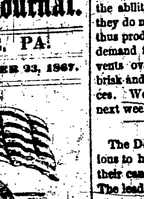
Miners' Journal.
POTTSVILLE, PA.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1867.



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

THE GREAT SWINDLE.

We publish, the following article with pleasure, because it shows that some Irishmen, in the West at least, are getting their eyes open on the subject of Protection. Fenians are the laughing stock of the people, because while they bluster and swear vengeance against England, they walk up to the polls and vote for building up England, and thus give her the necessary strength to hold Ireland, to the great detriment of the cause they profess to espouse, and also damage the interests of their adopted country:

From the Chicago Irish Republic.

THE FREE TRADE SWINDLE.

On a late occasion we proved that such a thing as trading on equal and impartial terms with foreign nations does not exist in England, and by her present rulings these never was intended to exist. For those articles which are absolutely necessary for her own wealth and aggrandisement there is free trade admission.—Against all others a protective tariff is leveled, so impositions and exhibitions in the terms that the introduction of them lands only to enrich the British treasury and to impoverish the foreign manufacturer. American can own and flourish admitted free, because Sam's monopoly must be filled; American tobacco is taxed and tariffed to the very verge of absolute exclusion, because the sentiment of it would enrich the people and government of this country. And this we are cooly told, is Free Trade!

But the whole thing is rotten from the foundation.—Even with regard to the few articles which have been permitted for a few years past to be imported free into their country, the English have already found out that they have committed a grand mistake. Ireland is an instance, and every intelligent person will admit that for this article there will be an hourly increasing demand in all civilized countries. The foreign manufacturers—men whose homes, and factories, and workshops are in France and Belgium and North Germany—are at this hour underselling the British root merchants in their own markets. It is a positive fact, they have not only beaten John Bull out of the markets of all those countries and peoples who are so insane as to adopt the great Free Trade swindle will, as inevitably, lose their trade and become the slaves of poverty and ignorance and crime. Ireland, perverse in this intensely selfish policy, which Old Eng. has so wonderfully overreached herself, will be her inevitable fate. The process is already in active operation, and—even if America and Ireland were never to follow suit, or strike a blow to avenge their wrongs—Free Trade alone will prove a disease powerful enough to secure Ireland's decay and disolution.

Some eighteen months ago, Mr. Gladstone, who is the great British "medicine man" of the Free Trade nostrum, was proving by all possible means and statistics, that although coal was going out of England to the European continent at an immense rate, and although the quantity remained in the stock, of coal consequently limited, it never could, would or should be exhausted. And all cockneydom was satisfied, and Mr. Gladstone's fame, as the great Free Trade stone and his bamboozled client, Bull, are beginning to "smell a mice." They are finding out for themselves, and so much more quickly than they ever dreamed, that the foreigner can bring it back to the place where he got the coal, and sell it to the people in their own country. Verily, Bull's chickens have come home to roost with a vengeance!

Certainly, Mr. Bull, buy your iron, your boilers and locomotives and ships where you can get them cheapest, in France and Belgium. You can also buy your cutlery in Prussia cheaper for than you can get it in Sheffield. The only drawbacks will be that your money will all go out of your pocket and your cutlery, and it will never come back again. Your workmen will be idle and hungry, and your manufactories bankrupt! Grand discovery, this Free Trade, isn't it, Mr. Bull?

The English have yonders this accursed system on Ireland and India and Egypt, and it has ruined them all. Are the people of America going to add their country to the mighty catalogue? We say so deliberately, and we know, and so do all our readers, that when we say so we speak the truth. We say so deliberately, and it was their policy when James Buchanan and Jefferson Davis were doing their traitor work in Washington.—We appeal unto the Irish Republicans of America—and they count millions—are you about to give your votes to those who will introduce British Free Trade, which will make America another Ireland, nay, worse than ever Ireland was? For Ireland, at the worst, was only the victim of the British robber and murderer. But America, which conquered England, twice on the field of war, and can, and will do it again, will, the day she embraces the Free Trade idea, see England, fall a victim to the guile of her enemies and the treachery of her own children.

