Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866.

UNION STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR:

MAJOR-GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

GEARY, UNION and FREEDOM!

A GRAND

MASS MEETING

OF THE

Citizens of Schuylkill County

WILL BE HELD IN

POTTSVILLE,

On SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 1866,

on which occasion Gen. GEARY, the Hero of the White Star Division, and the standard bearer in the political contest, of the Union men of Pennsylvania, will be present. A number of other distinguished speakers will also be present.

Among the eminent gentlemen who are expected to be present, are

GEN. LOGAN, of Illinois,

GEN. BUTLER, of Massachusetts,

GOV. HAMILTON, of Texas,

GOV. CURTIN, of Penna.

☞Let Schuylkill County send her stout yeomanry to this meeting by thousands, and make it the grandest demonstration of freemen ever witnessed here.

WANTED.—An active boy, about 15 or 16 years of age, who desires to learn the Nursery business. Apply to B. Bannan, or at Greenwood.

Moeike & Brother, 863 Arch Street, Philadelphia, dealers in Berlin Zephyrs, Domestic Zephyrs, etc., offer great inducements to the Trade.

Read their advertisement in this issue!

NEW LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of A. R. M. Henry & Co.'s new line of Steamships, running every two weeks between Philadelphia, Liverpool and Queenstown. The rates of passage can be obtained at this Office.

MAINE.—State election next Monday. Look out for Union thunder from that quarter.

THE statement of the public debt on the 1st of September shows that the total debt was $2,726,314,835 95. The amount in the Treasury was $122,631,667 73.

AT the Union mass meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening last, it is estimated that at least one hundred thousand persons were present. It was a magnificent demonstration.

COL. FORNEY justly remarked on Saturday evening last—"The desertion of Andy Johnson is our great gain. The Copperheads have got the elephant—let them make the most of him."

WE are glad to note that our Philadelphia Union friends have nominated Gen. Joshua T. Owen for Recorder of Deeds. Their City ticket is complete, and with the aid of the Boys in Blue, it should receive ten thousand majority.

LIEUTENANT W. A. H. LEWIS, of the regular army, died in Reacing on Monday night. He was one of the first to take up arms in defence of the Union, and served in the three months' service in Colonel Alexander's company of Reading Artillerists.

SECRETARY HARLAN has retired from the Cabinet. Before his departure the clerks and other employees presented him with a service of silver and an album containing the photographs of nearly all the employees in the Interior Department.

THE editor of the New York Times denies that he garbled Gen. Sheridan's dispatch. Now as Mr. Raymond obtained that dispatch at the White House—so he states—who did commit the forgery? If not Andrew Johnson, who was guilty of this dishonest piece of business?

THE State Senate of New York recently refused to give an official welcome to the renegade Seward while on his tour through the State with the President. What a sad spectacle—a man outlaying his reputation as a statesman and a patriot, and now despised wherever he goes.

IMPROVED SWITCH STAND.—Mr. Charles Byers, Engineer on the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad, has taken out a patent for a new Switch Stand and Lock, which is said to possess many advantages over others. Any information required with regard to it can be obtained by addressing him at Mahanoy Plane P. O., Schuylkill Co., Pa.

WORTH CONSIDERING.—A lady in Philadelphia informs the Press that probably there is a mistake about denouncing Andy Johnson for his treason—because he was in such a condition on the 4th of March, 1865, that he did not know which Constitution he swore to support, and having got hold of the Rebel Constitution, he is now acting under that document.

NEW JERSEY.—Governor Ward of New Jersey has issued a proclamation for an extra session of the Legislature, to begin on the 10th inst. The objects in view are the election of a United States Senator and the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. Scovel, whose treacherous conduct last winter prevented action upon these matters, now professes repentance, and declares his readiness to co operate with the Republicans upon both subjects. He made a speech in Camden on Friday evening, fully committing himself to the measures adopted by Congress.

RESULT OF "MY POLICY."—The Toledo (Ohio) BLADE says a gentleman arrived there on Wednesday from Bowling Green, Ky., who had fled in consequence of having received an anonymous letter, of which the following is a copy:

"MR. ——: *Sir*:—You are hereby notified to quit this State within three days. If found after that period your life will be forfeited.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE."

