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

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

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COAL OF ALL KINDS BY THE CARGO. Jan. 27, '66 4-

Pier No. 7. JOHN R. WHITE, SHIPPER OF SCHUYLKILL COAL, Wharf No. 7, Port Richmond. OFFICES: {No. 516 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. No. 200 West Thirteenth St., N. York. October 15, '65 42-

Pier No. 14. NEW YORK & SCHUYLKILL COAL Co., SHIPPERS OF BROAD MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH, AND SUPERIOR RED ASH COALS. OFFICES: {24 Exchange Place, New York. 27 Walnut street, Philadelphia. S. C. Thwing & Co., Agts., 77 State St., Boston.

CAIN, HACKER & COOK, SHIPPERS OF LOCUST GAP, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH. Also, dealers in other first qualities of WHITE AND RED ASH COALS. No. 211 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill River. PETER CAIN, MORRIS HACKER, JESSE M. COOK. WM. F. MOODY, Shipper and Agent, Schuylkill Haven, Pa. Pier 15, '62 6-1y

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

Pier No. 11. LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., Wholesale Dealers in the best varieties of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals. OFFICES: {205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby Street, Boston. Pioneer Shippers from Elizabethport, of LEHIGH, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HAZLETON, AND COUNCIL RIDGE COALS. '59 18-

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

J. W. DUNKLEE & CO., SHIPPERS OF COAL, Pier No. 19, Port Richmond. AGENTS FOR Manchester Red Ash, New Haven and Locust Mountain White Ash. OFFICE 205½ WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA. July 21, '66 29-tf

CASTNER, STICKNEY & WELLINGTON Miners and Shippers of Coal. Burnside (from their Burnside Col. at Shamokin). Lewis Vein (Red Ash). Locust Mountain (White Ash). OFFICES: {39 Trinity Building, New York. 218 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 15 Kilby Street, Boston. Wharf No. 6, Port Richmond, Philad'a. Feb 24 '66 [May 16, '63—20-tf] 6-

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

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

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

Wharf No. 2. REPPLIER & BRO. OFFICES: {N. E. cor. Walnut & Fourth sts., Phila. 25 Pine Street, New York. Exchange Bank Building, Providence.

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

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HAAS & BRENIZER, MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED SPOHN VEIN RED ASH COAL, formerly mined by Rickert & Co., which we guarantee to ship free from any mixture with other Coal. ALSO Agents for the sale of Geo. W. Snyder's Superior Pine Forest White Ash, and Spohn and Lewis Vein Red Ash Coal, which is NOW prepared to ship. OFFICES: {218 Walnut St., Philada. Room 63 Trinity Build'g, N. Y. H. B. HAAS. WM. BRENIZER. Feb 16, '66 6-1y

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

J. J. CONNER & Co., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL! OFFICES:—Pier No. 19 Pt. Richmond, Phila. No. 309 Walnut St., Phila. No. 63 Empire Building, N. Y. J. J. CONNER (late Conner & Patterson,) Locust Mountain, Girardville. ... Locust Mountain, Big Mine Run, near Centralia, Columbia Co. ... Locust Spring. May 19, '66 20-1y

ROTHERMEL & SHANER, MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF ANTHRACITE & BITUMINOUS COALS! Sole Agents for the Sale of the CELEBRATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, from the CENTRALIA COLLIERY. OFFICES:—311 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 111 Broadway, N. Y., and 11 Doane Street, Boston. WHARVES—Windmill Island, Phila.; Port Richmond. May 19, '66. 20-tf

BROAD TOP.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE CELEBRATED BROAD TOP WHITE ASH Semi-Bituminous COALS, No. 104 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ROBERT HARE POWEL, Manager. CONNECTING OFFICES: 36 Traveler Buildings, Boston, Mass. 38 Trinity " New York. Feb. 14, '63 7-tf

BROAD TOP WHITE ASH SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL. CALDWELL, GORDON & CO., No. 112 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. No. 111 Broadway, New York. No. 144 State Street, Boston. Offer a superior quality of this celebrated coal from their EDGE HILL COLLIERY, Mined and shipped exclusively by them. April 4, '63. 14-1y

LORBERRY CREEK.

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

MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS of the most approved Davy Patterns, for working, made of Inspected Gauze. Also the Clanny Lamp Pattern or Bosses and also for working. Also Iron and Copper Gauze, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail by B. BANNAN, Pottsville. Lamp Gauzes, both Iron and Copper, ready made, always on hand. Odd sizes made to order.

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COAL. COAL. A. T. STOUT & CO., (Successors to STOUT & VAN WICKLE,) Miners and Shippers of the celebrated FULTON (LEHIGH) COAL, from the Ebervale Colliery, near Hazleton, Pa., and dealers in the best varieties of ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS. Delivered direct from the mines or on board of vessels at TRENTON, N. J., ELIZABETHPORT, N. J. N. BRUNSWICK, N. J., PORT RICHMOND, PA. OFFICES—44 & 46 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New York. A. T. STOUT. S. VAN WICKLE. G. LEE STOUT. April 4, '64 14-

NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BONNELL, Jr., OFFERS FOR SALE HONEY BROOK AND OTHER LEHIGH COALS; ALSO, Wyoming, Lackawanna & Scranton, Delivered on board Vessels at Piers Nos. 4 & 8, ELIZABETHPORT, N. J. OFFICE:—43 TRINITY BUILDING, 111 Broadway, New York. May 12, '66 19-1y

TO MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF COAL. The undersigned having formed a connection with a house in New York, are prepared to receive Coal on commission, to sell direct to yards and consumers, thereby saving to the miner or shipper the many margins made by the Jobbers and securing to the Miners and Shippers the highest price for their Coal. Liberal advances will be made on each cargo upon the receipt of the Bill of Lading at their Office in Pottsville. Consignments to be made to JOHN E. WYNKOOP & CO., No. 71 Broadway, Room 30, New York, With instructions at New Brunswick. OFFICES:—Next door to Union Hall, Pottsville. 71 Broadway, Room No. 30, New York. JOHN E. WYNKOOP. DANIEL LAREE. JOHN W. ATWOOD. May 12, '66 19-2m

RICHARD HECKSCHER, Jr. FRED. A. MASON. HECKSCHER & MASON, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ANTHRACITE & BITUMINOUS COAL: OFFICE—NO. 71 BROADWAY, (EMPIRE BUILDING,) ROOM 34, NEW YORK. April 21, '66 16-tf

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

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

JAS. W. CALDWELL. C. B. CONANT. WM. REED. CALDWELL, CONANT & Co., 110 Broadway, Corner Cedar St., N. Y. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN COALS. LEHIGH, COUNCIL RIDGE, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY, RED ASH, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, CUMBERLAND, BROAD TOP AND OTHER VARIETIES. Feb 24, '66 8-tf

LEHIGH.

THOS. HULL & CO., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF SMITH'S SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH COAL, Yorktown, Carbon County, Penna. OFFICES: 329 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, JEANESVILLE, Luzerne County, Pa. July 22, '64. 30-

FOR SALE.

