## Miners' Journal. POTTSVILLE, PA. SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867. NEW YORK .- JAMES R. WATTS, with Caldwell, Conant & Co., No. 119 Broadway, New York City, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the MINESS' JOYHEAL and also to collect bills for the same BOY, aged about 16 years, as an apprentice to the Printing business. None but one that can come well recommended need apply. MEMORIAL OF THE PATRIOTISM OF SCHEYLKILL COUNTY. Great Reduction in Price. THE LAST CHANCE TO GET THE BOOK.

In order that all who desire to preserve this Record of the Patriotism of Schuylkill County during the Rebellion, may not be debarred by the price from purchasing, we have reduced the price as follows for the remainder of the edition: In cloth, reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.50 "aheep, (library) " 2.75 " 1.75 " 1.75 " 1.75 morocco git " 3.25 " 2.25 " 2.75 " 3.75 " 2.75 " 3.75 " 2.75 " 3.

DADDOW'S NEW MAP OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS

BLACK BAND IRON ORE.

The Black Bland, or Carbonaccous Fron Orcs of the Coal Menures, exist as beds, coextensive with the coal beds, or veins with which they are stratified. The subscriber has made the fron ores of the coal measures a specialty, and is enabled from a long practical experience to flud the principal deds of this ore through the Anthracte or Bituminous Coal Fields. ields.

I am prepared to locate, prove or develop these beds
I ron in all the Anthracite Regions or through the Bituminous Coal Fields.

S. HARRIES DADDOW. St. Clair. Pa.
REFERNOS: -Beb. Bannan and Joseph S. Patterson, Pottsville: Wm. P. Miner, Wilkesbarre: J. Louden Beadle, Ashland; W. W. Blakslee. Weatherly, Carbon County: Wm. H. Marshall, Shamokin: Edwd. Stabler, Jr., Baltimore, Hou. Henry D. Moore, Philadelphia; Geo. H. Potts. New York.

COAL, IRON, AND OIL, BY DADDOW & BANNAN.

THIS NEW WORK ON OUR MINERAL RESOURCES HAS PROVED A SUCCESS BEYOND OUR MOST

Its public reception, both at home and abroad, has been extremely encouraging. The first Thousand has already been disposed of, and the second is going very fast. According to present indications we shall soon exhaust the first edition. We will say to our friends at home, that they will have to supply themselves early if they wish a copy of the present edition. We shall not publish a second edition for some two years, since the cost and labor of collecting statistics to the date of whilestion will be very great. the cost and lanor of collecting elacticities to the date of publication will be very great.

Some few of our friends have objected to the price of the Book as being excessive: but we can assure them that such is not the case—it is sinquestionably the cheapest Work of the kind ever published.

The vast and varied amount of new information which it contains, together with the Maps and extensive Illustrations, has called forth commendation and praise from the most influential, eclentific and mining [From the Scientific American.] \*\*Coat, Tron and Ort. is the most practical and ex-banstive treatise on the subject that has come under our observation. \* \* \* It is a most valuable work and one that deserves to be read by all intelligent men."

g"A more comprehensive and exhaustive volume upon the materials treated of could scarcely be desired than that just issued by Messrs. Daddow & Bannan under this title. Regarding the work as a whole, it is certainly the most complete manual for the practical colliery manater that has yet been published.

t may eafely be said that we have no single work in his country so thoroughly calculated to atford the suterior collier and from worker all the information he perior collier and iron-worker all the information be requires in connection with his business as is the book of Mesers. Daddow & Bannan, to meet the wants of those similarly engaged in the United States. The work must have entailed a large amount of labor, and there is ample evidence that the labor has not been applied without being made to yield the largest results of which it was capable."

The leading newspapers of all our great cities and which it was capable."

The leading newspapers of all our great cities and Mining and Mannfacturing Districts have given the Book a warm reception, and reviewed it with unqualfied praise: while practical and scientific men generally have given us the most gratifying assurance of its value and usefulness, as the only standard work of the kind.

[From the London Mining Journal, July 14, 1866.]

United States Senator from New York. Thursday morning stood at 25 degrees below

THE American Minister at Rome has been invited to remove the American Church outside the walls of that city.

"Aunt Lou," will appear in our next .-Her charmingly written communication was accidentally omitted this week. To J. Robley Dunglison, Private Secreta ry to Governor Geary, we are indebted for an advance copy of the Inaugural Address of

SEVERAL interesting articles are unavoidably crowded out by pressure upon our columns, among them one on "Grey Band vs." Black Band," which gives a description of a stone discovered here which is found superior to the Bavarian stone, for lithographic

In the State Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Randall presented the following: An act for the appointment of an additional law judge in the courts of the Twenty-first district (Schuylkill county). Also,
An act requiring the viewers of any new road in Schuylkill county (in addition to the usual legal notice) to give ten days' notice to the supervisors of the township through which the road is proposed.

state that it is found on the Mill Creek in a vein three feet in thickness and we understand that it has been found at other points in the County. Explorations are now in progress to ascertain whether this vein permeates the Region. We will give all the facts in connection with the matter as they are developed. Should the vein run regularity with the coal measures and to the extent hoped, it will be a rich source of wealth, for from three to four tons of iron can be made from a cubic yard of the ore.

How. James H. Campbell's place for a ministerial position at Bogota, South America. The proceeding excited some remark, but it is now explained by the fact that Mr. Johnson wants Mr. Campbell's place for a certain John McGinnis of whom all that is knewn is that he is an obscure contractor of Chicago, who made some money during the war; that he is of the Copperhead persuasion; that they, John and wife, were then in McGinnis of the propers of the state of the people, contraction of the people, contraction of the people, contraction of the people, so that the state of the comparison with his wife, that they, John and wife, were then in view of the state of the contraction of the people, contraction of the people, contraction of the people is the make of the Copperhead persuasion; that they, John and wife, were then in the fact that they, John and wife, were then in the state of the Copperhead persuasion; that they, John and wife, were then in the fact that they wife, were then in the fact that they is the state of the Copperhead persuasion; that they, John and wife, were then in the contraction of the people, so that the lighter and the higher publication of the people contraction of the people is the makes of the people is the more valuable to section. If my fellow-citizens will only recollect the difference of the state, as from the difference of the state, as from the difference of the state, as from the making the collection of the people is the people in the people is the people in the professions and in the con

INAUGURAL ADDRESS GOV. JOHN W. GEARY.

spring at the heart of the Republic, while the citizens, in whose hands the government was left, were compelled to protect themselves and their country as best they could.

When we reflect upon the terrible sacrifices we endured to maintalo our literties, and anticipate that glorious peried of our country, when the whole continent will be deducated to human freedom, and when the despotians of the earth will construe our example into a standing threat against their tyranny, we cannot disregard the consideration of this important subject.

As before remarked, Pennsylvania contributed over three hundred they and to the national canse. Deducting the loss of nearly thirty thousand by wounds and disease incarred in the field, what an immense army has been left to circulate among and to educate the mass of an population! Properly comprehending this thought, was have at once the secret of our past success, our present safety and our future power. It would be easy to create an emulation in the science of arms among the youth of the State, by proper organization, and to disseminate, in all our schools, that loyalty to the whole country, without, which there can be no permanent safety for our liberty.

In their late report, the visitors to the West Polut Military Academy Isld a significant stress upon the necessity of such preceptors, in the future, as would teach the students of that institution their dire and unavoidable obligations to the principles upon which the government livelf reposes. The neglect of this kind of instruction wis felt in almost every movement during the recent conflict; and it is not going too far to say that many who disregarded their oaths, and who drew their swords against the government that had educated and nourished them, found a meretricious consolation in the. Eact that they were permitted to cherich an allegance to the State in which they were born, which conflicted with and destroyed that love of country which should be made supreme and above all other political obligations.

If, in our p Delivered Jan. 15, 1867. Fellow Cirizes:—Honored by the selection of the sovereign people of my native State as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is with mingled feelings of humility and gratitude that I have appeared in the presence of my fellow countrymen, and before the Searcher of all Hearts, to take the solumn obligation prescribed as a qualification for that exalted station, "to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and to perform my official duties with fidelity." tion of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and to perform my official duties with fidelity."

