Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1867.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

ITS NEW VOLUME.

On January 4, 1868, the MINERS' JOURNAL will enter upon its Forty-fourth Volume, and Thirty-eighth since it came into the possession of the present senior publisher.

The MINERS' JOURNAL is the recognized organ of the Coal Trade of Pennsylvania. It is the **Largest Paper Published in Pennsylvania**, and but three or four in the country exceed it in size. Its circulation never was so large as at this time, and its subscription list has doubled within the last five years, and is continually receiving accessions. With, we think, but a single exception it has the largest circulation of any paper published in Pennsylvania, out of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Its circulation now reaches nearly FOUR THOUSAND.

The course of this paper in the past shall be a guarantee of its position in the future. In the past wherever the Right most needed a soldier, we have endeavored to wage the good fight. Human Progress, Freedom and Enlightenment have been the impelling motives in our course, not petty partizan aims. We stood firmly by Freedom during the darkest period of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. We have combated usurpation in every form, and our best energies shall be directed in the future, to secure equal rights to all classes of freemen. In every department of this paper we shall endeavor unceasingly and untiringly, to maintain its character as a FIRST CLASS JOURNAL.

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THE STATE OF THE COAL TRADE.
LOCAL NEWS.
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.
DOMESTIC NEWS.
FOREIGN NEWS.
THE PRODUCE MARKET.
LITERARY MATTER.
AGRICULTURE.
RECIPES.
EDUCATIONAL MATTER.
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.
WIT AND HUMOR.
EDITORIALS, &c., &c., &c.

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TERMS:

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The editor of the U. S. RAILROAD AND MINING REGISTER says:—"COAL, IRON AND OIL is a work of extraordinary utility, research and industry. The amount of patient, untiring, persevering labor of which this volume is the product, can only be measurably appreciated after careful examination of its contents. ** The intrinsic worth of this book will make it indispensable to all who wish to possess, in a compact, convenient form, testimony that is authoritative, facts known to be authentic."

In no work published can so correct an idea be formed of the immense resources of this country, as in the perusal of the pages of Coal, Iron and Oil, and it will prove quite as interesting to the general reader as those more directly interested in developing the mineral wealth of the country.

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BENJAMIN BANNAN, Publisher,
Pottsville, Penna.

THE SOLDIERS' FAIR was a grand success, whereat we all rejoice; but, alas! there is still mourning among tax-payers in consequence of their non-success in getting the Directors of the Poor to give them even the most remote idea of the abiding place of "them" Ten Thousand Dollars.

A TERRIBLE REBUKE.—We will publish next week Judge Pitkin's letter to General Hancock, refusing to accept the office of Secretary of State in Louisiana under his Administration. How Gen. Hancock must have felt receiving such a letter from a loyal Southern man, our readers can imagine when they read it. There is great power in the withering rebuke of loyal men.

THE PHILADELPHIA UNION LEAGUE.—This political association numbers over eighteen hundred members, and is in a prosperous condition. At its last annual meeting, a resolution nominating General Grant as the candidate of the Union Republican party for the next Presidency, was offered by Charles Gibbons, Esq., and adopted. After referring to the result of the late election in this State, and the causes which produced that result, the report closes with the following paragraph:—

"A time is close at hand when the test will again be applied to our patriotism, and when we shall know whether or not our State has been in reality lost to the Union party. That test will be the coming Presidential campaign, towards which we shall even now turn with an interest equal to the vast issues that will be involved in the result. The excitement, the distrust, the insecurity that pervades the whole social political system of our country—a condition of things daily increased by the weak, bad man in the Presidential chair, and his intriguing advisers—should be allayed by some permanent reorganization of the Southern States, and some intelligent administration of our national finances. The health of the country demands repose and opportunity for developing its internal resources, under a wise fostering system, that will at once increase domestic industry and shut out foreign competition. Who doubts that with our time-honored principles, sanctified as they have been by the blood of our people—again and again approved as they have been, in the seclusion of the moralist's study, amidst the jar and passion of general elections, and by the calmer philosophical verdict of our watchful friends abroad—who doubts that we shall once more issue triumphantly from the contest? In that trust we shall continue following as perhaps we may to new victories the leader chosen by our martyred President, the champion of our faith in the embattled field—the administrator of our policy whether at the head of the army or in an unfriendly and suspicious Cabinet—the sagacious citizen who is too discreet to waste time in sup-rflouos words, or to woo popularity with idle protestations—the magnanimous comrade, who can be eloquent in behalf of his companions in arms, but is silent for himself either to flattery or detraction—the conqueror, in a hundred battle fields, the proportions of which stagger the belief of foreign military critics—the persevering commander, who struggled with rebellion until it lay lifeless at his feet, and who with his own hand gave us victory and peace together—the illustrious chief whose whole grand history has been one undoubted record of his fidelity to our cause and of his willingness to suffer or to die for it—the beloved, the trusted, the single-hearted, the faithful Grant!"

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

We publish in to day's Journal a petition to Congress, in favor of Protection to American Industry. It is published in such a manner that those who choose can cut it out and obtain signatures to it, and either send it to this office or direct it to Congress. We have also struck off a number of Petitions which can be obtained at this office for filling up. We hope that the workingmen of this Region, and particularly those who are out of employment, will devote any spare time they have in procuring signatures in their vicinities.

It is only by determined action on the part of the people that proper legislation on this question can be obtained from Congress. The whole Copperhead party in Congress, with probably the exception of one or two members from Pennsylvania, are hostile to American labor—and unfortunately, a number of the Western Republicans who were educated in Free Trade principles, while they co-operated with the so-called Democracy, in those States, before the bloody scenes in Kansas were enacted, (but who left that party, and co-operated with the friends of the Union when they found that they were aiding and assisting in bringing about the Rebellion), have not yet been sufficiently enlightened to vote in favor of Protection to American Industry; but the number of such members is diminishing every year. We have also some members in the East, representing those who have become a little lukewarm on this subject, who have their factories and machinery built up, and who seem to fear home competition more than foreign. These men will not openly oppose increased duties, but will underhandedly stave off an increase, if possible. Then we have also a tremendous foreign influence to contend with, which will attempt to buy up lukewarm members in favor of free trade, like the liquor men who are now raising a large fund to secure their objects. This is the situation and the position in which the tariff question stands in Congress. But notwithstanding this opposition, we can carry a Protective Tariff Bill, if the people are only active, and show their representatives that they are in earnest. The laboring classes will be more benefitted by Protection than any other class in the community, because they are the most numerous and the most dependant, and therefore we specially call upon them to be active in procuring signers for these petitions. Let them be signed and poured into Congress as soon as it meets again, on the 6th of January, to which period it adjourned yesterday.

We invoke the press in favor of Protection, and the people everywhere to aid in circulating these petitions for signers and to pour them into Congress from every quarter of the country.

GENERAL GRANT'S PRIVATE LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

No Republican can read the following letter, and doubt where Gen. Grant stands. It was submitted to the House on Tuesday in Gen Grant's report. It is a firm and manly protest against the removals of Secretary Stanton and Gen. Sheridan. The Democrats after reading it will hardly continue to connect his name with their party as their next candidate for the Presidency, for they have condemned Gen. Sheridan's administration of the Fifth Military District, and General Grant endorses it:

(Private.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1867.

HIS EXCELLENCY ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR:—I take the liberty of addressing you privately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning, feeling, as I do, the great danger to the welfare of the country should you carry out the designs then expressed.

FIRST. On the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will, without the consent of the Senate. It is but a short time since the United States Senate was in session, and why not then have asked for his removal if it was desired? It certainly was the intention of the legislative branch of the Government to place Cabinet ministers beyond the power of Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood that, so far as Cabinet ministers are affected by the the tenure of office bill, it was intended to protect the Secretary of War, in whom the country felt great confidence. The meaning of this law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and views of loyal people will give to it the effect intended by its framers.

SECOND. On the subject of the removal of the very able commander of the Fifth Military District, let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly beloved by the people who sustained this Government through its trials, and feared by those who would still be the enemies of the Government. It fell to the lot of but few men to do as much against an armed enemy as General Sheridan did during the rebellion, and it is within the scope of the ability of but few in this, or any other country, to do what he has. His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other district commander has encountered. Almost, if not quite, from the day he was appointed district commander to the present time, the press has given out that he was to be removed, and that the Administration was dissatisfied with him. This has emboldened the opponents to the laws of Congress within his command to oppose him in every way in their power, and has rendered necessary measures which otherwise may never have been necessary.