Every word of the above is true. England maintained the protective policy for about one hundred and fifty years. She drew the wealth of the world into her coffers, and during that period built up machinery to do the work of SEVEN HUNDRED MILLIONS OF MEN. Other nations finding out how protection to home industry enriched England, commenced adopting a similar policy. In order to check these movements in other countries England proclaimed the doctrine of Free Trade, but took great care to put high duties on everything that entered the kingdom, except raw materials and manufactures, for which she believed, with her immense machinery and cheap capital, she could compete with all other countries.—This is what they call British Free Trade at home, and what we deny. It is Protection in every sense of the word, because her position was attained by about one hundred and fifty years' protection, and is more difficult to her as a nation than our present scale of duties is to this country, which they assail so fiercely through the English press.

The Free Trade which they preach up to other nations, is of a very different kind, and is nothing but a sugar coated swindle, intended to catch "greenhorns" in the United States, who have not given the subject much attention. This they do by promising to furnish us with cheap goods and take our farming products in exchange.

We have thousands of just such greenhorns in the West, who sell their produce at a low figure in order to transport it four thousand miles to Europe, and receive in return foreign fabrics transported four thousand miles back again for their consumption. Now, after paying freight both ways, all the advantage they receive in buying these goods does not amount to one fourth that which they would derive by having factories, with simple machinery to manufacture and cheap en prices, located in their midst to supply these goods, and thus create a market for and consume their produce at home. This home market, with the saving of the freights on produce and goods to and from the West, would result in largely enhancing the value of their property, and thus increase the wealth of the nation to that extent. They must also recollect that Europe, with good crops, can raise all the food they want, and will not take one dollar's worth of our products if they can do without them, and then where will a market be found for our surplus? But this question presents a more serious aspect yet, and we may startle many of our farmers who want cheap goods and wares from Europe, when we state that we import more than double the amount of produce from Europe that we export. This is a positive fact. The European laborer spends at least two-thirds of his wages for food. The American laborer spends about one half his earnings in food, and consumes more than the European laborer; hence in the production of these foreign fabrics there were two-thirds of the value of these products, so far as labor was concerned, imported in the shape of European food into this country, and the value of this imported food will be found more than double the value of the food we export to Europe. Now, if these fabrics were manufactured in our own country, and particularly in the West, where a large portion would be, under a protective policy, in less than five years they could purchase the larger portion of these goods fabricated in our country, nearly, if not quite as cheap as if obtained duty free, from Europe, because they would have the advantage of freight from the seaboard in their favor, while they would extend the home market for food at home two fold greater than the foreign market ever will be, and at largely increased prices.

It has always surprised us how so many of our Western members of Congress could be so completely caught by this great swindle called Free Trade with Europe, and particularly in a country where wages now range at double the rates paid in Europe. Even those nations bordering on England, where wages were lower, such as France, Belgium, Prussia, and those German States composing the Zollverein, refused to adopt this British Free Trade swindle, but protected their own industry with sufficient duties on foreign products to induce capitalists to invest in home manufactures, which they have done, and have also built up sufficient machinery, which in connection with their cheaper labor, has enabled them to compete with England in the supply of many manufactures in the European markets, AND ARE EVEN UNDERSELLING HER IN HER OWN MARKETS in some branches of industry. Under the long established protective policy of England, wages rose in that country to a higher figure than on the continent, and they still continue higher. Such is always the result of adequate protection, because increased production requires more men, and wages necessarily advance; the scarcity of hands renders machinery necessary, which always follows a scarcity of laborers; this machinery increases and cheapens products, and this cheapness increases the consumption, because the masses, with increased wages, have the ability to consume more largely, while they do not generally, work so steadily, and thus produce less per man. This causes a demand for all articles produced and prevents overstocks, and business is always brisk and profitable under such circumstances. We may resume this subject again next week.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