The gentleman states that all the Union men in his locality received notices. This is the result of Johnson's policy, which is the reverse of making treason odious and punishing traitors.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL DISPATCH TURNED UP.—Another official dispatch from General Sheridan to General Grant, concerning the New Orleans atrocities, has now turned up. It bears the date of August 13th, and in it General Sheridan expresses his regret that the military were not present to prevent the police from perpetrating a revolting massacre. From accounts received from his own subordinates the General believes "that at least nine-tenths of the casualties were perpetrated by the police and citizens by STABBING AND SMASHING IN THE HEADS of many who had already been wounded by the policemen." The suppression of this disclosure is another instance of the manner in which Johnson and his creatures have sought to cover up their sympathy with the traitors in this savage massacre of loyal men.

SIGNS OF THE "TIMES."—Up to within a recent date Mr. Jones, the well known paper carrier in this Borough, delivered fourteen copies daily of the "New York Times," to subscribers. Now he does not furnish a single copy of that paper. All have stopped taking it, in consequence of Mr. Raymond's [the editor] treason to the great Union party. *Per contra*, the subscription lists here of the New York "Tribune" and Philadelphia "Press" have largely increased.

GEN. GRANT'S POSITION.

Testimony of Gen. Logan and Hon. E. B. Washburne.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.]

GALENA, (Ill.), September 1.—The day has been rainy and disagreeable overhead and under foot. The Republican mass meeting was a success, nevertheless. Thousands crowded around the gallant General John A. Logan, to hear him expound the true political gospel, and he did it admirably.

Before proceeding to the discussion of the political questions of the day, General Logan took occasion to vindicate General Grant from the attempts of the Copperheads and the Johnsonites to create the impression that he was in sympathy with them. General Logan is intimately acquainted with General Grant, saw him but recently in Washington, and spoke to day in the presence of Hon. E. B. Washburne, who understands General Grant better than any other living man. General Logan said General Grant's sympathies are entirely with the true Union men of the country—that, to his certain knowledge, he was in favor of the Civil Rights bill, and is in favor of the ratification of the constitutional amendment. Mr. Washburne confirms General Logan's assertions in these respects. General Grant is a Radical Republican in his ways of thinking, or the allies of Copperheads, Andrew Johnson's efforts to identify him with his "policy" by dragging him West must fail. General Grant is not the man to disobey orders, but he is the man to do right when the place comes for him to act.

We take this occasion to remark that Generals Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan coincide in opinion with Gen. Grant, who we understand, was so disgusted with the Cleveland exhibition that he left the Presidential party, VERY SICK. It was telegraphed that Admiral Farragut had also left the party.

BOOTH'S BUFFOON PRESIDENT ON HIS WINDING WAY.

What He Said and Did at Cleveland.