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

VALUABLE BITUMINOUS COAL & Iron Land, With New Blast Furnace, for Sale or to Lease. Three thousand one hundred and eighty acres of land heavily timbered with hemlock, maple, bass, ash, &c. Three veins of Bituminous coal and several veins of iron ore underlie the property. Mines opened and coal now being mined and sold; coal very superior.—A splendid location for mining and selling coal, getting out lumber or manufacturing iron. Property lies directly on Northern Central Railway, fifty miles from Elmira. Will lease blast furnace and mining privileges for coal and ore, or sell the whole property at a very low figure. For particulars call upon or address C. S. GREEN, Sec'y. P. O. address and station—Roaring Branch, Lycoming County, Pa. May 19, '66 20-3m

S. PENNOCK & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO S. & M. PENNOCK & Co.,) Are prepared to furnish at very short notice, of the best material and workmanship, every variety of Box, Stock, Gondola, Platform, Lime, Coal and Ore Cars; Orders respectfully solicited. S. PENNOCK & CO. Kennett Square, Pa. May 5, '66 18-3m

SCHUYLKILL CO.

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

JAMES J. CONNER, Miner and Shipper of the Celebrated LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Penna. 1869

ALTHOUSE & FOCHT, MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED BOSTON RUN LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL. PHILADA., 218½ Walnut St.; N. York, 111 Broadway. Agt. at New York—J. GEO. REPPLIER. DAY, HUDDEL & Co., Port Richmond. March 24, '66. 12-6m

J. M. FRECK, MINER AND SHIPPER OF THE CELEBRATED Centralia or Locust Mountain COAL. Post Office Address, ASHLAND, Schuylkill County, Pa., or Centralia, Columbia County. June 2, '65 22-

P. W. NICHOLS. ROBERT C. HILL. NICHOLS & HILL, SHIPPERS OF RED AND WHITE ASH COAL. OFFICE—70 and 71 Trinity Building, New York. Masonic Building, Centre St., Pottsville.

WANTED—Cargoes of best quality Red and White Ash Coal. April 28, 1866 17-3m

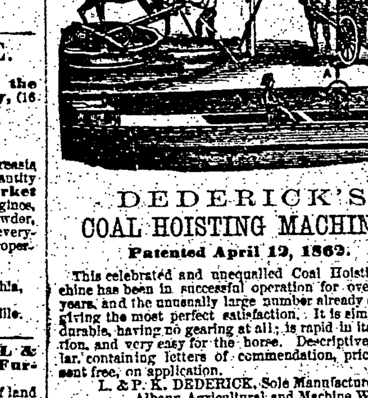
CHAS. J. & J. H. EASTWICK, SHIPPERS OF WHITE AND RED ASH COAL AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE BURNSIDE COAL AND IRON COMPANY'S RED ASH SHAMOKIN COAL, OFFICE—121 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA July 7, '66 27-6m

EAST FRANKLIN LORBERRY VEIN COAL.—My East Franklin Lorberry Coal is now sold exclusively by Messrs. CALDWELL, GORDON & Co., who are my sole Agents. Parties ordering from them, may always depend upon getting a pure article. OFFICES: {No. 112 Walnut St., Philadelphia. No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New York. No. 144 State Street, Boston. HENRY HEIL. Tremont, March 29, '63 13-

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

COAL. COAL. THE undersigned is now prepared to fill orders for Lehigh, Wyoming, Shamokin, Schuylkill, White and Red Ash, Cumberland and Gas Coal—from Mauch Chunk on the Lehigh Canal; Schuylkill Haven, Port Carbon and Port Clinton on the Schuylkill Canal, and from Amboy, Trenton, Hoboken and Port Richmond, for shipment East and North. Orders sent will receive prompt attention. W. J. HARLAN, Rooms 70 and 71, Trinity Building, New York. June 20, '66 25-1y

COAL LANDS TO LEASE.—The Schuylkill Coal Company are now prepared to make leases on their lands in Foster Township, Schuylkill County. These lands are located on the very best portion of the Heckscher Basin, having over four miles run on the Daniel, Crosby, Lewis, and all the veins known in that basin, both above and below water level. Favorable leases with an abundance of timber for mining purposes, will now be made to good tenants, on application to H. H. BODY, President of the Company, No. 8 Wall Street, New York. June 23, '66.—25-



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

DYSPEPSIA Permanently Cured by SEDDON'S DYSPEPSIA TROCHES. A Perfect Cure, or the Money Refunded. These Troches not only give immediate relief but are sure to effect a permanent cure in Dyspepsia. They are not a purgative, and therefore their use does not create a necessity for the habitual use of Cathartics.—They cause no sickness of the stomach, or griping of the bowels, and are perfectly harmless to the most delicate. They will immediately correct a Sour Stomach, cure Flatulence, Heartburn, Sickness or Pain in the Stomach, Costiveness, Belching of Wind, Liver Complaints, Headache, and in fact all those disagreeable and dangerous symptoms of this disease, which unfit one for the pleasures and duties of life. Weak and delicate persons who have been injured by the use of powerful stimulants and purgatives, will find them a mild, safe and sure restorer of the digestive organs to their original strength and vigor. Prepared solely by the Proprietors. S. J. VANDERSLOOT & Co., Chemists, 718 Market street, Philadelphia. Sole Agent for Schuylkill County, Henry Saylor, Druggist, Pottsville. June 16, '65 24-3m

IRON WORKS.

GRANT IRON WORKS, MAHANOY CITY.—The subscriber, having his works completed and in full operation, with heavy machinery and tools of the latest improvement, is now prepared to do all kinds of mining machinery, steam engines of any size for hoisting and pumping, single and double acting pumps of all sizes and of the latest improvement, Cornish engines of any size for pumping in slopes or shafts, with Cornish pump, all kinds of coal breakers, with chilled or plain teeth, all kinds of wrought iron forgings for drift cars or mining machinery, blast furnaces of cold or hot blast, with an improved blowing cylinder and blast pipes, and rolling mills with the two or three high rolls, with the latest improved furnaces for puddling or heating, all kind of saw mill castings for circular or upright saws, brass work of every description cast and finished, and railroad castings of all sizes for mines or railroads. The subscriber having had a long experience in the machine business in this region, and a practical mechanic, and well known as one of the late firm of Wren and Bros., of the Washington Iron Works, Pottsville, trusts that prompt attention to business will procure for him the patronage of his old friends of the mining region, and elsewhere. THOMAS WREN, Mahanoy City. April 21, '66 16-tf

TO COAL OPERATORS & MINERS.—Pioneer Boiler Works. The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the business community to their Boiler Works, on Railroad Street, below the Passenger Depot, Pottsville, where they are prepared to manufacture BOILERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Smoke Stacks, Air Stacks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Drift Cars, &c., &c. Boilers on hand. Being practical mechanics, and having for years devoted themselves entirely to this branch of the business, flatter themselves that work done at their establishment will give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call. Individuals and Companies will find it greatly to their advantage to examine their work before engaging elsewhere. JOHN T. NOBLE, April 21, '66—16- JOHN GOYNE.