In conclusion, allow me to say as a friend desiring peace and quiet, the welfare of the whole country, North and South, that it is, in my opinion, more than the loyal people of the country—I mean those who supported the Government during the great rebellion—will quietly submit to it, to see the very man of all others who they have expressed confidence in removed.

I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the Executive of the United States thus but for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this letter, and from a sense of duty, and from feeling that I am right in this matter.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

In a communication to the Secretary of War, Gen. Grant, thus alludes to the outrages on Union men in the South:

In my opinion the great number of murders of Union men and freedmen in Texas, not only as a rule unpunished but uninvestigated, constitute practically a state of insurrection; and, believing it to be the province and duty of every good government to afford protection to the lives, liberties, and property of her citizens I would recommend the declaration of martial law in Texas to secure these ends.

THE rebel organ of this Borough, in its last issue speaks properly, although it has been a long time finding it out, of the great credit due Gen. Pleasants and the brave boys of the Forty-eighth Regiment, for the very successful mining operations in front of Petersburg, which in its results destroyed a formidable fort of the enemy, and made a breach in the rebel line, and which if the original plan operations for the troops of the Ninth Corps had been adhered to would without doubt, have placed Petersburg immediately in our possession. But the organ referred to exhibits its partizan malice and falsifies history when it states that the failure of the enterprise was due to "the cowardice and inefficiency of the much lauded negro troops." The testimony of many brave and capable officers, Democrats as well as Republicans in politics, who were present during the engagement which followed the explosion, is to the effect that the colored troops conducted themselves as well on the occasion, as their white compatriots. Unfortunately for all concerned, a most admirable plan of assault which had been prepared by our esteemed townsman, General J. K. Sigfried, then commanding a portion of the colored troops of the Ninth Corps, and which had been submitted to General Burnside and General Ferrero and approved, was changed at the last moment, and the final result was, delay, confusion and defeat. Gen Sigfried proposed to mass his troops between the hostile lines protected by a slight elevation in the ground, and when the explosion took place with the consequent temporary demoralization of the rebel troops, to at once occupy the rebel line and cut it, and march on to Petersburg. It was feasible, a fact that was demonstrated by the rebels flying in terror when the explosion took place, deserting their guns, and not returning for from a quarter to half an hour after, when they opened a resistless, withering fire upon our troops who were then crowded in confusion in the crater made by the explosion. The colored troops on that morning in one of their charges captured some prisoners and colors, and it is a matter of undoubted history that they fought well and suffered severely. We seldom devote space to refutations of malignant partizan falsehoods uttered so frequently by the rebel organ, but in justice to our fellow townsman Gen. Sigfried, who commanded the colored troops on the occasion of the Petersburg mine explosion, and to men who bared their bosoms to the bullets of the enemy when their traducers were at home maligning the Government, calling our soldiers Lincoln's hirelings, and giving substantial aid and comfort to the rebels, we make this statement of facts. The man who is base enough to traduce soldiers who fought and bled to preserve the liberties of the Republic, would kick his mother.

FUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

There is probably, no question before the country upon which there is so great a variety of opinions, as that of the finance. In the United States Senate on Tuesday Mr. Sherman from the Finance Committee reported a bill for funding the national debt, and for the conversion of the notes of the United States, the provisions of which seem to us correct, which are conciliatory, and which if adopted, would in our opinion, harmonize conflicting views on this intricate question.

The following points of the bill with explanatory remarks, are furnished by the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press:

The Senate Committee of Finance, in the report made to-day, remark that it should be the effort of Congress not merely to declare and obey the existing law, but to adopt a comprehensive policy that will preserve the public faith, restore confidence to the people and stability to our business interests, and yet will appeal to the sense of justice of the people. If it is unhappily drawn into the arena of party politics. Financial matters ought not to be in any sense partisan, but they may become so unless Congress can adopt a policy meeting all the requisites named. The contest on these most delicate and difficult questions, may be transferred to the hustings, where the heat of party strife may lead to dangerous results. The committee examine at length the provisions of the bill, state the condition of the public debt, and then taking up the question as to whether the five-twenty bonds are redeemable in any other money than the coin of the United States, say the duties on imported goods, and interest on the public debt, are by law excepted from the legal-tender clause. This implies that the principal of the debt is not excepted. The conclusion drawn from the payment of previous loans in gold is answered by the fact that the act under which these bonds were issued expressly declares that a note shall be lawful money as well as gold, and shall be receivable in payment of public debt. The argument that a construction was put upon the law by the agents of the United States is answered by the fact that this was not a mutual construction, recognized by both parties as a part of the contract; but was rather an opinion based upon a supposition of a state of facts which, when the five years expired, did not actually exist. It is clear that if the bonds are payable, when due, in legal tenders, they are redeemable after five years from the date in the same kind of money. The word "payable" imports a duty or obligation which must be performed at the time stipulated. The "redeemable" implies a discretionary power, which may or may not be exercised. But the same kind of money in the same mode tendered will redeem a note or pay a note. The committee have deemed it their duty to present the argument in favor of redeeming the bonds in legal tender notes for it cannot be concealed that this construction has been adopted by many who disclaim all purpose to evade the public arrangements; still the admitted fact remains that these bonds were generally taken upon the supposition that they would be paid in coin; that this was declared by the authorized agents of the Government in negotiating the loan; that such declaration must have been known by Congress and was not negatived; that it was sanctioned by three successive Secretaries of the Treasury; that upon the faith of it the bonds have been continually higher in market value than the notes, and that a public sentiment, both in this country and in Europe, would regard it as a breach of public faith. Public credit is so sensitive a quality that time cannot restore it when impaired. It is better far to forego a doubtful privilege, if, in the judgment of impartial men, we have no right to exercise it; but the doubt should be promptly removed. The discussion of the question manifestly impairs the public credit, and until it is settled no new loan can be negotiated. The public mind becomes accustomed to the idea of repudiation, and the wildest schemes of paper money, worthy of the days of George Law, poison the fountains of public and private credit. It has, the committee says, been proposed by Congress, by joint resolution, to declare that the 5-20 bonds are redeemable only in gold. This, instead of settling the question, will only create divisions and parties, and the resolution, when passed, will be subject to agitation and repeal. These considerations induce the committee, without deciding the question, to propose a substitution of new bonds, clear and explicit in their terms, for the five-twenty bonds as they become redeemable. This exchange must depend upon the voluntary consent of the holders; but it is believed that the great body of them will readily make the exchange, and that the Government will be able to sell the new bonds at a rate that will redeem or purchase an equal amount of the five-twenty bonds. It is to the manifest interest of the bondholder as well as of the tax-payer to have his right clearly defined, and that Congress, after full consideration, should so settle them that they will not be affected by any uncertainty as to the manner of their payment. If this exchange is refused by the bondholder, it will be time enough to determine whether, by the condition of his bond, he may not be paid in lawful money. The plan proposed established the maximum of currency at the amount fixed by law, and may be diminished by payments for taxes and its conversion into bonds. These provisions would, it is believed, rapidly restore our currency to the standard of gold without the severe disturbance and uncertainty caused by the present system. When the restored credit of the Government advances the market value of our bonds to the gold standard, specie payments may be resumed and maintained. This plan is in accordance with the uniform practice of our Government prior to July 1, 1862, and of Great Britain during the long period of the suspension of specie payments from 1797 to 1823. The holder of the paper money paid out was allowed at any time to convert it into a bond of annuity. The notes forced upon the people during a suspension of specie payments were never allowed to be of less value than other securities held by public creditors. The committee are of the opinion the time is not distant when it will become the duty of Congress to repeal so much of existing laws as makes the United States notes a legal tender in payment of debts either public or private.—This provision was adopted with extreme reluctance, and under the pressure of overwhelming necessity.—The committee having stated their views upon the different propositions of the bill, add that they do not consider this measure as embracing all the financial measures demanded by the public interest, but they present it in the hope that it may not be embarrassed by other financial problems now exciting general discussion.

CONGRESS—ITS DUTY.