A HUMILIATING SPECTACLE,

The following is the speech of President Johnson, delivered on Monday, on his arrival at Cleveland:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—It is not for the purpose of making a speech that I now appear before you. I am aware of the great curiosity which prevails to see strangers who have notoriety and distinction in all countries. I know a large number of you desire to see General Grant and to hear what he has to say (a voice, "three cheers for General Grant"); but you cannot see him to-night. He is extremely ill. I repeat, I am not before you now to make a speech, but simply to make your acquaintance, to say how are you? and to bid you good-bye. We are on our way to Chicago to participate in or witness the laying of the corner stone of a monument to the memory of a distinguished fellow-citizen who is no more. It is not necessary for me to mention the name of Stephen A. Douglas to the people of Ohio. (Applause.) I am free to say that I am flattered by the demonstration. I have witnessed, and being flattered, I don't mean to think it personal, but an evidence of what is pervading the public mind. And this demonstration is nothing more nor less than an indication of the latent sentiment or feeling of the great masses of the people with regard to the proper settlement of this great question. I come before you as an American citizen simply, and not as the Chief Magistrate, clothed in the insignia and paraphernalia of a State, being an inhabitant of a State of this Union. I know it has been said that I am an alien, (laughter) and that I did not reside in one of the States of the Union, and therefore I could not be the Chief Magistrate, though the Constitution declares that I must be a citizen to occupy that office. Therefore all that was necessary was to declare the office vacant, or render a pretext to prefer articles of impeachment, and thus the individual who occupies the Chief Magistracy was to be disposed of and driven from power. But a short time since you had a ticket before you for the Presidency. I was placed upon that ticket with a distinguished fellow-citizen who is now no more. I know there are some who complain, [A voice, "unfortunately."] Yes, unfortunate for some that God rules on high and deals in retribution. (Cheers.) Yes, unfortunately, the ways of Providence are mysterious and incomprehensible, controlling all those who exclaim "unfortunate." ["Bully for you."] I was going to say, my countrymen, a short time since I was selected and placed upon the ticket. There was a platform proclaimed and adopted by those who placed me upon it. Notwithstanding the subsidized gang of hirelings and traitors, I have discharged all my duties and fulfilled all my pledges; and I say here to-night that if my predecessor had lived the vials of wrath would have been poured out upon him. (Cries of "never," "three cheers for the President of the United States.") I came here as I was passing along, and have been called upon for the purpose of exchanging views, and of ascertaining if we could who was wrong. [Cries of "we you."] That was my object in appearing before you to night, and I want to say this that I have lived among the American people and have represented them in some public capacity for the last twenty-five years, and where is the man or woman, who can place his finger upon one single act of mine deviating from any pledge of mine, or in violation of the Constitution of the country. (Cheers.) Who is he? What language does he speak? What religion does he profess? Who can come and place his finger upon one pledge I ever violated, or one principle I ever proved false to? [A voice, "How about New Orleans?" Another voice, "Hang Jeff. Davis!"] "Hang Jeff. Davis," he says (cries of "No," and "Down with him!"—"Hang Jeff. Davis," he says. [A voice, "Hang Thad Stevens and Wendell Phillips!"] Hang Jeff. Davis! Why don't you hang him? [Cries of "Give us the opportunity."] Have not you got the Court? Have not you got the Attorney-General? [A voice, "Who is your Chief Justice who has refused to sit upon the trial?" Cheers.] I am not the Chief Justice. I am not the prosecuting attorney. (Cheers.) I am tell you the jury. I will tell you what I did do. I called upon your Congress that is trying to break up the Government. (Cries, "You broke up the Government.") Yes, I did call upon that assassination, "Down with him, Andy." Well, I will tell you who is mad. "Those the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." Did your Congress order any of them to be tried? (Three cheers for Congress.) Then, fellow citizens, we might as well allay our passions and permit reason to resume her empire and prevail. (Cheers.) In presenting the few remarks that I designed to make, my intention was to address myself to your common sense, your judgment and your better feelings; not to the passion and malignancy in your hearts. (Cheers.) This was my object in presenting myself on this occasion, and to tell you "how do you do," and at the same time to bid you good-bye. In this assembly here to-night the remark has been made, "traitor," "traitor." My countrymen, will you hear me? [Shouts of "Yes."] And will you hear me fairly and candidly? [Shouts of "Yes."] [Applause.] I want to know when, or where, or under what circumstances, Andrew Johnson—not as a man, for I care not in any capacity—ever deserted any principle or violated the Constitution of his country. [Cries of "Never."] Let me ask this large and intelligent audience if your Secretary of State, who served four years under Mr. Lincoln, and who was placed upon the butcher's block, as it were, and hacked to pieces and scarred by the assassin's knife, when he turned traitor? [Cries, "Never."]

If I were disposed to play the orator and deal in declamation to-night, I would imitate one of the ancient tragedies, and would take William H. Seward, and bring him before you, and I would put on the backs and arms upon his person. [A voice—God bless him.] I would exhibit the bloody garments, saturated with your noble gladiator's wounds. Then I would ask You why not hang Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips? I tell you my countrymen, I have been fighting the South and they have been whipped and crushed, and they acknowledge their defeat and accept the terms of the Constitution; and now as I go amongst the cities, having rooted out traitors at the south I am prepared to fight traitors at the North. (Cheers.) Good willing, with your help we will do it. (Cries of "We will.") It will be crushed. North and South, and this great Union of ours will be preserved. (Cheers.) Long I labored here as Chief Magistrate to twenty-five States out of thirty-six. (Cheers.) I come here to-night with the flag of my country and the Constitution of the United States unassailed. Are you for dividing this country? [Cries "No."] Then I am President of the whole United States. (Cheers.) I will tell you one other thing. I understand the discordant notes in this crowd to-night. He who is opposed to the restoration of this Government and the restoration of the states is a great traitor to Jeff. Davis or Wendell Phillips. [Loud cheers.] I am against both. [Cries of "Give it to them."] Some of you talk about traitors in the South who have not courage to get away from your homes to fight them. (Laughter and cheers.) The courageous men, Generals Sherman, Farragut, and the long list of the distinguished dead of the Union, were in the field, and led on their gallant hosts to conquest and to victory, while you remained cowering at home. [Applause, "Bully."] Now when those brave men have returned to their homes, many of whom have left an arm, or a leg, or their blood upon many a battle-field, they find you at home speculating and committing frauds on the Government. (Laughter and cheers.) You pretend now to have great respect and sympathy for the poor, brave fellow who has left an arm on the battle-field. (Cries—"Is this original?") I understand you. Andy Jack Cade, the clothing of the President. [Cries—How was it about the making a speech on the 22d of February?"] I have been with you in the battlefield of this country, and I ask you unflinchingly, to-night, who have to pay these brave men who shed their blood? You speculated, and now the great masses of the people have to work it out. (Cheers.) It is time that the great mass of the people should understand what your designs are.—Hang Jeff. Davis, Butler? [Hisses.] Wind the Gen. Grant say? [Cheers.] and what does Gen. Grant say about Gen. Butler? [Laughter and cheers.] What does Gen. Sherman say? [A voice.—"What does Gen. Sheridan say?"] Gen. Sheridan says that he is for the restoration of the Government that Sheridan fought for. ["Bully" and renewed cries of "Newcastle," and confusion.]