Profoundly sensible of everything that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, and more deeply impressed with the vast importance and responsibilities of the office, than elevated by its attendant honors, let it be our first crateful duty to return fervent thanksziving to Almighty God for his constant providence and unnumbered blessings to us as a people, and especially mine to implore His aid and comple, and especially mine to implore His aid and complete in the discharge of civil trusts, who has been my shield and buckler amidst scenes of perli and death. In addressing you on this occasion, in accordance with a custom originating with the Republican fathers. I propose briefly to express my opinions on such questions as concern our common constituency, and relate to our common responsibilities.

Like countries of the Old World, our nation has had its internal commotions. From the last of these we have escrely yet emerged, and during which "War's desolution" passed over our land, leaving its blighting influences principally upon those unfortunate states whose people rebelled against the government, and not withstanding the agonizing sacrifices of a great civil war, the States that maintained the government and determined that the Union should be preserved, have constantly advanced in honor, wealth, population and general prosperity.

This is the first time that a change has occurred in.

required in the field.

Home Resources and Home Labor.

In nothing have our trials during the war, and the resulting triumph to our arms, been so full of compensation, as in the establishment of the proud fact that we are not only able to defend ourselves against assanit, but what is equally important, to depend upon and live upon our own resources. At the time, the rebellion was precipitated upon us the whole business and trade of the nation was paralyzed. Corn in the West was used for fuel, and the producer was compelled to lose not only the interest upon his capital, but the very capital he had invested. Labor was in excess, and men were-verywhere searching for employment, Mills and furnaces were abandoned. Domestic intercourse was so-triffing that the stocks of a number of the met important railroads in the country fell to, and long remained at an average price of less than fifty per cent. But the moment danger to the Union became imminent, and the necessity of self-reliance was plainly presented as the only means of securing protection, and the gradual dispersion of our mercantile maine by the apprehension of the armed vessels of the rebels the American people began to practice upon the maxima of self-defence and self-dependence.—From having been, if not absolutely impoverished and almost without remuierative enterprise, depressed by nnemployed labor and idle capital, all their great material agencies were brought into motion with a pionptitude, and kept in operation with a rapidity and ragularity, which relieved them from want, their country from danger, and excited the amazement of civilized nations.

Prote-tion to the manufactures of the country, when

This is the first time that a change has occurred in the Executive Department of the state since the commencement of the war of the rebellion: a brief reference, therefore, to that conflict, and to its results; may not be inappropriate.

We have the consolation of knowing that the conest between the North and South was not, oncur part, one for ambition, for military renown, for territorial acquisition, nor was it for a violation of any of the rights of the South, but it was for the preservation of our own rights and privileges as men, and for the maintenance of justice, liberty and the Union. The object of the South was avowedly the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a confederacy based upon "the corner stone of human elavery." To have submitted to this on our part, and to have shrunk from a manly resistance under such circumstances, would have been deeply and lastingly degrading, and would have destroyed the value of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we are obligated to transmit unimpaired to future generations. The patriotte and Union-loving people felt that the alternative was that of life or death to the Union; and under the auspicious guidance of Abraham Liucolin, that virtuous and patriotic Chief Mag'strate, with the blessing of Him who directs the destinies of nationes after open action and arbitrary violence on the part of the South, the appeal to arms was made. We had a just carse, and our citizens approving it with a degree of unanimity hereitofore unknown, in this or any other country, left their various employments, their homes and all that was dear to them, and hastened with enthusiam to the secues where duty and danger called, and as the surcest piedge of their unswerving love and fidelity to the Union, they unheditatingly offered their lives for its preservation. Nor was any other tribute withbeld in providing the means necessary for the support of our fleets and armies. Nearly two millions of soldiers depresed in their devotion to the notion—"The God from danger, and excited the amazement of civilized nations.

Protection to the manufactures of the country, when rightly viewed, is merely the defense of labor against competition-from abroad. The wages of labor in the United States is higher than those in any other country consequently our laborers are the more elevated. Labor is the foundation of both innividual and national wealth; and those nations that have best protected it from foreign competition, have been the most prosperous. It is c'early, therefore, the interest of the nation to foster and protect domestic industry, by relieving from internal faration every sort of labor, and imposing such heavy duties upon all importations of foreign manufactured articles, as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only should individual enterprise and industry be thus encouraged, but all public works, a liberal and properly restreted general rational system, and internal improvements of every kind, receive the fustering care and most liberal and of the government. We are rich in every thing necessary to meet our wants, and render us independent of every other country, and we have only to avail ourselves of our own resources and capabilities, to progress continually converted to degree of greatness never yet attain. to meet-our wants, and render us indep-ndent of every other country, and we have only to avail ourselves of our own resources and capabilities, to progress continually onward to a degree of greatness never yet attained by any nation. Our agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources are un qualled, and it should be our constant study to devise and prosecute means tending to their highest development.

Why, then, should not wisdom of government make available the teachings of experience, and at once legislate for the manifest good of the people? Why permit our manufactures to beg that they may live?

The government of Great Britain has, by her protective system, "piled duty upon duty." for more than one aundred and affty sears, and hence upon protection is founded her manufacturing supremacy. Yet her emisaries come to this country, and for sinister purposes, exitô "free trade," sends scoffinely of "potection," and endeavor to persuade our people to believe and adopt the absurd theory, that "tariffs hinder the development of indus'ry and the growth of wealth."

The great Republican party, in the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, in Chicago, in 1850, as if preparing for the very war which most of our statesmen were at that period anxious to postpone, adopted ariesolation. "which," to use the language of an eminent Pennsylvanian, "declared that the produce of the farm should no longer be compelled to remain inert them.

The generosity of the people of Pennsylvanias to the Union soldiers, and the noble officers who commanded them.

The generosity of the people of Pennsylvania to the Union soldiers has been imitated, but not equalled, by other States. There is something peculiar in the loy airy of Pennsylvania. She seemed to feel, from the first, as if upon her devolved the setting of a superior example. The fact that she carried upon her standard the brightest jewel of the Republic, that in her bosom was conceived and from her commercial capital was issued the Declaration of Independence, gave to her contributions; in men and money, and her unparalleled charitable organizations, all the dignity and force of a model for others to copy. The rebel fee seemed to teel that if he could strike a falul blow at Pennsylvania, he would recover all his losses, and establish a resistless prestige in the old, world. But thanks to Divine Providence, and to the enduring bravery of our citizen soldiers, the invasion of our beloved State sealed her more closely to the cause of freedom.

The soult of the heatle of Catterbians hashes the dom.

The result of the battle of Gettysbirg broke the power of the rebeilion, and albungh the final lesue was delayed, it was inevitable from the date of that great event. That battle rescried all other free States; and when the arch of of victory was completed by Sherman's successful advance from the sea, so that the two conquerors could shake hand over the two fleels that ideed the war, the soldiers of Pennsylvania were cover lettered in the diorlogs consumpation.

imen were at that period anxious to postpone, adopted accession whether, to use the language of an eminent Pennsylvanian, "declared that the produce of the farm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant markets; that the capital which delly took the form of labor, power should no longer be allowed to go to waste; that the feel which underlies our soil should no longer their remain to be a mere support for foreign rails; that the, power which lay then pertified in the form of coal should everywhere be brought to aid the human arm; that our wast deposits of from ore should he made to take the form of engines and other machivery, to be used as substitutes for mere muscular force; and that all our wonderful resources, material and moral, must and should be at once developed. Such was; the intert and meaning of the brief resolution their and there adopted to be at the earliest practicable moment ratified by Congress, as proved to be the case when the Morrill tariff, on the memorable 2d of March, 1861, was made the law of the land. To that law, aided, as it was by the admirable action of the Treasury in supplying machinery of, circulation, we shad now indebted for the fact that we have, in the short space of five years, produced more miles, constructed more roads than ever before, and so grately added to the wealth of the conitry, that the property outlern chattels excepted of the whole of the States and territorics of which the Union stands composed."

If the principle by the recent free-traders of the South states and territorics of which the Union stands composed."

If the principle of protection proved to be such a tailsman in the time of war, shall we reject, it in time of peace; If an answer were needed to this question, reference could be had to the repeated concessions to this principle by the recent free-traders of the South Scarcely one of the ambitions men who led their unfortunate people into rebellion, but now freely admits that if the South had man bave ever had such cause for gratitude towards their delenders.

And here I cannot refrain from an expression of regret that the General Government has not taken any steps to infact the proper penalties of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders of those who rudely and ferociously invaled the ever sacred soil of our State.