In the Philadelphia Press of Monday is a powerfully written paper signed "Gracchus" and addressed to the Republican members of the Fortieth Congress. In speaking of the insulting Message recently sent into Congress by the President, he says it merited a tempest of scorn, but received as it was silently, he thinks that it signifies a danger more grave than has hitherto threatened this Republic. Congress has however, still its opportunity;

Your words can kindle the already awakened sentiment for equal rights into restless flame, or they can smother it in the hearts of the people, and bury it for a generation amid the wrecks and ashes of a nation's dead hopes. The battle-field and the lines of struggle along which the final contest is to be fought, are clearly mapped out before you. Thanks to the defiant message of the Executive, there are left no longer doubtful. The matter is reduced to a fight for pure republican ideas—the right of American citizens to exercise all the rights of such citizens. These rights have been partially gained by your past legislation. They must now be maintained with the same strong faith in democracy which inspired you in the early hours of this contest, or at this ebb-tide of popular enthusiasm they will be swept from your grasp by currents already setting backward to the low plane of popular expediencies.

He says:

Had you impeached this notorious public enemy months ago, the country between the two seas would have blazed with bonfires. The opportunity went by default. The people admire the bold action of the moment. The measure of impeachment failed of popular support when it lost the element of promptness.

Again:

We should blame ourselves for the patience of asserting the untruth of the various promises of this singular message; but to the assertion that the negro of the South desires class legislation, or covets extraordinary privileges for his race, it is opposed the fact that from the Potomac to the Gulf the black man avows no political sentiment save that for the privilege of equal citizenship. He expresses no feeling toward the white man except a desire for his assistance in preserving the rights of all. To contempt and outrage he submits with unparalleled moderation, and in no case has he resisted with force, save where oppression has assumed the form of violence. These things are affirmed with a more intimate acquaintance with the facts of the case that can belong to those who conceive it to their interest to prejudice the popular mind against this so long down-trodden people. But above all, the negro loves the nation. Not a drop of disloyal blood runs in his veins. He has set himself so resolutely to the task of improving his condition, of educating his children, of learning the laws of his Government. But the future cannot fail to vindicate in him a hundred qualities for good citizenship. Notwithstanding the allegations of a partizan press to the contrary, these truths will eventually bring their own vindication—They are the facts which underlie the whole problem which to-day agitates the nation to its centre, and they should form of this problem its immediate and final solution.

There is the simple interrogation before the country, whether we shall do justice to the black man by bestowing upon him the rights of the citizen, or whether withholding from him this justice we shall readmit to power those who have attempted to stab out the nation's life with the bayonet. To the American people, knowing the truth, and inspired as they have been in the recent past to dare everything in the good of their country, this question would receive no doubtful answer. But the enemies of the negro are myriad tongued. His race has no representative among you to vindicate his claims to humanity, to tell his aspirations, his hopes and his love of the country.

It must be remembered, too, that elements of disturbance in a nation, rising from whatever sources, have always a tendency to weaken the dominant party.

Such causes combined, it cannot be denied have in some measure weakened the faith of the people in their own noblest actions. It is not a matter of wonder that a party press, which during the entire war, devoted its energy to destroy faith in the nation's integrity, avails itself of every trifle to still further diminish the popular faith in just legislation.

But you are the nation's chosen representatives and leaders. Every consideration alike of justice and patriotism demands that you should arrest all symptoms of public demoralization. You become statesmen rather than politicians, by rising superior to personal concern for office. It is yours to dare every risk for your convictions of duty to the nation. Your ears should be closed to the first whisper of defeat.—Your breasts should be granite to every insinuation of compromise. No cause was ever gained by compromise. The history of compromise in this Government should be a warning for the future. If it is conceded that the Democratic party gained in the result of the fall elections, it gained by the most rigid adherence to its favorite dogmas. Trust in a good cause, with the prestige of success, should certainly not be exceeded by faith in a bad cause, with a prospect of failure. In spite of all opposition, the nation is yet full of faith in its highest ideas. The memories of our fallen patriots are all sacred in the hearts of the people. They will not consciously permit the great victories of the war to have been in vain. The elements of loyalty are everywhere. They await the triumphantly reunited by the watchwords of '65 and '66. They await to be touched into a mighty, abiding inspiration by your action. Your voices should sound the first note of the battle. From the Capitol, iron-domed and liberty crowned, it will reverberate over the continent for victory.

We trust that the truths embodied in the above extracts will be accepted and acted upon by Congress.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.—The condition of the several works under the general title at the close of the working season is very favorable, showing that an immense energy has been exercised in their construction since the opening of 1867, and that we are now considerably nearer the consummation of the enterprise which contemplates the union of the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards by rail than was generally supposed.

The latest advices from San Francisco inform us that the track of the Central Pacific Railroad has been laid from Cisco to the summit of the Sierra Nevada (100 miles from Sacramento) and through the great tunnel 7,000 feet above sea-level. The first passenger car passed through the tunnel on the last day of November. Twenty four miles of the track have been laid on the east side of the mountains; and with open weather or until the middle of December the gap of six miles (intervening between the completed portions) would be filled up and a connection made, so that the travel and traffic would be carried uninterruptedly into the country east of the Sierra, a distance from Sacramento of 130 miles.

No further progress has been made on the Western Pacific Railroad, or that portion of the total line between Sacramento and San Jose, 120 miles. The completed portion is the same as last year, viz: 20 miles.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now finished 525 miles west from Omaha to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid to Evans Pass, 50 miles further (and the highest point between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans) in January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but 80 feet to the mile. Work on the rock cutting on the western slope will be continued through the winter, so that track-laying may be resumed early in the spring.

The Union Pacific (E. D.) Railroad was opened for business to Fort Hays, 290 miles west from the Missouri River, on the 14th October. The track is now laid to the 315th milestone.

The Central Branch (formerly the Atchison and Pike's Peak) Railroad is open a distance of 60 miles west of Atchison, where it connects with the Missouri River Railroad, a line running from Kansas City to Leavenworth.

The following table shows the total length of these several routes, the length completed at the close of 1866 and 1867, respectively, the length opened in 1867, and the length yet to be built:

LINES.	Total miles	Completed 1866	Completed 1867	Opened 1867	Miles to be built
Union Pacific, main line	955.7	305	555	250	400.7
" " E. D.	385.0	155	315	160	66.0
" " Central Br	100.0	40	60	20	40.0
Central Pacific, Califor'a	701.3	93	130	37	571.3
Western Pacific, do	120.0	20	20		100.0
Total in miles	2,254.0	613	1080	467	1,178.0

—the whole to be completed by the close of 1870. The government bond subsidy to these lines is $4,000,000 on 1,124 miles; $32,000 on 534 miles, and $48,000 on 300 miles—total, $59,362,000. These amounts are issued to the plain, table-land, and mountain divisions. This is irrespective of the magnificent land grant by Congress.

HON. H. L. CAKE, Hon. Cornelius Cole and Hon. John W. Chanless, will accept our thanks for public documents.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞"A GOOD MAN LEAVETH AN INHERITANCE."☜ No man with a DEPENDENT family, is free from reproach if his life is not insured. See J. G. LOWREY & Co's advertisement, Fourth Page.

The finest Smoking Tobacco manufactured in Lynchburg, amongst which are the following most favorite brands, viz: OLD VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN, SPECKLED PUP, JONNIE MAC, UNCLE DICK, for sale at CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHER, 310 Centre street.

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

IF you want a good Smoking Tobacco, go and call for the "OLD VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN," at CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHER'S, 310 Centre St. 47-

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

See one of the PRIZE CUPS in another column awarded to A. Speer for his celebrated Port Grape Wine. It is the best Grape Wine ever produced in this country and has become the standard Wine for communion purposes, and the most beneficial for females and weakly persons.

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

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, December 21, 1867.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 35,383 tons against 25,352 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The deep snow checked the trade considerably during the week, or the shipments would have been greater.

Shipments of course, are cut off at Richmond for the present. The winter trade for shipments will be confined principally to Elizabethport, unless the weather moderates. Freights from Philadelphia to the East will rule too high even if navigation were not impeded, unless there should be an advance in coal.