The President—I care not for dignity. There is a portion of your countrymen who will always respect their fellow-citizens when they are entitled to respect, and there is a portion of them who have no respect for themselves, and consequently have no respect for others. [A voice, "Traitor."] I wish I could see that man. I would ask you now that it is logic we on your face cowardice and treachery would be seen in it. Show yourself. Come out here where I can see you. [Shouts of laughter.] I stand here where I stood when the Rebellion commenced. Who has suffered more for his country than I? Who has run greater risks? But the time for action, dismembering and national party in Congress has undertaken to poison the minds of the people against me. (Cheers.)

The President concluded the remainder of his previous arguments upon the issues in the coming contest, dwelling particularly upon the nature of the President's policy. The audience listened during the latter part of his speech listened quietly and attentively, and he concluded amid a perfect storm of applause.

UNIVERSAL FREEDOM AND MANHOOD.

The rallying cry of the Democratic Union Republican Party is, Freedom and Impartial Suffrage for all men, without regard to crime or color. This broad platform embraces the Mexican, the Italian, the German, the Irishman, Englishman, Scotchman, South American, African, in fact, all races that are trodden under foot by their rulers and deprived of the rights of manhood.

Our country does not now legally, hold a slave, and the adoption of this doctrine by the great mass of the people would cause great quaking in Europe and South America, and all the crowned heads would soon be seen tottering on their thrones. This doctrine will control the destinies of the world.

If the friends of universal freedom will not support such a doctrine in opposition to the slave drivers', tyrants' and traitors' policy, do they deserve to be freemen?

THE REBELS ALL FOR CLYMER.

It is notorious that every ex-Rebel in the South is anxiously hoping for the election of Hiester Clymer to the Governor's office in this State. The Rebel newspapers manifest especial interest in his success. According to the Harrisburg "Telegraph," a Mississippi paper just received at that office has the following first-rate notice of the Copperhead candidate:

"THE SOUTH WILL NEVER FORGET HIESTER CLYMER, AND ONE OF THE ESSENTIAL ADVANTAGES NECESSARY TO ENABLE ANDREW JOHNSON TO RESTORE THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH TO ALL THEIR FORMER POWERS AND PRIVILEGES, IS HIS ELECTION AS GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. A RESULT WHICH EVERY TRUE SOUTHERN MAN SHOULD PRAY TO GOD FOR AS FERVENTLY AS THEY PRAYED FOR THE SUCCESS OF GENERAL LEE WHEN HE WAS INVADING PENNSYLVANIA."

People of Pennsylvania, what do you think of a candidate for Governor of your State who is thus "prayed for" by those unrepentant Traitors?

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!!

It is essential, in order to secure a full vote in this county for the Union ticket at the October election, that the whole county be fully organized. Our ticket is formed, and every man that belongs to the Union Party should be thoroughly alive to the interests of this organization, and to the complete success of our whole ticket. Our opponents are using every effort to carry out their nefarious purpose of transferring the control of our institutions to those whose wicked hearts are polluted with the foul stain of treason and rebellion, and whose hands are crimson with the blood of our patriot brothers. Let every one, therefore, go to work at once, and use all his ability and influence to carry on to a complete and triumphant success, the great work in which we are engaged.

SHALL DESERTERS VOTE?

The Philadelphia Press learns that lists of deserters and non reporting drafted men are being printed at the State printing office at Harrisburg, under instructions from the State officials. These lists, it is said, will average about one hundred and fifty names to each regiment, or an aggregate of from thirty to thirty-five thousand names. They will be sent with a copy of the act of the Legislature disfranchising deserters and non-reporting drafted men, to all the election officers of the State, with instructions to refuse the votes of all whose names appear upon the list.

