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☞The circulation of the JOURNAL is not exceeded by any paper published in the State out of Philadelphia or Pittsburg, and it is now the largest sheet published in Pennsylvania.
Within the last five years the subscription list was doubled, and it continues to increase rapidly. As an Advertising medium it is one of the best in the State.

THE MINERS' AND POTTSVILLE JOURNAL, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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

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

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QUINTARD, WARD, & CO.
79 Pine Street, New York.
220 Walnut " Philadelphia.
21 Kilby " Boston.
COAL OF ALL KINDS BY THE CARGO.
Jan 27, '66 4-

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ROMMEL & HUNTER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FIRST QUALITIES OF
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
OFFICES:—205 1-2 Walnut St., Philada.
Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New York, Room 68.
21 & 23 Doane St., Boston.
Feb. 16, '67 7-

BANCROFT, LEWIS & Co.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE
Celebrated ASHLAND COAL,
FROM MAHANOY MOUNTAIN.
OFFICE—111 Walnut Street, Commercial Building, Philadelphia.
New York Office—111 Broadway, Trinity Building, Room 69. ISAAC SELTZER, Agent. Boston Office—7 Doane Street. [Oct. 23, '58—43-

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LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in the best varieties of
Anthracite and Bituminous Coals.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby Street, Boston.
Pioneer Shippers from Elizabethport, of
LEHIGH, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HAZLETON, AND COUNCIL RIDGE COALS. ['59 18-

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JOHN R. WHITE & SON,
SHIPPERS OF COAL,
No. 316 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
DEPOTS FOR STORAGE AND SALE OF COAL:
No. 300 West Thirteenth St., New York.
Third Avenue and Forty-ninth St., New York.
Ives' Wharf, Providence, Rhode Island.
August 4, '66 31-

AUDENRIED, NORTON & Co.,
Miners and Shippers of
COAL.
LOCUST MOUNTAIN—from HAZEL DELL COLLIERY.
SHAMOKIN—from ENTERPRISE COLLIERY.
GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND—from the Consolidation Mines of MARYLAND.
OFFICES: 328 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 119 Broadway, New York. 27 Doane Street, Boston.
April 7, '66 14-tf

JAMES M. REED,
No. 19 Doane St., Boston.
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
SOLE AGENT, FOR EASTERN MARKET, OF
Dovey, Bulkley & Co., Miners and Shippers of Preston Coal.
John J. Dovey, Son & Co., Miners and shippers of Gilberton Coal.
June 25, '67 22-

NOTICE.
WE have appointed Messrs. HAMMETT & NEILL, 217 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, sole Agents for the sale of our
SILVER BROOK LEHIGH COAL,
From Port Richmond, Philadelphia.
HOSIE & LONGSTREET, Miners.
Silver Brook, Feb 21, 1867.

HAMMETT & NEILL,
217 Walnut St., Philadelphia,
OFFER FOR SALE the FOLLOWING CELEBRATED
ANTHRACITE COALS
FROM PORT RICHMOND.
SILVER BROOK, (Lehigh.) SHENANDOAH CITY, (White Ash.) mined by Miller & Maize, SPOHN and DIAMOND VEINS, (Red Ash).
Also BITUMINOUS and CUMBERLAND COALS of well established reputation.
Piers 18 and 19 Port Richmond.
OFFICES:—PHILADELPHIA, 217 Walnut St.
NEW YORK, Room F, Trinity Building.
PROVIDENCE, Weybosset Street.
BOSTON, 25 Doane Street.
March 2, '67 9-tf

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

Pier No. 19.

CHAS. J. & J. H. EASTWICK,
NO. 121 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.,
SHIPPERS OF
WHITE and RED ASH COAL,
Agents for the sale of the celebrated
BURNSIDE COAL,
From the Luke Fidler Colliery, Shamokin.
March 16, '67. 11-1y

Pier No. 13.

BORDA, KELLER & NUTTING,
Wholesale Dealers in Best Varieties of
ANTHRACITE & BITUMINOUS COAL.
OFFICES: 327 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, 42½ Kilby Street, Boston. Room 64 Trinity Building, N. York.
☞Sole Agents for West Lehigh Greenwood Coal and Coal from the Locust Mountain Colliery of the Mammoth Consolidated Coal Company.
GEORGE CREEK BITUMINOUS on board at Baltimore or Georgetown. [Aug 11, '66] 11-

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

Pier 19 Port Richmond.

JOHN C. SCOTT & SONS,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
MAPLE DALE COAL.
And dealers in other approved qualities of White and Red Ash Anthracite, and Cumberland Coal.
OFFICES: Philadelphia, No. 226 Walnut St., Room No. 4, Grigg Building. N. Y., No. 119 Broadway, Walter, Bros. & Co., Agents. Boston, No. 11 Doane Street,
Feb 23, '67—8-1y] Wallace & Moody, Agents.

J. J. DOVEY. M. S. BULKLEY. WM. KENDRICK.
DOVEY, BULKLEY & CO.,
AND
JOHN J. DOVEY, SON & CO.,
(J. J. DOVEY, M. S. BULKLEY, WM. KENDRICK, J. F. DOVEY)
Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated
PRESTON AND GILBERTON COALS,
Wharf No. 20, Port Richmond.
OFFICES:
PHILADELPHIA—No. 230 Walnut St.
NEW YORK—Trinity Building, Room No. 66; H. A. Aechternacht, Agent.
BOSTON—JAS. M. Reed, Agent, No. 19 Doane St.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—H. Jones, Agent.
March 16, '67 11-

Pier No. 14.

NEW YORK & SCHUYLKILL COAL Co.,
SHIPPERS OF
BROAD MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH, AND SUPERIOR RED ASH COALS.
OFFICES: 26 Exchange, Place, New York. 327 Walnut street, Philadelphia. S. C. Thwing & Co., Agts., 77 State St., Boston.
'58 43-

E. HECKSCHER, JR. HENRY E. DOWNS. F. A. MASON.
HECKSCHER, BOWNS & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
COAL.
Office, Room 34, Empire Building 71, Broadway, NEW YORK.
WHARVES—No. 4, Port Richmond, Phila. Foot of 20th St. East River, New York.
April 6, '67 April 21, '66—16 14-tf

LEWIS ROTHERMEL. J. L. SHANER.
ROTHERMEL & SHANER,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
ANTHRACITE & BITUMINOUS COALS!
☞Sole Agents for the Sale of the CELEBRATED Locust Mountain Coal, from the CENTRALIA COLLIERY.
Offices:—311 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 111 Broadway, N. Y., and 3 Doane Street, Boston.
Wharves:—Windmill Island, Phila.; Port Richmond.
May 19, '66 20-tf

Pier No. 15.

BLAKISTON, GRAEFF & Co.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
LORBERRY AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL,
Shippers of other approved qualities of
WHITE AND RED ASH COAL.
318 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
9 Trinity Building, New York.
Cor. of Kilby & Doane Street, Boston.
Feb. 14, '63 7-

PHILADELPHIA, &c.

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

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

Wharf No. 2.

REPPLIER & BRO.
OFFICES: N. E. cor. Walnut & Fourth sts., Phila. 35 Pine Street. New York. Merchants' Bank Building, Providence.