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

	1866. Week.	1866. Total.	1867. Week.	1867. Total.	Inc. & Dec.
P & R R R		3,425,413		3,090,688	d337,725
Schuyl Ca	3,701	1,296,857		1,029,178	d263,677
L Val R R		1,730,675		1,948,865	217,911
Lehi'h Ca	169	1,066,302		1,006,604	d 59,699
Scrant Sth	21,228	1,045,279	14,829	1,180,139	134,860
" Nth	6,823	414,664	7,048	484,259	69,595
Penn C C					
By R. R.	12,406	484,613	10,271	810,591	325,978
By Canal		24,909		21,170	d 3,739
Del & Hud		1,303,840		1,362,683	59,791
Wy'ng Sth		461,161		366,532	d 94,629
do Nth		105,870		82,877	d 22,993
Shamokin	8,960	540,803	7,306	469,410	d 77,393
Trevorton		49,828	591	44,817	d 4,517
Short Mt	2,170	111,725	2,365	88,321	d 23,394
L. V. Co	456	36,749	2,010	72,333	35,595
W'mston	1,688	67,169	3,653	123,361	56,191
Brd Top	3,650	269,809	4,299	232,951	d 26,458
	63,109	13,429,379	52,064	13,411,799	
	52,064	12,411,799			
	11,185	17,573			

Coal Trade for 1866—'67.

	Week	Total	Week	Total	Inc. & Dec.
P & R R R	25,353	69,392	35,383	140,369	80,997
L Val R R	9,991	22,090	25,430	67,479	45,389
	35,344	91,442	60,813	207,838	
			35,344	91,442	
			25,569	116,396	

The markets at New York and the East are not well supplied with stove coal. The consumers seem to have run on this size this year. We do not think the market is overstocked with any size at present, and if the severe weather continues it will open clean in the Spring.

Dealers abroad assure us that the Schuylkill County trade is suffering quite as much from the bad condition in which the coal is sent to market from this Region, as it is from too high rates of transportation. We called attention to this subject at the beginning of last season, and some parties, who found it difficult to sell coal, could not supply all the orders at an advance of 25 cents a ton, after they had improved the character of the coal. Where additional machinery is required to improve its condition it could be provided this winter. The bad preparation of coal is becoming so serious a drawback to all the trade of the County, that those who will not prepare it properly ought to have it rejected by the purchaser, or dumped and cleaned at the shipping port before it is re-shipped, and the expenses charged to the Operator. If such a policy was adopted it would no doubt, remedy the evil. Heretofore the carrying companies did not feel disposed to interfere, but the necessity of retaining the trade has caused them to change their opinions, and the probability is that badly prepared coal sent to the shipping ports may be treated in that way on the opening of the Spring trade or rejected by the purchaser, and sold for what it will bring.

We will be under great obligations to the collectors and our correspondents, if they will favor us with the usual returns as early as possible, after the close of business for the year.

P. W. SHEAFER, Agt. for Owners,
OFFERS FOR RENT AND SALE,

Two leases of Four Miles run on the Lykens Valley Coal Bed.

3000 Acres Timber Land near the Lorberry and the Lucawanna and Susquehanna Railroad.

300 Acres Timber Land near Catawissa R. R.

800 Acres Red Shale farm lands on the E. Mahanoy Railroad.

17,000 Acres Potter County Timber Land.

Town Lots in Gilberton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Preston, Jalappa and Fishbach.

Also one light Locomotive and the Clark Patent Burr Mill.

Pottsville, Dec 21, 1867. No. 193 Centre St. 51—

WANTED.—An experienced Mine Boss to take charge of a Shaft at the Coal Mines of the Dover Company near Richmond, Virginia. Strict references as to capacity and character required. Application to be sent to the office of the Dover Company, Room No. 9, 63 Wall street, New York. 50-2t

TO COAL OPERATORS.—The undersigned having been for many years Agent of the Reading Rail road Co. for the Coal delivered on the line of Broad and Washington streets, having quit the employ of the Company, has turned his attention to the sale of coal to the city trade. I have an intimate knowledge of the City Dealers. Miners and shippers who may desire to secure a good city custom, will find it to their advantage to place their coal in my hands.—Reliable references furnished. Address

DAVID I. McLAUGHLIN,
1808 Washington Avenue, Philadelphia.
December 14, '67 50-

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond (Philad'a.)

Boston	2 90	Norwich	1 95
Bath	2 75	Norwalk	2 00
Charlestown	3 00	New London	2 00
Chelsea	2 85	New Bedford	2 00
Dighton	2 10	Newport	2 00
Fall River	2 00	Pawtucket	2 30
Gloucester	3 00	Portland	2 50
Hartford	2 55	Portsmouth	2 75
Lynn	2 75	Providence	2 00
New York	1 20	Roxbury	3 15
New Haven	2 00	Salem	3 10

9 vessels and 1 boats arrived for week.

Freights from Elizabethport.

New York	60	Newburyport	1 75
Fall River	1 35	New London	1 20
Newport		Pawtucket	1 55
Boston	1 50	Taunton	1 75
Norwich	1 20	New Haven	1 00
Providence	1 00	Portsmouth	
Norwalk	1 00	New Bedford	1 35
Middletown	1 00	Bridgeport	1 00
Portland	1 50	Hartford	1 80
Salem		Hudson	90
Albany	90	Lynn	

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia	$1 80
New York	1 90
Boston	2 75

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria

To Philadelphia	$1 40
New York	1 90@2 00
Boston	2 90@3 00

THE COAL MARKETS.
PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.
FOR EASTERN SHIPMENTS.
Dec. 20, 1867

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared	4 50@ 4 75
" Chestnut	3 00@
" White Ash Lump	4 00@ 4 10
" St. Boat and Broken	4 00@ 4 10
" Egg	4 25@ 4 40
" Stove	4 25@ 4 40
" Chestnut	3 00@
Locust Mt. Lump	4 00@ 4 10
" St. Boat and Broken	4 00@ 4 10
" Egg	4 25@ 4 50
" Stove	4 25@ 4 50
" Chestnut	3 00@ 3 15
Lehigh Lump	5 00@
" St. Boat and Broken	5 00@
" Egg	5 25@
" Stove	5 25@
" Chestnut	4 00@
Broad Top	4 90@ 5 00
SPECIAL COALS.	
Hill & Harris, Lump	
" St. Boat and Broken	
" Egg	
" Stove	
" Chestnut	

The following prices are for shipments east of Stonington, Conn., by Chas. J. and J. H. Eastwick.

Burnside, Broken	
" Egg	5 00@
" Stove	5 00@
" Nut	3 50@
" Pea	2 75@
Lorberry Coal	4 75@
Franklin, (Lykens Valley)	5 25

☞ All coals desired to be reported as special, will be put under this head, provided the quotations are furnished by the parties interested.

AT NEW YORK.
Dec. 19, 1867.

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

Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump, by Cargo	5 00@
St. Boat and Broken	5 00@
Egg	5 25@
Stove	5 50@
Chestnut	5 75@

Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump, Auction prices	3 75@
Steamer	5 40@
Grate	5 20@
Egg	5 30@
Stove	5 65@
Chestnut	3 90@

At private sale 25 to 40 cents a ton advance. Freight to New York 60 cents per ton.

Penna. Company's Coal at Newburgh.

Lump, Auction prices	
St. Boat and Broken	$4 66@
Egg	4 72@
Stove	4 67@
Chestnut	

At private sale 25 to 40 cents a ton advance. Freight to New York 70 cents per ton.

Del. & Hudson Co.'s Coal at Rondout.
(Circular prices for October and November, 1867.)

Lump	$5 30
Steamboat	5 40
Grate	5 60
Egg	5 70
Stove	5 85
Chestnut	4 90

From Roundout to New York 70 cents a ton freight.

AT BALTIMORE.
Dec. 19, 1867.

To trade by cargo or car load.	
Wilkesbarre & Pittston W. Ash	$5 50@ 5 75
Lykens Val. R. Aash	5 75@ 6 25
Shamokin, white or R. Ash	5 50@ 5 75
From yard or wharf, 75 cents additional.	
Delivered to consumers	7 00@ 7 75
Georges' creek and Cumberland Coal:	
f. o. b. at Locust Point for shipping.	At 4 85@ 5 00

AT GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Dec. 19, 1867.

Cumberland, f. o. b., for shipping $4 25@ 4 50

AT HAVRE DE GRACE. MD.

Wilkesbarre & Pittston on board	$4 85@ 5 10
Sunbury & Shamokin "	5 25
Lykens Valley "	5 60@ 5 85

* These rates are nominal. Navigation at this point being suspended for the season.