"SILVER CREEK SABBATH SCHOOL."—A communication in reference to the annual pic-nic of this School, held on the 31st ult., will appear in our next. In consequence of the crowded condition of our columns, it is utterly impossible to publish it this week.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN LOYAL CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA'S WELCOME.

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

The Unionist's Convention at National Hall.

We could fill a dozen papers the size of the Miners' Journal, with accounts of the magnificent reception of the Southern Unionists in Philadelphia; of the immense processions, the eloquent speeches, and the innumerable incidents. The procession that on Monday last escorted them to Independence Hall and to the Union League was such a procession as Philadelphia never before saw. The ovation was literally made to the new born spirit of liberty—a demonstration almost supernal in its enthusiasm, and that no common occasion or exigency could call forth.

The Convention met in National Hall, Market Street, which was beautifully decorated. Among the patriotic inscriptions covering the walls were these:

"I tremble for the country when I reflect that God is just."—Jefferson.

"There can be no neutrals, only patriots or traitors."—S. A. Douglas.

"Treason must be made odious and traitors punished. Their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms for honest and industrious men."—Andrew Johnson.

"The Union: it must and shall be preserved."—Andrew Jackson.

On the front of the speaker's stand were the words:

"Welcome, patriots of the south;
Ye bore, as freedom's hope forlorn,
The private hate, the rebel scorn;
Yet held, through all the paths ye trod,
Your faith in man and trust in God."

The first day of the Convention was devoted to temporary organization. On the second day the committee on permanent organization reported the name of Hon. James Speed, of Kentucky, as permanent President, together with a number of representative men as Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The successful working of the Convention was also attained by the appointment of a committee on address, on resolutions and on reconstruction.

A delegate from Maryland, Hon. Hugh R. Bond, presented a resolution with the request that it be referred to an appropriate committee, which urged the adoption of the reconstruction amendment to the Constitution passed by Congress, and adding, "In our opinion there can be no permanent peace or security for the loyal men of the South "without a return to negro suffrage." This resolution, which was in the shape offered, and so far as acted upon, but an expression of the views of the gentleman who proposed it, was referred to the committee on resolutions.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a union for the Southern Loyalists and Northern delegates. All of the Northern States have appointed delegates, and on Monday there was a union of the delegates from both sections in front of the Union League House. The Northern delegates afterwards assembled by themselves, and elected their own officers, but they expect to unite with the Southern delegates at some time, either in open convention or by conference. The duty of the committee was to arrange this.

The proceedings on Wednesday were of a miscellaneous character. Several resolutions touching the questions of negro suffrage, were offered and referred. A resolution that Andrew Johnson be requested to resign, was received with vociferous applause. Another, to the effect that a committee should be appointed to follow in the footsteps of the President in his pilgrimage to Chicago, and on his return to Washington, was received with immense applause, and a number of effective speakers were nominated for that duty. The Committee of Conference reported that the Northern and Southern Conventions would unite in National Hall in the evening, and thence proceed together to the mass meeting in front of the League House, which proposition was carried. In the afternoon the delegates were entertained by a banquet at the Union League House.

The meeting on Wednesday night in Broad street was a magnificent demonstration, whether we consider the numbers who took part in it, the effectiveness of the speaking or the enthusiasm which prevailed. It was a marvel among public meetings, something which once seen will never be forgotten.

As there is every intention to give free scope to discussion and to the expression of the views of all the delegates, the sessions of the Convention may yet occupy some days.

The Philadelphia Press in speaking of the tremendous outpouring of the people on Wednesday night, says:

"We leave to our reporters the task of describing what was unprecedentedly the mightiest popular demonstration ever witnessed in this country. Such was the judgment of those who had participated in the massive gatherings of 1840, 1844 and 1860. The visit of Lafayette forty-two years ago, was the only event claimed to bear any likeness to it. Neither during the rebellion crowded as that tragedy was with alternate agony and suspense, with grief and joy, could be compared to it. The secret is easily found. Andrew Johnson's appeal to the American people was not taken a moment too soon. They felt become ripe for the occasion, and have improved it to the uttermost when he filled the hand with falsehoods upon them, the worst being that they sustained him and upon their faithful servants, the almost-certain prospect of his defeat. And their determination is fully taken. Whether he understands it or not, the country is in his hand. He has forfeited the confidence and threats with equal recklessness. The wisest have apprehended that he not only means, but already has, gone far enough to ruin the country. He positively declared that he would arrest Congress if impeachment were threatened. Even as we write he is said to have called in the aid of his previous arguments upon the issues in the coming contest, dwelling particularly upon the nature of the President's policy. The audience listened during the latter part of his speech listened quietly and attentively, and he concluded amid a perfect storm of applause."