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

DAVIS, FALES & Co.,
SHIPPERS OF
LEHIGH, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, SHAMOKIN, LORBERRY,
AND
BITUMINOUS COAL.
Agents for Bear Valley Shamokin Coal. Freck's (Centralia Col.) Locust Mt. Coal. Plymouth Wilkesbarre Coal.
Office, No. 333 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
May 11, '67 19-

MAMMOTH VEIN
CONSOLIDATED COAL CO.
Our HICKORY and BROAD MOUNTAIN COALS are now sold exclusively by DAY, HUDDELL & CO.
Parties ordering from them, may always depend upon receiving a pure article.
A. B. ALMON, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, 18th Feb '67 8-tf

CAIN, HACKER & COOK,
SHIPPERS OF
LOCUST GAP, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH.
Also, dealers in other first qualities of
WHITE AND RED ASH COALS.
No. 214 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill River.
THOMAS CAIN. MORRIS HACKER. JESSE M. COOK.
JOHN B. STRYKER, Shipper and Agent, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
February 15, '62 6-1y

BROAD TOP.

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

LYKENS VALLEY.

Lykens Valley Franklin Red Ash
COAL.
The undersigned having the exclusive agency for sale of the above Coal, are now prepared to furnish the New York and Eastern trade a largely increased supply of the celebrated
Lykens Valley Franklin Red Ash Coal.
This coal, from its purity, free burning and lasting qualities, is acknowledged to be the best Red Ash coal in the market.
Arrangements recently made will enable us to offer this coal to the trade at more advantageous rates than ever before and more nearly approximating the price of other Red Ash coals.
Arrangements have been completed at Port Richmond for the shipment of the above coal from the wharves of Messrs. SINNICKSON & CO., and Messrs. ROMMEL & HUNTER, to whom customers for this coal may apply or direct vessels.
J. G. MOODY & CO., 62 Trinity Building, New York.
WALLACE & MOODY, 11 Doane St., Boston.
May 18, '67 20-7m

House Furnishing Hardware and Kitchen utensils in great variety, on hand at
23- BRIGHT & CO'S, Pottsville.

BOUQUETS
AND
CUT FLOWERS
FOR SALE AT GREENWOOD NURSERY,
July 27, 1867 27-3m

NEW YORK.

PACKER, HEALY & Co.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
Lehigh, Schuylkill, Wilkesbarre, Lackawanna, Cumberland, and Elk Hill Gas Coal Company
COALS.
OFFICES.—20 Nassau St., New York. 203 Walnut St., Philadelphia. 29 Kilby Street, Boston.
October 14, '66 41-1y

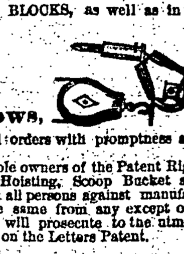
ELIZABETHPORT.

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

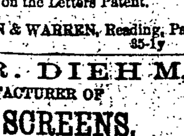
HASTINGS & Co.,
Manufacturers of Oil and Candles, and Dealers in Carriers' Oils.
MINERS' OIL IN CASKS AND BARRELS
Always on hand and for sale at the very lowest market price.
NEW YORK—154 Front St., corner Maiden Lane.
WAITSTILL HASTINGS, New York.
JOHN HASTINGS, New Bedford.
B. BANNAN, Pottsville, will supply our Oils at manufacturer's prices.
Manufactory at New Bedford.
New York, May 18, '67 20-1y

FIRST CLASS COLLIERY for Lease.—The executors of James Dundas, dec'd, and the executors of Wm. Richardson, dec'd, offer for lease the Peaked Mountain Colliery on the "Catharine Groh" tract, situate in Foster Township, Schuylkill County, Penna. The lease will grant the right to mine on the north dips of the "Big Orchard," "Primrose," "Holmes," "Crosby or Mammoth," "Skidmore," and "Buck Mountain" Veins. Also, the right to establish a new colliery on the basin between the peaked Mountain and Mine Hill, and work all the veins of the basin on both dips—and likewise all coal above water level on the adjacent lands of the Forest Improvement Company, between certain points. The Peaked Mountain Colliery is worked by two shafts, and the improvements, consisting of hoisting engines, new large Cornish engine, pumps, miners' houses, &c., &c., &c., are all in excellent condition. This most desirable property will be leased on liberal terms.
The owners will make a satisfactory arrangement with a good lessee for building a first class
BREAKER.
Further information and exhibits of maps, surveys, &c, will be given to responsible parties on application to THE EXECUTORS OF JAMES DUNDAS OR WM. RICHARDSON, 400 Prune street, PHILAD., or to CHARLES M. HILL, Agent, Pottsville.
Jan. 19, '66 3-

THOS. L. ADDISON. FRANCIS WARREN.
To Coal Dealers, Gas Co's., &c.
THE undersigned having succeeded Focht & Warren in the sole manufacture of Focht's celebrated Patent
Self-Dumping, Hoisting Scoop Buckets,



And IRON HOISTING BLOCKS, as well as in the manufacture of
Iron Cars
AND
Iron Box
WHEELBARROWS,



Are prepared to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch.
NOTICE.—Being the sole owners of the Patent Right for the Self-Dumping, Hoisting, Scoop Bucket and Dock Block, we caution all persons against manufacturing or purchasing the same from any except ourselves or agents, as we will prosecute to the utmost limit, any infringement on the Letters Patent.
Respectfully,
ADDISON & WARREN, Reading, Pa.
August 3, '66 35-1y

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

SCHUYLKILL CO.

JAMES J. CONNER,
Miner and Shipper of the Celebrated
LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.
Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Penna.
1859 27-1y

J. M. FRECK,
MINER AND SHIPPER OF THE
CELEBRATED
Centralia or Locust Mountain
COAL.
Post Office Address, ASHLAND, Schuylkill County, Pa., or Centralia, Columbia County.
June 2, '66 29-

THE HILL & HARRIS COAL.
WE HAVE APPOINTED
Messrs. ROMMEL & HUNTER,
202 1-2 Walnut St., Philada.,
Our exclusive Agents for the sale of our coal, along the line of the Schuylkill, in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and in the Eastern Markets—to whom all orders should be addressed.
By continuing to prepare our coal in the VERY BEST MANNER, we hope to retain our old customers and secure new ones, being prepared to do a largely increased business this year. HILL & HARRIS.
Mahanoy City, Jan. 31st. 1867. Feb. 2, '67.—5-

M. V. B. COHO & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SCHUYLKILL & SHAMOKIN
WHITE AND RED ASH COAL,
OPPOSITE UNION HALL, POTTSVILLE, PA.
August 10, '67 32-tf

EAST FRANKLIN LORBERRY VEIN COAL.
My East Franklin Lorberry Coal is now sold exclusively by Messrs. CALDWELL, GORDON & Co., who are my sole Agents. Parties ordering from them, may always depend upon getting a pure article.
OFFICES: No. 112 Walnut St., Philadelphia. No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New York. No. 144 State Street, Boston.
HENRY HEIL.
Tremont, March 29, '62 13-

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

LEHIGH.

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

LORBERRY CREEK.