The Democratic party is exceedingly anxious to have a prominent military man as their candidate for the Presidency next year. The leaders think it is their only chance for success. Some of them in Washington the other day had the audacity to sound Gen. Grant on the subject, and he told them quite plainly that it was his determination not to accept the nomination of the Democratic party under any conditions whatever. Gen. Sherman has also been named by them, but it is not likely that they will mention him any more in that connection, since his address at the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, in St. Louis, has appeared in print. The address was not only an eloquent review of the brilliant campaigns which the Association was organized to commemorate, but it contained some reflections upon the political situation that are well worth notice. Gen. Sherman has no fear that the scenes of our hard struggle will ever be repeated, or that the Rebels, defeated in battle, may, "in the hurly-burly of time and politics, regain their lost cause "and their lost pride." History, he reminds us, rarely goes backward. The great moral revolution which resulted in the destruction of Slavery can never be reversed; the great cause for which we fought triumphed so completely when Lee laid down his arms at Appomattox Court House that no power can henceforth overthrow it. And the time will come when the "lost cause of the South will be spoken of by Southern men only in language of shame and sorrow, and "will sink deeper and deeper into infamy as time more deeply probes its hidden mysteries and reveals them to the light of day." Gen. Sherman reminds the conquered States that the irresistable tide of immigration, which is now sweeping across the continent from East to West, must soon turn Southward. "The next war of Northern invasion will not desolate their land, but will fructify and regenerate it."

That we have not yet secured in the Southern States perfect tranquility and subordination, Gen. Sherman ascribes to two causes.—The first lies in the nature of things. The South has suffered horribly from the war; mourning is in every household; cities are in ashes, fields lie desolate, commerce is gone, the old system of labor has been swept away and proud men are reduced to beggary.—Here surely is punishment severe enough to move us to patience. But there is another reason, upon which Gen. Sherman as a soldier subject to the orders of his superiors, deems it his duty to do no more than touch. That reason lies in "the civil administration of our government;" and he reminds his hearers that whatever difference of opinion may exist among them relative to the policy of the Government or the rights of the States, the paramount duty of all good citizens is to obey the laws of the land.

Of this latter point in Gen. Sherman's address, the New York Tribune says:

"Sherman is right. If the laws of the land had been strictly and impartially enforced since Johnson, the reconstruction of the South would long ago have been virtually accomplished. If the civil administration of our Government had been in harmony with the legislative power, we should long ago had peace. But the President chose to force upon the country a policy which Congress did not provide, and then vide Congress. He chose to reawaken the slumbering hostility of the Chivalry to present any sort of reconstruction unless he could dictate the terms he wanted; to forget that, whatever his private opinion upon constitutional difficulties, the first duty of a public officer is to obey the laws. Gen. Sherman has sometimes been quoted among the Presidential friends. How does Mr. Johnson like this pointed condemnation out of his mouth?

THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.

This National League has been formed, with headquarters in New York, to "Promote, Protect and Encourage the interests of American Labor" It is now fully organized, and recommends the establishment of auxiliary Leagues throughout the whole country to co operate with it. This League embraces the interests of labor as well as the interests of the domestic industry of the country. We would therefore, advise the formation of auxiliary Leagues in Schuylkill County as soon as possible. Congress is now in session, and this is the time for the people to go to work and demand protection to American labor and industry. European manufacturers will spend millions of dollars to defeat protection in this country, because it is their greatest market, and it will require united effort on the part of all to defeat the Free Trade policy, which can only be done by a determined purpose and the pouring of petitions into Congress to show our representatives that we are in earnest.