WM. S. MARX, Esq., a prominent member of the Bar of Lehigh County, died at Allentown on the 2d inst., aged 37 years.

THE VALUE OF PURE WINE IN SICKNESS.—Few people are aware of the benefit of wine in sickness, consequently we publish the following extract from Hooper's Medical Dictionary:

The chief difficulty with reliable wines has been their scarcity and exorbitant price, but this has been removed by the introduction of a pure native wine, prepared from the Port grape exclusively cultivated by Mr. A. Speer of New Jersey. We understand he has submitted his wine to the test of many of our celebrated physicians, and all concur in its purity, medicinal properties, and superiority to the best Port wine. Most of them prescribed it in cases of debility, affections of the kidneys, and chronic complaints. —[Examiner.]

Druggists sell it.

[From the Chicago Times.]

"THE SUCCESS OF THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.—The past week has been a fruitful one for this widely-spread enterprise. Our exchanges from every quarter are filled with notices of its success. Its advertising, which are on a scale surpassing in general extent anything which has been attempted by even American enterprise before, occupy pages of the New York press. A correspondent, writing of its success in New York, says; "The office reminds me of a railroad ticket office a few minutes before the departure of a train."

The feeling of personal interest in Mr. Crosby seems to pervade the whole country. Every little town or village has its one or more clubs, and we understand that the rapid sale of certificates throughout the country, is in a measure to be attributed to the cooperation of the National Banks, the Presidents and Cashiers of which are its most numerous and efficient agents.

Another large club has been organized here upon the plan of that of the express and telegraph men. It is to be composed exclusively of railroad and steamboat men. They have secured 1,000 certificates.

The pork packers have also a club of 500 nearly filled. The Young Men's Association are forming a large club. The Chamber of Commerce club is full. Several Board of Trade clubs, holding a large number of certificates, have been filled, and others are in progress. Activity in filling seems to increase with each week. These movements are rapidly taking up the certificates all over the country, and hastening the happy consummation of a scheme which has in it more interest, novelty and spirit, than anything which has engaged public attention within our recollection.

As many of our readers may not be aware of the unusual inducements offered by this Association, we give the following synopsis:

The Association will issue to its members 210,000 tickets at $5 each, entitling the holder to one or more of the first class engravings after works described, a free admission to the galleries of the Association, as well as a share in the award of premiums from a series of the grandest paintings ever offered to the public by any Art Union.

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE, IN CHICAGO, situated on Washington street, with a frontage of 140 feet and a depth of 150. It is built of marble, and four spacious stores on either side of the entrance hall, with the offices and studios above them, produce an aggregate rental of $30,000.—The actual cost and value of this splendid building, conceded to be one of the finest in the world, amounts to six hundred thousand dollars.

In addition to this the premiums consist of more than three hundred splendid oil paintings, by the first American artists. BIERSTADT'S great painting, "The Yo Semite Valley," value $20,000; CROPSEY'S 'American Autumn,' value $5,000; 'Irving and his friends,' value $5,000; 'Woods in Autumn,' value $5,000; 'Recognition,' value $5,000; BEARD'S 'Deer on the Prairie,' value $4,000; GIGNOUX'S 'Alpine Scenery,' value $3,000, as well as works by all the leading artists of the country, constituting the grandest collection ever brought before the public; also, the original life-size bust of Abraham Lincoln, executed from life by L. W. Volk, value $2,500.

To enable the public to judge for themselves, this entire collection, the largest and

MOST VALUABLE EVER OFFERED

BY ANY ART UNION,

Will be free on exhibition, a part alternately in the

OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO,

AND

THE ART INSTITUTE, NO. 625 BROADWAY.

Tickets of Membership—for $5, one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings: "The Little Wanderer," by Thomas Read; or "Gathering Apples," by Jerome Thompson. For $10, two shares or certificates, with the superb Steel Engraving of "Washington Irving and his friends." For $15, three shares or certificates, with the fine Allegorical Engraving on Steel, "Mercy's Dream," by D. Huntington. For $20, four shares or certificates with the splendid Chromo Engraving of "Autumn."

The award of premiums will be made on the 1st of October next.

Application for shares can be made to

U. H. CROSBY,

Actuary, A. A.,

and directed to the Art Institute, No. 625 Broadway, New York, or the Crosby Opera House, Chicago, where further particulars can be had on application.

The Crosby Opera House Art Association is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar Gift Concerts which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House, without the authority or consent of the Proprietors.

