders of the Borough of Pottsville, praying Council to purchase steam fire engines, were referred, respectfully report that after investigating all the facts connected with the case, they recommend the purchasing of a third class steamer.

"We further recommend that before purchasing the steamer a committee be appointed to make arrangements to have a steamer brought to Pottsville from one of our neighboring cities for the purpose of testing the practicability of a steamer in this Borough."

A communication from S. R. Russel in behalf of Good Intent Fire Company, offering to bring a steam fire engine here for trial at the expense of the Company, was read and ordered to be filed.

Borough Treasurer's statement was read and ordered to be filed.

The Clerk read a statement of the financial condition of the Borough, which was ordered to be filed.

On motion it was resolved that the salary of the Chief of Police be fixed at $2 per day, to take effect April 1.

On motion of Mr. Heffner it was resolved that the grade of Fairview street be established according to the report of the Committee on Survey.

On motion of Mr. Stranch it was resolved that the matter of bringing a steam fire engine to this Borough for trial, be referred to the Committee on Fire Apparatus, with power to act.

Mr. Morris offered the following:

Resolved, That the office of Chief Burgess be in the future, an office of honor and not a salaried office.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stranch a vote of thanks to Mr. McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia, for furnishing to the Council a copy of the police regulations of Philadelphia, was passed.

Mr. Focht offered the following:

Resolved, That the name and style of the Committee on Lamp and Watch be changed to Com. on Lamp and Police, and the name of watchmen to night police.

Adopted.

Mr. Morris offered the following:

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to notify the Chief Burgess to remove a pig stye at Second street and Church Alley.

Adopted.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Night Police	$315 50
Fred. Steffregan	1 25
Chas. Worman and St. hands	227 76
Jas. Focht	7 89
B. Barr	39 37
A. Shertle	100 00
	$691 77
Previous issue	22,781 19
Total	$23,472 96

Adjourned.

[WRITTEN FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.

Number Six.

Preparation and Smelting of the Material or the Ores and Fluxes in the Blast Furnace.

No. 5 was devoted chiefly to the consideration of the fuel, showing that the more pure the coal and the smaller quantity that can be made available for smelting operations in the blast furnace, the better, in consequence, will be the iron produced. In this letter we propose to demonstrate how and why the production of iron may be increased and improved by a proper preparation of the ores and fluxes.

Calcination of Iron Ores.

It is the prevalent opinion among our Anthracite iron manufacturers, that a calcination of the ores is not an advantage with our fuel. That is, they think our hard anthracite coal has some peculiar virtue which renders this most available means of improving the quantity and quality of the "make" as practiced in Europe, unnecessary and impractical here. Yet they have never given the matter a fair trial. We think it can be clearly demonstrated that they are wrong, and not only wrong, but arguing against their best interests.

The ores used in charcoal furnaces are invariably broken very small, and frequently pulverised. Yet such furnaces work well and produce good iron from almost any class of ordinary ores, and it is very seldom that any refractory ore is used without calcination.—In the first place, because it is more readily broken after being "roasted," and in the second, because it is much more easily smelted.

In the Anthracite furnaces we always find a soft pulverized ore the most readily reduced when we use the pulverized coal. But when a crumbling coal, such as described in my former letter, is used in connection with a pulverized ore, the furnace becomes tight and works hard, because it is packed with the burden and pulverized fuel until the products of combustion and the ascending gasses find but limited means of escape through the material in the furnace. It is as necessary that the furnace be kept "open" by the fuel as it is that the ore should be prepared, in order to insure good results. Charcoal and coke do not crumble in the furnace, consequently the ore may be pulverized without obstructing the escape of the gasses, but when soft or spongy charcoal or coke is used it is frequently pulverized by abrasion in the furnace, and creates the same difficulty as when a crumbling Anthracite is used. It is, therefore, just as important that our Anthracite coal should be selected, with a view to its tenacity and wear in the furnace as that charcoal and coke should be hard, solid and large.