It is certainly a morbid clemency, and a censurable forbearance, which fail to punish the greatest crimes "known to the laws of civilized autions:" and may not the hope be reasonably indulged, that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unmerited mercy to those who inaugurated the rebe I on and controlled the movements of its armies? If this be done, treason with be "rendered odious," and it will be distinctly proclaimed on the pages of our future history, that on attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our Republican form of government. And while we would remember "the soldier who has borne the battle," we must not forget "his widow and his orphan children." Among our most schemn obligations is the maintenance of the indicent widows, and the support and education of the orphan children. of those noble men who fell in defence of the Union. To affirm that we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have been rendered homeless and fatherless, by their parents' patriotic devotion to the country, is a truth to which all mankind will yield a ready assent; and though we cannot call the dead to life, it is a privilege, as well as a duty, to take the orphan by the hand, and be to him a protector and a father.

Legislative appropriations have honored the living soldiers, and entombed the dead. This people at the ballot box have sought out the meritorious, veterans, and the noble spectacle is now presented of the youthful survivors of those who fell for their country, cherished and educated at the public expense. Even if I were differently constituted, my official duties would constrain me vigilantly to guard this sared trust.—But having served in the same cause, and he in honored by the highest marks of public favor. I pledgo my self to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and if possible to increase the efficiency and multiply the benefits of the schools and institutions, already so creditably established, for the benefit of the orphans of our martyred heroes. thon stronger, or to impress upon the people the value of adhering to a system which has proved itself worthy of, our continued support, and, of the imitation of its The exhibit of the finances of the Commonwealth, as presented in the late annual message of my predecessor, and the report of the State Treasurer, is certainly very gratifying; and the fixtering prospect of the speedy extlaguishment of the debt which has been

Soldiers' Orphans.

Freedom and Slavery.

tainly very gratifying; and the fixtering prospect of the speedy extinguishment of the debt which has been hanging; for so many years, like a dark cloud over the prospects of our State, combined, with the hope that a reasonable reduction will be raide in our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer the people onward in the pathway of duty.

Among the most delicate and important obligations required of those in official positions, is a strict and faithful management of the public revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth. Taxation should be applied where its burdens may be least felt, and where it is most just that it should be borne. Every resource should be carefully insebanded, and the strictesteconomy practised, so that the credit of the State shall be maintained on a firm and enduring basis, and the debt surely and steadily diminished, until its final extinguishment. Unnecessary delay in this would, in my opinion, be incompatible with our true interests.

That these expectations are capable of speedy and certain consummation, has already been demonstrated. The public improvements, the cause of our heavy debt, which seemed to be an incubus upon the prosperity of the State, so long as they were managed by her agents, have been sold; the tax on, real estate has been abolished, and considerable reductions have already been made on the State debt.

This important branch of the Administration shall receive my constant and zealous attention. The infatuation of treason, the downfall of slavery, the vindication of freedom and the complete triumph of the government of the people, are all so many proofs of the "Divinity that has shaped our ends," and so many promises of a future crowned with success if we are only true to our mission. Six years ago the spectacle of four millions of slaves, increasing steadily both their own numbers and the pride and the material and political power of their masters, presented a problem so appaline, that statesmen contemplated it with undisguised alarm, and the moralist with shame To-day these four millions, no longer slaves, but freamen, having intermediately proved their humanity towards their oppressore, their fidelity to society, and their loyalty to the government, are peacefully incorporated into the body politic, and are rapidly preparing to assume their rights as citizens of the United States. Notwithstanding this unparalleled change was Receive my constant and zealous attention.

Receive my constant and zealous attention.

Receive of the Laws.

The general and essential principles of law and liberty, declared in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, shall be watchfully gnarded. It will be my highest ambitton to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument. Care should be taken "that the laws be faithfully executed," and the decisions of the courts respected and enforced. If within their anthorized jurisdiction. Inflaenced only by considerations for the public welfare. It is my imperative duty to see that justice be im artially administered. That merciful provision, the pardoning power, conferred upon the Executive doubtlessly for correcting only the errors of criminal jurisprudence, and securing justice, shall not be perverted to the indiscriminate protection of those who may be justly, sentenced to bear penalties for infractions of the laws made for the security and protection of society. Those "cruelly" or "excessively" punished, or erroneously convicted, are almoentified to its beneficent protection, and only such should expect its exercise in their behalf.

Whenever the people deem it expedient or necessary, from actual experience, to alter the laws, or to amend the Constitution, it is their undoubted right to do so, according to the mode prescribed within itself. I here repeat, what I have said elsewhere, that "so long as the people feel that the power to alter or change the character of the government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with a sense of security and of dignity which must ever spring from the consclusions that they had within their own hands a remedy for every political evil, a corrective for every governmental alones and usu pation."

The National Situation.

We are confessedly in a transition state. It is marvelous how producing has perched in the furnese of A simple glance at what must have been our fate had slavery been permitted to increase will be smitchen.—
In 1860 the slave population amounted, in exact numbers, to three millions nine hundred and sitty-three thousand seven hundred and slaty. Taking the increase, 23.39 per cent, from 1860 to 1860, as the basis of calculation for every ten years, in 1900 they would have numbered at least upwards of nine millions.—
What Christian statesman, as he thanks God for the triumph of the Union arms, does not shadder at the terrible prospect presented by these startling figures?

But while then is cause for constant solicitude in the natural irritations produced by such a conflict, he is But white there is cause for constant solicitude in the natural irritations produced by such a conflict, he is but a gloomy prophet who does not anticipate that the agencies which accomplished these tremendous results, will successfully cope with and put down all who attempt to govern the nation in the interests of defeated ambition and vanquished treason.

The people of the conquering North and West have comparatively little to do but to complete the good work. They command the position. The course of the soldier and the sagacity of the statesman, working harmoniously, have now sended and confirmed the victory, and nothing more is required but a faithful adherence to the doctrines which have achieved such marvelous results.

Randall presented the following:

An act for the appointment of an additional is the second of the s

States. But the disease and suggested to from the cure.

That abhorrent doctrine, that defeated treason shall not only be magnanimously pardoned, but introduced to yet stronger privileges because of its guilty failure seems to have been insisted upon, as if to strengthen the better and the contrasting doctrine, that a nation, having conquered its freedom, is its own best guardian, and that those who were defeated in honoable battle should be constrained to submit to all the terms of the shuold be constrained to submit to all the terms of the conqueror.

The violators of the most solemn obligations, the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of time, the murderers of our heroic soldiers on fields of battle, and in loathsome dimpeons and barbarous prisons, they must not, \*\*half not, re-appear at the council chambers of the nation, to aid in its legislation, or control its destinies, unless it shall be on conditions which will preserve our institutions from their baleful purposes and influence, and secure republican forms of government, is their purity and vigor, in every section of the country.

That they are indisposed to accept such conditions, is manifest from their recent and even arrogant rejection of the proposed amendments of the national Constitution—amendments which are believed, by many true and patriolic citizens and statemen, to be too mild and generous. knewn is that he is an obscure contractor of the people, so that the lowest grades of Chicago, who made some money during the war; that he is of the Copperhead persuasion; that he went to Washington with his wife, that they, John and wife, were then in vited to "swing round the circle" to Dong-las's grave and back; that they compiled with the invitation with alsority, and that to the amusement of everybody John was sithmade and the same of the people of the people of the same and particular to the section of a State and the higher still fisher. To the Congress of the Luited States the heartist would be improper to either overblock or disregard. And certainly in view of this fact more of the late rebellant form and particular to the section of a State and the same of the circle "to Dong-las's grave and back; that they compiled with the invitation with alsority, and that to the amusement of everybody John was sithmade of the people of the peo

those of the past, I entertain no doubt. Such measures will meet with my cordial approval. And I may well add, that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sactate it with her entire influence and power.

That in the administration of the government I may err, is only what should be expected from the infirmities of the human mind; but as I enter upon the discharge of my responsible duties with a firm resolution to act with honesty and impartiality, I trust my errors will be regarded with charity and treated with the geniteness of magnanimous forgiveness.

And I earnestly hope that my intercourse with my fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives will be so frank and cardial; that our duties to a common constituency will be pleasantly and faithfully discharged. Different branches of the government as we are, with distinctive duties, we are nevertheless parts of one organized and well regulated system, and as we co-operate or disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded—flected by the people, desirous to promote the welfare of every citizen, mere party differences should not be allowed to interfere with the maintenance of a generous a true and comprehensive poblic policy.