O. C. BOSBYSHELL, Agt.,

Where specimen copies can be seen.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"lubricative steam engine packing.—for terms see no. 639 arch st., phila., and no. 26 dey st., new york." May 12, '66—19-1y

FOR Cramps, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and any disordered state of the bowels, use the Cholera and Diarrhœa mixture, prepared by Hughes, apothecary.

HUGHES' HAIR RESTORATIVE is elegantly perfumed.—It imparts a richness and brilliancy, removes dandruff, and promotes the growth of the hair. The most clean ly article for the toilet.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH, sweet breath, and clean mouth are obtained by using ODONTINE, prepared by Hughes, Apothecary.

SEE A WOMAN in another column picking grapes for Speers Wine. It is an admirable article, used in the hospitals and by the first class families in Paris, London and New York, in preference to Old Port Wine.—It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

NEW SPRING CASSIMERES at D. A. Smith's Clothing Store, Centre street, Pottsville.

FRENCH, English and American cloths, all styles, and of the finest qualities, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

GLOVES, Neck-ties and Hose, to suit every taste, and at reduced prices, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

SHIRTS and Summer Underclothing can be obtained at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

FRENCH PADDED LINEN DRILLS, a beautiful article, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, September 8, 1866.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 71,294 01—by Canal, 33,117 15—for the week 104,411 16 tons, against 107,096 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The supply is much larger this week than we anticipated, and shows that coal will go to market so long as it can be stowed away at any point. Nothing but a positive refusal to take the coal abroad at any price, will check its production.

A number of collieries have stopped; others stopped for a day or two, and then started again. The difficulty is that nearly all have a few orders for some kinds of coal which they have contracted to supply, and their collieries are kept going and the other sizes are forced into the market, to enable them to supply these orders. The business does not pay, and how long they can continue to work at a loss will depend on circumstances.

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

	1865.		1866.			
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.	
D & R R R.	74,892	1,847,683	71,294	2,706,103	858,419	
Schuyl Can.	32,984	576,019	33,118	921,591	375,882	
L Val R R.	41,626	924,442	46,604	1,303,345	378,901	
Lehigh Coal	34,373	626,933	46,812	676,754	107,170	
Seven Nth	186	466,583	22,251	707,276	240,687	
Penn. Nth	178	131,951	10,020	281,118	149,351	
Penn. G. C.	8,369	326,601	20,217	222,277	d104,327	
By Canal	343	20,501	1,666	15,675	d 4,826	
All R'ds	6,096	4,914,693	42,425	6,842,340	1,927,647	
Wyoing Sth		16,271		265,971	249,694	
do Nth				26,746	26,746	
Shamokin	4,995	266,752	15,108	458,860	192,108	
Trevorton	150	18,995	1,422	87,478	68,483	
Short Mt.	2,568	29,139	5,931	64,166	32,916	
Franklin	1,991	36,838		72,717	35,879	
Broad Top	7,800	195,620	5,660	178,025	d17,607	
	216,747	5,757,325	314,238	8,867,304		
			216,747	5,757,325		
			97,491	3,109,979		

The reports from all the coal regions, except from the Schuylkill, are for the week ending on Saturday last. Whether there will be any diminution in the supply for this week we cannot tell at present; but our impression is that it will diminish so long as the present state of the trade continues. Purchasers are holding off for lower prices, and the producers cannot lower the prices of coal without a reduction of wages.

A large curtailment of the supply for a few weeks, therefore, appears to be the only remedy. To stop mining subjects the operator to a loss, and to go on at reduced prices would also be ruinous; hence the only alternative is to decide which course would cause the least loss. Every operator in this Region would prefer working at a loss of 25 cents a ton rather than stop his colliery, if there was a reasonable hope that prices would advance to remunerating rates within a short time. Nothing but absolute necessity will induce him to stop his colliery during the working season.

Our Philadelphia correspondent is correct. In comparison with the published coal table Sept. 1, 1864, the increase so far this year is only about 1,600,000 tons. We intend to write that the market would take this year about 2,600,000 tons in excess of the supply of 1864, which was the largest quantity sent to market in any single year. The whole supply of Anthracite and Bituminous coal in 1865 was only 190,554 tons less than the supply of 1864, and we are now 2,809,979 in excess of 1865, and the supply for the balance of this season is not likely to be less than it was last year.

The difficulty with the trade now is, the impression created abroad that Coal will be cheaper, and consequently purchasers are holding back. The low prices this year compared with the two previous years, together with the increasing scarcity of wood, has largely extended and increased the consumption of coal; and notwithstanding the largely increased supply of this year, there is not much of an overstock in the market, and there would be none, if consumers did not hold back their orders expecting a further decline.