Calcination, however, does not always reduce the ores to a powder, in fact, there are but few ores which are reduced to a pulverized condition by roasting, but the heat to which they are subjected in this process reduces the hardest and most refractory ores to a friable condition and enables them to be broken with comparative ease. At most of our Anthracite furnaces the hard magnetic ores are broken by hard labor with hammers to about the size of broken coal, and frequently the limestone is also broken. Now at the Anthracite mines, where waste coal is plentiful and always cheap, it would *cost less* to calcine such ores and limestones, and then break them, than to break them as at present practiced. But this is not the reason why the calcination of all refractory ores are recommended, since the resulting advantages are of far greater importance.

Porous, Open, or Honey-Combed Ores.

The magnetic ores and most of the ores of the coal measures, particularly the carbonates, are hard, solid, dense and of a compact sub-crystalline structure.—Consequently, in the furnace such ores, when in large pieces, are impervious to caloric or vapor, until they are torrefied, and opened by subjection to a great heat, and must, therefore, remain a long time in the furnace before they are ready to be smelted. On the contrary, an open, porous, or cellular ore, is readily heated because the heat penetrates through the ore at once and pervades the entire moss. It is, consequently, much more readily reduced in the blast furnace, since it arrives at the zone of fusion in a prepared condition, and does not require a long continuance in the furnace for that purpose, as in the case of the refractory ores.

Calcination, or the slow torrefaction to which these refractory ores may be subjected to in the calcining or roasting ovens, destroys their dense compact nature by burning out the water acids, &c., which they contain, leaving them porous, friable and comparatively soft. But this is not the greatest advantage offered by thorough calcination. The means of

Deoxydization and Carbonization

are of still more importance. The refractory ores cannot undergo the process of deoxydization and carbonization until they are subject to torrefaction either in the calcining kilns, or in the furnace. If in the furnace the process must be imperfect and at the expense of the fuel, near the zone of fusion, and consequently to the injury of both quantity and quality of the resulting iron. If this torrefaction is conducted in the calcining kilns it can be done with waste coal, at a small expense and when the ores are fed into the furnace, they are in a condition to undergo the process at once.

All ores of iron contain, more or less, oxygen, as an oxyde of iron; when in certain proportions, as a sesquioxyde, and in less proportion as a protoxyde. As protoxyde in the magnetics, and as (peroxyde) sesquioxyde in hematites. When mixed with carbon, as in the carbonates of the coal field, the oxydes exist as carbonic acid.

The peroxyde is always, or generally, of a more friable nature, and more porous than others, and though this ore contains more of the oxydes it is nevertheless the first to be reduced in the furnace, simply because the ores are more open and accessible to the heat.—But in all cases the oxydes or acids of the ore must be driven off before they can be successfully smelted. This is done by the action of heat in vaporizing the oxydes, or by their combination with the carbon of the coal, which has an absorbing affinity for the oxygen of the ore; and as the coal is, or should be, in close contact with the ores, this is natural. But it is manifest that the oxydes cannot be liberated until the ore is torrefied, and the whole mass permeated with the heat of the furnace. It is plain, therefore, that the ores which are first calcined or reduced to a porous or pulverable character before going into the furnace are the most readily deoxydized when there.

Iron ores reduced to a molten condition without deoxydization will exist in a glassy slag instead of a pure iron. But when the ores of iron are thus deprived of their oxydes they are very difficult of reduction, and the heat to which they must be subject in order to accomplish this purpose is not only very great, but of so intense a character as to burn the iron, or partially oxydize it again in the process. It is, therefore, not only necessary that the ores should be deoxydized, but also *carbonized* before they arrive at the zone of fusion; but this is done by the action of the carbon in the deoxydating process, as the carbon of the coal replaces the oxydes of the ore and *vice versa*.

In order that the carbon should enter and combine freely with the ore, it is necessary that it should be either in large or small particles, or in a porous condition. Otherwise much, perhaps most, of the carbon liberated from the coal would pass up through the furnace as *waste gas*, and be of no value in the process of deoxydization and carbonization.

Now, if we have put the arguments properly and made the facts clear to the reader, the propriety of calcination will be fully demonstrated, and since all ores contain more or less water, or vapor, it is equally as important that all such volatile matter should be expelled from them before they are used in the furnace. Most of our hematites contain about 12 per cent of moisture which requires a large amount of coal to volatilize.—As an instance of this we may state, that one of the Ulverstone furnaces, in England, of less than eighteen feet bosh, produces over *600 tons of pig metal per week!* And this great yield is mainly owing to the soft, pulverized condition of the ore and the fact that all the material used is thoroughly *dried* and *heated* before being fed into the furnace.