It was the illustrious Washington, equally, distinguished as a warrior and a statesman, who gave unterance to the declaration, "that the propitious smiles of Heaven cannot be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right." These ulterances express my deeperst convictions of the rules and principles which should permeate and control all governments. Let us, fellow-citizens, adhere to trust, be governed by them and our efforts will be happily united in surrounding the institutions of our State, as well as those of our ration, with a rampart of truth that will repet the madp-sa of ambition, the schemes of neuropation, and successfully re-list the changes and agitations of all coming time. structing their youth in the science of arms: and when the bloody tempest opened upon us thay were ready to-spring at the heart of the Republic, while the citizens, in whose hands the government was left, were com-pelled to protect themselves, and their country as best

南 有 南 南 南 南 南 SCHUYLKILL COUNTY AFFAIRS. THE GREAT CONTRAST.

OMETHING FOR THE TAX-PAYERS TO PONDER ON. Berks and Lancaster counties raised as much money for bounties as Schuylkill county did, and the debt of Berks county was larger than that of Schuylkill when the Rebellion broke out-but look at the difference now, tax-payers of Schuvlkill. You have to pay the fiddler while your office-holders dance and frolic on your hard earnings, filched from you by their shameful plunder and mismanagement of the affairs of the County. Compare and Judge for Yourselves. SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Debt paying interest, -Interest, Balance in Treasury, Outstanding taxes, 251,202 Treasurer's per centage, \$7,067 } \$12,067 Other perquisites about 5,00 Paid to Poor House in 1865, 5.000 Commissioner Zeigler in 1865, -do Foley do 1,037 1,035 BERKS COUNTY. Total indebtedness of County, \$363,163 26

Outstanding taxes, Jan. 1, Poor House Expenditure, 1865, Commission's salary, A Stein, Treasurer's salary, - -LANCASTER COUNTY. Lancaster Co. debt paying interest, \$193,000 Interest at 4 and 5 per cent, Balance in Treasury, -Outstanding taxes, Freasurer's total perquisites, 1865. Paid to Poor House in 1865, Balance in Poor House Treasury, ommissioner's pay in 1805, 🕒

do do -do do do 272 fully betrayed vour interests, and the expening years, under protection: ses of the County can be reduced at least 1843...... \$3 24 per ton. FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS a year. Tax-payers, you can do it, and if 1846... you don't you deserve to be robbed of all 1847...... 3 69

your property. INAUGURATION OF GOV. GEARY. W. Geary as Governor of Pennsylvania, took | point under the free trade policy of 1840 and place on Tucsday last at Harrisburg. There | 1841. was a fine procession consisting of visiting office was administered by Speaker Hall of full and cheaper supply of coal of all descrip nearing distance. It is a production worthy of the man and the occasion. His reference: the military record of the State; regret that the rebel leaders have not been punished: pledge to care for the soldiers' orphans; assertion of the necessity of excluding the laterebellious States from all share in the legslation of the general Government until they support of Pennsylvania to the National Con gress; reference to needed improvements in our school and military systems, and to the necessity of protecting our home industry, will meet the warmest approval of every

loyal citizen of the State. His views on the ational situation are especially good. He repudiates Johnson and his policy in unmistakable terms. We welcome to the Gubernatorial chair so worthy a successor of Gov. When Gov. Geary had concluded his inaugural, Governor Curtin was loudly called for. He appeared and said with much feel-

"I hope, fellow-citizens, that you will always extend o my successor in office the generous support and sym-arthy that you have extended to me. I hope the State vill continue to grow in prosperity and power. I hope lod may blers you all, and on this great day I bid you are wall." These generous sentiments were heartily applauded. The ceremonies closed with a national salute from a battery on Capitol Hill.

has been contrived worthy of being called RALLBOAD, the system of writing Phonography by Prof. Benn. ally, a true railroad by reason of its expedition, and a froad by its case, which can be proven by facts of its earning by many, even by two sons of John R. Davies, him-elf in a very short time, to be a teacher of it .-The other has written a letter which is as follows:

The other has written a letter which is as follows:

Mineswiller, January 2, 1867.

Rev. Mr. Jones—Dear Sir.—I can read and write Phonography quite well, yet not as good as you can, but I hope I can after a while. When you came here first, I did not know one letter of Phonography, but now I believe I can write some letters in Phonograph, but now I believe I can write some letters in Phonograph, but now I believe I can write some letters in Phonograph, but now I believe I can write some letters in Phonograph, but now I believe I can write some letters in Phonograph, but a very smart one. Co. said the other, and our good Lord blessed him with more brains than any of us. I hope you will prosper with this heautiful art.

Yours Respectfully, Krussin T. Davies.

Rev. E. Jones of Cincinnati. Ohio, will open a school to teach it at 8t. Clair, Minersville, and Pottsville. Time and place can be seen on the handbills. hereafter. GLOVES, Neck-ties and Hose, to suit every taste, an t reduced prices, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street; SILVER-PLATED WARE at Max Leimmers', Centre St AMERICAN WATCHES, gold and silver, for ladics an Finz assortment of Cabinet Organs and Melodcor

t D. A. Smith's, Centre street. FRENCH PADDED LINEN DEILLS, a beautiful article, a . A, Smith's, Centre street.

Ere A WOMAN in another column picking grapes fo eer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in the ospitals and by the first class families in Paris, Lonon and New York, in preference to Old Port Wine.it is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

THE COAL TRADE

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 4,424 tons against 14,828 for the corresonding week last year. The trade sums up this week as follows, ompared with last year :

1866. 1867. WEER | TOTAL | WEEK, TOTAL | DEG. PERRE 36,107 233,047 80,820 156,692 76,354 78,186 430,427 98,289 810,631 310,631

THE BITUMIKOUS COAL INTERESTS. While every interest is at work to secure dequate protection in the Tariff Bill now maturing before Congress, the coal interest of the country, from what we could learn as Washington, appears almost entirely neglected, and unless those interested, particularly in the Bituminous interests of Maryland, Virginia and other sections of the country furnishing Bituminous coal for the seaboard. the mere nominal duty of 50 cents a ton will be imposed on that specie of coal, which is not sufficient to secure the development of our immense Bituminous fields, and bring this coal in competition with Nova Scotia coal, in the New England markets. All the other interests are represented at Washington urging adequate duties, and compromises are being effected with New England interests to vote for higher duties on other signed have this day entered 'nto Co part

into decay and ruin. the domestic supply sent coastwise into the

58.260 when the duties on foreign coal were very 5,471 low and all kinds of industry prostrated of 88,028 | Philadelphia averaged as follows:

gress, and under its influence the industry of the country was never in a more prosperous do John Kutz, 550 00 condition; wages advanced machinery was do. H. Hawmans, 552 00 introduced, and prices of all kinds of commodities were lower in 1845 than they were in 1840 and 1841. In the Coal regions all the old wooden rail roads were removed and iron rails substituted. Machinery for breaking coal, instead of hand power, was introduced. and the coal trade was never in a more prosperous condition than during that period .-The consequence was that the price of Coal was reduced to the consumers during the whole period that bill existed. The follow-Reform the County-take its government ing are the average prices of anthracite on out of the hands of those who have so shame- | board vessels at Philadelphia, in the follow-

1845..... 3 44 Showing an average reduction of \$1.33 per ton under the protective policy, with the trade presperous in all its departments, while wages and business of every description in the country were reduced to the starvation. The inauguration of Major General John in the country were reduced to the starvation

regiments, fire companies, civilians and mili- that will create competition in the home supary officers. At the Capitol the oath of ply of Bituminous Coal, and secure a more the Senate. The inaugural address which tions in the New England markets than can we publish in the Journal to-day, was listened | be secured by placing a mere nominal duty o by as many people as could press within on Nova Scotia Coal. Lower duties on Nova THE COAL MARKETS Scotia Coal, we admit, will benefit those interested in this coal, (and they have a delegation at Washington urging the lower duty) but it will not benefit the manufacturing in terests of New England, in securing an adequate and cheaper supply of fuel. The editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Re-

Very little Pennsylvania bituminous coals comes farther east than New York, and even there it meets importations that for the first nine mouths of 1835 amounted to 381,868 tons, of which 80,000 came from Great Britain. The Pennsylvania coal interest—not the authracite, for that has no competitor, but the bituminous—therefore demands higher duties on foreign coals, so as to gain access to the eastern markets. By and by, however, with cheaper and increased production, more abundant and lower transportation and a reformed currency with its various good effects. reformed currency, with its various good, effects, the markets for bituminous coals will be widened, and they can meet, at least the home British Every word of the above is true, and every person conversant with the effect of Protection on our domestic industry will endorse it.