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS. NOTICE.—The works of the late firm of Wren & Bro., known as the "WASHINGTON IRON WORKS," located on Coal street, in the Borough of Pottsville, will be continued by the subscriber in all its various branches, viz: Steam Engine building, and all kinds of Machinery for mining either coal or ore; blast furnaces of hot or cold blast; all kinds of railroad castings and railroad car fixtures of wrought and cast iron; all kinds of brass castings; all kinds of smithwork, and all sizes of the latest improved pumps, single and double acting. Repairing promptly attended to and neatly executed. By careful attention to business the subscriber trusts he will receive a share of the public patronage so liberally bestowed on the late firm. JAMES WREN. Pottsville, September 1, 1865. 35-

PINEGROVE Iron Works, PINEGROVE, SCHUYL. CO., PA. J. M. ROHRER, Machinist & Engineer, Proprietor. January 30, '64 5-1y

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Partnership, under the Firm name and style of ALLISON & BANNAN, to carry on the Foundry, Machine, Smithing and Car-making Business, in Port Carbon, Schuylkill County. ROBERT ALLISON, FRANCIS B. BANNAN April 1st, 1866. 17-

TAMAQUA ROLLING MILL. The TAMAQUA ROLLING MILL COMPANY having now completed their Works at Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, are now manufacturing and prepared to supply Merchant Bar Iron of a very superior quality, Rounds, Squares, Flat and Half Rounds. Orders are respectfully solicited, and will meet with prompt attention. JNO. RALSTON, Treas. SAML. RATCLIFF, Prest. Tamaqua, July 1, '65 26-1y

POTTSVILLE ROLLING MILL. The subscribers having purchased the Pottsville Rolling Mill and thoroughly refitted the same, are prepared to receive orders for all sizes of T rails from 22 lbs. to the yard up to 60 lbs., and furnish the same at short notice. We are also prepared to furnish and will receive orders for MERCHANT BAR IRON, all the usual sizes, Round, Square and Flat. We shall keep a supply of the smaller sizes (Collier's Rails) always on hand. ATKINS, BROTHERS. Pottsville, March 12, '66 11-

BOILERS AND STACKS. The subscriber is prepared to execute orders for the above articles, with dispatch, at the old place of business, Coal Street, below Norwegian; 20 feet boilers always on hand. Also, the manufacturer of Coal and Other Shovels, Of the best material and workmanship. Repairs promptly attended to. Fans for mining ventilation always on hand. JABEZ SPARKS. Pottsville, August 27, '65. 35-1y

ASHLAND IRON WORKS. The subscribers are now fully prepared to furnish, at the Ashland Iron Works, Steam Engines and Pumps of any power and capacity, for mining and other purposes, Coal Breakers of every size and pattern now in use, together with castings and forgings of every description, Railroad and Drift Cars of all sizes and patterns, large Truck and Horse Cars,—all furnished at the shortest notice. The subscribers flatter themselves that, as each is a practical member of the firm, is a practical mechanic, they will be able to furnish machinery that will compare favorably with any in the Region. All orders directed to J. & M. GARNER, Ashland, Schuylkill County, Pa., will receive prompt attention. J. & M. GARNER. Ashland, July 9, '66. 25-

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, Steam Car Factory, &c. NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of SNYDER & MILNES, will be continued by the subscriber in all its various branches of Steam Engine building, Iron Founder, and manufacturer of all kinds of Machinery, for Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Cars, &c., &c. He will also continue the business of Mining and Selling the celebrated Pine Forest White Ash and Lewis and Spohn Veins Red Ash Coals, being sole proprietor of those Collieries. GEORGE W. SNYDER. January 21, '66. 3-

THE PALO ALTO IRON CO. are prepared to furnish T RAILROAD IRON, at their Mills in Palo Alto, of various patterns, weighing from 22 to 70 pounds per yard. Also, different sizes of flat, square and round merchants' bar iron. Orders for rails or bar iron are respectfully solicited, and will meet with prompt attention, if left either at the Rolling Mills, George Brigers & Co.'s Hardware Store, Centre Street, or at their office, corner of Market and Second Streets, Pottsville. BENJ'N HAYWOOD, Prest. Jan. 2, '66. 1-tf

MORRIS, WHEELER & Co., SUCCESSORS TO MORRIS & JONES & Co., IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE, Market & Sixteenth Sts., Philada. Have always on hand and for sale BEST ENGLISH REFINED IRON—Full assortment of "Bagnalls," and other favorite brands. BEST AMERICAN BARS—ordinary sizes, or rolled to order for bridge purposes, &c., &c. PENNSYLVANIA BOILER PLATE—Promiscuous sizes, or cut to required size. BOILER RIVETS—Dover brand, made in solid dies. BEST ENGLISH CAR AXLES—American and English. FLUE AND SHEET IRON—for covering schutes, &c. JUNIATA, ENGLISH AND NORWAY SLIT RODS, BOLTS, NUTS and WASHERS—For bridges, cars, and machinery purposes generally. CAST, SHEAR, MACHINE and BLISTER STEEL. Also, an extra quality for taps and dies. The above, together with a full assortment of Iron, Steel, Nails and Spikes, to which the attention of dealers, railroad companies, engineers, miners, founders and machinists is invited. Jan. 28, '66 4-1y

M. W. BALDWIN & Co., Engineers Broad and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Would call the attention of Railroad Managers, and those interested in Railroad Property, to their system of Locomotive Engines, in which they are adapted to the particular business for which they may be required; by the use of one, two, three or four pair of driving wheels; and the use of the whole, or so much of the weight as may be desirable for adhesion; and in accommodating them to the grades, curves, strength of superstructure, and rail and work to be done. By these means the maximum useful effect of the power is secured with the least expense for attendance, cost of fuel, and repairs to Road and Engine. With these objects in view, and as the result of twenty-three years practical experience in the business by our senior partner, we manufacture five different kinds of Engines, and several classes of sizes of each kind.—Particular attention paid to the strength of the machine in the plan and workmanship of all the details. Our long experience and opportunities of obtaining information, enables us to offer these engines with the assurance that in efficiency, economy and durability, they will compare favorably with those of any other kind in use. We also furnish to order, wheels, axles, bowling or low moor tire fit for contract without boring; composition castings for bearings of every description of Copper, Sheet Iron and Boiler Works; and every article appertaining to the repair or renewal of Locomotive Engines. M. W. BALDWIN, January 23, '65 1-tf MATTHEW BAIRD.

JOHN R. DIEHM, MANUFACTURER OF COAL SCREENS, Of the Latest and Most Approved Styles. The undersigned who is a practical Screen Manufacturer, informs Coal Operators and others, that he is manufacturing a new COAL SCREEN, patented June 21, 1864, and another patented August 8, 1865. HE GUARANTEES THAT THE MESH WILL ALWAYS RETAIN ITS ORIGINAL SIZE UNTIL ENTIRELY WORN OUT. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him. JOHN R. DIEHM, Railroad St., rear of Esterly's Hardware Store, Nov. 4, '65—44-tf POTTSVILLE, PA.

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

SNOW Drop Flour—a prime article—for sale by BOHANNAN & SCHNERR. June 23,—25. Market St. above 3d.

INSURANCE.