We have only presented the main points in this letter. There are many other important items in this connection that should be considered in favor of calcination, but our space and time will not admit of one-tenth the matter involved in this subject. Moreover, it would confuse and cover up the main arguments to introduce the numerous minor considerations here. We have shown that calcination tends to reduce the amount of coal required in the furnace for the reduction of the ores—that it improves the quantity and quality of the resulting iron, and that with a proper selection of the coal and a careful preparation of the ores, a *pure iron* may be produced cheaper than the common pig now sold as Anthracite iron.

St. Clair, April, 1866. S. H. D.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Washington, April 30, 1866—Senate—The Reconstruction Committee reported certain bills and the joint resolution published elsewhere in the Journal. The Postal Appropriation bill was considered.

House—A bill was introduced extending the time for the conversion of State into National banks. A joint resolution was offered and referred, declaring Tennessee restored to its practical relations with the Union. Mr. Julian's resolution for the speedy trial of Davis was considered and referred. The Reconstruction Committee reported their amendment. A bill was reported making appropriations for the Freedmen's Bureau. A resolution was offered for the appointment of a committee to investigate charges by Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of N. Y., against Provost Marshal Gen. Fry, and counter statements by the latter.—The resolution was adopted.

May 1—Senate—A report was transmitted from the Secretary of War, with the evidence, on which awards were made for the capture of Davis. A letter from Wade Hampton, in relation to the burning of Columbia, S. C., was read. The Postal Appropriation bill was considered.

House—Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Bingham each presented amendments to the proposition of the Reconstruction Committee. A resolution was adopted, looking to the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the Southern destitute. The Senate amendments to the Naval Pay Department bill were concurred in. The Senate joint resolution of thanks to the soldiers and seamen who crushed the rebellion was passed. The Freedmen's Bureau Appropriation bill passed with an amendment, reducing the appropriation for school houses from $3,000,000 to $500,000. A message in relation to the rebel cotton loan was received from the President.

May 2—Senate—Mr. Sherman introduced an act for the reduction of the interest on and funding of the National debt. Referred to the Finance Committee.—The Court of Claims bill was reported. Mr. Dixon gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the Reconstruction Committee's proposition. The Postal Appropriation bill was taken up and passed, with amendments, restricting the President's power of appointment, and providing that the Government advertising in Washington shall be given to the paper having the largest circulation.

House—A resolution was adopted looking to the pensioning of surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812. The report of the Conference Committee on the action of the Senate on the Cuba Telegraph bill was agreed to. Additional Reconstruction testimony was reported. The Army bill was considered, and finally defeated—yeas 35, nays 83.

Won't Keep.

A criminal with hands imbued in blood,
The greatest wholesale butcher since the flood,
Ought, without anesthetics forthwith sleep,
For it's quite evident he will not keep.
No "vigilance committees" we require—
The law deals all the justice we desire;
But in the recent case of fervid crime
Quick vengeance would appear almost sublime.
And it admits not of the least denial,
Justice should step in on the heels of trial;
It always steps in, as the world well knows,
After a trial (fair) of Perry's Clothes!
Not hard upon a verdict to decide—
When the Star's garments have been fairly tried!
If people just have to put them on,
Let it be rapid with the worst of men!

To those who contemplate purchasing a Spring Suit we would say, you will find at the "Star" an immense stock of carefully manufactured Clothing, embracing every style of garment worn by gentlemen; also constantly receiving the latest and most stylish fancy Cassimeres for our Custom department, which, employing the best cutters and workmen cannot be excelled.

Star Clothing Emporium.
Low Prices and Fashionable Goods.
609 Chestnut Street, Philada.
Sign of "Star."
Perry & Co.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.—The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign Countries, at 35 cents per box.

October 28, '65 43-6m

Religious Intelligence.

The M. E. Church at Pottsville, having been enlarged and remodeled, will, Providence permitting, be re-opened and dedicated in accordance with the revived ritual of the M. E. Church, on Sunday next 6th inst.