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

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.
REDUCED PRICES.
Manufacturer's Agency, 708 Chestnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Machine Belting, Steam Packing, Hose, &c., and all Rubber Articles adapted to Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. Druggists' and Stationers' Articles, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, &c., at lowest Factory Prices. List of Prices sent on application.
RICHARD LEVICK.
April 13, '67 15-6m

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

HARDWARE.

LEWIS C. THOMPSON & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, TOOLS &c.,
CORNER CENTRE AND MARKET, "SIGN OF THE SAW."
Pottsville, Pa.
March 17, '66 11-tf

BRIGHT & CO.,
HARDWARE & IRON DEALERS,
MANUFACTURE
SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
HATCHET AND HAMMER HANDLES,
MINERS' PICK HANDLES,
MUD PICK HANDLES,
SLEDGE HANDLES.
☞Factory in Railroad Street. Store in Centre Street, Pottsville, nearly opposite the Miners' Bank
June 8, '67 23-tf

IRON AND STEEL,
FLAT & ROUND WIRE ROPE,
for Inclined Planes,
SHIP RIGGING Etc., Etc.,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF WIRE,
MANUFACTURED BY
F. HAZARD, Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co.,
PENNSYLVANIA.
Feb 23, '67 8-1y*

BRIGHT & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Hardware,
Iron,
Cutlery,
Tools,
Paints
Glass,
&c., &c.,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MINERS' BANK,
Pottsville, Pa.
Sept. 1, '66 35-

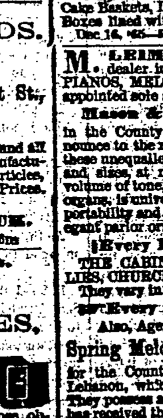
Great Rush
FOR
210
210. CENTRE ST., 210.
Grand Closing Out Sale
OF
"SUMMER STOCK."
AT
THE NEW YORK CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE."

150 Dress Patterns AT $2.50, Worth $4.	500 Yards Muslin AT 9 Cents a yard.
100 Dress Patterns AT $3.50, Worth $5.	750 Yards MUSLIN AT 10 Cents a Yard.
75 Dress Patterns AT $4.50, Worth $6.50	900 Y'ds Muslin AT 12 CTS. A YARD. (1 yard wide.)
MOHAIRS, POPLINS, LENOS, GRENADINES Wool de Laines, &c., &c., AT 25 PER CENT. REDUCTION FROM REGULAR RATES.	1000 Y'DS MUSLIN at 15 Cts. a yard. 20,000 Y'ds Muslin Comprising all the finest and best standard grades, from 16 to 25 cents. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 yards wide. 450 Y'ds Prints at 10 ct's a yard. 1500 Y'ds PRINTS At 12½ CT'S A YARD. Splendid Goods, Fast Colors. 2 Cases PRINTS 15 CTS. A YARD. 1 Case PRINTS 17 Cts. a Yard. 1 Case Merrimacks 18 Cts. a Yard. 1 CASE German Prints, ONLY 18 Cents.
ANOTHER REDUCTION in the rates of STAPLE AND DOMESTIC GOODS.	

J. GALLAND & CO'S.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Ticks, Denims, Towlings, Diaperings, White Goods, Embroideries, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Notions, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc.
AT AN ADDITIONAL REDUCTION OF
15 PER CENT.
From Our Former "LOW" Prices.
CALL IN TIME
TO SECURE BARGAINS AT THE
CHEAP NEW YORK DRY GOOD STORE
OF
J. GALLAND & CO.,
No. 210 Centre, corner Norwegian St., opposite the Mortimer House. April 20, '67—16 Aug. 24—34-

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 collieries throughout the Region with perfect satisfaction.
We refer to Jas. Lanigan, Pottsville; John H. Dewees, Shamokin, and Henry Heil, Tremont, who have the Picker in use. Address
DIEHM & SNELL, Pottsville, Pa.
Jan. 19, '67 3-tf

CHAS. STOKES. E. T. TAYLOR



For the convenience of our patrons and others at a distance, we here present a diagram of self-measurement, by which a good fit will be guarantied, by sending the sizes in the order designated in the accompanying figure.
EXPLANATION.
MEASURE FOR COAT.
Length of Back, from 1 to 2, and from 2 to 3.
Length of Sleeve, (with arm crooked,) from 4 to 5.
Breast Measure.—Around the most prominent part of the chest.
Waist Measure.—Around the waist.
State whether the person is *erect or stooping*.
FOR VEST.
The same measure as for Coat
FOR PANTS.
Measure inside seam, and outside from hip-bone, and around the waist and hip.
SAMPLE OF MATERIALS SENT BY MAIL FREE OF COST.
GOODS TO BE RETURNED, IF NOT SATISFACTORY.
CHAS. STOKES & Co.,
824 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
June 10, '65. 38-

SILVER WARE.—Pickle Jars, Syrup Jars Sugar Jars, Mugs, Butter Dishes, Napkin Rings Cake Baskets, Ice Pitchers, &c., &c. Silver Tobacco Boxes lined with gold. R. C. GREEN,
Dec 16, '65—50. Centre St., Pottsville.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIGNIFICANT.
The new system of Advertising adopted by George P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York, is attracting a great deal of attention.
The following extract from a speech delivered before the N. Y. State Editorial Convention, (lately holden at Penn Yan,) by a prominent Advertising Agent of N. Y. city, goes to show that he at least acknowledges its advantages.
From Jamestown, N. J., Journal of August 2d, Edited by C. E. BISHOP, Chairman of Committee on ADVERTISING AGENCIES.
"Mr. Pettengill spoke in opposition to that plan from the PUBLISHER'S stand point alone. He showed the publishers that by this system of contracting they were giving lower rates than they gave their own home customers or others equally as prompt and good customers; that they were selling one portion of their paper to be used to compete with and underbid the other columns; that the owner of the space thus sold could come right in and beat the publisher's prices and take his business away from him; that if the publishers, fully understanding this, still wished to continue so irregular and unbusiness-like a system he (Pettengill & Co.) should of course cease trying to get advertising for the papers at their regular rates and go into the other system of contracting—which he could stand if the printers could."
The anxiety on the account of newspapers is uncalled for. There is not one in twenty which would not prefer to receive all their foreign patronage on this plan, when it is fully understood. It is too generally recognized as thoroughly beneficial to all parties concerned to be injured in the least by any thing which may be said against it by interested parties.
Advertisers should send for a circular giving full explanations.

POLLOCK INSTITUTE, a first class Boarding School for Boys, at Pittsfield, Mass.—Fall Term of 20 weeks begins October 4, 1867. For particulars address REV. W. C. RICHARDS, Principal.

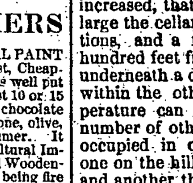
Have you seen the "PENN LETTER BOOK," for copying letters without the use of either press or water? It saves time, labor, and the expense of a copying press. For sale by all first class stationers, and at the office of the "Penn Manufacturing Works," 702 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A few more good Agents Wanted for General L. C. Baker's "HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."—Increased commission allowed, and greater inducements offered. Address P. GARRETT & CO., Box 217, Philadelphia, Pa.

6000 AGENTS wanted, to sell Six New Inventions, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 25c. and get 80 pages and sample gratis. Agents have made $100,000. Ephraim Brown, Lowell, Mass.