PENSIONS LOYAL GENERALS.—President Johnson is vindictive against every loyal General who declines to co-operate with him in restoring rebels to power, and leaves no opportunity unembraced to punish them for their fidelity to the cause for which they fought. He has just conspicuously illustrated this fact by issuing an order mustering Gen Sickles out of service. Gen. Sickles was one of the most distinguished officers of the war, and lost one leg at Gettysburg, but has been unable to cry hosannah to Johnson's policy of electing rebels to high places in government. The outrage has excited unusual indignation, and it is probable that Congress will take some action on it.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

'67—Nov.		SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.			
22	SATURDAY....	7. 12	4. 48		D.	H.	M.
24	SUNDAY.....	7. 13	4. 47	First Q.	4	9.	21 m.
25	MONDAY.....	7. 14	4. 46	Full M.	11	8.	14 m.
26	TUESDAY.....	7. 15	4. 45	Last Q.	18	0.	10 ev.
27	WEDNESDAY.	7. 16	4. 44	New M.	26	0.	15 mo.
28	THURSDAY...	7. 16	4. 43				
29	FRIDAY.....	7. 17	4. 43				

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Temperatures at Greenwood for the week.

NOVEMBER, 1867.	[A. M.]	NOON.	P. M.
16	30°	60°	50°
17	43	56	60
18	42	60	62
19	41	62	52
20	30	37	36
21	28	39	34
22	27	39	43

Times are improving in Tamaqua.

Tamaqua wants a town hall and skating park.

Mahanoy City talks of establishing night schools.

Trinity Reformed Church, Tamaqua, is nearly completed, and will be dedicated shortly.

Rev. Mr. Moore lectured before the County Teachers' Institute last evening. His subject was, Education.

To-morrow.—Forty-seventh Sunday of the year and twenty-third after Trinity. Day's length, 9 hours and 34 minutes.

The new organ of Trinity (Episcopal) Church is being erected, and already presents a grand and imposing appearance.

The bright light in a south-westerly direction on Sunday night, was caused by the woods on Sharp Mountain being on fire.

Thanksgiving Day.—Thursday next divine service will be held in the churches and all places of business will be closed.

Deer are this year, usually numerous, and in fact, all description of game. Hunters and gunners are numerous in proportion.

The First National Bank of Ashland has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 20th instant.

Mr. S. M. Mortimer, Centre Street, has just returned from the cities with a fine assortment of hats, caps, furs, &c. Give him a call.

The ladies of Grace Episcopal Church, Cressona, realized by their late fair and festival, over $400. It is to aid in repairing the church edifice.

Miss Lettie Harlan, Colonel Cake's neice, started from Tamaqua for Denver on Monday morning. Colonel Cake and family are in Washington.

Frank Spohn, butcher, has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Glasemyer, No. 30, Norwegian street. He invites the patronage of the public.

Returned from Europe.—On Thursday evening last, Geo. W. Marix, Esq., and Mr. John Bixler, of this Borough, reached home from a tour through Europe.

Rev. B. H. Braxton of New York, will preach to-morrow morning and evening, in the Baptist Church, at the usual hours. The public is respectfully invited. Seats free.

The Northern Central Railroad Company is rebuilding four bridges between Shamokin and Sunbury, preparatory to the running of a through passenger line from New York.

Rev. Dr. Moore, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this Borough, will on to-morrow evening, deliver his regular monthly sermon to the Young Men's Christian Association.

E. F. Bodey, lately with Hill & Co., has opened a fire insurance agency, No. 120 Centre street, this Borough. Mr. B. is a reliable, experienced gentleman in the business, and represents several substantial companies.

The members of Pottsville Division No. 52, Sons of Temperance, will meet in their Hall on to-morrow evening, Nov. 23, 1867, at 6½ o'clock, to attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a body. By order of the Division.

The composition of the County Teachers' Institute was unusually fine this year. Never was there so able and intelligent a convention of lady and gentleman teachers, assembled before in this County. We were glad to note the fact.

The family of Mr. Baughman, Tamaqua, was nearly suffocated to death on Monday night last in consequence of gas from a furnace in the cellar filling the house and bed chambers. Upon the house being thrown open the persons affected recovered.

Frivolous Persecution.—On Thursday last Mrs. Seifert of this Borough was before Squire Conrad, charged by John Sheerer with threatening to split open with a hatchet, the heads of his children. The sanguinary female was held in $800 to answer.