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1867.
For week ending on Saturday last:

OPERATORS.	Railroad. Week.	Railroad. Total.	Canal. Week.	Canal. Total.
Hazleton		4,954		72,618
East Sugar Loaf		2,903		
Mt. Pleasant		885		34,747
Jeddo		2,067		54,547
Harleigh		1,102		24,063
Coxe Bro & Co				13,074
Ebbervale Coal Co		1,839		38,239
Stout		854		21,736
Council Ridge		1,895		5,834
Buck Mountain		2,291		44,298
New York & Lehigh		1,640		18,175
Honey Brook Coal C		2,459		46,968
German Pa. Coal Co		733		11,705
Spring Mt. Coal Co		1,811		9,394
Coleraine		939		15,660
Beaver Meadow				
John Connery				
Lehigh Zinc Co				
J. B. Reber & Co				
McNeal		1,522		6,047
Knickerbocker C'l C		1,417		1,662
Coal Run Coal Co				
Rathbun Caldwell Co				
Glendon Coal Co		472		96
Mahanoy		699		
Delano Coal Co				1,141
H. Meyers				
Silliman		1,914		
Baltimore Coal Co				17,380
Franklin				5,570
Audenried				9,564
Lehigh & Susq. Co				1,933
Landmesser's		44		9,031
Wilkesbarre		864		80,203
Warrior Run				2,149
Parrish & Thomas		407		19,027
Le'h. Coal & Nav Co				361,455
Packer, Sheer & Co				1,318
Other Shippers		13		12,044
Mt. Etna		94		4,559
North Mahanoy				1,579
Walter Bros. & Co				83
N. Jersey Coal Co		421		8,845
John Lanbach & Co				353
Trenton Coal Co				185
Union Coal Co		177		5,328
Wyoming Coal Co		116		7,259
Primrose Coal Co		550		
Thomas Coal Co		240		1,963
Williams & Herring		285		189
Ashburton Coal Co				1,599
Highland Coal Co		975		17,086
Mount Hall Coal Co		142		180
Upper Lehigh C. Co		1,002		16,253
New Port Coal Co				2,834
Everhart Coal Co				2,618
Valley Coal Co				160
John Harton				473
		42,689		1,006,603
Total by R. & Canal				
Same time last year				
Increase				
Decrease				

Schuylkill Co. Railroads for 1866—'67.
The following is the quantity sent for last week:

	Week.	Total.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.	8,815 15	80,854 06
Schuylkill Valley	4,610 15	6,690 08

Coal Trade by Railroad, for 1867—68
The quantity sent by Railroad, for five days, ending December 6, 1867.

St. Clair	19,396 00
Port Carbon	2,983 12
Pottsville	397 04
Schuylkill Haven	7,856 00
Auburn	1,679 10
Port Clinton	2,100 00
Total for Week	35,383 01
Previously this year	105,849 06
Total	140,732 06
To same time last year	64,903 13
Increase	75,829 08
Decrease	

Pinegrove Coal Trade for 1867.
Amount transported during the last month:

	Month.	Total.
Lorberry Creek	13,704 07	113,552 13
Good Spring	4,842 10	39,308 01
Union Canal Railroad	18,547 06	152,865 19

Cumberland Coal Trade.
Quantity of Coal transported over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad up to November 30, '66—'67:

	Canal.	B. & O. R. R.	Total.
For week	3,139	15,650	18,719
For Year	384,821	571,816	956,638
For 1866	29,023	564,448	855,476
Increase in 1867	93,794	7,368	101,162

Schuylkill Co. Railroads, for 1867.
The following is the quantity of coal transported over the following Railroads for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	Week.	Total.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.		1,433,643 19
Schuylkill Valley		227,912 16
Mt. Carbon	904 00	63,979 00
Mill Creek	4,875 14	345,621 08

BLACK BAND IRON ORE.
Sent over the Mill Creek Rail Road For the week ending on Saturday last,

Week	69 18
Previously	4,770 06
Total	4,910 02

NEW ADVERT'MENTS.

CHRISTMAS Goods in great variety at BRIGHT & CO.'S.

SILVER Plated Ware, Spoons and Forks, latest pattern, at BRIGHT & CO.'S

BRITANNIA Ware, Knives and Forks in sets, and Fancy Goods for Christmas, at BRIGHT & CO.'S

A Splendid Assortment of Ladies' Work Boxes very cheap at LEIMMER'S 193 Centre St. Dec 21, '67 51 3t

A Fine and well selected stock of Watches, Fancy Clocks and Jewelry, at LEIMMER'S 193 Centre St. 51-3t

A Large Assortment of Silver Plated Ware cheap at LEIMMER'S, 193 Centre St. Dec 21, '67 51-3t

JUST Received a large stock of China Ware, such as Vases, Toilet Sets, Segar Holders, Jewelry Box LEIMMER'S, 193 Centre St. Dec 21, '67 51-3t

LOST.—On Mahantongo St., between Second and Third, a Brass Key, with steel ring and tabs—The finder will be rewarded by returning it to this office. 51-1t

A Assortment of Musical Instruments, Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Musical Boxes, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, &c., at LEIMMER'S, 193 Centre St. Dec 21, '67 51-3t

WE call attention to our large and well selected stock of Gold Pens and Pencils. Every Pen warranted. All sizes and styles at LEIMMER'S, 193 Centre St. 51-3t

LOST.—On Thursday December 19th on Norwegian, Second, Market or Centre Streets, a Gold Watch Chain three-stranded, with a gold key attached marked L. K. The finder will be liberally rewarded upon leaving it at this office. 51-2t*

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Solid Silver Ware, such as Tea, Table, Sugar, Salt and Berry Spoons, Butter Knives, Forks, Gravy and Soup Ladles. Every article warranted. At LEIMMER'S, 193 Centre St. Dec 21, '67 51-3t

HOLIDAYS!!!

ELEGANT CHROMOS,

AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Entirely New Subjects,

At BANNAN & RAMSEY'S.

OLIVER C. BOSBYSHELL,

Bookseller, Stationer and Printer,

No. 157 Centre Street, Pottsville, Penna.

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Paper, Ink, Pens, Envelopes, and a general assortment of Stationery, Blank Books, Toy Books, Law Blanks, Choice Perfumery, Soaps, Artists' Materials, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, &c., &c.

N. B.—Depository of the Schuylkill County Female Bible Society. Dec 21, '67—51

PUBLIC VENDUE of Valuable Real Estate—Will be sold at public vendue at the Washington House, Leesport, Berks County, on Saturday, January 11th, 1868, the following real estate to wit:

No. 1.—A two story brick Tavern, 32 by 32 feet with excellent stabling.

No. 2.—A two story brick store room 32 by 30 feet.

No. 3.—A two-story frame building 18 by 26 feet. Also five building lots. The property contains 5 acres and 9 perches and will be sold together or in parts to suit purchasers. It is situated in the centre of Leesport, on the Reading and Philadelphia Railroad, half way between Reading and Hamburg. One half of the purchase money may remain on the property.—For further particulars apply to

Dec 21, '67—51* ABRAHAM B. TOBIAS.

(Chartered with Ample Powers.)

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE!

FOR BOTH SEXES.

The WINTER TERM commences on MONDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1868.

The great success which has attended this Institution, has necessitated the erection of additional buildings, and with these increased accommodations, superior advantages are afforded. Each branch is thoroughly taught, and students are exercised so as to comprehend each part of the subject. The Professors are competent and skillful. The range of study is wide, embracing three branches of a PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC, CLASSICAL and ORNAMENTAL EDUCATION.

☞ SPECIAL ADVANTAGES FOR LADIES, particularly in Music and the ORNAMENTAL Branches. CHARGES MODERATE.

☞ Send for a Catalogue—addressing

REV. T. R. VICKROY, A. M., President,
Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa.

Dec 21, '67 51-4t

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

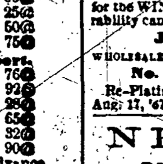
At 704 Arch St.,

NEW PRICES!

NEW GOODS!!

RICH SILVER and

SILVER PLATED WARES,



Including every style and description, made expressly for the WINTER TRADE, which for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed. At

JOHN BOWMAN'S

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 704 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Re-Plating at short notice.

Aug 17, '67 33-1y

NEW STORE.

NEW STOCK.