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 141 Broadway, N. Y. Cash Capital.......$250,000 Insures against Accidents of all kinds. GENERAL ACCIDENTS include the Traveling Risk, and also all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Assaults by Burglars, Robbers or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of explosion, Floods and Suffocation by Drowning or Choking. EDWD. GREENE, Secy. WM. A. BAYLEY, Prest. HENRY A. BILLS, General Agent. ROBERT C. HILL, Agt., Pottsville. Oct. 21, '65. 42-1y

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., N. Y. Cash Capital.......$1,000,000 Assets over.......650,000 JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President. J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary. D. BEVERIDGE, Agent for Schuylkill County, will receive applications and issue Policies. Losses promptly adjusted.

Wyoming Fire Insurance Co. OF WILKESBARRE. Assets.......$150,000 President—G. W. HOLLENBACK. Vice President—L. D. SHOEMAKER. Secretary—R. C. SMITH. DAVID BEVERIDGE, Agt. For Schuylkill Co., Office, CENTRE STREET, Pottsville. [April 22, '65.—16-tf] July 29, '65—30-

INSURANCE. F. B. KAERCHER, General Insurance Agent. Office Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville, Pa. LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. Cash Capital and Assets.......$16,000,000 Invested in the United States over.......$1,500,000 HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, New Haven, Connecticut. Cash Capital.......$500,000 Surplus Jan. 1st, 1865.......$159,070 98 Insurance effected in the best Companies on favorable terms. Losses promptly adjusted and paid without delay. April 15, '65. -15-

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE—No. 12 Wall Street. CASH CAPITAL.......$1,000,000 00 SURPLUS.......246,831 30 P. NOTMAN, Secretary. J. D. STEELE, President. HENRY KIP, Superintendent of Agencies.

ROBERT C. HILL, Agent at Pottsville, Pa., Who is authorized to issue Policies in the above reliable Company. Jan 20, '66 3-6m

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMP'NY OF HARTFORD, CONN. Capital Stock.......$600,000 00 Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866.......1,606,790 33 W. S. SHEAFER, Agt., Pottsville, Pa. Feb 24, '66 8-1y

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 104 Broadway, New York. Cash Capital.......$1,000,000 Assets.......1,375,850 W. S. SHEAFER, Agt., Pottsville, Pa. Feb 24, '66 8-1y

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Cash Capital.......$300,000 WM. CONNER, Jr., Secty. EDMUND FREEMAN, Prest. CHARLES E. LANE, General Agent. WALTER S. SHEAFER, Agent. Feb 24, '66 8-1y

AETNA INSURANCE CO. Incorporated 1819. Charter Perpetual. Paid up Capital.......$2,250,000 00 Amount of Assets.......4,067,456 60 Losses Paid in 45 Years...$17,485,894 71 T. A. ALEXANDER, Prest. L. J. HENDEE, Secty. JOS. A. GOODWIN, Jr., A. Sec. E. J. BASSETT, Trav. Agt. A. A. Williams, Gen'l Agt., Worcester, Mass. WALTER S. SHEAFER, Agent, CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE, PENNA. Feb 24, '66 8-1y

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL. FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Assets of January 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96. Capital.......$400,000 00 Accrued Surplus.......944,543 15 Invested Premiums.......1,162,308 81 Unsettled Claims, $12,755. Income for 1865, $310,000. LOSS PAID SINCE 1829, Over $5,000,000. PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS. DIRECTORS: CHARLES N. BANCKER, ISAAC LEA, TOBIAS WAGNER, EDWARD C. DALE, SAMUEL GRANT, GEO. FALES, PETER McCALL, ALFRED FITLER, GEO. W. RICHARDS, FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D. CHARLES N. BANCKER, President. EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President. JAS. W. McALLISTER, Sec. Pro. Tem. The subscriber is agent for the above mentioned Institution, and is prepared to make insurance on every description of property, at the lowest rates. HENRY C. RUSSEL, Agt. Pottsville, March 19, '65. 12-tf

ROBERT C. HILL & Co., FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE! Cash Assets, $23,079,497 09.

Mutual Life, of New York	$14,885,278 53
Penn Mutual, of Philadelphia	1,499,565 21
New York Accidental	250,000 00
Phenix, of New York	1,693,192 72
International Insurance Co. of New York	1,345,518 44
Niagara, " "	1,246,831
Germania " "	705,889 85
Putnam, of Hartford	600,000 00
North American, Hartford, Connecticut	415,366 75
Merchants' " "	333,822 01
Girard, of Philadelphia	300,000 00

INSURANCE EFFECTED TO ANY AMOUNT On Reasonable Terms. LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID AT ONCE. OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING, OVER BRIGHT'S HARDWARE STORE, CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE, PA. May 12, '66 19-3m eow

LIFE INSURANCE. The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia. Office, No. 408 Chestnut street, the first door East of the Custom House. CAPITAL—$300,000—CHARTER PERPETUAL. Continue to make insurances on lives on the most favorable terms. The capital being paid up and invested, together with a large and constantly increasing reserved fund, offers a perfect security to the insured. The premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly or quarterly. The company add a bonus periodically to the insurances for life. The first bonus appropriated in December, 1844, the second bonus in December, 1849, and the third bonus in December, 1854, which additions make an average of more than 60 per cent. upon the premiums paid, without increasing the annual premium. MANAGERS: Thomas Ridgway, John A. Brown, Robert Pearsall, John R. Latimer, Thomas P. James, John R. Slack, Frederick Brown, John C. Mitchell, George Taber, Isaac Barton, Henry G. Freeman, Seth J. Comly, Isaac Starr. Pamphlets containing tables of rates and explanations, form of application and further information can be had at the office. THOMAS RIDGWAY, President. JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary. Or of B. BANNAN, Pottsville, Agent for his County.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HENRY PLEASANTS, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER, Inspects Collieries, and examines Mineral and Oil Lands. OFFICE—Bannan's Building, Centre St., opposite Episcopal Church. May 6, '65. 18-

E. T. QUILITCH, Civil and Mining Engineer, Pottsville, Pa. OFFICE on 2d floor of Geo. Bright's Building, Centre Street. [Dec. 10, '64.—50-1y*

HARRIS BROTHERS, Civil and Mining Engineers, Russel's Building, second and Mahantango Streets. STEPHEN HARRIS. JOSEPH S. HARRIS. July 30. September 26, '63 39-

P. W. SHEAFER, Pottsville, Pa., late of the Pennsylvania State Geological Survey, explores lands, mines, &c. October 18, '65 41-tf

FRANK CARTER, Real Estate Agent, MAHANOY CITY, Schuylkill County, Pa. Letter Address—"Mahanoy City P. O." March 29, '61. 13-tf

AGENCY—For the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate; buying and selling Coal; taking charge of Coal Lands, Mines, &c., and collecting rents. Office Mahantango Street, Pottsville. April 6, '60 14-] CHAS. M. HILL.