Those who are blinded by self interest of course "can't see it." As far as the Anthracite interests are con cerned, we believe that low duties on Bituthem. In the present stagnation which prevails in the whole coal trade, of course the duty of \$1 25 a ton on Nova Scotia would benefit us to some extent-but in the course of two or three years, under a protective policy, the demand for fuel will increase so rapidly that Anthracite will unquestionably Bituminous fields are not developed for the want of protection. It was stated that the Iron and Steel Association in Washington on Wednesday last, that of the production of 96,000,000 of tons of coal mincd in Great Wilkes're & Pittston W. A. -wholesale 6 75@ 7 Britain in 1866, about one-third, 32,000 000 tons, was consumed in iron manufactures.-The United States produced about 24,000,000 tons of all kinds in 1866, and while the An-

thracite trade increased the Bituminous pro-The iron works located in the interior in the vicinity of the coal regions are safe, but those located on and near the seaboard, will find, in a very few years, that they have made a great mistake in not demanding for our domestic coal as ample protection as Anthracite coal is confined to only four Counties in Pennsylvania—Schuylkill, Luzerne, Northumberland, and Carbon. There are no other Anthracite deposits in the United States. This territory is nearly all covered and worked, and when the annual product of Anthracite coal reaches twentyfive million tons, we believe that it will not be increased much if any beyond it. The

manufacturing interests of the country had better not legislate against, but for the development of the coal interests of the country, in order to secure an adequate supply of If the Bituminous interests of the country do not go to work at once, those interested in the Nova Scoua coal fields will triumph: England is indebted to her supply of coal for her immense manufactories of iron and other fabrics. England possesses about 6,000 square miles of coal territory, while the United States has 200,000 square miles of coal territory, yet we find an American Congress checking the development of our great coal territory from selfish, sectional and in-

terested motives, and encouraging the development of the coal territory of Great Britain, with whom we may become involved in war, It was the destruction of the domestic coa trade from the want of adequate protection prior to the rebellion, that caused fuel to run up to so high a figure while the retellion - | No. & lasted, and it was the great impetus and development given to the trade during that pe- day evening last: period that caused the present reduction in Mine Hill & S. H. R. R. period that caused the present reduction in prices. Anthracite coal, which sold as high as \$7 per ton in the coal regions in 1864, is mill Creek.

now selling at \$2 75 to \$3.25 per ton at the little Schuylkill Schuylkill.

mines. Let the coal interests of the country demand the same protection as is accorded to the other productions of the country. It costs as much money to erect a large colliery as it costs to erect a large rolling mill to make iron, while coal mining is five times as precarious as making iron; then why demand protection for iron and not for coal?-The value of coal ranges from 10 to 30 cents per ton in the ground according to locationall the rest is labor and transportation. But say some iron men, if you protect all the manufacturing interests, coal will be protected indirectly. We say, protect all the other interests but iron, and iron will be indirectly protected, and our argument is just as germain to the question as theirs is.

terests to vote for higher duties on other products, on condition that the duty should be fixed at only 50 cents on Nova Scotia coal; for it is that interest that is making the fight in Congress in opposition to the present duty of \$1.25 per ton. All the New England

Philadelphia, Jan, 11, 67

Philadelphia, Jan, 11, 67

manufacturers are amply protected in the bill reported—and it is not only selfish, but unjust to refuse rample protection to other.

FOR SALE.—Two Coal Leases, one above water level, with personal property, now ready for business. Address Bex 115. PHILADA. POST OFFICE.

Jan 19, 61—3. Lehigh Cont Trade for 1867. For week ending on Saturday last: unjust to refuse tample protection to other interests also. Even the Hon. Mr. Moorhead of Pittsburg, who is an Iron Master, at the last session favored these low duties on Nova Scotia coal, because the New England Nova Scotia coal, because the New England Sitrate in Cass and Roster Tympahira. Schryikill RAILROAD. WEEK. TOTAL the last session favored these low duties on Nova Scotia coal, because the New Eggland members desired it. Mr. Moorhead resides at Pittsburg, and his works are surrounded with Bituminous coal, and he can afford to exhibit such sympathy—but if there were extensive Iron Works bordering on the lakes in Canada, making iron with the low labor at gold prices, and the citizens of the United States bordered on these lakes, were to ask Mr. Moorhead to permit such iron to be all mitted at a mere nominal duty, because first could buy it a little cheaper now than Mr. Moorhead's iron, do you suppose that he would consent to it? Certainly not He, like everybody else, would consider such legs lation dishonest towards the other interests of the country.

Every thinking legislator ought to know by this time that low duties tend to create monopolies, and do not reduce prices to the consumer—but high duties protect the men ahanoy. elano Coal Co. . nopolies, and do not reduce prices to the consumer—but high duties protect the men of small means as well as the capitalist—create competition among manufactures at home, and this competition tends to reduce the prices of products rapidly by the introduction of labor saving machinery as manual labor becomes scarce. It is machinery that reduces prices—without it prices are seldom reduced, except where the business is sinking into decay and ruin.

Water Pipes, Stables, and various other valuable proporties.

Besides this estate in fee, the undersigned will sell along with it the right possessed by this estate to mine coal above water level on the adjacent lands of the Forest Improvement Company between certain points. For either life in the right possessed by this estate to mine coal above water level on the adjacent lands of the Forest Improvement Company between certain points. For either lands of the prices of products rapidly by the introduction of labor saving machinery as manual labor becomes scarce. It is machinery that reduces prices—without it prices are seldom reduced, except where the business is sinking into decay and ruin.

GEORGE J. RICHARDSON.

GEORGE J. RICHARDSON, into decay and ruin.

The supply of Nova Scotia coal imported into the Port of Boston only fell off 47,889 tons in 1866 under a duty of \$1,25 per ton for a portion of the year, from the supply of 1865, when it was admitted duty free, while the domestic supply sent coastwise into the 

STBAYED on Monday night, the 7th inst., from Buckville Colliery. (about three miles west of Tamaqua, Pa.,) a dark Horse Mule, thirteen and a half hands high, three years old, one side of the nose slightly enlarged, mane and tail had been trimmed short about six months ago. Any person returning the same to the Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company, at Tamaqua, or to said Colliery, will be suitably rewarded.

JRO. D. ESTABROOK,
Jan 19, 67—3-3t

DEFERRAL Examining The Little Monday in Jan. 19, '66 WE the undersigned have this day formed a Constituent of the celebrated Giberton Coal, under the name of JNO.

J. DOVEY, SON & CO., of Philadelphia, Office, No.
226 Walmit St., Room No. 5, Griggra Building, 2d story front.

JAMES F. DOVEY,
MARCIUS S. BULKLEY,
WM. KENDRICK.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1867 8-34 Letters, and the post of the post of the post office, at Pottaville, State of Pennsylvania, on the 18th day of January, 1867.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Adams James Davis Hezekiah Kennedy Michl
Allen John East Regina Longabough Lot
Adams Minnie Fullman Hester ALindon Wm D sh
Bain Alexander Ganler Urlah Moore Elljah J
Bladley Albert Grilagher Patk McIntyre Edwd
Blank Alf Geary Neal Moll Isaac \*\*NILIGUELPHIA. JANUARY 1, 1861\*\*

\*\*WE, the undorsigned, have this day formed a Co-partnership as Miners and Shippers of the celebrated Preston Coal, under the name of DO-VEY BULKLEY & CO., of Philadelphia, and WM. KENDRICK & CO., in Schuylkill County. Office No. 226 Wahut Street, Room No. 5, Grigg's Bulding, 2d story Front, and Girardville, Schuylkill County.

JOHN J. DOVEY, WM. KENDRICK.

MARCIUS S. BULKLEY.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1867.

\*\*SOALLE BASES\*\*\* The Name of Street County of Stre

Geary Neal Moll Isaac
Garrigan Mary A Marten Jas 2
Groody Bllen McLoughlin Robt
Hughes & Co A SMorgan Thos
Hitchings Geo McCafferty Mary
Hourd Ellen Quinn Terrence
Jones Henry Sullivan Patk
Jennings Henry Thomas John W
Jones David sh Walsh Daul sh Philadelphia, January 1, 1967.