The undersigned invites the attention of the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity to his stock of

Watches,

Jewelry,

and Fancy Goods,

Comprising the best assortment ever offered in this vicinity. The selections made, suitable for

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

BRIDAL PRESENTS AND

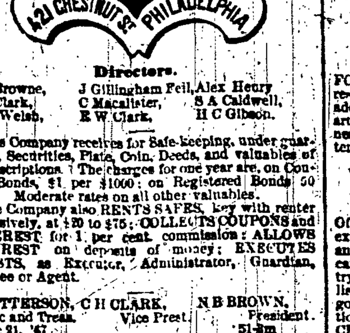
SOUVENIERS,

Are from recent importations command particular attention, and are offered lower than city prices.—Call and examine at

R. C. GREEN'S New Store,

178 Centre Street, near Miners' Bank, Pottsville.

Dec 21, '67 51-



Directors.

N B Browne, J Gillingham Fell, Alex Henry
C H Clark, C Macalister, S A Caldwell,
John Welsh, E W Clark, H C Gibson.

This Company receives for Safe-keeping, under guarantees, Securities, Plate, Coin, Deeds, and valuables of all descriptions. The charges for one year are, on Coupon Bonds, $1 per $1000; on Registered Bonds 50 cents. Moderate rates on all other valuables.

The Company also RENTS SAFES, key with renter exclusively, at $20 to $75; COLLECTS COUPONS and INTEREST for 1 per cent commission; ALLOWS INTEREST on deposits of money; EXECUTES TRUSTS, as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee or Agent.

R PATTERSON, C H CLARK, N B BROWN,
Sec and Treas. Vice Prest. President.
Dec 21, '67 51-3m

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR Universal Neuralgia PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. Its Effects are Magical.

It is an UNFAILING REMEDY in all cases of Neuralgia Facilias, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than TWO OR THREE PILLS.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this WONDERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangement,—of many years standing,—affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can ALWAYS be used with PERFECT SAFETY.

It has long been in constant use by many of our MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

One Package....$1 00....Postage 6 cents.
Six Packages.... 5 00.... " 27 "
Twelve " .... 9 00.... " 48 "

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

TURNER & Co., Sole Proprietors,

120 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

December 21, '67 51-4m

CHRISTMAS.

1867. 1867.

HANDSOME BOUND

GIFT BOOKS,

Family and Pocket Bibles,

PRAYER BOOKS,

HYMN BOOKS,

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Port Monies, Portfolios, Pocket Books, Work Boxes, Ladies' Cabas, Mahogany and Rosewood Writing Desks.

At BANNAN & RAMSEY'S.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Schuylkill, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscriber, administrator of John Emerick, late of the Township of North Manheim, in the County of Schuylkill, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on

Saturday, January 11, 1868,

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, in the Township of North Manheim, in the County of Schuylkill aforesaid,—All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in the Township of North Manheim aforesaid, bounded by lands of Daniel Werner, John W. Delbert, John D. Delbert, James Leasig, John Bowen, Nathan H. Butz and others, containing seventy-one acres and one hundred and two perches: five acres and seventy-five perches thereof being well timbered woodland. There is a limestone quarry on the premises and the farm is well supplied with water from numerous springs; late the estate of said deceased.—Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale by FRANCIS EMRICH, Admr.

By order of the Orphans' Court, CHARLES McGEE, Clerk.

Pottsville, Dec 7, '67 51-

LETTERS Remaining Unclaimed in the Post Office, at Pottsville, State of Pennsylvania, on the 21st day of December, 1867.

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

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Ayres Addie	Howe Jane E	Phillips Katie D
Bower George	Knox Bridget	Reed Wm G
Burrell Daniel	Leddy Peter	Sterling Chas W
Brown Joseph	Lutz D H	Sanders Alfred
Brennan Caleb G	Lenahan Dennis	Sands W L & Co
Brownson Mary A	Leonard Francis	Staugh Lizzie
Cooper E F	Lee William	Tydeig Marg
Cutler Henry	Myers George	VanBuskirk Geo
Cranney John	Morse E B	Wilson George
Conghlin S B	Meeraw E	Williams Tyan
Clauser S H	Mullen Hugh	Williams Wm
Corbett Wm	Morgan Maria L	Wiley & Co
Hunter George	McGinney Maria	Wilcox Miss T L
Hiscox Lewis	Mahoney Cath	Zoll Nathan
Horner Kate 3	Pressler James	Yoder S M 2
Popkins Marg	Preston James	

Dec. 21, '67 M. SILLYMAN, P M

SILVER WARE.

All the latest styles and patterns.

Forks,

Spoons,

Fish Knives,

Pie Knives,

Napkin Rings,

and Mugs,

OF STERLING SILVER.

All Goods stamped with my name WARRANTED.

R. C. GREEN, 178 Centre St.,

Near Miners' Bank, SEITZ'S NEW BUILDING.

December 14, '67 50

HOLIDAY GOODS.

L. HERWIG,

239 Centre Street, Pottsville,

Thankful for the past liberal patronage extended to him, would respectfully inform the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, that he has received a varied stock of

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Consisting of Toys, Fancy Articles, &c., to which he invites attention.

☞ Give him a call. 50-3t

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at 2 o'clock, on

Tuesday, December 24th,

A two-story Frame House, with a good stone basement, the lot being 25 by 100 feet, with Stable attached. It is favorably located on Centre street, St. Clair, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dec. 14, '67—50-2t* MARTIN DORMER.

R. C. GREEN has removed to No. 178 CENTRE STREET, near Miners' Bank. The most beautiful display of Jewelry, Watches, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods ever offered to the citizens of Schuylkill County. Call and see his establishment and judge for yourselves. Goods will be cheerfully exhibited. Call at 178 CENTRE STREET, near Miners' Bank, Pottsville. December 14, '67—50-

FREE GIFTS TO ALL.—A Silk Dress Pattern, a Family Sewing Machine, or Gold Watch, Free of Cost! For one or two days service in any County or Village. Particulars and samples sent free by addressing, with stamp, N. B. CLOUDMAN & CO., No. 40 Hanover Street, Dec 14, '67—50-3m Boston, Mass.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

R. C. GREEN respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed to SEITZ'S NEW BUILDING,

No. 178 Centre St., Pottsville,

Near the Miners' Bank. He will have better facilities for supplying his customers with everything in his line than ever, and hopes that by strict integrity and attention to business, to deserve the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

☞ SEITZ'S NEW BUILDING, ☜

No. 178 Centre St., near Miners' Bank.

Dec. 14, '67. 50-

POPULAR PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

Importers, Jobbers & Retailers,

727

CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

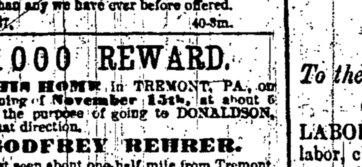
November 30, '67 48-4t

HOLIDAY GIFTS

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

SUCCESSORS TO T. C. GARRETT.



712 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Are now offering their entire stock of

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

At a Great Reduction on former prices. Our stock the present season is larger and more complete than any we have ever before offered.

Oct. 5th, '67. 40-3m.

$1000 REWARD.

LEFT HIS HOME in TREMONT, PA., on the morning of November 13th, at about 6 o'clock for the purpose of going to DONALDSON, PA., or in that direction,

E. GODFREY REHRER.

He was last seen about one-half mile from Tremont, on the road to Donaldson. He is supposed to have been MURDERED.

$500 will be given for the recovery of his body, and $500 for the conviction of the murderers.

ROWLAND JONES, Tamaqua, Pa.

December 14, '67 50 2m

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

ARE NOW READY

WITH THEIR

Entire Importation

OF

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

FOR THE PRESENT SEASON, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of those visiting Philadelphia, suggesting an early call, before the choicest articles are selected, and the hurry of Holiday business prevents that careful attention they desire extended to all their visitors. The stock of

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, PLATED GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES,

Of every description, offered this season by the House, exceeds in richness, variety and beauty, the efforts of any previous year. An examination of our goods cannot but prove interesting to parties from the country, who are most cordially invited to visit our establishment. All orders by letter, or inquiries respecting goods and prices, will receive careful and prompt attention. Goods carefully packed and forwarded. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 822 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Oct 26, '67 43-3m

THE GREAT AMERICAN

AND CHINA

TEA COMPANY,

No. 39 Vesey Street, New York City.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

P. O. BOX 4263.

We again caution the public against those many concerns that have sprung up the past few years, that imitate our name in part and style of doing business. We have no connection with any other house and we feel assured that the broad principles of commerce upon which we continue to transact business will be acceptable to the public and advantageous to ourselves. Those desirous of getting up Club Orders (Ladies especially), who have few hours each day to spare can realize handsome remuneration as we give highest rate of commission. Parties can save from 50c. to $1 per per pound, by Purchasing Our Teas which we continue to sell at the following prices:

Oolong (Black)	70c	80c	90c	Best $1 00 per lb.
Mixed (Green & Black)	70c	80c	90c	" 1.00 "
English Breakfast	80c	90c	$1.00	$1.10 " 1.20 "
Imperial (Green)	80c	90c	1.00	1.10 " 1.25 "
Hyson (Green)			1.00	1.10 " 1.25 "
Young Hyson (Gr)	80c	90c	1.00	1.10 " 1.25 "
Uncolored Japan		90c	1.00	1.10 " 1.25 "
Gunpowder				1.25 " 1.50 "

Ground Coffee, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c. Best Java 40c. per lb. Best Mocha in 1 lb. and 5 lb. Airtight Leaden Packages 45c. per lb.