W. R. SYMONS, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER. Office—Russel's Building, Mahantongo Street, Pottsville. May 6, '65. 18-

JOSEPH W. GEARY, Civil and Mining Engineer, POTTSVILLE, PA., OFFICE 2, SILVER TERRACE. March 10, '66 10-1y*

FRANK SPOHN, BUTCHER, Market St., north side, west of Centre St., POTTSVILLE. Choice Fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, &c., supplied to customers. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. April 14, '66 15-tf

M. LEIMMERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY, ALWAYS ON HAND. All kinds of Musical Instruments, Violin Strings, Bass Viol Strings, Guitar and Banjo Strings, constantly on hand. Jan 30, [J. '64.—5-

WM. E. BOYER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TOBACCO, PIPES AND CIGARS, Centre St., Opposite the Town Hall, POTTSVILLE, PA. Feb. 21, '61. 38-tf

FRANK HAUSE. CHAS. W. WILDERMUTH. HAUSE & WILDERMUTH, (Successors to F. S. Haeseler.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MORTIMER HOUSE, Pottsville, Pa. Jan 20, '66 3-tf

DR. W. K. LINEAWEAVER, DENTIST, Successor to Dr. B. S. Langdon, (Graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.) ROOMS—Market St., above Third. Ether and Chloroform administered when desired. REFERENCES:—Prof. T. L. Buckingham, D. D. S. M. D.; Prof. E. Wildman, D. D. S. M. D.; Prof. James Truman, D. D. S.; C. N. Pierce, D. D. S., of Philada., and others. March 31, '66—13-1y

BROOMS! BROOMS!! The undersigned announce to the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, that they have opened a CORN BROOM MANUFACTORY, Coal St., in the building formerly occupied by the Mining Record, Pottsville, Where they are prepared to supply merchants and other citizens with Brooms at wholesale and retail prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully invited.—They are also prepared to furnish to purchasers, at moderate prices, the Clark Patent Broom Wrapper, an article of great economy to all housekeepers. MILLER & McDONEL. Dec 23, '65 51-tf

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE. The undersigned are now prepared to furnish a fine assortment of Books and first class Stationery, at their New Store on Centre Street, four doors below the Episcopal Church. Printing, Binding and Stamping to order. Music, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, School Books, Toy Books, &c., &c., &c. Orders promptly attended to. Give us a call. BOSBYSHELL & BROTHER. C. A. BOSBYSHELL. O. C. BOSBYSHELL. Pottsville, April 22, '65. 16-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures. CHARLES KEHRER, MANUFACTURER OF SALAMANDER SAFES, Second St., Pottsville. Announces to the business community of this and the adjoining counties, that he manufactures SALAMANDER SAFES of all sizes and kinds, warranted Fire-proof, which, in point of workmanship and finish, will compare with those obtained from any other establishment in the country.—He always keeps cases on hand for sale, and will make them any size, for Banking and other Public Institutions, as cheap, if not cheaper than they can be obtained from abroad. He refers to Benjamin Haywood, George Bright, Thos. Cooch and A. Henderson, of this Borough, who have his Safes in use. [June 13, '63.—24-tf

L. W. BOSBYSHELL, AGENT FOR LUBRIC OIL WORKS, COMSFORD & CO. OFFICE—No. 26 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa. The attention of MINERS in particular is called to the excellent Oils for Coal Cars and Stationary Engines, that we are now manufacturing. Parties using our Oils will find an immense saving. They will not gum nor congeal in cold weather and are entirely free from grit. Our "A" Oil for Engines, and "C" Oil for Coal Cars, cannot be equalled. Orders should be left at Railroad Ticket Office, Mt. Carbon, or at BOSBYSHELL & BROS.' Book-store, Centre St., Pottsville, Pa. The Excelsior Axle Grease, manufactured by us, is the best article in the market for greasing wagons, carriages, &c. The trade supplied on liberal terms. L. W. BOSBYSHELL, Agent. Nov. 17, '65 46-

J. & E. RIGG, (Successors to F. Haeseler & Son.) Dealers in Green Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Fish, Oysters, &c., CORNER OF CENTRE AND NORWEGIAN STS., POTTSVILLE, PA. Every attention paid to quality of articles sold. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Jan 20, '66 3-tf

CHEAP, GOOD ROOFING. ABOUT HALF THE PRICE OF TIN WARREN'S GENUINE PEBBLE ROOFING is now used more than any other kind. It is both Fire and Water Proof, and will outlast two tin roofs, while it costs only about half the price of tin. This roofing is put on by the subscribers, at short notice. BANNAN & DeFREHN, Pottsville. It cannot be put on roofs pitching over 3 inches to the foot. It can be put on flat, if necessary. March 26, '64.

BOOK BINDERY. ALL kinds of Books, Magazines, Newspapers, together with Music and Old Books rebound at short notice at our Bindery. All kinds of Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern at the Bindery of the subscriber. Send in your orders. B. BANNAN.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING ATTENDED TO IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES. CHARGES MODERATE. Orders left at the stores of BOSBYSHELL & BRO. and GEORGE BERNET, Centre St., will receive prompt attention. Old Brass, Copper and Lead bought. GEORGE N. DOWNING, Corner of Sixth and Schuylkill Avenue. Pottsville, March 3, '66. 9-tf

JOSEPH DUERR, Watchmaker & Jeweler, CENTRE ST., POTTSVILLE, PA., (three doors above the Mortimer House,) has now on hand a large and well selected assortment of Silver Ware, Of the latest styles and highest standard of Silver.—Also Silver Plated Ware. A large and general variety of superior Plated Ware, such as Tea and Table Sugar Spoons, Oyster and Soup Ladles, Pie and Fish Knives, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Castors, Butter Dishes, Waiters, Pitchers, etc., all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices. N. B.—Old Silver bought and taken in exchange.—The highest price given. March 3, '66.—9-

U. S. STAMPS, LEGAL, COMMERCIAL, and BUSINESS At B. BANNAN'S Bookstore. Nov. 26, '64.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S THROUGH LINE to CALIFORNIA. TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS, AND CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL. Through in Twenty-two Days. STEAMSHIPS ON THE ATLANTIC: Arizona, Henry Chauncey, New York, Ocean Queen, Northern Light, Costa Rica. CONNECTING ON THE PACIFIC WITH THE Colorado, Constitution, Golden City, Sacramento, Golden Age, Montana. One of the above large and splendid Steamships will leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal Street, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for Aspinwall, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama for San Francisco, touching at Acapulco. Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with Steamers for South Pacific and Central American Ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo. A discount of one-quarter from Steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families. Also, an allowance of one-quarter on through rates to clergymen and their families, and school teachers; soldiers having honorable discharges, half-fare. One hundred pounds baggage allowed to each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors.—Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers who prefer to send down early. An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free. For Passage Tickets or further information, apply at the Company's Ticket Office, on the WHARF, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, NORTH RIVER, N. YORK. F. R. HOLMAN, Agent. May 19, '66 20-3m

THE CRISIS!

Eloquent Speech of Gen. Logan OF ILLINOIS.

On the evening of the 19th ult. an immense Union meeting was held in Washington, under the auspices of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, which was addressed by Gov. Hamilton of Texas, and Gen. Logan of Illinois.—Hamilton in his remarks, arraigned the Executive for his surrender to the basest of Southern traitors.