COAL LRASES.—The New York and Middle Coal Field Rail Road and Coal Company, are now prepared to give Leases on their lands, located in Conyngham Township, Columbia County, in the vicinity of Mount Carrnel, which have been fully developed by recent shaftings. The Lessees will be required to make all the necessary improvements.

Applications will be received at the office of the Company, No. 226 Walnut St., Philadelphia, or to their Engineer, W. R. Symons; Russell's Building, Pottsylle Penna., where full information can be obtained.

Jan. 12, 67. M SILLYMAN, P. M. Jna. 126 67 TWELVE years reputa-tion has proved Dr. Edward's Tar, Wild Cherry and Naptha Cough Syrup! most success ful Medicine in use, for Colds Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma CURE CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Jan 19, '66-3-3m" ers generally. THE ART OF AMUSING.
ELEMENTS OF ART CRITICISM—Samson.
NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE.
IDALIA—by author of Strathmore.
BIGLOW PAPERS—second series.
SOLDIERS ORPHANS—Mrs. Stephens.
BRIDE OF LLEWELLYN—Mrs. Southworth. JAMES NEILL.
Philadelphia January 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of GLOVER & MACTIER, is this day dissolved by inutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned E. V. GLOVER,

325 Walnut street, or WM. L. MACTIER,

132 Walnut street,
Philadelphia. Dec. 31, 556 BRILLE OF LLEW BLLLY N—MIR. SOUTHWORTH.
OUTPOST—by author of Dora Darling.
HISTORY OF A MOUTHFUL OF BREAD.
WOODWARD'S COUNTRY, HOUSES.
OREGON AND ELDORADO—OR, ROMANCE OF
THE RIVERS.
For sale at BANNAN'S BOOKSTORE. PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO. [OOREEGTED WERKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.] AT PHILADELPHIA. Current Expenses...

Lorberry Coal,
Franklin, (Lykens Valley)
Lehigh Lump, St. Boat & Broken,
Frepared,
Chestnut,

Lehigh White Ash Lump...

Chestnut, White Ash Lump....

Scranton Coul at Elizabethport.

AT BALTIMORE.

Lykons Val. & Sunb'y R. A. wholesale - 6 75 7 25 retail 8 00 8 25 GFORGE'S CREEK & CUMBERLAND COAL. Run of mino \$5 50 f. o. b. at Locust Point,

Freights from Pt. Richmond (Philad's

Freights from Baltimore.

Schuylkill Co. Railroads, for 1867.

The following is the quantity of coal transported over the following Railroads for the week ending on Thurs-

Cumberland Conl. Trade for 1867.

[FROM THE CIVILIAN]

For week anding Jan. 5:

Lichigh & Mahaney Coul Trade for 1867 Week ending with last Saturday.

Coal Trade by Bailroad. for 1867.

Clair t Carbon

Tease.

4,862 6,269

E.383 11,200

18,854.0

NAMES OF SHIPPERS.

enton Coal Company.....

S. Silliman. IcNeal Coal & Iron Company

Total rresponding week last year.

iburn ert Clipton

Total for week........ Previously this year.....

Egg and Stove Chestnut

oston....light draft ves..

Broad Top. . . .

15.972 77 6,345 44 .....102,125 60 2.....71,590 00 Discrepance in cash 

Individual Deposits
Due National Banks
Due other Banks and Bankers
State Bank Circulation outstanding
Discount, Exchange and Interest 26,984 19
Profit and Loss. 1,314 10

True and correct. CHARLES LOESER. Cashler.
Affirmed and subscribed before me this litt day
of January, 1867. SAMUEL CHRISMAN, J. P.
January 19, '67 FOR SALE.—The valuable mill property called Fisher's Mill, situate at Anburn, will be soid at the public house of Samuel Heim, in said Borough, on February 2d, at 2 octock, P. M. Sald mill is built in the most substantial manner, with four pair of grinding stones for custom and merchant business, a never-failing water power on Bear's Creek, good dwelling house and barn and outbuildings, and land enough to suft the purchaser. Apply to

Jan. 12, 07 2-3t JOHN FISHER, Sa.

STEEL WIRE ROPE The subscribers are agents for GARNOCK, BIBBY & CO.'S Celebrated Steel Ropes, which are of the very best quality, and decidedly superior to Iron Ropes on account of their greater strength, tightness and toughness, and are giving universal satisfaction throughout the mining Regions.

JOHN W. MASON & CO., 43 Broadway, N.Y. Sept 15, '66

A PENNSYLVANIA Agricultural Journal. On the first Saturday of January, 1967, the under-signed will commones the publication of a new weekly journal entitled the

FARM AND FIRESIDE It will be printed in quarto form, eight pages, on fin paper, and new type, and will be illustrated with Engravings of Live Stock, Fruit, Parm Buildings, Agricultural Imple-ments, &c., &c., &c. A corps of practical and well known Agriculture vriters will contribute regularly to its columns. The Market Reports will be full and reliable.

A Literary Department. to instruct and amuse the farmer's better-half and his sons and daughters, will make the "FARM AND FIRESIDE" a welcome visitor to every ingle-nook of Pennsylvania or the United States.

No expense or pains will be spared to make a journal worthy the patronage of an intelligent public: It will advocate the best interests of a rural life.

TERRISS-82 per annum, invariably im advance. No subscriptions received for less than one year. Specimen number sent free. For sale by all News-men.

All Letters Remittances, &c., should be addressed to all News-men.
All Letters, Remittances, &c., should be addressed to

5. S. FOSS, Publisher,

409 Paune Street,
Philadelphia.

ROHRER'S EXPECTORAL WILD CHERRY TONIO, ses of the Chest, Liver, Kidneys, Lung Stomach and Bowels.

And as a BLOOD PURIFIER it has no equal. Proprietor and Manufacturer, Lancaster, Pa.
J. A. HENNESSY, sole Agent for Schnylkill Co.
August 4, 1866. 81.6m. POCKET DIARIES FOR 1867. A fine assortment of the most approved patterns, with full Memorandas. Government Taxes, &c., just received and for sale wholesale and retail at B. BANNANS, Book and Stationery Store. AMP WICK, FOR MINING PURPOSES,

At lowest market rates.

JAS. P. SHARKEY & BRO.,
Wholesale Dealers, No. 127 Arch St., below 2d, Phils.
Nov 17, '66

46-3m MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS of the most
Mapproved Davy Patterns, for working, made of
Inspected Gause. Also the Clanny Lamp Pattern or
Rosses and also for working. Also Iron and Copper
Gauze, all of which will be sold wholesnle- and retail
by
B. BANNAN, Pottsville.

"FF-Lamp Gauzes, both Iron and Copper, ready
made, always on hand. Odd sizes made, to order.

Chess Mem.—A GOOD ASSORTMENT—SOME
as low as \$1 50. A set for beginners just ressived
and for sale at
BANNAN'S Beakstore. VALUABLE BRAL ESTATE AT
PRIVATE SALE.—The interest of the un
dersigned, being the undivided half of the well known
Hotel property, situate on the southwest corner
of Collowhill and Centre streets, in the Borough
of Potsylle, will be sold at private sale. This
property was formerly known as the Exchange, now as
the Union Hotel, and is one of the largest and most
valuable Hotels in the Borough of Pottsylle.

Jan 12, 47.—3-tf ISABELLA PALMER.

WHERLER & WILSON'S PARSILY
W. Sewing: Mischines:—Call at cov. 5th and
Norwegian Sts. Miss A. STRAUCH & R. GILBERT.
Age. Poterilla, Oc., 6, 64 40 40. BUY YOUR TEAS MARKET STREET TEA HOUSE, Corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, op-posite the Great Farmers Market. BOYD & CO., Feb II; 66—74y 1149 Market St., Philadelphia.

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT! DR. J. STEPHENS & CO.'S

PATENT CORNEA RESTORERS,
Or, RESTORERS OF THE EYESIGHT.