December 14, '67 50 3m

E. F. BODEY,

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENTAL, AND

Live Stock

INSURANCE AGENT.

LOESER BUILDING, ROOM No. 3,

180 Centre St., Pottsville, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1867. 51-

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

"Murphy House-furnishing Store,"

No. 922 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

OFFER A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE AND

Placed at Reasonable Prices.

OUR STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

Is also very large, and presents inducements to purchasers unequaled here or elsewhere.

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,

922 Chestnut Street,

Dec. 7, '67 49-1m

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

ENGLISH & GERMAN.

1868.

For Sale at BANNAN & RAMSEY'S Book and Stationery Store.

805 EXCELSIOR 805

FUR EMPORIUM

No. 805 ARCH ST., (3d door above 8th, North Side,)

PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS,

Of every description, and at all prices wholesale and retail.

Genuine MINK Sable Sets at $20 00 and upwards. Do. SIBERIAN SQUIRREL Sets at $10 50 & upwards. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give us a Call. Furs Bought, Altered & Repaired.

Sept 14, '67 37-5m

E. C. NIEDT & CO.,

(Successors to CHAS. F. KOPITZSCH,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOAP AND CANDLES,

Cor. Second and High Sts.,

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Every variety of SOAP constantly on hand. The well known reputation of the soap made at this establishment will be maintained by the new firm.

Merchants will find our terms as moderate, and the quality of soap equal if not superior to that of any other manufacturer, here or elsewhere.

Call and examine our Soaps and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Nov. 2, '67 44 tf

FRANK SPOHN,

Has taken the Butcher Shop, No. 20, Norwegian street, lately occupied by W. Glasemyer, where he will keep everything in his line of the best quality. He invites the patronage of his old friends and customers, and of the public in general. Nov 23—47-1f

MANCHESTER HOTEL,

AND MINER'S HOME,

166 Washington St., New York,

by HORATIO HOWARTH,

(of Lancashire, England.)

Convenient to the Albany, Philadelphia and Boston Boats, and Eastern and Western Depots. Old Country Papers regularly received. No charge for storage.—Mr. W. M. WILLIAMS, (Gwilym Medi,) also resides in the above house, so that all Welshmen will find here every information. Dec 7, '67—49-1y

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—10,000 Acres of improved and unimproved Pennsylvania SLATE, COAL, IRON ORE and TIMBER LANDS for Sale. We desire to impress upon capitalists the fact, that some of these lands are the most valuable mineral lands in the State, including several well improved Slate properties situated in the heart of the Lehigh and Northampton Slate regions, within a mile of two railroads and the Lehigh Canal, and adjoining some of the oldest and best paying quarries in the country.

For particulars apply to

SHOEMAKER & STONEBACK,
Special Land Agts., 57 Broad St., Bethlehem, Pa.
December 7, '67 49-4t

SOLOMON HOOVER.

NEW HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

SOLOMON HOOVER announces to his friends and customers, that he has completed his new Store, No. 285 Centre Street, Pottsville, where he has the largest stock of house furnishing goods ever offered in this County, which will be sold at the very lowest prices. Persons wishing anything in the house furnishing goods line, would do well by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere. He has a splendid assortment of all kinds of stoves, ranges, heaters, &c. He calls particular attention to the celebrated Ironside cooking stove, which he recommends as the best ever offered in this region. Also his celebrated Morning Glory Parlor stoves and Parlor Heaters, which he can recommend as among the best stoves ever invented. He also keeps on hand a large assortment of tin, French, Brittania, Japaned and wooden and willow ware, brushes, cords, brooms, wire ware, flower baskets, hollow ware, glass ware, window glass, putty, paints, coal-oil lamps, coal oil, registers, brass ware, baskets, sheet iron, oil cloth, &c., and a great variety of goods too numerous to mention. Also manufactures all kinds of tin and sheet iron work. Also all kinds of repairing. Roofing and spouting done at short notice. He also has on hand a large assortment of castings and bricks for repairs on stoves. Old stoves and old castings taken in exchange for new stoves. A liberal percentage allowed to persons wishing to sell again.

Nov 30, '67 (March 16, '67—11-1f) 48-

SWEET CIDER.—If you want Sweet Cider and Cider Vinegar, a pure article, go to C. BARLET, No. 8, East Market Street, between Centre and Railroad St. 48-tf

MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS of the most approved Davy Patterns, for working, made of Inspected Gauze. Also the Clanny Lamp Pattern for Bosses and also for working. Also Iron and Copper Gauze, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail by BANNAN & RAMSEY, Pottsville.

☞ Lamp Gauze, both Iron and Copper, ready made always on hand. Odd sizes made to order.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT THE

UNION HALL CONFECTIONERY.

I am now receiving for the coming Holidays a fine assortment of Confectionery, Toys, Fruit, Nuts, &c.

S. F. WHITMAN'S Fine Mixtures,

Renowned for fineness of flavors. Also ordinary grades of Candy a full assortment. Foreign Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Oranges, Almonds, Almeria Grapes, &c.

Our assortment of Cakes is good. I would particularly call the attention of the community to our celebrated Fruit Cakes; a large lot always on hand. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. I shall have Santa Claus, life size, in my window a few days before Christmas, making his yearly visit to the kind people of Pottsville and its vicinity. Come and see Santa Claus as he comes but once a year.

CHARLES A. GETZ,
Union Hall Confectioner,
Next door to the Post Office, Pottsville.

A fine lot of German Canaries—excellent singers—suitable for Holiday Presents. 49 3t

HAINES & LEEDS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,

906 Market St., Philada.

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c.

A Fine Assortment of

FRENCH FANCY BOXES

AND

PRESERVED FRUITS.

December 7, '67 49-4t

POSTPONEMENT

OF THE

GRAND GIFT BALL

IN TAMAQUA.

A number of Tickets still remaining unsold the Managing Committee of the Ball for the benefit of PERSEVERANCE HOSE CO. NO. 1, of Tamaqua, have decided to postpone the same from FRIDAY EVENING, November 29th until

Friday Evening, December 27th, 1867,

at which time it will positively take place.

Two BALLS will be given, one in HELFRICH'S NEW HALL, on Centre street, the other in the NEW HALL of Chas. Freudenberger, Catawissa street, both in the Borough of Tamaqua.

The Committee have issued 5,000 tickets at $1 each, and fixed the number of premiums at 421, valued at $5,000. The premiums have all been purchased in Tamaqua, and can be seen in the windows of our storekeepers: all the articles being of a good quality. The HOUSE and LOT, the first premium, is the property of B. T. Hughes, Esq., and the house has just been newly plastered and painted, and will make a good house for the winter. We earnestly appeal to the liberality of our citizens and the firemen of our neighborhood, to assist us in our undertaking. The following are among the premiums:

1 House and Lot on Lehigh Street, $900; 1 Gent's Gold Watch, $150; 1 Gray Horse 9 years old, $150; 1 Two-Horse High Top Spring Wagon, $150; 1 Sleigh (Cutter), $125; 1 Lady's Gold Watch, $100; 1 Melodeon, $100; 3 Fine Overcoats, $135; 6 Ladies' Shawls, $163; 1 Set of Ladies' Furs, $80; 1 Black Silk Dress, $75; 1 do., $40; 1 Colored Silk Dress, $45; 1 Cooking Stove and Utensils, $35; 1 Morning Glory Parlor Stove, $34; 1 Set Silver-Plated Harness, $65, and 394 other valuable premiums, for a list of which see small bills and advertisements.