Rev. D. W. Bartine, D. D., of Philadelphia, Rev. J. B. McCullough, of Westchester, and others will officiate on the occasion.

Order of Exercises:

10 A. M.—Sermon in connection with dedicatory service—Dr. Bartine.
3 P. M.—Addresses by visiting Ministers and resident Pastors.
7½ " —Sermon—Dr. Bartine.

Friends of Church extension, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

Church Dedication.—We learn that the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cressona will be dedicated on the second Sunday (13th) of May, 1866. Rev. Alfred Cookman of Philadelphia—of whose ability as a preacher and power as an orator, many are familiar with—will preach at 10½ A. M.

A meeting will be held in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock, when addresses will be delivered by Revs. A. Cookman, J. S. Cook, Noble, Frame and others. Preaching at 7½ o'clock by Rev. A. Cookman.

Trains for the Church (i. e. Cressona) will leave Pottsville and Minersville at 9½ o'clock A. M.; returning about 1½ o'clock, P. M. Dinner will be provided for friends from a distance.

NOTICES.

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

☞ **English Evan. Lutheran Church,** Market Square. Rev. U. Graves, Pastor. Services Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock; Evening, 7½. Weekly Lecture and Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Trinity Episcopal Church.**—While the Church is undergoing repairs service will be held in the Court House at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Welsh Congregational Church.** Rev. E. R. Lewis, services every Sabbath, alternately, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

☞ **1st Baptist Church.**—Sunday morning service (10½ o'clock,) evening service (7½ o'clock,) corner Mahantongo and 7th streets.

A. J. HAY, Pastor.

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

☞ **Evangelical Church,** Callowhill street.—Rev. S. S. Chubb, Pastor, will preach German every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and English in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. Residence Market street above 10th.

☞ **First Presbyterian Church,** corner Mahantongo and Third Streets. Rev. Isaac Riley, Pastor. Services, Sunday 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture, Thursday evening at 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting, quarter before 10, Sunday morning. Sunday School, 2 P. M.

☞ **2d Presbyterian Church,** Market Square, Wm. S. Plumer, D. D., Pastor. Services Sabbath mornings at 10½ o'clock; Evenings, at 7½. Weekly Lecture and Prayer Meeting, Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. Pastor's residence, Mahantongo St., corner 6th or Courtland street.

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

German in the morning and English in the evening, April 1st, 15th and 29th.

English in the morning and German in the evening, April 8th and 22d.

MARRIED.

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

BIGELOW—MINARD.—In Baldwinsville, N. Y., April 18, 1866, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. N. Beauchamp, Mr. Gustavus A. Bigelow to Miss Lillie B. Minard, daughter of Col. L. T. Minard, both of that village.

The newly married pair will accept the congratulations of an old friend and acquaintance, accompanied by the hope that their future may be one of unalloyed happiness and undeviating prosperity.

DAVIS—WESTWOOD.—At Girardville, on Monday evening, April 30th, 1866, by the Rev. George Harrison, Mr. Henry Davis to Miss Mary Westwood, all of Girardville.

KAUFMAN—TUCKER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tuesday morning, May 1st, by Rev. H. C. Shindle, Dr. J. H. Kaufman to Miss Mary G. Tucker, only child of J. W. and Sarah Tucker.

The happy couple have gone to Colorado, which will be their future home. We trust that they will meet with prosperity in their far-off home, in that grand country resting in the shadow of the Rocky Mountains.

PUGH—BIDLEMAN.—On Tuesday, May 1st, by Rev. R. H. Austin, Mr. John Pugh of Tremont, and Rosa, daughter of Wm. Bidleman of Pottsville, Pa.

REBER—MORRISON.—May 3d, 1866, by Rev. W. P. Lewis, Rector of Trinity Church, Pottsville, at the residence of the bride's father, Rufus R. Reber, of New Castle, to Linda, youngest daughter of Edward Morrison, Esq., of Pottsville.

SHUMAN—EPTING.—On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in St. Clair, by the Rev. Joseph McCool, Mr. William H. Shuman, of Centralia, Columbia County, to Miss Sallie J. Epting, formerly of Pottsville.

Columbia papers please copy.

DIED.