A Treatise on Deafness, Catarrh, Consumption and Cancer. Their causes and means of immediate relief and speedy cure, sent free. Send particulars to Dr. STILWELL, No. 40 South 6th St., Williamsburg, R. I.

MADAM FOY'S
Corset Skirt Supporter



Combines in one garment a PERFECT FITTING CORSET, and most desirable Skirt Supporter ever offered the public. It places the weight of the skirts upon the shoulders instead of the hips; it improves the form without tight lacing; gives ease and elegance; is approved and recommended by physicians. Manufactured by D. D. SAUNDERS & CO., 96 Summer St., Boston.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS
And Others.—THE GRAFTON MINERAL PAINT COMPANY are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most durable paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, olive, drab or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Agricultural Implements, Carriage and Car-makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being fire and Water proof), Bridges, Burial Cases, Canal Boats, Ships and Ships' Bottoms, Floor Oil Cloths, (one manufacturer having used 5000 bbls. the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular, which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address DANIEL BIDWELL, Proprietor, 254 Pearl St., New York. June 15,—24-4t

YOU'RE WANTED! LOOK HERE!
Agents, both male and female, wanted everywhere to sell the PATENT IMPROVED INK RESERVOIR, (by which from one to two pages can be written without replenishing with ink), and our Fancy and Dry Goods, etc.—Can clear from $3 to $10 a day. No capital required.—Price 10 cents, with an advertisement describing an article for sale in our Dollar Purchasing Agency. CIRCULARS SENT FREE.
EASTMAN & KENDALL,
65 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

DEAFNESS CURED. The Organic Vibrator fits into the ear, is not perceptible, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Send particulars to Dr. STILWELL, No. 45 South 6th St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

WE ARE COMING,
And will present to any person sending us a club in our Great One Price Sale of Dry and Fancy Goods, &c., a Silk Dress Pattern, Piece of Sheeting, Watch, &c., free of cost. Catalogue of goods and sample sent to any address free. Address J. S. HAWES & CO., 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. P. O. Box 5125.

Thirteen Years Ago
Dr. LOUIS, of Providence, R. I., discovered Remedies with which he has cured hundreds of cases of Paralysis, Fits, and all forms of Nervous Diseases. Send two stamps for Pamphlet and Certificate.

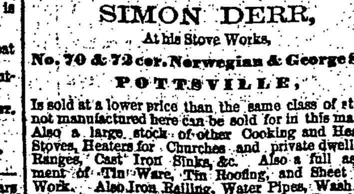
AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits and Impotency, affections of the Bladder, Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Organs, and their consequences, and anatomy of both sexes!—European hospital practice—the Author's moral, legitimate and effectual method of preventing too rapid increase of family,—his unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1 50, closely sealed.
All who would avoid the barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes and Instruments, should own this valuable work or consult the Doctor personally or by letter, No. 173 Broadway, N. Y., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Post Office Box 844, N. Y., is also the address required. Consultation, Advice, and Medicine $5., in all cases in advance.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—Courier des Etas Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.

A WATCH FREE.—A Silver P. Watch given gratis to the purchaser of every 100 of Kennedy's Mammoth Prize Stationery Packages, the largest in the world. (As an inducement to have them introduced,) agents sell the packages as fast as they can reach them out. 30 Dollars per day can be made sure. We have agents that sell on an average 1000 per week. Price per hundred, 15 Dollars. Retail at 25 cents.—And a Watch in the bargain that will retail for $15 more. For full particulars of Prize Package, and other saleable goods, address R. MONROE KENNEDY, Cor. 5th and Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
August 31, '67 35-

SCHOOLS.
Principals of Academies, Seminaries, &c., should consult us in regard to advertising. No charge for information. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, N. Y.

INVENTORS.
If you wish to Advertise you should consult GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, N. Y. 36-4t

THE MOUNTAIN CITY COOK



A new first class flat top Cook Stove with all the late improvements, is one of the finest and best stoves in the market. Manufactured by
SIMON DERR,
At his Stove Works,
No. 70 & 72 cor. Norwegian & George Sts.,
POTTSVILLE,
Is sold at a lower price than the same class of stoves not manufactured here can be sold for in this market. Also a large stock of other Cooking and Heating Stoves, Heaters for Churches and private dwellings, Ranges, Cast Iron Sinks, &c. Also a full assortment of Tin Ware, Tin Roofing, and Sheet Iron Work. Also Iron Railing, Water Pipes, Wash Kettles, and a variety of work done in the Foundry to which strict attention is paid. All in want of stoves should bear in mind that those manufactured by me can be kept in repairs at less expense and be more promptly attended to than such as are brought here from other places, which in many cases, when out of order, must be sold as old iron, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary parts when wanted.
Twenty years practical experience in this business, and other advantages, enables me to sell at the very lowest prices. SIMON DERR.
September 7, '67 36-

GEORGE BERNET,
UPHOLSTERER,
Market Street, between Second & Third,
Would announce to the public that he has taken the store room next door to Mr. Daniel Aurand's old stand, where all business in his line will be promptly attended to. March 23, '67—12-tf

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Rakes, and other farming implements, at
22- BRIGHT & CO'S, Pottsville.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING
ATTENDED TO IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES.
☞CHARGES MODERATE.—☞
Orders left at the stores of ROBBY SHELL & BRO. and GEORGE BERNET, Centre St., will receive prompt attention.
☞Old Brass, Copper and Lead bought.
GEORGE N. DOWNING,
Corner of Sixth and Schuylkill Avenue,
Pottsville, March 8, '66 7-tf

[From the New York Evening Post.]

AMERICAN WINES.

About a dozen years ago a merchant in Philadelphia was called upon by an agent, who tried to sell him wine made in America, but failed. The idea that wine of home manufacture was fit for a connoisseur was then considered a huge joke, and the merchant and his friends had a hearty laugh over it. To-day, the same gentleman is among the largest purchasers of native wine in the country. This is a fair example of the change which has been wrought in public opinion in regard to what is already an important branch of industry by the energy and perseverance of a few men.

Longworth's extensive vineyards and those of Kelley's Island are well known, but it is only lately that the wines produced there have to any extent taken a position of rivalry with Heidsick and Veuve Clicquot. Now, however, the banks of the Ohio and the shores of Lake Erie are covered with vines and the sturdy Teuton imagines himself again on the Rhine as he gathers his grapes for the wine-press. California has recently begun to take rank as a wine-growing region, and New Jersey has proved her ability to produce fruit in no way inferior to either of the states named, and not only the lighter wines, but port, sherry and claret are manufactured there fully equal to any imported in body, color and bouquet, and what is better still, without "medication."