One word to our operators:—You must prepare your coal better. It is notorious that a large portion of coal sent to market is badly prepared—and the consequence is that it is losing its reputation in the market. The operators in other regions receive better prices, in many instances for an inferior coal, owing entirely to its better preparation for market. This is getting to be a serious drawback to the Schuylkill Region, and it must be remedied if they desire to sustain their position in the markets. If not heeded, they must expect to sell only such coal that the other regions cannot furnish. These remarks do not apply to all, but to a majority of the operators; and those who do prepare their coal properly can always obtain a higher price for their commodity.

We understand the lease of the valuable property (having fifty-six years to run) belonging to Lewis W. Phillips, lying between 20th and 21st streets, New York, on the North River, comprising 11 lots of ground, (well fitted up as a Coal Yard) with nearly 200 feet of bulk head, will be sold at Auction at the Merchant's Exchange, New York, on the 20th inst. The Yard is capable of storing from 15 to 20,000 tons of coal.

Here is an opportunity for a good investment.

J. J. ALBRIGHT has resigned his position as General Coal Agent of the Delaware, Lackawana, and Western Railroad, and has entered into the building of a Railroad leading from Wilkesbarre to connect with the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at Scranton, for the purpose of sending coal from that portion of the Wyoming Region directly to Roundout above New York. Mr. William R. Storrs takes Mr. Albright's place.

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond (Philad'n.

Albany	2 05	New London	2 50
Bridgeport	2 30	Norwalk	2 25
Bedford	3 00	New Bedford	2 25
Bath	3 00	Newburyport	3 25
Bangor	4 25	Portland	3 00
Commercial Point	3 00	Neponset	2 25
Chelsea	2 25	Newport	2 50
Charlestown	2 50	Poughkeepsie	1 50
Cambridgeport	2 50	Portsmouth	3 75
Cohasset Narrows	3 00	Providence	2 25
Dorchester Point	3 00	Pawtucket	2 50
Dighton	2 50	Providence	2 25
Davensport	3 00	Quincy Point	1 50
East Greenwich	2 50	Roxbury	2 25
Fall River	2 20	Rockport	3 25
Fredericksburg	1 75	Richmond	1 75
Gardner	3 25	Saco	3 62
Georgetown	1 60	Salem	2 25
Gloucester	2 75	Salisbury	2 40
Hartford	3 35	St. Johns (in gold)	1 25
Hudson	2 00	Washington D. C.	2 05
Hingham	2 60	Weymouth	3 20
Lynn	2 75	Newark	2 50
Malden	3 50	Parkshell	1 80
Medford	3 55	Yarmouth	3 25
Mystic	2 50	Kennebrook Point	3 80
Marble Head	3 00	West Chester	1 80
Norfolk	1 60	Ipswich	3 50
New York	1 70	Stamford	1 60
Boston	2 00	Norwich	2 50

134 vessels and 199 boats arrived for the week.

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

SEPTEMBER 7th, 1866.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared	@	$6 00
" Chestnut	@	4 00
" White Ash Lump & S Boat	@	5 50
" Broken	@	5 50
" Egg and Stove	@	5 50
" Nut	@	4 25
Locust Mt. Lump, St. Boat	@	5 50
" " Broken	@	5 75
" " Prepared	@	5 75
" " Chestnut	@	4 25
Lorberry Coal	@	6 00
Franklin (Lykens Valley)	@	
Lehigh Lump, St. Boat & Broken	@	
" Prepared	@	
" Chestnut	@	
Broad Top	@	5 50

AT BALTIMORE

JULY 26, 1866.

Wilkes're & Pittston W. A.—wholesale	7 50@	7 75
" " " " —retail	8 50@	8 75
Lykens Val. & Sunb'y R. A. wholesale	7 50@	7 75
" " " " retail	8 50@	8 75

GEORGE'S CREEK & CUMBERLAND COAL.—Run of mine $6 00 f. o. b. at Locust Point.

AT NEW YORK.

SEPTEMBER 6th 1866.

Schuylkill Red Ash by Boat Load	@	7 50
" Chestnut	"	4 75@ 5 00
" White Ash Lump	"	6 25@ 6 50
" Steam Boat	"	6 25@ 6 50
" Broken	"	6 50@ 7 00
" Egg	"	6 50@ 7 00
" Stove	"	7 25@ 7 50
" Chestnut	"	4 75@ 5 00
Lehigh White Ash Lump	"	7 50@