SPEECH OF GENERAL LOGAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The questions in discussion before the country now are, certainly of such a character as should require great thought and care upon the part of all. It seems to us strange that we should be assembled together now, as soon as the war has closed, for the purpose of discussing the question as to which is the proper mode or manner of restoring the practical relations that formerly existed between the people of the States and the General Government. If we will only go back some three or four years now, I believe there is no man in this land who claims to be loyal while the war was in progress who, in discussing the proper mode and manner of restoring the Government after the rebellion should be put down, had but one opinion on the subject.—I did not find but one man during the war who claimed to be a loyal man and true to the Government who did not believe and advocate the idea that when the rebels drew their swords against the Government they by that act bid defiance to the Government and its authority, and claimed no further protection from it only what they got themselves, and what they carved out for themselves.—This was the belief and the conviction then of all loyal men; that these rebels had forfeited all their rights; that they had none left under the Constitution and laws of the United States. This being done the theory and doctrine were claimed as true and correct. There was no question, should the rebellion be suppressed, but one; and what was that? What are we going to do as a great and magnanimous nation in reference to this people who have been in rebellion against us? The question was not as to whether they should have immediate representation in the halls of Congress. It was not whether they should be restored to all the rights, immunities and privileges they had enjoyed as citizens under the Constitution of the United States prior to their rebellion against the Government, but what should we, in our magnanimity as a great people, confer upon men who had forfeited their rights by the war they had waged against the Government. We then believed, and I think every soldier and patriot in the land learned this great lesson and were taught this great principle, that "treason must be made odious and traitors punished." [Applause.] That upon their bended knees they should supplicate the power of this Government to confer upon them rights they had forfeited and had no power to demand. It was a doctrine that said to those people, "You have forfeited every civil and political right under the Constitution. You have forfeited your lives; but we will permit you to live, that you may see in the future the glory and magnificence of this mighty Republic which you have attempted to destroy, and that you may shed tears of sorrow for the sins you have committed against this grand and glorious structure made for us by our fathers." [Great applause.] As was well remarked by friend Governor Hamilton, when this rebellion ceased it was not willingly, nor because of a desire on the part of those men to support the Constitution and the laws of the land; not because loyalty had taken the place of treason; not because of the affection they had for the Government; not because it was enshrined in their hearts, but for a greater and more potent reason—that the strong and mighty arm of the hardy men of the North had swept over their fields, from one end of the land to the other, and brought desolation in the path of war; because it had made them feel the power of one of the strongest Governments on the face of the earth. They laid down their arms because they were compelled to do so; and when they had surrendered what were the claims they set up? I remember, after the surrender, meeting at Petersburg Roger A. Pryor, with whom I had served in Congress. He said to me they did not expect their political rights—they did not ask them. Said he, as far as I am concerned, I would not like to be hung myself; but if you are a mind to hang a few of the leaders that conspired against the Government, and let me off, I shall have no objection to that. [Laughter and cheers.] This was the language of one of the leaders in this great rebellion, and it was the language of nearly all I met. If they only got off with their lives they would be most happy, and if, in addition to that, they could get off with a little property, they would be pleased beyond all description. But now how is it? How changed is the scene to-day! The curtain has been raised, and our eyes have been permitted to behold something most magnificent and grand. Instead of seeing treason made odious and traitors punished in this land, instead of seeing them on their knees to this great Government giving an humble submission to its laws, kissing the flag of the Republic that they may show their devotion to it hereafter, we find them traversing the land and talking about their rights and their privileges and the "d—d Yankees." They come up to Washington and go about the streets free and happy, and swaggering as if they were possessors of the whole land. They are cheered. Oh! they are great men; they fought bravely; they are the gallant sons of America, Columbia's sons, having the same rights and privileges that any freeman of this land can enjoy or possess. When they get to the city of Baltimore a great feast is prepared for them. They come to Washington, and the great Stephens dictates at once the next Democratic platform that you shall not ask any conditions precedent for the reception of the Senators and Representatives of the States lately in rebellion; and when he dictates that platform here it is accepted not only by those high in authority and power, but it goes down tracing along the different grades until it comes to the lowest man you can find in the whole land who holds a paper in his hand upon which is written, "you shall hold this during my pleasure." It seems to me there has been a change in this land within the past year. I have remarked that loyal people did not agree to this proposition during the rebellion.

The Executive who now occupies the chair of the Chief Magistrate asserted as his desire that "treason should be made odious and traitors punished." He wanted traitors to be made to "take a back seat." He wanted to be a "Moses," to lead a down-trodden race from the darkness of slavery and chains to the promised land. He wanted them to follow him, and promised them that he would lead them through the great Red Sea of their travels and difficulties. All these things were going to be done, but I can't see it. [Great laughter and cheers.]

I do not see this Moses leading the hosts as did Moses of old out of the darkness of Egyptian bondage and through the Red Sea. I see no such attempt as that. I think the man has lost his way; that his compass has got out of order; that he has steered his course wrong, and that he is at the head of somebody else than the men he was going to lead out. It seems to me the power he was going to exercise for the benefit of a certain people has been changed to the benefit of certain rebels. They are his true followers, wading through the Red Sea of trials and tribulations, and they are to be landed in the happy land of Canaan, I suppose.

My fellow citizens, as I do not intend to talk very long I will for a few moments tell you what I think is the duty of our country. I was glad to hear that dispatch read. I was glad to hear that voice come from Tennessee, for it is the voice of patriotism. It is a voice that speaks for the loyal men of that country—a voice that has been heard recently and frequently in advocacy of their interest. Once we heard another voice from that State, saying that representation must be based on loyalty—that the loyalty of the people must be based on representation. We heard that once from a man then in power in Tennessee. We hear lately of a letter signed by some process or other, I do not know what, I do not know under what law or rule of government or constitution, and sent to the Congress of the United States, notifying them that somebody was opposed to that amendment of the Constitution. [Laughter.] Well, suppose, somebody is. I can find a hundred thousand rebels who are opposed to it too. That's what's the matter. [Laughter.] I can find every rebel in the land who is opposed to it and every Copperhead in the land. Every man who was in arms against the government during the four years of bloody battle is opposed to that amendment of the Constitution. [Cries of "That's so!" and applause.] It is not necessary for any particular man to notify us that he is opposed to the amendment, for, as I have said, the disloyal men all over the country are opposed to it. But we hear a voice coming from Tennessee that is not opposed to it. They no longer hearken to the voice of their Moses. [Laughter and cheers.] Tennessee has refused to accept any self-constituted Moses. They are going to lead themselves out of bondage. And I am glad to-night that the voice comes trembling upon the wires from Nashville to Washington, saying that "the deed is done." The act has been performed, and the wish of the loyal people of Tennessee has been expressed. It is in accordance with the voice of the majority of the Representatives of the people of this great country, and not in accordance with the voice of the misrepresentatives of the people of this great country. We are told, however, and in fact the loyal people of this country are told, "Why, gentlemen, you you are going to destruction. Don't you know your party is going to be destroyed? Don't you know that there is such a will and determination of the men now in power that they will destroy this radical organization, as they call it—that it will be swept out of existence?" It is the men who obey the laws at present, no matter what they have done during the terrible struggle through which we have passed, that are now to be considered as loyal men. It is those who obey the dictates of men high in power contrary to the voice of the Union majority of this nation who are to be regarded as the loyal men, while the men who opposed this rebellion and sustained the Government are to be looked upon as disloyal men, scouted from society, and driven from all positions of honor.—We are told that all this will be done by the powers that be; that there is a power in this man something like the power of Jackson. They say there is a man in this country who is walking in the footsteps of Jackson. Well, there may be. There may be a great many Jacksons in the land. There may be a great many men as great as Jackson was; a great many men who have as strong a will as Jackson had. There's no question about that.—But if I read history right, and I believe I have some recollection of the days of Jackson, I find that Jackson always fought his enemies, and that his friends always stood by him. I find that when Jackson vetoed a man, he vetoed his enemy and not his friend, I find, by looking on a little while, that Jackson died. I have not heard of any other Jackson since that was ever President of the United States. [Great Laughter.] I do not think this consideration should trouble us.—We have something before us upon which to form our judgments and opinions without looking to the opinion of any one individual.