Simple announcements of deaths free. Those accompanied with notices, &c., must be paid for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

DAVIS.—Carrie A., the only daughter of Henry B. and Sallie Davis of St. Clair, died at home, on Sabbath morning, April 29th, 1866, aged 1 year, 3 months and 12 days.

This beautiful little flower came forth; we saw its charms were revealed with its fragrance; the Lord had need of it and now it blooms in a brighter field.

"Nipt by the winds' untimely blast,
Parch'd by the sun's directer ray,
The momentary glories waste,
The short-liv'd beauties die away."

LEHMAN.—On the 17th of April, in Donaldson, Catharine, wife of George W. Lehman, aged 35 years.

OCHSENWADEL.—On the 26th of April, in Pottsville, Mary, eldest daughter of Michael and Barbara Ochsenwadel, aged 10 years, 8 months and 16 days.

ROSSER—EVANS.—April 30th, by the Rev. Wm. Morgan, Mr. John Rosser to Miss Margaret Evans, both of Cumbola.

WALLACE.—In Baldwinsville, N. Y., April 9, 1866, Jeannie B. Wallace.

ADORN THE GRAVES OF THE DEAD.
EAGLE MARBLE WORKS,
Pottsville, Pa.

Marble, Granite, Picton and Brown Stone Family Vaults made to order. The work warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Monuments, Plain and Ornamental, Head Stones, Tombs, Enclosures, Tablets, Urns, Lambs, Flower Vases, Mantels, Bureau, Table and Wash-stand Tops, &c. &c.

Designs and Plans furnished and the work executed in the best style of art, and of the very best material.

P. F. EISENBROWN (of Minersville).
East Norwegian St., between Coal and Railroad Sts., near Pomroy's Foundry, Pottsville.
May 5, '66. 18-

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ **SOLDIERS' BORO' TICKET!**

For Chief Burgess—Colonel JACOB G. FRICK.
For Treasurer—Colonel WILLIAM THOMPSON.
For High Constable—Sergeant GEORGE ROSE.
May 5, '66—1t

☞ **An Adjourned Meeting** of the Good Intent Fire Co., No. 1, will be held on Thursday evening, May 10th, at 7½ o'clock. The members are requested to be present.

By order of the President, CHAS. C. RUSSELL, Assistant Secty.
May 10, '66—18

☞ **NOTICE.**—As several subscribers to my sale of paintings have forgotten or neglected to pay their subscriptions, they are notified to leave the amount as soon as possible, at the bookstore of B. Bannan. H. D. TORREY.
May 5, '66 18-1t

☞ **PROMPT PAYMENT.**—The York Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company have paid my loss in the late fire at Ashland, and I desire to bear testimony to the honorable manner in which they settle and pay their losses. The loss was paid in two weeks after the fire. WILLIAM LEISTER.
Ashland, May 1st, 1866. 18-1t

☞ **ANNUAL MEETING.**—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the HARTFORD ASSOCIATED COAL COMPANY, will be held at the American House, Pottsville, Pa., on **Wednesday, May 16th, 1866,** at 5 o'clock, P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year and transaction of any other business they may legally come before the meeting. F. L. GLEASON,
April 30, 1866—18 2t. Secretary.

☞ **CARD.**—Ashland, Pa., April 18, 1866.

HENRY S. BONER, Esq.—Insurance Agent, Ashland, Pa.—*Dear Sir*:—We this day received a draft on the Secretary of the Home Insurance Company of New York, through your agency, for loss sustained by us in the fire on the 7th inst., for which we are much obliged. It gives us pleasure to know with what promptitude the matter has been adjusted; and while we thank you and Mr. Godfrey for your promptness in the matter we at the same time take much pleasure in recommending your agency to the favorable consideration of the community. Yours, Truly, &c.,
May 5, '66—1t SUTTO & PRINCE.

☞ **A SPECIAL MEETING** of the Stockholders of the Hartford Associated Coal Company, will be held at the American House, Pottsville, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, MAY 16th 1866 at 4 o'clock, P. M., to confirm the organization of said Company, and all proceedings under it.