At Passaic and at Vineland, New Jersey, the cultivation of the grape has attracted considerable attention for some years, and at these points, as well as on the mountain slopes and at several points on the Hudson river, there are extensive vineyards, many of which are owned by Alfred Speer, who, from a small beginning, and in spite of obstacles of no ordinary kind, has attained great success as a wine-grower. His vineyards near Passaic and other places comprise from fifty to one hundred acres, on which are raised vines of different varieties—some of them the most difficult to bring to maturity.—Among them is the imported Oporto grape, from which is made the port grape wine, which rivals in every quality the original port. As may be supposed the utmost care and unceasing attention were necessary to bring the slips of the Oporto Grape to a bearing point, through all the vicissitudes of our climate, but they are now healthy and vigorous, and prolific bearers. Mr. Speer's mode of cultivation differs from that generally adopted, his vines being trained to a separate upright support, and wires and lattice work entirely dispensed with. By this means abundant shade is secured as well as thorough ventilation. The grapes are allowed to hang until October, when they become "dead ripe." They are then gathered and put in the wine-press, whence the juice is conveyed in pipes to vats, where it is allowed to remain until fermentation sets in.—If it is intended to manufacture red wine, the skins and pulp are allowed to remain on the "mast," but these are removed if white wine is desired. The juice is soon "racked off" in barrels, and stored away in another building, the date being marked on each barrel. After successive "rackings," to give the proper "fineness," the barrels are removed to an inside cellar, where the temperature is always the same. Here they remain until the wines are from three to five years old, which is the necessary age.

The average production of the vineyards controlled by Mr. Speer is about sixteen thousand gallons a year, but this is by no means the limit of his manufacture, for stimulated by his example, some farmers have given their attention to grape-growing, in many instances turning to profitable account land otherwise unproductive.

So rapidly has the demand for catawba and port grape wines of New Jersey manufacture increased, that it was found necessary to enlarge the cellarage and storage accommodations, and a fine three story building, one hundred feet front, has been erected, having underneath a deep cellar, or rather two, one within the other, where any requisite temperature can be steadily maintained. A number of other buildings adjacent are also occupied in connection with the business; one on the hill is called the "press-house," and another the "tank-house."

So successful has the experiment proved that it is safe to predict that in a few years the banks of the Passaic and the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge will be covered for miles with vines.

Catawba and port grape are mentioned above as New Jersey wines, but Mr. Speer's manufacture is not confined to these, for he has the controlling interest in large vineyards in California, which were planted by the early Spaniards, and are now under the supervision of French and German wine-growers. The products are known as the "P. J. California" port and sherry, and the "P. J. La Parisienne," which already rank high in this market.

In conclusion, it may serve a good purpose, as an example of what energy will accomplish, to notice briefly Mr. Speer's career. Thrown upon the world when a child, he was at seventeen years of age apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, who agreed to board him, teach him the trade, and give him his clothes until twenty one years of age. Any one who served an apprenticeship twenty five years ago knows what that means—ten hours in the shop, and a rest from labor in the evening, which was generally enjoyed in splitting wood, milking cows, and by daylight in the morning weeding garden, and with making fires, and "doing chores." At this period of his life, young Speer had an ambition to become a literary man, and every spare moment was devoted to study. He devised various expedients to secure funds for the purchase of books. At the expiration of the apprenticeship, he resolved to start a shop of his own, of course on a small scale, in his native village of Passaic. A friend leased him a piece of ground, whereon he built a shop with his own hands, and he got all the business of the neighborhood, which was scant enough. Often he has come to New York, bought the stuff for a bureau or sofa, shipped it by railroad, and returned home on foot, a distance of twelve miles, not having money to pay his fare, to turn the raw material into furniture, which would produce funds enough to make another trip for still more material to the city. Energy and determination to succeed soon brought their reward, and in a few years he had a larger shop, and was able to employ several journeymen, but notwithstanding his apparent success, he was still without capital. To supply this he was in the habit of making journeys through the country, taking a circuit of ten or fifteen miles, carrying with him his tools and varnish-pots. Thus armed he would call at the farm-houses, repair the furniture, revarnish the chairs and tables in "the best room," and occasionally send a peculiarly crazy and dearly cherished piece of antique furniture to his shop to be "made as good as new." In this way he accumulated enough to buy his shop and the lot on which it stood, and soon afterwards the house and grounds he now occupies as a dwelling. During this close application to business he found time to employ his inventive faculties, which he did in devising a piano on an entirely new plan, for which he obtained a patent. He also invented and patented a window-fastener, now in general use. Want of means (which, in his case, included time as well as money), impelled him, reluctantly, to partially abandon his idea of a literary life, and he turned his attention to horticulture and arboriculture, as a means of recreation (thus proving that the busiest men have the most leisure), and incidentally to those pursuits, manufactured some elder wine, which he stored for his own use.

Ambitious to enlarge his establishment, he started out with his window fasteners, intending to sell the patent-right of the different States, and invest the proceeds in the other invention, or in making and storing fruit wines, such as elder and blackberry. When in New Orleans, he found his patent-right poor stock, and not wishing to leave Louisiana without at least clearing his expenses, he sent home for a basket of the elder wine. This he used as a sample, and took large orders in New Orleans and Mobile. This unlooked for success led him to the conclusion that anything that appealed to the sense of taste, especially bibulous taste, would prove more profitable than window-fasteners or new-style pianos, and he at once returned home, and directed his attention to fruit-wine making.

From this the transition to grape culture has been easy. Beginning with a few vines, he studied the peculiarities of the plant, and ascertained the best varieties for his purposes. What he began as an experiment has proved the stepping-stone to fortune, and he now has the most extensive vineyards and wine-vaults in the eastern States, and a fine warehouse and salesroom at 243 Broadway, in this City.

THE country Republican journals, especially those printed in Democratic counties, deserve the liberal support of all who are interested in the success of the Republican party. These local organs often exert an invaluable influence in securing a full turnout of voters, who, but for such exertions, would inevitably remain at home on election days, and they render indispensable service in the discussion of great questions.—Philadelphia Press.

IT is reported that 170 lodges of the Northern Arapahoe Indians have offered to surrender to the Government in return for its protection, and that their request has been acceded to. The Indians continue to depredate on the Salt Lake routes and in New Mexico. The Peace Commissioners are to meet the Southern tribes at Fort Larned on October 13.

Of the eight candidates on the Republican State ticket in Wisconsin five were soldiers—Gen. Fairchild, Gen. Allen, Col. Gill, Col. Rusk and Lieut. Craig.

Snow has already fallen in western New York.

MINING, ART AND SCIENCE.

From London Engineering, Aug. 23.

NEW MODES OF MAKING STEEL.

The Paris Exposition is particularly rich in specimens of steel obtained direct from pig iron or iron ore by certain new methods of conversion, recently invented, partly with an intention of avoiding Mr. Bessemer's patents, and partly also with an idea of removing from the iron the noxious admixtures of sulphur, phosphorus, and other elements which have proved unassailable by the Bessemer process, and by most of the other methods adopted for making steel. We have already noticed Mr. Siemens's new plan of making steel direct from the ore in a regenerative gas furnace, and we have noted other applications of the Siemens furnace to the manufacture of cast steel direct. There are two inventions of this kind in the French department, both represented by some very fine specimens of steel, made by a direct process in the Siemens furnace, and without crucibles. The two inventors, we believe, are now involved in a lawsuit for infringement of patents, although it is difficult to see how either of the two can substantiate any claims, with the exception of more or less unimportant details.