What is this amendment to the Constitution of the United States that is so obnoxious? It requires that all men born within the jurisdiction of the United States should be citizens thereof. Why, that is the law already. There is nothing improper in that. Every man ought to be satisfied. There is no man in this country who objects to any person born in the country being a citizen, and therefore no objection to putting it into the Constitution.—We also provide that those who have heretofore taken an oath to support the Government and afterwards engaged in the rebellion shall not hold any office under the Federal Government. I would like to know what objection there is to that. It is said the objection is that it cuts off so many people in the South; that there are so many persons there who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and then went into the rebellion—men among the highest class, old politicians, and so forth—that it would be doing a great wrong. Let us see whether it would be doing a great wrong or not. Those men who went into the war against the Government committed treason. We who went into the war under the old flag did so standing upon the Constitution of the United States as made for us by our fathers. [Applause.] We went into the war against the rebellion with all our rights and privileges guaranteed to us that were guaranteed to our fathers by the Constitution and laws of the land. We fought against men who had forfeited each and every one of these rights.—We fought against them for the purpose of putting down the rebellion and restoring the Government. You remember that from one end of the State to the other there was one universal glow of patriotism. Men rushed to arms; they were urged on by patriotism and devotion to their country against treason and against disloyalty. This being our purpose and our object and the reason for action, there was not one of you who went forth in defence of your country who believed then that when treason was suppressed and the Government fully restored, the country and the laws of the country recognized, that the men who performed the good office toward the Government that you did, who sustained it in its hour of trial, would be placed on the same footing or below the traitors they fought. [Applause.] There was not a soldier who believed such a thing—there was not a loyal man who believed such a thing. The universal opinion was that there would be a line so deep and so broad drawn between the traitor and loyalist that future generations might behold it as long as time should roll on. This was the understanding of all loyal men then; it is what loyal men understand to day shall be done. [Great cheering.]

Sir, tell me where your Jeff. Davises, your Stepheneses, your Toombses, your Lees, your Beauregards—men who have lived on the fat of the land, men who have been educated at the charity schools of the nation, men who never had a spear of grass grow or a flower bloom in their gardens that was not watered by the droppings from the Treasury of the United States, men who had lived in luxury and wealth, who have had given them the highest positions in the land, the highest honors the people could confer upon them, and men who, while their emblems of honor were on them, could break their oaths, violate their obligations, and trample under foot the laws of the land—are. They could make truth squirm beneath their feet as they kissed the Bible and swore by the ever-living God that they would sustain the Government against all its enemies and opposers. These are the men who filled the land from one end to the other with mourning, with widows and orphans—who have caused rivers of blood to course the rich soil of the South, and the very land itself to groan under the distress and burthens brought upon the land by the horrors of war! When you look upon this picture, I ask you as a loyal man, as a good man, as a conscientious man, as a good mother, a good wife, or a good sister, to tell me, is the man who has assisted in bringing on you all these sorrows to be accorded as much rights and as many privileges in the Government under which we live as the man who has fought for and sustained the Government in the dark hour of its necessity? [Cries of "No!" "No!" and applause.] If this, my fellow-countrymen, is what this new policy of restoration means, then for one I beg to be excused from being brought into the great tribunal in which it is to be worked out. I do not believe the great Davis, or the great Stephens, who paraded the streets of Washington a short time ago, is entitled to the same rights that I am; nor will I ever believe it. [Cheers.] And whenever you give to them the same rights you give to me, or to any other man who fought with me for four years to suppress this rebellion, then I want you to tell me what has been gained by being a loyal man to this Government during the war that has been waged. I want you to tell me what difference there is between a loyal man and a traitor, or what difference there is to be hereafter. The traitor has only made a little mistake; it was an error of judgment on his part—just as it was with the man who committed any crime. It was an error of judgment on his part; but he is not, nevertheless, to be considered as good a man as the Christian who has never been suspected of any wrong; and if you put them upon a par, what is the difference between an honest man and a thief? [That's it!] There is none, only the thief gets the money.—So I say, if a traitor is placed on a par with me—and I will not use myself as an illustration—upon a par with General Schenck or any other general or any other soldier, because a common soldier is just as good as any other—I say if a traitor is to be placed on a par and have conferred on him all the civil and political rights of a soldier, he has the advantage of the soldier, because when he goes into the contest, if he is successful against the Government, he gains, while the soldier is disgraced and loses all; while if he is unsuccessful he loses nothing, and the soldier gains nothing. So that a man is better off by being a rebel than by being a loyal man. There is no doubt about that, if this is to be the theory on which the Government is to be restored. Hence, I am for the distinction between loyalty and treason being made so wide and deep that every man, woman, and child in the land may see its mark.

Then, again, there is another provision in this constitutional amendment. It proposes that the debt of the Government shall be paid, and the rebel debt shall not be paid.—Does anybody object to that? I wish, after fighting four years to restore this Government, not to be taxed to help pay the man who has fought against me. But it may be said the rebels use the same argument. They do not wish to be taxed to help pay the men who have been fighting against them. Well, there is a broad difference in being taxed for the support of this Government, under which we live, to which we look for protection, and to which all now acknowledge allegiance, and being taxed to help pay the men who tried to destroy it and failed in the accomplishment of their object. Every person is bound to support the government to which he looks for protection.

Now, then, this seems to me a most fair proposition. I cannot see why any one should oppose it. Why should the President oppose it? The first clause is that all men born in this country shall be citizens of the United States. Well, sir, I can take more than one of those men in high positions who are against it, and show that they have favored that very proposition for years.

The next proposition is that a distinction is to be drawn between those who have been engaged in the rebellion as leaders and loyal men. It also requires that representation in Congress shall be made equal—that in a district in South carolina having 50,000 people, say 3,000 colored and 20,000 whites, and perhaps 4,000 voters, that these 4,000 voters shall not have the same representation in Congress as 50,000 white people in the North. The proposition is to give a vote in the North just as much power and weight in the Government as a vote in the South and no more. Does anybody oppose that? If he is opposed to making that distinction, then what is he in favor of? If he is opposed to making a distinction between traitors and loyal men, this gives to the men in South Carolina who votes, the same power as it gives to a loyal man. It makes him his equal and no more. If the man who has said that traitors must be punished and treason made odious is against this proposition because it is not sufficiently favorable to the South, how would he make treason odious? I suppose he would make traitors odious by putting them in office. [Laughter.] I suppose it has become so odious to hold office that they propose to make treason odious by putting the traitors in office. There may be something pertinent in that, for nine-tenths of these men committed treason because they could not get the offices they wanted. [Laughter.] I say, then, that the man who is opposed to this amendment because it reduces the power of the traitor in the South to an equality with your power, and because it proposes to pay the national debt, is in favor of repudiation. You cannot put it in any other light. Let it be remembered that this is a debt we owe to our own people. It is a debt incurred to save the life of the nation—incurred to give us life and liberty. The man who would oppose the payment of that debt would not pay his own debt. I do not believe he would pay the funeral expenses of his own wife.—[Laughter and cheers.]