By order of the Directors. F. L. GLEASON,
April 30th, 1866—18-2t Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By a practical miner, a situation as superintendent of coal mines. Has a thorough knowledge of the duties which would be required of him. Address R. H. M., Pottsville P. O. Schuyl. Co.
April 21, '66 16-3t*

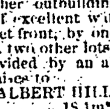
OLD BROOM HANDLES WANTED—The undersigned want to buy old Broom Handles, in any quantity, to be delivered to MILLER & McDONEL, Coal St., Pottsville.
Feb 17, '66 7-tf

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—A good QUEEN TRANSIT, nearly new. Apply to W. S. SHEAFER.
May 5, '66. 18-3t*

PALO ALTO PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Reason why—no freedom there. JOHN O'CONNOR, Constable.
Palo Alto, May 5, '66 18-1t*

FOR SALE.—A small Colliery, on a water level, just opened. Vein 7 feet thick, dipping to two or three other veins, thus affording an opportunity for making a good Colliery. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address BOX 481, Post Office, Pottsville.
May 5, '66 18-2t*

SALE OF A TAVERN STAND.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Tavern Stand in Locustdale, Schuylkill County, known as the "United States Flag House," formerly occupied by Joseph Hepler. The property consists of a three-story frame house with kitchen, of good size for a tavern; stabling, and other outbuildings, all in good order. There is a well of excellent water on the premises. The lot is fifty feet front, by one hundred in depth. There are besides, two other lots of the same dimensions, in the rear, divided by an alley.—For terms, &c., apply on the premises to

CHRISTOPHER ALBERT HILLER.
May 5, '66 18-1m*

HEMLOCK PLANK FOR SALE.—200,000 feet of HEMLOCK PLANK for sale by the undersigned. Will be delivered at any point accessible by railroad in Schuylkill or adjoining counties, at reasonable rates. For particulars address
SCHUYLER & BLACK,
April 28, '66 17 3t Rohrsburg, Col. Co., Pa.

STEAM FITTINGS. BRASS AND IRON GLOBE VALVES, STEAM COCKS, WROUGHT IRON PIPE, ELBOWS, BRASS CASTINGS, BABBIT METAL, &c., &c., manufactured and for sale by
DOUGLAS & CONNARD,
April 28, '66 17-3m* Reading, Pa.

FOR SALE.—The following fixtures in the Pottsville Post Office are offered for sale: 1 Counter 23 feet in length, 1 Newspaper Delivery, Letter Boxes numbered consecutively, from 1 to 496—these will be divided and sold in sections to suit purchasers. Terms CASH. Apply to M. SILLYMAN,
April 6, '66—14-tf Post Master.

FOR SALE.—Desirable Gold Mining property situated in Gregory Mining District, Gilpin County, Colorado Territory. The following is a description of the Lode:

1000 feet Discovery Claim on Louisiana Lode, No. 2.
100 feet No. one (1) East.
100 feet No. one (1) West.
100 feet No. two (2) West.
100 feet No. four (4) West.
500 on various other Lodes of a good quality.

1000 feet constitutes the property on which to organize. On Louisiana Lode there is a shaft 50 feet, showing the crevice to be well defined, and about three to four feet wide. The ore is very rich as has been proved by an assay. The location is one of the best in the country. It is located about four hundred feet from the celebrated Gregory Lode, the oldest and best paying Lode in the country. Millions of dollars have been taken from it, and on 1600 feet of the Lode there are four stock companies of $2,000,000 each. All have large mills running and are taking out large quantities of valuable ore. On the Louisiana Lode above mentioned, a mill can be built on the Lode, as there is a fine stream of water passing across the Lode. There are also seven fine mills around the mine, so that if the company do not choose to put up a mill for the present, they can have the ore dug out and sell it to those companies who have mills. Mr. Keithe's Mill run through twenty-five tons in twenty-four hours, saving from eighty to ninety per cent of the gold. It will be seen by the assay how much a company would make per day, even if they saved only one-half of what is mined. These are facts and tell what can be done by any enterprising company. The company that will purchase this property have in addition to the Louisiana Lode five claims on other Lodes.