Gen. Tom Thumb, with his wife and baby Com. Nutt, and Miss Warren will give entertainments in Union Hall, this Borough, on Thursday, December 12. They are great curiosities; their performances are excellent, and they will only remain one day.

The Humane fire engine has had new flues placed in its boiler, and been generally improved. It is now in excellent condition, and only needs new suction hose to render it very effective. The members tried the engine on Thursday afternoon and it worked satisfactorily.

Corner Stone Laying.—To-morrow the corner stone of the proposed new edifice of the German Catholic Church of this Borough, on Tenth and Mahantongo streets, will be laid with appropriate service. The Rev. Mr. O'Harra and a number of priests from a distance will officiate.

On Saturday, 16th, an inquest was held at Auburn by Coroner Johnson, on the body of John McLaughlin, a resident of St. Clair, who was accidentally killed by being run over by a freight train on the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 15th. Verdict accordingly.

The Jury in the case of Fahnestock vs. Boyer, which has been on trial in Northumberland county several occasions and was again up last week, failed to agree after consulting out from Thursday, 10 o'clock a. m., until Saturday morning, and were discharged. The suit involves nearly $9,000.

On Tuesday night last an attempt was made to enter and rob the store of Schweere & Co., corner of Centre and Callowhill streets, this Borough. A person sleeping in the store was awakened by the noise made by the thieves, arose and lit a lamp. The robbers became alarmed and fled without getting anything.

Death of a Brave Soldier.—Wm. Jacob Helm, a veteran soldier of the war, a forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, died at his residence in Schuylkill Haven on Sunday evening last, from wounds received in the service. His funeral took place on Wednesday, 20th inst., with military honors, by Post No. 26, G. A. R.

An Schuylkill Haven on Sunday evening last, a young man named Pryor, recently discharged from the U. S. Marine service, in attempting to jump from the express train while in motion was thrown headlong across the track, off the track, cutting a severe gash in his forehead, besides receiving other injuries in the face.

Masonic.—At the annual election held in Philadelphia, on November 7th, the following were elected as Grand officers: The installation will take place on December 27, 1867:—Geo. Fehnemann, M. W. Grand Master; Michael Nesbit, M. E. G. King; Charles E. Meyer, Senior; Peter William, Jun., M. E. G. Treasurer; John Thompson, M. E. G. Secretary.

Contemplated Visit.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 5, representatives from Metamora and Pottsville Council, No. 47, of the U. A. M., will visit to the new Council recently established in Tamaqua. A special excursion train has been engaged which will return the same night. We do not doubt that the visit will be very pleasant to the participants.

On the night of the 15th inst., the office at Heaton's Colliery, near Ashland, was entered by cutting out a pane of glass with a diamond. On the night preceding pay-day the money used in paying the men (a large amount) is generally left kept in the office. On this occasion Mr. Heaton remained at Tamaqua over night with the funds and the burglars obtained nothing.

The Norwegian Creek culvert now being built by the Reading Railroad Company, is rapidly progressing towards its terminus at Norwegian street. The excavation is nearly finished, and the masonry work will be completed about the middle of December. It is a good, substantial piece of work throughout. The Reading should endeavor to make arrangements to have it continued to Callowhill street.

Postponement.—The grand gift ball for the benefit of the Perseverance Hose Company, No. 1, of Tamaqua, which was to have taken place on Friday evening, Nov. 29th, has been postponed in consequence of the Ashland Fair being ongoing until, until Friday evening, Dec. 27th, 1867, at which time it will positively take place. By referring to our advertising columns a list of premiums will be found.

Prof. Porter of Easton, delivered an interesting lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association on Tuesday. Subject, Man and the Animal. We should have enjoyed it more, had there been less talking and giggling in our immediate front. It is a mark of high breeding and gentlemanly assembly in this manner. If persons have no desire to listen to a lecture and be instructed, they should not interfere with that desire in others.