The two inventors are M. Berard, of Paris, whose operations are carried out at Montataire, and Messrs. Emile and Pierre Martin, of Paris, the well known proprietors of the forge at Sireuil, France. M. Berard has the idea of exposing his pig iron to a protracted series of alternative decarburisations and recarburisations. He works a quantity of molten pig iron in a Siemens furnace, through which an oxidising current of heated gases, or a flame containing a surplus of air, is passed. The oxygen of the air is thus enabled to act upon the impurities contained in the iron in the same manner as it does in the Bessemer process. After continuing this action for a certain time, M. Berard reverses the process, that is, he introduces a flame which contains a surplus of gas, and is therefore, capable of parting with some of its carbon, so as to restore it to the liquid iron. By this alternating process M. Berard believes that he is in a position to protract the process of conversion to any desired length of time, and to give the oxygen an opportunity of removing from the mass a greater quantity of impurities than can be got rid of by the Bessemer process. M. Berard makes use of the changes of current required for working the regenerators of the Siemens furnace for effecting his alternating operations. He divides the furnace into two halves, each forming a receptacle for a quantity of molten pigs, the two compartments being separated by a bridge made of fire bricks. The flame entering the furnace at one side must pass over one mass of iron before it can reach the bridge, and after that it passes over the second charge of iron. The oxygen of the flame is taken up by the carbon contained in the first bath of iron, and the flame is thereby made a reducing one before it passes the bridge; the latter is sometimes also covered with pieces of coke or charcoal, so as to add still more carbon to the composition of the flame before it passes over the second bath of molten iron. The process is usually carried on so as to have fresh pig iron on one side, while a nearly decarburised material is contained in the second compartment, one change of currents only being made. The fresh flame, therefore, always passes over the crude pig iron first, and afterwards reaches the decarburised mass, which it converts into steel. M. Berard is very far from having as yet got his process into anything like a practical working condition. The small quantity of good steel he has produced hitherto is the pick of a disproportionate amount of failures, and to all those who are acquainted with the difficulty which exists in removing sulphur and phosphorus from the iron by the oxidising influence of the air, it must appear extremely unlikely that the means resorted to by M. Berard, however protracted their action may be, can effectively serve the purpose for which they are intended. M. Berard also intends to add mixtures of wrought iron, steel scrap, and other similar matter to his pig iron, but for this he has no special claim as an inventor, the process of mixing pig iron with decarburised iron, or with iron ore, being very old and universally known. Messrs. Emile and Pierre Martin have introduced a system of steel manufacture which is of far greater practical value and importance, although it contains no more novelty in its abstract principle than the first named process. Messrs. Martin, however, have succeeded in making their process a commercial success. The Martin process is now in operation at the works of Messrs. Schneider & Co., at Creusot, at Messrs. Verdie's, at Firmini, and in three or four other French steel works, and its results are very satisfactory, both with regard to the quality of steel produced and to its economical production. Messrs. Martin's mode of operation consists in the following process: A quantity of pig iron, say a charge of 3 or of 5 tons, is melted, in a Siemens furnace with a dish-shaped bottom, or it is run into the furnace from a cupola or blast furnace. It is then exposed for about half an hour to a very high temperature, care being taken to keep the flame slightly overcharged with gas, by which means the burning of the fire-bricks of the furnace top is said to be avoided or lessened. After that time a quantity of wrought iron, scrap steel, scrap or iron ore, or a mixture of these substances, is added to the mass. These additions are repeated in intervals of about thirty minutes, and they are made at charges of about 2 cwt. at each time. The articles charged into the furnace are all previously heated to redness, so as to avoid any cooling influence upon the liquid mass. The process continues in this manner for about six hours. Towards the end of the operation the temperature of the furnace is raised as far as the nature of the combustion will permit. The quality of the metal produced is carefully tested from time to time by removing a small quantity of metal from the furnace, and casting it into a small ingot mould, the ingot being afterwards tried under the hammer. The operator has thereby, at all times complete control over the course of the process. He can judge how near the product obtained at any given moment comes to the desired quality of steel, and he can adjust his operations and additions accordingly. Messrs. Martin have found it advisable, in the production of steel, to follow the same course as has been adopted in the Bessemer process, viz., to decarburise the iron completely at first, and then to add a sufficient quantity of spiegeleisen to effect the desired combination of iron and carbon. In M. Martin's process the facility for working up old iron and steel scrap is a very important point. The conversion of old iron rails and of similar articles into steel has become a great desideratum in our recent practice. In the Bessemer process this is feasible, but the proportion of wrought iron which can be added to the pig iron in the converter is comparatively small, and any excess endangers the proper fluidity of the charge. The largest proportion of wrought iron that has, to our knowledge, been added to a charge in the Bessemer converter was 30 per cent. of old rails mixed with very grey hematite; but then the rails were thrown into the converter at a welding heat, and the pig iron run upon them immediately. M. Martin says that he can use two-thirds of old rails with one-third of pig iron without difficulty, only the rails must be of good iron, free from sulphur and phosphorus, since the Martin process will no more remove these elements from the iron than the Bessemer process will. Messrs. Martin have produced the same graduation of metals containing more or less carbon, in proportion as has been obtained by the Bessemer process. They make a "mixed metal," half cast iron, half steel, the same as Mr. Bessemer uses for his hammer heads and anvils. They produce tool steel of remarkably good quality, also soft steel, or homogeneous metal, and ultimately the very softest kinds of decarburised iron, to which they have given the name FER FONDU, or "cast wrought iron." This latter substance is somewhat similar in its nature and appearance of fracture to the homogeneous iron shown in the exhibitions of several iron works in the British section. Messrs. Martin's process seems to be worthy the attention of British steel makers, and it is very likely to come in as a very useful addition to the Bessemer process for working up scraps and old materials into marketable steel.

[From the London Mining Journal, Aug. 24.]

SAVING LIFE AFTER COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—In order to facilitate the rescue of miners who may be unfortunate enough to be in a colliery when explosion occurs, Mr. C. J. Pownall, of the Union Club, proposes to construct in various parts of the underground workings of the mines a number of chambers, which shall be capable of holding a number of men. These chambers are to be hollowed or tunnelled out of the sides of the seam or workings, or to be of wrought or cast iron, timber, brick, stone, or other suitable material which shall be so placed in recesses hewn or excavated at the sides of the workings that they shall be exposed as little as possible to the violence of the explosion. These chambers, and the door or entrance to them, can be, if found necessary, fire and water proof, and are to be rendered as air-tight as possible, and to have a loaded valve to each, for the escape of the vitiated or superfluous air from the inside. Each of these chambers is to be supplied with pure or fresh air, by means of air pumps, fans, or blowers, driven by the wind, or the pumping engines of the pit, or other suitable motive power; and this pure air is to be conducted into the chambers through wrought-iron, cast-iron, India-rubber, or other pipes, which should be laid under the floor or surface of the workings, and carried in at the back of the air-chamber, to protect them from injury by explosion or otherwise. Wires, properly insulated, can be laid through or alongside of the air-pipes, for the purpose of affording the means of telegraphic communication from the chambers to the pit bank. When it is expected that noxious gases are accumulating, or have accumulated, in the pit, from the effects of an explosion, or otherwise, instead of the miners to whom the explosion has not already proved fatal having to make their way to the bottom of the shaft, in doing which they are generally overcome by these gases, Mr. Pownall intends that they shall take shelter in those chambers, which are suitably placed to be most readily reached by them. In these chambers they could remain for a considerable period (fresh air being continually supplied by the pumps or fans), until relief was afforded to them, or until they could with safety reach the bottom of the shaft; and for this purpose he further proposes that there should be kept in each chamber a number of ordinary air belts, or elastic bags, already charged, or which could be charged, with air when required for use, from valves or taps on the air supply pipe in the interior of the chamber, and from these belts or bags each man could inhale pure or fresh air while making his way through any noxious gases toward the shaft.