The property will be sold in twenty-five shares of $1000 each, or if four-fifths of the shares can be sold, we will retain one fifth interest, if the company desires. The money to be deposited in Kountze & Bros.' Bank, Denver, until a proper deed shall be given and everything executed according to law. Now, we submit these facts to those interested. It must be remembered that one of the parties who own this property, is in Denver. He took the ore from the Lode; had it assayed and will be qualified to the above facts. The following is a verbatim copy from the Mint where the ore was assayed:

U. S. Br. Mint, Denver March 14th, 1866.

L. M. Koons, Esq.—Sir:—The sample of ore from Louisiana Lode, Gregory District, assayed for you, yields at the rate of Six Hundred and Ninety Dollars and Twenty three Cents ($690 23) Gold, and Nine Dollars and Ten Cents Silver, per ton. Respectfully,
FRED. ECKFELDT.

For further information apply to or address H. L. PETERSON, Ashland, Pa., who is interested and has the sale of the property above mentioned.
April 21, '66. 16-4t*

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—One-twentieth interest in the tract of coal land in New Castle Township, Schuylkill County (known as the Pott & Bannan tract) containing about 420 acres.

A tract of 220 acres of COAL and TIMBER LAND in Riley Township.

A tract of about 600 acres in Blythe Township, (Eliza Davis and part of Cath. Berger tracts) near the Silver Creek Reservoir.

Valuable building lots on Coal, Washington and Mahantongo streets. Desirable sites for warehouses, manufactories, &c. Apple did lot on Schuylkill Avenue, 33 feet front on the Avenue and 57 feet front on Church Alley. Apply to HENRY C. RUSSEL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent, corner Second and Mahantongo Sts., Pottsville, Pa.
March 24, '66 12-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Executor of the Estate of HANNAH COX, deceased, late of Mechanicsville, Schuylkill County, all those indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims will present them to me.
SAMUEL CHRISMAN, Executor.
Pottsville, May 5, '66 18-6t

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Elland L. Williams, of Llewellyn, Schuylkill County, Penna., did, by a voluntary Deed of Assignment, dated the First day of May, 1866, assign and set over all his property and effects to the undersigned for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore persons indebted to him are requested to make settlement without delay and those having claims will present the same. WM. R. SMITH,
May 5, '66 Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Penna. 18-6t

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of Sarah Kirkpatrick, late of the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber,—Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate to make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement. CHAS. HOLDER, Administrator.
April 21, '66 16-6t

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN SMITH, late of the Borough of St. Clair, Schuylkill County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber—Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
JOHN SEITZINGER, Administrator.
April 14, '66 15-6t

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration on the estate of DAVID T. RICHARDS, late of the Borough of St. Clair, Schuylkill County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber—Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
W. T. RICHARDS, Executor.
April 14, '66 15-6t

L. F. WHITNEY,
BANKER,
CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE.
Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
GOLD AND SILVER,
Foreign Exchange,
United States Bonds,
Quartermaster's Vouchers
And Uncurrent Money.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT; INTEREST allowed as per special agreement.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold in the New York and Philadelphia Boards by Brokers at the usual Commission.
May 5, '66. 1-5m

GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL BANK
Offers for sale at lowest market rate
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AS FOLLOWS:
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Notes date of Aug. 15, '64
" " " " June 15, '65
" " " " July 15, '65
5-20 Loan of 1862.
5-20 Loan of 1864.
5-20 Loan of 1865.
10-40 Loan of 1864.

GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS
AND ALL
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DRAFTS
On England, Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit purchasers.
H. H. HUNTZINGER, Cashier.
Pottsville, January 8, '66 1-tf

UNION HALL ASSOCIATION
OF
POTTSVILLE.

THE Managers of the Union Hall Association of Pottsville, offer for rent their large and elegant Hall, with Dressing Rooms, Supper Room, Ticket Office, &c., for
Public Meetings,
Exhibitions,
Lectures,
Concerts,
Balls, &c.
The building is new and complete; has all the modern improvements attached, and capable of accommodation an audience of fifteen hundred persons.
For further particulars apply to
L. F. WHITNEY, Treasurer,
Centre Street, Pottsville.
April 28, '66 17-3m

MILLERSBURG STEAM SAW MILLS.
N. C. FRECK & Co.,
Having large Steam Saw Mills and a fine stock of Pine, Oak and Hemlock Timber at Millersburg, Dauphin Co., Pa., are prepared to manufacture and forward to order the heaviest bills of Lumber at short notice, to the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and New York, or to any point on the Delaware River, Union, Schuylkill, Raritan, Pennsylvania, or Tide Water canals, or on the Northern Central, Pennsylvania, or other connecting railroads. April 21, '66—16-3m

STRAYED.—Came to the premises of the subscriber at Gordon, on Thursday, April 12th, a medium sized Red and White Cow, with bored horns. The owner is requested to prove property and take her away otherwise she will be sold according to law.