We are informed that the Reading Rail Road Company has offered leases over its roads, free of charge, all coal and other commodities, to the Benevolent Association of Pottsville; and that our townsman L. C. Thompson & Co., have proposed to deliver, without cost to the Association, such coal as it may distribute during the winter. As we stated last week, donations of coal may be consigned to Milton Boone, at the Gas Works.

The Mount Musical Association which under the efficient leadership of Prof. Veling, has attained much excellence in its execution of the finest music, will give a grand promenade concert in Union Hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10. It will be the first public entertainment given in this Borough by the Association, and will consist of vocal and instrumental selections. We trust that the Society will be greeted by a large audience on the occasion.

On the coming Thanksgiving day, the 28th inst., there will be an interesting match game of base ball played between the Schuylkill B. B. C. of Reading, and the Pottsville B. B. C. of our town. This is the return game, and as both parties have excellent players the game will be one of some interest to the lovers of the sport. It will take place on the Agricultural Park grounds, where there will be ample accommodations for viewing the game. This will the first regular match game ever played here by the Pottsville B. B. C., and will be the last of the season.

New Improvements.—Mr. Henry Strauch is erecting two three-story dwelling houses on the corner of Eleventh and Norwegian streets.

Mr. David Sterner, mason, has erected a three-story brick dwelling house on the corner of Ninth and Norwegian streets. It is intended for his own residence.

Two comfortable dwellings with brick back buildings, have been made from the store rooms on Norwegian, etc between Fifth and Sixth, the property of Major Jas. Wren.

A larger number of dwelling houses have been erected in this Borough this year than during any single year for the past fifteen years.

The Old Continentals.—Doubtless our citizens will be glad to see and hear the old Revolutionary trusty soldiers who gave up another vest, as will be seen by their advertisement in another column. Their neat appearance in illustrating the ballads is highly spoken of by the press elsewhere. The Allentown Daily News says they gave the finest entertainment of any troupe that has ever visited that place. They have also a very fine collection of views of the Paris Exposition, of which the Trenton papers speak in most laudable terms. But the Continentals are not well known here in need, any word of commendation from us. All they want is pleasant weather to fill their house to overflowing.

Atrocious Acts.—On Wednesday last Neil Sheridan, a notoriously bad character of Mount Carbon, stole a light bay horse, about 7 years old, the owner of which is unknown, and tied the animal up a steep hill above the old weigh scales near the Mount Carbon Rolling Mill and threw him down the declivity. The animal was killed. Upon it was found a McClellan saddle, and a bridle. The head pieces and reins of the bridle are made of rounded leather. They are now at the office of Squire Conrad.

We also learn that Sheridan is charged with having committed on Thursday, a rape on an old beggar woman, on the turnpike between Mount Carbon and Schuylkill Haven.

Warrants were issued for his arrest, and on Thursday he was arrested by some citizens of Schuylkill Haven. He subsequently, by some means, succeeded in escaping, but the police are now after him.

Parlor Rehearsals.—To assist the fund needed to pay for the magnificent organ now being built for Trinity (Episcopal) Church, by Mr. Oestreich, the efficient organ builder, the ladies of the well established choir of the Church have resolved to give a series of parlor musical rehearsals during the Winter, several of the members of the Church offering their parlors for the purpose. The first rehearsal took place last evening at the residence of Mr. Chas. M. Atkins. The programme embraced choice selections from the music of eminent composers. We wish to press in no one who is too early to speak of the manner in which the music was rendered, but from the well-known ability of the ladies and gentlemen who participated as performers, we have no doubt that the solos, duetts, trios and quartetts, vocal and instrumental, were in the highest degree satisfactory. The second rehearsal will be given on the 13th proximo. The place will be duly announced.