[From the New York Tribune.]

THE DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—ADVANCE THE WHOLE LINE.

When Gen. Sheridan rode from Winchester to the front on the day of his memorable victory, he found his line formed. It had suffered defeat. Timid counsels urged that it should fall back in good order, and intrench. Its great captain advanced the whole line, and won the most brilliant victory of the war.

This is our advice to the Republican party. Advance the whole line. California is regarded as the beginning of a new revolution. The people are said to be weary of the Republican party, forgetting that the Republican party has been thwarted, betrayed and embarrassed by Mr. Johnson ever since he took the Presidency. It was our pride and duty to reconstruct the Union and end the war. We should have done this had the President given us the least sympathy—had he not been a traitor and a hypocrite. His reconstruction meant a surrender into the hands of the men who had created the Rebellion. The country protested. He had met its protests by insidious and malignant enmity, by pandering to the worst class of politicians and adventurers, by driving from office honest men who differed from him, and appointing dishonest men who pretended to sustain him. Reconstruction has been weary, tedious, up-hill work. We have had every obstacle—the Executive against us, the Judiciary doubtful, a sullen, vindictive sentiment in the South encouraged by the President's Copperhead dalliance. As it is now, we may consider the work ended unless the cunning of Mr. Black or some other of the President's advisers may find a new objection, or unless these bad men in their desperation should attempt to seize upon the machinery of government, and hurl Congress from power. To reconstruct the South with the President's aid would have been a difficult and delicate labor. To reconstruct it in the face of his enmity is one of the most hazardous impossibilities ever imposed upon a people. So with the tariff and the finances. Here are two subjects demanding the gravest attention. We have a revenue system based upon the artificial and extreme necessities of war. A healthy management would have aided us in reducing the debt. But how have the finances been managed? What has Mr. Johnson done toward executing the financial laws of Congress? Take the internal revenue system. We believe that the President has wasted millions upon millions of dollars in the collection of revenue. For political reasons he removed last Summer a majority of the best Assessors and Collectors, and appointed men without character or record.—Mr. McCulloch protested, but the Philadelphia Convention was necessary—money and position were needed—adventurers were crammed into place—adventurers who feared rejection by the Senate, and must needs feed ravenously on the Treasury. What do we now see? In whisky alone, $150,000,000 of taxes are lost to the Treasury every year! The whisky interest created and permitted by President Johnson's wanton neglect of duty daily takes nearly half a million of dollars from the Treasury. Yet this man talks of executing the laws! Here is a law of revenue so badly executed that but one-sixth of the whole amount is collected. It is plain to all men that he has fostered a gigantic system of fraud, systematized, far-reaching, and wide-spread. We find no punishment, no earnest effort to stop it. Even The World, which has the impertinence to call Mr. Johnson's Cabinet "Republican," says that his "administration must justify itself before the country or be overwhelmed in disgrace."—We say disgrace has come. The President either could execute this law or he could not. If helpless, he should have asked Congress for more power. Unfortunately, it has never occurred to him that he had anything to do but write proclamations and denounce the "Radicals." A President whose favorite amusements consist in "swinging around the circle," "putting his foot down," and dancing along "the war-path," can scarcely be expected to devote himself to saving $150,000,000 a year. And so the money goes, and fraud reigns, and we have the special friends of His Excellency running from one office-holder to another, levying taxes, assessments, and contributions to sustain the party and print The National Intelligencer. It was bad when Buchanan and Black were in power. Now that Johnson and Black have combined, it is infinitely worse. Well may the leading Democratic newspaper of the country dread the President's being "overwhelmed in disgrace."

The Republican party made laws of reconstruction and finances. Some of them have been defied; others have been executed negligently. Yet the party is assailed, and an attempt is made to carry us before the country not only responsible for our own shortcomings, but—God help us!—for the infamies of the President. This is the "Revolution" that awaits us. This is the returning tide that is to sweep us out of existence, and give the country over to the unchecked control of the worst men who ever aimed at power. Unless we temporize, and act warily, and cease to be "Radical"—unless we abandon our principles—we are to be defeated. We do not believe it. If we did, it would only make duty clearer. The Republican party is the party of progress, and it must advance. The organization must be perfected. Our principles must be asserted with more vehemence. The lines of demarkation must be drawn, and the only pass word for the present must be—the overthrow of Johnson's Administration. It darkens the country like an eclipse. It is full of shame, and falsehood, and cunning. Here is a President whose history men will hesitate to teach their children, and around whom swarm greedy, unprincipled adventurers. He has done nothing but war; nothing but produce unrest, fever, anxiety. The atmosphere that surrounds him and his Cabinet is so dense and foggy with corruption, intrigue, insincerity, and madness, that men walk in terror.

This being so, we must prepare for the Fall elections. The guns of the Democracy over the California elections are as harmless as the blank cartridges with which they are loaded. If we only do what is wise and intrepid, we need not fear. But we must have a thorough reorganization. Let all minor issues fall. All who are timid or time serving should be allowed to go to the rear. We want no compromise coalitions, no "People's party movements," no temporary political makeshifts. Better be fairly and squarely defeated on the principle of universal freedom and universal suffrage than gain a victory that will leave one man, no matter what color, without every political right. Honorable defeat is a hundredfold more precious than dishonorable victory. We have to meet the cries of "nigger supremacy," and "America for the white men," and other degrading appeals to popular prejudice. Well, we heard these cries in 1856, under Fremont, and in 1860 and 1864, under Lincoln. Then we had the sword over us, and our enemies menaced us with conquest and massacre. We triumphed, and they made good their threats. The sword of resistance has been broken, and our enemies content themselves with vulgar and passionate clamors. After having tried to carry Johnson through two elections, they insist that he belongs to us, and that we must carry him. Johnson is as much a Republican as Arnold was a patriot after his treason. We never heard of Washington proposing to give up the war because Arnold was in the British army. The Johnson party—Philadelphia Convention and all—is only so much carrion lying in a ditch. The Democratic party is our foe. It summons us to a new struggle, and along its lines we hear the exultant cries of preparation. Let us spend the few remaining weeks in organization. Let us above all things surrender no principle—make no concession. Then our triumph will be righteous as well as sublime.

THE intelligence of the death of General Griffin, which occurred at Galveston on Sunday last, will be received throughout the country with deep regret. He followed his faithful service, during the war, by a determined effort to faithfully execute, in turbulent Texas, the reconstruction laws of Congress. He is one of the most illustrious victims of the fearful scourge of the Gulf coast.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH recently applied for some effects belonging to his brother, J. Wilkes Booth, which were left at a hotel in Washington at the time of the assassination, but his request has been refused by the War Department.

NUMEROUS suits, testing the constitutionality of the Confiscation act of Congress, are to come before the courts in Washington. The plaintiffs were officeholders under the rebel Confederacy, who seek to recover property sold by the Government during the rebellion.