They will Restore Impaired Sight, and Preserve 1,626 The most eminent Physicians, Oculists, Divines, and the most prominent men of our country, recommend the use of the COBNEA RESTOR. ERS for Presbyopia, or Far or Long-Sightedness, or every person who wears spectacles from old age; Dimness of Vision, or Blurring; Overworked Eyes; Asthenopia, or Wesk Eyes; Epubhora, or Wesk Eyes; Epubhora, or Wesk Eyes; Pain in the Eyeball; Amaurasis, or Obscurity of Vision; Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; Weskness of the Betina and Optic Nerve; Myodesopia, or Specks or Moving bodies before the Eyes; Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and Eyelids; Cataract Eyes; Hemiopia, or Partial Blindness; Sinking of the Eyeball; and Imperiset Vision from the effects of Inflammation, &c. & SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS. 2,176 416 1,630 549 2,725 703 6,626 9,491 2,677 594 4,325 651 717 1,461 3,459 12,033 F,087 265 446 513 1,735 2,931 They can be used by any one with a certainty of success, and without the least fear of injury to the eye. More than 5,000 certificates of cures are exhibited at our office. Cure guaranteed in every case when applied according to the directions inclosed in each box; or the money will be refunded. Write for a Circular—sent gratis.

Address, Dr. J. STEPHENS & CO., Oculists, M. (P. O. Box 926.) 4,254 For sale at Rushton's Family Drug Store, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay Street and Broadway, New York.

AT DR. J. STEPHENS & CO., have invented and patented a MYOPIA or CORNEA FLAT-TENER, for the curs of NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, which has proved a great success. Write for a Nov 24, '66 L. F. WHITNEY,

BANKER. CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE,

3,229

63,558

NEW ADVERT'MENTS

LEGANT Lithographic Views of the Clay Monument for sale cheap at BANNANS Call and see them:

WILLIAM L. DAVIS.

Plumber and Gas Fitter.

OFFICE-SILVER TERRAGE, CENTER ST., POTTSVILL

All orders promptly and carefully attended to.

Dealer in 'AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

GOLD AND SILVER, Foreign Exchange, United States Bonds.

Quartermaster's Vouchers And Uncurrent Money. MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT. INTEREST allowed as per special agreement. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the New York and Philadelphia Boards of

Brokers at the usual Commission. Nov 24, '66, NATIONAL BANK Offers for sale at lowest market rate GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

U. 8.17-30 Treas. Notes date of Aug. 15, '64 " " " June 15, '65 " " July 15, '65 5-20 Loan of 1862. 5-20 Loan of 1864. 5-20 Loan of 1865. 19-40 Loan of 1864.

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

DRAFTS n England, Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in H. H. HUNTZINGER, Carhier,
Pottsville, January 3, '66 1-tf BEAT ATTRACTION at GALLAND & CO.'S RENOWNED CHEAP New York Dry Goods Store,

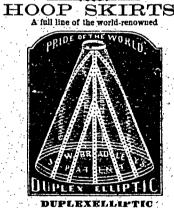
A RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! Having attended the recent Heavy Auction Sales at New York City, and having taken advantage of the present depressed state of the market, we are enabled o dispose of our goods BELOW NEW YORK JOBBERS PRICES. We have opened
3 Cases White Blaukets, extra weight, at \$4 50, \$5 00, \$6 00, \$7 60, \$8 00 and \$9 00 a pair.
2 Cases Colored Blankets at \$2 75, \$3 25, \$4 00, \$4 50 and \$5 00 a pair.
4 Cases Flannels, in all colors and grades, from 31 cents up.

cents up.
2 Gases Prints, all standard makes, from 10 cents up.
2 Gases Prints, all standard makes, from 10 cents up.
10,000 yards Bleached and Brown Muslins, embracing all widths, standard makes, from 10 cents up. CLOAKINGS!! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

A complete assortment of all the latest styles.
FURS! FURS !!!
FURS !!!
EURS !!!
spleadid assortment of all the most desirable kinds, such as Minks. Fitch, Siberian Squirrels, etc., etc. LADIES! A RARE CHANCE FOR YOU TO BUY BARGAINS IN FURS!! CALL AND SEE THEM!! RESS GOODS.

MERINOS,
POPLINS,
PLAIDS,
COBURGS.
LUSTRES,
ROUBAIX, etc.,
and heavy purchases in oths, Cassimeres, &c., INIT GOODS, of all styles,
ZEPHYRS, a complete line, all colors,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NOTIONS,
and FANCY GOODS.

HOOP SKIRTS!



R DOUBLE SPRING SKIRT. RSETS, WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES

J. GALLAND & Co. Corner Centre and Norwegian Sts., (Opposite the Mortimer House.) POTTSVILLE, PA.

LIEVI'S PECTORALIS for the sure of I COUGHS, COLDS, and SORENESS OF THE CHEST, pronounced by those who have used it to be the best remedy for the cure of colds ever offered to the public. Read the following testimonial:

Louis C. Hryl., Eq. —Dear Sir:—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Pectoralis," in removing Coughs and Brouchial Affections, having found immediate and permanent roller from the use of one bottle, after having tried many other remedies for a very severe cold and cough with which I suffered for some six weeks during the past winter.

Respectfully yours, HEYL'S LINAMENT
For the Cure of BURNS, CUTS, CHILBLAINS,
Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Sore Throat, Neuralgia,
Pains, Scalds, Bruises, etc. Also Heyl's Pills, for the
speedy and effectual cure of Piles, both external and internal.

ternal.

FRANCIS ALTSTATT, Agent,
Centre St., opposite the Mortimer House,
And for sale by Dr. Geo. Yeoman, Ashland; Weeley
Hammer, Mahanoy City, E. & R. Phillips, New Castle; James Glifilan, Swarara: Geo. E. Hoffman, Gressona; Geo. Kauffman, Schuylkili Haven; Mrs. M. Hammer, Orwigsbrng; J. R. Johnson, Minersville; B. H. Irvin, St. Clair. October 27, '62: 43-1y.

CHEAP PASSAGE GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND. Tapecott Brothers & Co.'s Emigration and Foreign Richange office, 86 South street, and 23 Broadway, N. York. Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Tapacott's favorite line of Liverpool Packets sails every three days.

X Line of London Packets sails every ten days. Also by steamships sailing weekly.

Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates by supplying to Alexander S. Sillisman, opposite the New Town Hall, Pottsville.

Feb 3, 56

DIEHM & SNELL'S PATENT SLATE PICKER This is warranted to remove all flat and refuse stuff from coal as it passes through the breaker. It is used at many collectes, throughout the Region with perfect estimation. at many collectes throughout the Region with perfect satisfaction.

We refer to Jas. Langam, Pottsville; John H. Dewees, Shamokin, and Henry Heil, Tremont, who have the Ficker in use. Address,
Jan 12, 47

OF PROBITION. LINE to California, via Nicoragua, overy 20 days, with passengers, Freight and U. S. Halls, on the following First class.

Tiago Dacuba; San, Francisco, Nicanadua, Tago Dacuba; San, Francisco, Nicanadua, Prassage and Freight at Hednoed Hates. Salling days from New York;—January 10th and 30th, 1867. February 20th; March 10th, 20th; April 20th; May 10th, 30th; Jung 20th and every twenty days thereafter, leaving on the Salunday previous when a Regular Salling Day comes on Sunday. For inther information spply to the North American Steamship Co. WM. H. WEBB, Prest, 54 Exchange Pince, N. Y., D. N. Cale RINGTON, Agt., 137. West St., cor. Warren, N. Y., or in Potsyville to RICHARD EDWARDS, Market St. Postscript.

Saturday, January 19, 1867. THE LATEST NEWS. Complimentary Benefit to a veterna Actor
—Interesting Miscellany.

Complimentary Henefit to a veteral Actor
—Interesting Miscellany.

That veteran Philadelphian, Mr. Charles Durang, who made his name at the original Chestant street in 1803 being then also years old, and is now in his seventy-third year, is to have a complimentary benefit in that city next welk. He is the oldest living American performer and is a worthy get tream. Several actors and a tree only a volunteered for the occasion.

The Philadelphia Compano Comrellmen indulged in a fistient on Taesday evering, while in session. They called each other liars, econdrels cand black guards (which was true) and filmshed with a general knockdown. A fair sample of city nollitical decency. Philadelphia is not a whit better in this respect than New York, and would be worse lithe country was not a check upon her.

A heavy snow storm prevailed through New York, Pennsylvania and Oh'o on Wednesday night and Thursday merning.

Jaurez is now at Duranco. The Liberals are in quiet possession of Mazutian, Gusymas and La Paz.

Six houses in Portsmouth. Va. were destroyed by fire on the 14th. Loss \$15,000.