The Kelly and Parkinson Fight—The Stakes Paid to Parkinson.—Ever since the late fight at Acquia Creek between Kelly and Parkinson, there has been quite a controversy between the friends of the men as to which was entitled to the stakes. Affidavits have been made on both sides as to the circumstances attending the last round when a foul was claimed for Kelly, and the referee, W. E. Harrison, decided by 15 votes to two, against from him to the stakeholder, seems to be befogged in regard to the true state of the case about as much as anybody else. His last letter to the stakeholder, dated New York, which was published, declares his inability to decide between the contending parties, and leaves the decision entirely in the hands of the stakeholder. The latter has weighed the evidence before him and decided that Parkinson is entitled to the stakes. The remaining $600 were therefore, paid to Parkinson yesterday. This ends the matter.

It is stated by the way, that Kelly takes exception to the statement made by Parkinson, to the effect that he (Parkinson) "could lick three Kellys," and to test the matter it is said he is ready to make a match to fight Billy at catch weight in the ring in which Collyer and Kelly fight, having all fools, for any sum from one dollar to one hundred dollars a side.

Keep Your Feet Warm.—Few persons know, or if they do know, appreciate the necessity of keeping the feet warm and dry. Most fever prevalent in this country during the winter months are the results of colds, which in nine cases out of ten are produced by damp and cold feet. In regard to this important matter we clip the following from an exchange:

Many of the colds which people are said to catch commence at the feet. To keep these extremities warm, therefore, is to effect an insurance against the almost interminable list of disorders which spring out of a "slight cold." First, never be tightly shod. Boots or shoes, when they fit closely, press against the foot, and prevent the free circulation of the blood. When, on the contrary, they do not embrace the foot too tightly, the blood gets fair play and the spaces left between the leather and the stockings are filled with a comfortable supply of warm air. The second rule is never sit in damp shoes. It is often imagined that unless they are positively wet, it is not necessary to change them, while the feet are at rest. This is a fallacy; for, when the least dampness is absorbed into the sole, it is attracted farther to the foot itself by its own heat, and then, perspiration is dangerously checked. Any person may prove this by trying the experiment of applying the sole, and his feet will become cold and damp after a few moments, although, on taking off the shoe and examining it, it will appear quite dry.

Miners' Journal.

Resolution of Partnership.—The undersigned have this day dissolved their partnership in the Hotel and Restaurant business, is this day carried by mutual consent. All debts due the firm will be paid by the undersigned, and those debted will please make payment to him, who will continue the business at the old stand, corner of Market and Norwegian streets. Thankful to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to my late partner, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. MICHAEL MCDONOUGH.
Pottsville, November 19, '67. 47-3t*.

First National Bank of Ashland.—This Bank has this day declared a dividend of Five per cent out of the profits of the last six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 20th inst.
P. B. WINGERT, Cashier.
47 11

A Dividend of sixty cents per share on the capital stock of the Mine-roller Water Company, will be paid by the Treasurer at the First National Bank of Minersville, on or after November 15th, 1867. By order of the Board of Managers.
Minersville, Nov 6, '67. P. HOEHRIG, Secty. 45 2t

COUNTY BONDS.—The undersigned are now prepared and desirous of having the principal and interest of County Bonds, and request persons holding said Bonds, and who expect to defend payment on or about the 1st of January next, to present them for payment before the 1st of January, 1868.
BENJ. EVERT, } Commissioners.
PATK. DORMER, }
Attest, F. W. BECKER, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Pottsville. 45 3t

Office of the Mt. Carbon Railroad Co., PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 5, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, will be held at No. 316 Walnut street, on MONDAY, the SECOND DAY of DECEMBER, next, at 12 o'clock, M.
WM. ROBINSON, Jr., Secty.
Nov 9, '67. 45-4t

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of PARKER & ALBRIGHT, Machinists, Shamokin, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be conducted by R. S. Albright who will recognize all transactions.
PARKER & ALBRIGHT.
Shamokin, October 31, 1867. 44 4t

PATENT IMPROVEMENT OF STEAM USE.—To all whom it may concern:—Be it known that I, Cadwalader Evans, of Reading, in the County and State of Pennsylvania, have made and invented a new and useful improvement in the Steam Engine, which improvement is fully described and represented by the following specification:—Let it be known that I