It has been demonstrated in Chicago that a comfortable house can be built for $350.

Educational.

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

BOOK NOTICE.—We with pleasure call the attention of our readers to "One Hundred Choice Selections in Prose and Poetry," by Nathaniel K. Richardson, and published by P. Garrett & Co., 702 Chestnut St., Phila. This is a neat little volume of about 180 pages, containing a variety of the choicest selections, we have ever seen collected in one volume. We cheerfully recommend it to teachers and families.

THE County Institute will convene about the 20th of November. Full particulars in due time.

DANIEL LEWIS, Esq., is now Principal of the St. Clair schools. We welcome him amongst the fraternity of Schuylkill County.

"J. J. W." Yours is received. Will be pleased to hear from you again.

ELOCUTION.

[The following excellent remarks are from the New York Round Table. We are happy to believe that a class of teachers is appearing amongst us to whom the objections so justly urged will not apply; who look upon the training of the voice and the development of the vocal organs as their main business, and with whom the imparting of a tasteful style of reading is the object, and not the teaching of a bad style of acting.]—Mass. Teacher.

There is a great need of elocutionary instruction everywhere in our country. One can hardly go to church, the court room, or the public meeting without feeling the need.—But, after lamenting most keenly the lack of vocal culture which our public speakers often exhibit, we never attend the readings of any elocutionist without a feeling of thankfulness that we are not obliged to hear one read the liturgy on Sundays. The fault of inefficient reading is a bad one, but the elocutionists invariably make us feel that it is better for us to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of.

We well remember years ago listening to two readings of the same piece, "The Bridge of Sighs," on consecutive evenings. The first time, it was read by Mr. G. W. Curtis in one of his lectures on the English novelists, and the second evening, by a noted "professor" of elocution. The first reading was the quiet and simple rendering of the thought, by a gentleman who evidently felt every word that he uttered, and who so thoroughly gave the whole spirit of the poem that it never occured to us to inquire whether he was reading well or ill. The poem, and poem alone, occupied our thoughts. The next evening we were so tormented by the vocal efforts and the dramatic gestures of the actor, that all idea of poem was banished from our minds; and yet the piece was, theoretically speaking, very finely declaimed, and the gesticulation did not offend by inappropriateness, but rather by too close imitation of the various emotions spoken of in the poem. It offended us because our imagination could supply the features of the scene described far more satisfactorily than any actor could represent them.

The orator or reader, whether public or private, should never forget that it is his duty to convey the idea as faithfully as he can by voice and gesture, but that his gestures should in almost all cases, be suggestive rather than imitative, and that this law in many cases applies to voice as well as to gesture. If this is forgotten, the orator gives place to the actor, and should show his ability in his proper place behind the footlights of a theatre.

It is natural that the elocutionists should desire to magnify their calling, and to crowd the manner of delivery into a higher place than that occupied by the matter delivered. But they attempt this at the risk of disgusting all sensible men. Elocution, like rhetoric, should always be made subordinate to thought. If a man has somewhat to say, he must, of course, call in rhetoric to teach him how to express his ideas, and elocution to inform him how to utter his sentences. But when either his rhetoric or his elocution is such as to attract attention to itself, the oration is a failure just in proportion to the prominence of these. To use an old illustration, elocution, and rhetoric too, may be compared to a window which is excellent just in proportion as the glass by its very purity hides itself from sight. And as windows are made to look through rather than to look at, so elocution is the medium through which ideas are to be seen, and it answers its end just in inverse ratio to the degree of attention it draws to itself.

We have spoken strongly because we feel strongly the evil that must result from the education of children into such false views of reading and speaking. The majority of the pupils in our schools will never need to read to a larger audience than the family circle, and there any of these tricks of voice or manner would be abominable. As for the others, the worst thing we can do with them is to make them declaimers. The country is already overrun with men who delight in the sound of their own voices. The best thing to be done is to give to the young thoughts, ideas, and to make them in earnest about these. Then if they have a little simple training in the management of the voice, we need not fear that they will fail in the expression of their ideas. Men who are endowed by nature with a good voice, and who really have some thoughts which ought to be uttered, will find a way to make them heard, and they will not need an elocutionist to secure attention to what they have to say. Earnestness gives us action, and is a vital power. Declamation is mere acting, weak, and worse than useless.

SCHOOL TEACHING.

There is too little attention paid in many of our schools to the elementary branches of learning. Although universal opinion seems to uphold Dogberry's dogma that "reading and writing come by nature," we must be permitted to differ from the sage axiom.

A boy frequently passes creditably thro' his Latin Grammar, yet in reading English he balks at every word of four or five syllables. He may have gone to the very roots of the origin of written signs, yet the chirography of his letters home would not be unworthy of the hieroglyphics on the obelisk of Luxor, and their diction bears a family resemblance to the prattle of his little six-year old sister. He may show a marvelous acquaintance with the Nile, the Euphrates, and the Scamander, but the course of the river which flows at his feet, the character of its soil, and its influence upon the growth and prosperity of the surrounding country, are subjects upon which he has never been taught to employ a thought. He may know within a short distance how far the great table lands of Asia extend, but of their impression upon the history of man and his civilization, he is thoroughly ignorant.

Voltaire gives as his opinion that France had never had a great epic poem, because she had never had a great epic poet. And we certainly think that children are not properly taught, because they seldom have proper teachers. The dry, lifeless routine of teaching, which only exercises the memory on mere technicalities, cannot reach the needs of an opening mind although it may stifle its inquiries. In Europe the Pestalozzi and Fallenburg systems have been tried with success, and where they have failed it has been through the same cold mechanism, which illustrates the objects held up in the lifeless manner it had before employed on the old system of mere words.

Another fault which extends from our schools to our universities is the universal cramming which prevails in them. We can use no other word, when the usual collegiate course embraces many sciences, each one of which would take an average intellect many years to gain a certain proficiency in. We may, therefore, be excused for believing that as our young men are not all "admirable Crichtons," they bring away a very superficial knowledge of subjects which cannot be mastered in the short period of time which is allotted in America to study.

We have no distinct profession of literature in this country. Those who devote themselves to it are compelled to combine some other business or profession, to which they can look for certain support. Amongst professors in colleges, editors of newspapers, and sometimes in less congenial pursuits, we must look for a class which are thus not allowed either sufficient leisure or encouragement to compete with the great thoughts and great works of literary and scientific men in other countries.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

CULTURE.

Culture, in its most general signification, is the modification or development of some given material; and the culture of man is therefore a development of his original faculties, both bodily and mental, in which the man himself is to co-operate with nature, so as to become his own educator. But the bodily and mental faculties must be cultivated in intimate connection in order to a symmetrical or harmonious culture. It would be an exceedingly defective education, which might even be called mis-education, to cultivate the head, or the heart, or the taste alone. Yet we find many persons thus ill trained, and indeed we find in almost all educated persons a preponderance in one of these directions. It is, therefore, a chief purpose of education and the design of all educational institutions,—which, for that reason, have been not improperly called institutions of culture—so to train man, from his youth up, that he shall be symmetrically developed, and thus be competent to conduct his own development after attaining his majority.—KRUG.

QUESTION CORNER.

1. Is it good policy to use corporeal punishment in school?
2. What are the duties of a parent to the teacher?