Then what objection is there, if we are not opposed to the payment of the national debt, to putting it in the Constitution? It seems to me it will make it more bright, if possible, than before. It shows to our children and our children's children the high sense of honor their fathers held; that they placed their determination that their honor and good faith should not be tarnished in letters of living light, that all generations might read, that they would never repudiate a debt incurred to save the country. [Applause.] I can see no reason why any man should oppose that unless the determination is to change loyalty to treason and make loyalty odious. I can see no other reason for it to save my soul; and if there is no other, then why not let the constitutional amendment be immediately adopted? [Applause.] It will be adopted, and I will tell you how: If the loyal men of this land have as much nerve as they ought to have, it will become a part of the Constitution. If they have the same nerve that they exhibited during the continuance of this rebellion, it will be adopted. "Oh, but," says some wiseacre, "these men of the seceded States will not accept it; oh, no! their honor is involved; they cannot do it. The honor of these traitors!—It must not be done." Oh! they are terrible on honor; this thing must not be done.—They say "you cannot expect us to proscribe ourselves." Their debt must be paid. Well, we did not expect them to commit treason, but there is one thing we do expect them to do, and that is unless they adopt that amendment their footsteps will never enter the portals of this Congress. It is not a question as to whether they have not loyal men here or not; that is dodging the main issue. It is not for men to come here and be admitted as loyal men, and then for disloyal men to be elected from the same district and refused admittance; it is for us to determine whether the people themselves are entitled to representation at all. The question is, have the relations which have been broken off between the people of these States and the National Government restored? I say that in forfeiting their rights by war, they forfeited their right to representation just as they did any other political right; and the only way that right can be restored is by Congress sitting as judge and jury, and by nobody else. It is the only department in this Government that has the right now of restoring them to their political privileges, and it has the right of restoring them to just such privileges as it sees fit. Until Congress does it they are not entitled to that right, and they will not be until they have voted for this constitutional amendment and done several other things.

We are told that unless we admit these people without further conditions they will stir up another trouble; that they are already beginning to move down there; that they are getting very sore. Well, they have been sore for some time. If they must have trouble or must have representation, so far as I am concerned, I say they cannot have representation until they have performed the acts required of them. [Here a disturbance was made by some one on the farther side of the room, and cries of "put him out" were raised and quickly put into execution by the ejection of the disorderly individual.]

General Logan resumed: This then, I say, is a question for Congress to determine, and it is a question, so far as the States lately in rebellion are concerned, as to whether they will or will not; there is no study about it.—Tennessee accedes to the proposition of Congress, and to-morrow she is restored to her position in the Union. Arkansas does the same thing, and when it is done she also will step in. If others do not choose to come, so far as representation is concerned, we can get along without them. We did run this machine four years, and it seems to me we got along pretty well. [Laughter, and cries of "That's the talk."] We had a pretty large contract on hand, but we got along with it very well, and I believe we had pretty nearly the same set of men in Congress that we have now. I thought we got along very well without the aid of the rebels; I saw no cause to complain, and I see no reason to complain in the future, so far as I am concerned. Then let these men who talk about their rights to enter the halls of Congress, and then begin to spout treason against the land, remain outside. I remember some four years ago, they withdrew from this Government, and set up a government for themselves. I remember the battles they fought against this Government, and how they were defeated and their organization destroyed; therefore it is not their place now to dictate the terms of reorganization; it is for them to sit quiet and wait until we get ready to invite them to come back. Gentlemen, until we invite you, I think you had better stay at home—[laughter;] and some time ago they would have been very well satisfied with that, until they had been taught to believe that these same Yankees they had been accustomed to regard as cowards before the war were still cowards, and that they might have another Bull Run in Congress. They would come in and have everything their own way, and wield the power of Congress and the country the same as they did when James Buchanan, Esq., was President. [Great laughter.] But they were mistaken; they were met by different material from what they expected, and I hope and trust they will still find the men they meet made of sterner stuff than they can well imagine.

Now, my fellow-countrymen, as remarked by Governor Hamilton, there is to be a great assemblage of all kinds of people of all complexions of politics in Philadelphia pretty soon; for the purpose of what? For the purpose of making loyal men; for the purpose of re-establishing this Government of our fathers on a better and truer foundation?—It seems to me not. During this whole rebellion there were two parties in this Government—the traitors and the patriots. The patriot was for this Government, the traitor was against it. The Union man sympathized with the Government; the traitor fought against the Government or sympathized with its enemies. A line was drawn between the two. There were but two sides, and men must follow one or the other. So in the South there were loyal men, though few in number, who stood by the side of the Government; all the others were on the side of treason. This assemblage, which is to meet in a few days, is not to destroy the Copperhead party, for that is already destroyed; it is not for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, for that is already suppressed. What, then, is it for? It is for the purpose of destroying the organization of the Union party of this country, and for no other purpose whatever. You will find the Copperhead there; you will find the disappointed office-seeker there; the hungry and thirsty Republican who has been thirsting for the waters that spring from the fountains of office about this capital for long years, and who has never had a drop to cool his parched tongue, and who goes there for the purpose of crying out, "Oh, Lazarus, for one drop!" [Boisterous laughter and cheers."]

You will find, perhaps, a few officers of the army going over there to prove their loyalty to the country. Well! those who go there to prove their loyalty to the country believe that this country belongs to one man; this, must, therefore, prove their loyalty to him and not to the Government. I have nothing to say against these men; they were my brothers in arms. I have the highest regard and esteem for them, but I will say to them this; that in my opinion the officer of the army of the United States who marched under the scorching sun of the South to wade, as they did almost, in blood to save this Government; who saw his brothers fall thick and fast around him, amid a storm of shot and shell poured by the enemies of his country, who can leave the graves of his brothers, and not hear a voice from those graves in the far off South—go not into the meshes of treason; stand by your colors as you fought for your country; stand by the men who stood by you and who fought by your side during those hours of trial,—[great applause]—if they do go there and engage in that dance, it will not be such a dance as the soldier was used to in his march to battle; he danced to the music of the Union—it was a salve to his very soul; but they will be dancing there to the music of treason. They will meet there some of the leaders of the lowlands of the South for whose treason they fought upon the bloody fields of the south. You will find there the Copperhead who spat upon you while you were fighting for the flag of your country; who spat upon that flag; who treated you with the utmost contempt—and they are there for the purpose of destroying the organization that saved the country.—The least you can do, in my judgment, is to have no affiliation with any man who is not loyal. Let me ask you if the same men who are standing by those propositions of Congress are not men who stand by the country? And who are the men who have gotten up this meeting? Its head is here in Washington. Why do they desert the men who stood by the country and join those who stood