The navigation of James River Va., is completely obstructed by ice.

Mary J. Thompson was killed in Cincinnation Wednesday by the wife of her paramour.

Another reform demonstration is to come off in London on the 10th of February.

John M. Dangston, of Oberlin, Ohio, colored, was on Thursday admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

General Sodgwick has been released from arrest in Texas, and ordered to his regiment.

There was rather mere disposition to operate in stocks in Philadelphia, on Thursday, but prices were unsettled and drooping. In flour there was no material change to notice. Wheat rye and oats were unchanged. Corn was rather lower. A VOICE FROM BRECKENBIDGE IN

SENSIBLE AT LAST -"Burleigh," the New York prrespondent of the Boston Journal, on the authority of a gentleman of wealth and position, just returned from Europe, who had repeated in erviews with leading rebels abroad - Mason , Slidell, Breckinridge, ect.—says that the last named is in a very rational frame of mind.

"He made no concealment of his opinion or feeling. He said the south had attempted a revolution. They had thrown everything they had into the contest. That they were more than whipped, they were subjugated and utterly ruined. That by the law of nations, and by the laws of war, they had no rights. They were at the mercy of the conquerors. He said the magnanimity of the North was unparalleled. The history of the world would be searched in vain to discover such elemency on the part of conquerors as Congress offered to the South after involving the Government in such a terrible conflict, with so awful a sacrifice of treasure and blood. He was astounded at the blindness and madness of the South in not accepting the humano and merciful provisions of the Constitutional Amendment. He assigned as a reason for not coming home that he was waiting to see what disposal was to be made of Jefferson Davis, as he considered his own fate to be is in a very rational frame of mind.

erson Davis, as he considered his own fate to be involved in that of the chief of the late Confeder-Spees's Port Grape Wine.—We have been too long palled by the villainous trash sold as pure wine. Our bons vigants will be pleased with the rich taste, agreeable flavor, fragrant bouquet of the Port Wine. It is especially recommended to weak and sickly ladies, by physicians for its purity, non-intoxicating qualities and tonic and restorative properties. A wine glassful of this wine, with a fresh raw egg or new milk, taken first thing in the morning, is said to prove highly beneficial in cases of Pulmonary Cousumption.

with Cortisa Boiler, 1 Portable 4 with Cortise Boiler, Governor, Pump, &c., all in good order. 1 Steam Engine, 12 horse power, with Boilers, Fire Fronts, Grate Bars, all complete and in good order. 1 Boiler Iron Smoke Stack, 34 Inches by 40 feet. 1 Pump Wheel 7 feet diameter, 3% pitch, with Shaft nd Pedestals.

2 Sets Breaker Rolls, wrought Shafts.

1 Set Breaker Monkey Rolls.

2 Wrought Iron Breaker Shafts, 655 diameter by 7 2 Wrongat area and a second and a second and a second a s

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers, No. 137 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia Jan 27, '66 4-1y Pure Liberty White Lond.—The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it is Manufactured only by Ziegler & Smith, Wholesale Ing. Pagint and Glass Desfers Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Deafers, No. 137 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Jan 27, '66

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers, No. 137 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philad. 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 lurnish Housekeepers with every article they wart in my line of business. In the stock of French China.

will be found Tea Setts, Dinner Setts, Card and Cake Baskets, Watch Cases. Segar Holders, Match Safes, Motto Muga, Motto Cups and Sancers, Vases, Colognes, China Settr for Children, and a general variety of Toys, &c., &c. Choicest, butest patterns, consisting of Table and Bar Tamblers. Chaupscane and Wine Glasses, Ale and Beer Glasses, Decanters. Bar and Bitter Bottles Goblets, Plates, Castor Bottles, Pitchers and Creams, Celisties, Sugar Bowle Spoon Holders, Syrup Cans, Fruit Bowls, Fruit Jars, Cake Stande, Kerosene Lamps of every variety, Lamp Chimneys, Lanterns, Candlesticks, Candy Jars, &c., &c.

Crockery! Crockery!

A full assortment of INON STONE CHINA, of different patterns, in setts or ringle pieces, to suit the public. A large assortment of cormon C. C. Ware, which I will sell at low figures.

Yellow and Stone Ware.

Pudding Dishes, Pie Dishes, Callenders, Milk Pans, Vellow and Stone Ware.
Pudding Dishes, Pie Dishes, Calienders, Milk Pans,
Jelly Moulds, Pitchers, Tea Pots, Better Pots, Milk
Pots, Jars, Jongs, etc., etc.
MISCELLANEOUS:—Toilet Setts, Cartors, Slop Jars
and Foot Baths; Quart and Pint Flucks; Coal Oil, &c.,
&c. Fruis 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. TROYSLL.
April 16, '64.

GOVERNMENT STAMP AGENCY. TAMES A. ENNEM. Esq., Collector of this District, having relinquished the sale of Stamps, and turned his whole stock over to us, we will hereafter furnish all kinds of Government Stamps in eums to suit purchasers. We will always keep a full supply on hand. Persons in the District selling Stamps will be famished at the usual discount. MINING MACHINERY AND MA-TERIALS FOR SALE.

One Locomotive Engine. Two 40-horse power Engines with gearing for hoisting and pumping.

One 20-horse power Engine and breaker machinery. One small Pumping Engine. 30 drift cars in good order. Also a lot of T and Flat Bar Rails, Wheels, Axes, Wire Ropes, Chains, &c., &c. Apply to P. W. SHEAFER, Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Nov. 10, 63 CREAT SUCCESS in STEAM PUMPS We the undersigned are prepared to farnish Coal Operators with our Steam Pumps of any capacity, and guarantee them to give entire satisfaction. Our Pump is a Double Acting Pole Pump made to work with one Pole, thereby giving us great advantage over all other Pole Pumps in the room required, A 14 inch pump 4 fect stroke with 25 inch steam cylinder, is 15 feet long, 3 feet wide and 5 feet 6 inches high. One of our pumps has begn in successful operation for several weeks in Charter Oak Coillery, as the following certificate will testify.

ALLISON & BANNAN.

Port Garbon, December 5th, 1866.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. This is to certify that we the undersigned are using one of ALLISON & BANNAN'S Stemm Purious. A SHLAND PLANING MILLY, J. & G. N. DOUDEN, Proprietors, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Blinds. Shutters, Monddings, Window and Doof Frames, and White and Yellow Pine Flooring. They also keep constantly on hand Shingles, Roofing and

so seep constantly on land Santages, Aboung lastering Laths, and Framing for building purpriers solicited and promptly filled.

Nov 24, '66 47-1y Water Proof Blasting Paper. The subscriber respectfully invites Coal Superintendents to examine a new Water Proof Blasting Paper at our store. It is an article which we believe will give entire satisfaction.

B. BANNAN.

NEW BREWERY AT SCHUYLKILL HAVEN Meeers. M. & J. C. Kerkeslager announce to the public that they have commenced the Brewery business at Schuyikili Haven, and are prepared to furnish PORTER, ALE and BEER to all these who deal in the article, at the lowest rates at which a superior article can be produced, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. All orders promptly attended to.

M. & J. C. KERKENLAGER.

Dec 15, '66 50-3m

FREDERICK W. LAUER, General Commission Merchant, AND DEALER IN

BREWER'S SUPPLIES. Prime Sugar-Cured Hams, Shoulders, Lard, &c., at owest rates. Agent for Limburger's American Oil Polish Pasto Blacking. Miller & Smith's "Tip Top" Axle Grease-the bes n the market.

FREDK. W. LAUER, General Agent,
"Old Jul." corner 5th and Washington, Sta.

Dec 8, '66-49-tf Reading, Pa. TO DEALERS IN FLOUR & FEED.

The modersigned have just completed at Harrisburg, Pa., a large Flouring Mill, and are now prepared to faraish dealers with Flour of all grades at current rates. All kinds of Seed in large quantities always on hand.

List of prices farmished and all orders promptly attended to by addressing J. B. ALLEN & CO., LOGHIEL FLOURING MILLS, HARRISBURG, PERNA.

December 8, 66 AGENTS WANTED Ter the GOLD MEDAL SEWING MACHINE in every city and County in the Union. The least complicated two-thread machine in the world. Address A. F. JOHNSON & OC. 134 Washington Street, Ruston, Mass. Nov. 18, '66-45-30 1000 FERT GUM BELTING, different places, at related prices, For sale at BARNAPS.