April 21, '66—16-3t* JAMES E. WILSON.

FLOWER SEEDS AND BULBS.
A very fine assortment of FLOWER SEEDS and also SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS for sale at B. BANNAN'S Book and Seed Store, Pottsville.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, SHRUBBERY, &c.
A VERY choice assortment of Green House Plants in excellent condition, for sale wholesale and retail at GREENWOOD NURSERY.
Persons desiring to sell Plants, supplied at wholesale prices.

DUPLICATES FOR TAXES,
Of all sizes and kinds, made for said purpose, for sale at BANNAN'S Book Store and Bindery.

Choice lot of Groceries, &c., just received and for sale cheap by BECK & COHO,
April 21, '66—16. Morris' Addition.

Teas.—Black and Green, very fine, for sale by BECK & COHO, Morris' Addition.
April 21, '66 16

Choice lot of Potatoes, "Peach Blows," "Red Mercer," &c. for sale by BECK & COHO,
April 21, '66—16. Morris' Addition.

The best Flour offered in market—Lewisburg "Premium." Chop Feed of all descriptions, Corn and Oats constantly on hand and for sale by BECK & COHO, Morris' Addition.
April 21, '66 16.

J. KURTEN, CUTLER, Norwegian St., between Centre and Railroad street, Pottsville, Pa., has on hand a fine assortment of CUTLERY, also, POCKETBOOKS, GUNS, STAMPS and TYPE for marking clothing, LAMP FIXTURES at the lowest cash price. All kind of repairing neatly done.
April 21, '66 16 6m

PUBLIC SALE.—By order of the Board of Directors of the Poor of Schuylkill County, there will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday, 8th day of May,
At 10 o'clock in the morning, at the public house of JOHN McKAY, in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, a certain portion of the Poor House Farm about 24 acres, more or less, joining Schuylkill Haven, fronting on Orwigsburg road. Conditions made known on day of sale. By order of the Board
O. S. SAYLOR, Clerk.
Alms House, April 21, '66 16 3t

FOR SALE.
THE YARDLEY RESIDENCE, in Morris' Addition—a two story brick dwelling and stable, on a lot 40 by 120 feet. Possession given when sold. Refer to John Shippen, Esq., Miners' Bank, or Ed. Yardley, Esq., on the premises. Apply to
P. W. SHEAFER, Engineer, Pottsville, Pa.
April 28, '66 17-tf

10 BLOCKS MINERS' HOUSES, 10 SINGLE HOUSES, and ONE STORE HOUSE AND OFFICE FOR SALE, NEAR BELLMONT SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.
ALSO, TOWN LOTS IN
Mahanoy City,
Shenandoah,
Preston,
South Ashland,
Patterson,
Middleport,
Tuscarora,
And in Mount Hope and Fishbach, in the Borough of Pottsville.
Apply to
P. W. SHEAFER, Att'y for Owners.
April 14, '66 15-3m

MINING MACHINERY
FOR SALE.
One 60 horse power new engine; 3 boilers, &c.
One 60 horse power second-hand engine, in good order, with drum, pumping and hoisting gear attached.
One 40 horse power engine, with pumping and hoisting gear and chain—also, 3 boilers.
One 20 horse power engine, in good order, with boilers.
A large double breaker, with two sets of screens, rollers, iron stack, railroad iron, &c., &c.
A lot of new drift cars, 40 inch guage.
One thousand drift road sills, five feet long.
Apply to P. W. SHEAFER, Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Pa. April 7, '66. 14-3m

L. B. POWELL, Scranton, Pa., has the Wholesale and Retail Agency in this section of the State for the celebrated MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS; TREAT LINSLEY & CO'S MELODEONS, and DECKER BROS.' PATENT PIANO FORTES. Also a general assortment of *Music* and *Musical Instruments*. Orders from the trade especially invited. Please send for a Circular.
Feb 24, '66 8-ly