☞ The Drawing will commence three days previous to the Ball, and will be held in presence of a public audience, by persons chosen therefrom.

References.—The following gentlemen can be referred to as to the good faith with which the enterprise will be conducted: E. J. Fry, Hardware Dealer; Conrad Seibel, Esq., Attorney at Law; M. Schwartz, Dry Goods Merchant; Michael Beard, Esq., Beard's Hotel; L. H. Allen, Esq., (of the firm of Callen & Allen;) Philip Faber, Dry goods Merchant; W. S. Allabach, Clock and Watch Maker; C. Ifland, Brewer; C. F. Miller, Merchant Tailor; Philip Alspach, Builder; Simon Krebs, Dealer in Hats, Caps, &c.; Daniel Dean, Carriage Builder; John Geopfert, Dealer in Clothing, all of Tamaqua.

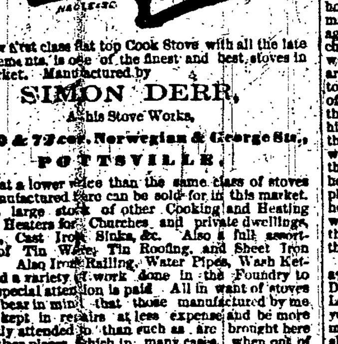
Persons sending for Tickets by mail will address either of the undersigned, and the Tickets will be sent by return mail.

H. V. MORTHIMER, Chairman; B. T. HUGHES, Secretary; WM. DRAPER, Treasurer; EDWARD DAVIS, CHARLES RUFE, Com. of Arrangements.

☞ The money must accompany all orders for tickets. Office of the Committee in the Hall of the Hose House, open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

The following persons are Agents for the sale of Tickets in this Borough:—BOSBYSHELL BROS., and E. F. JUNGKURTH. Nov 23—47-1t

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 special 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. Stock 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 36-4m

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—A large and splendid assortment of Foreign and Domestic Stereoscopic Views and Boxes for sale at ALLEN'S GALLERY, 49-4t Cor. Centre and Market Sts., Pottsville.

SEVERAL tons Pig Iron, slightly defective, for sale cheap. BRIGHT & CO., Nov 2, -44- Hardware and Iron, Pottsville.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!—A very large stock of all kinds on hand for gentlemen and ladies, including the best and most desirable patterns, Ladies' Skates with ankle support. Gentlemen's and Ladies' Clipper, Pride of the Park, &c., &c. Skating Gimlets and Strap Pullers. Skates sharpened and put in order. Call and examine our stock.

48- L. C. THOMPSON & CO.

Postscript.

Saturday, December 21, 1867.

THE LATEST NEWS.

National Manufacturers' Convention—Miscellany.

The National Manufacturers' Convention, at Cleveland, on Thursday appointed a committee to proceed to Washington to secure the passage of necessary legislation looking to the removal of all internal revenue taxation from manufactures. A National Manufacturers' Association was duly organized, and the annual meeting will be held in Cleveland in May next.

Mr. Johnson's messages promise to be numerous but unavailing. The next will veto the Suffrage Bill for the District of Columbia, and will inevitably be nullified by a two-third vote of Congress.

William Bockius Schneider, the well-known Tyler of the Grand Lodge of this State, died suddenly on Thursday morning, in the 51st year of his age.

Duhme & Co., jewellers, in Cincinati, were robbed of diamonds valued at $10,000, on Wednesday night, by a man who threw snuff into the eyes of the clerk. The thief was captured, but about twenty valuable rings were lost during the chase.

A box, containing between $15,000 and $20,000 in bonds and other securities, has been stolen from John S. Gittings & Co., bankers, of Baltimore.

Dispatches show that the earthquake of Wednesday morning was felt in several places in northern and western New York.

The Cohill House, post office and other buildings in Tideoute, Pa., were destroyed by fire on Thursday morning Loss $49,000.

The Stock market was dull in Philadelphia on Thursday, but prices were without any material change. In flour there was very little movement. Wheat, rye and corn were unchanged. Oats were in demand at a further advance.

THE President's late insulting message to Congress eulogizing the course of Gen. Hancock in New Orleans, which favors rebels, is a natural sequence of the refusal of the weak-kneed Republicans in Congress to impeach him. We sympathize with those Republican members who did their duty, that they should still be compelled to submit to these diatribes of Johnson. We regret to see a man with Gen. Hancock's military reputation, lending himself to a scheme which cannot be endorsed by the people and which must sink him in their estimation. He may and probably, will be the Copperhead candidate for the next Presidency—such seems to be the plot—and his fate will be another warning to war heroes that even their brightest fame will not suffice to sustain a bad cause. It would sink even Gen. Grant, if he would consent to it.

CURRENCY AND PROTECTION.—We refer our readers to our First Page for a Plan to regulate the issue of currency, and also to protect American Industry so effectually that no drain of coin to any extent can take place, which is the only obstacle to a resumption of specie payments, both by the Government and banks, without any unnecessary curtailment of currency, so as to disturb business or destroy values of any kind. It was submitted to a number of business men, who are large producers, and they fully endorsed it. We append letters which we have received from prominent individuals, whose opinions will give great force to these views. It is notorious that Congress seeks information on these questions, almost entirely from our cities, and ideas from the country are generally discarded. This is our apology for publishing the letters:

From Peter Cooper, Esq., of New York, President of the United States Industrial League:

NEW YORK, November 30th, 1867.

BENJAMIN BANNAN, Esq.:—MY DEAR SIR:—I have read your views recommending a Plan for a National Currency, which I heartily approve, believing it better adapted to meet the wants, and advance all the substantial interests of our common country, than any other plan that has been presented.

Hoping that it may be adopted, I subscribe myself, Yours truly, PETER COOPER.

From E. B. Ward, Esq., of Detroit, President of the United States Iron and Steel Association:

DETROIT, Michigan, Dec. 5th, 1867.

MR. BENJAMIN BANNAN:—DEAR SIR:—I have received and read your Plan for a Currency and a Protective Tariff, and I heartily approve of the views you promulgate. I hope every member of our National Legislature will read your pamphlet with care, and they cannot fail to profit by its teachings.

Respectfully yours, E. B. WARD.

(COMMUNICATED.)

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF POTTSVILLE.

This Association has been in successful operation about two months, and much has already been accomplished for the relief of the poor in our town; the managers of the Association, who have a laborious task before them, have met with much encouragement from a number of our citizens, who have contributed money, clothing and coal, while others who could equally well afford it, have held aloof and have not given it that attention which it so richly deserves. It is hoped, however, that this is a mere temporary oversight, and that a community which is so well known for its great liberality, will not fail to appreciate the efforts of the Association in their labor of benevolence and charity.

To remember the poor is a Divine command. Winter is upon us, and the sufferings of the indigent are increased at this season of the year. In the language of the Savior, "the poor ye have always with you";—yet how little are the words heeded by a great majority of mankind, and how much because their hearts are steeled against the softening influence of benevolence and charity, but because in the eager race and struggle for wealth and distinction all the finer feelings of the heart are sometimes blunted, and suffering humanity is left to take care of itself as best it can. There is a season of the year however—the approaching anniversary of the birth of our Savior—when those professing to be his followers, should stand a moment and contemplate the scene around them. The Christian world is filled with joy and expectation. Holy influences surround the family hearth as the hour approaches when the heavenly hosts of old praised God upon the broad plains of Bethlehem, saying unto the watching shepherds, "Behold we bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people, for unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord."

There are hundreds, dear reader, who have not been so fortunate as yourself in securing the comforts of life. Do not inquire the reason of this at the present time.—Let it be sufficient for you to know that poverty is near you. While you are surrounded by every luxury that money can procure, hunger and want are stalking abroad. In yonder dilapidated tenement perhaps, a widow with her little ones are shivering from cold and exposure, or decrepid old age is seeking a vain attempt to keep alive the expiring heat of the old stove. There are not more pictures drawn from imagination. Every day, if you will but take the trouble to observe those wan little faces, those thinly clad children of poverty may be seen on the street, their bodies scarcely covered with tattered garments, their little limbs shivering with cold from the penetrating blasts of Winter. Turn not away from such scenes, dear friend, but remember the sacred words of the Lord, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." B.

☞ There are 3183 bridges in Ohio.

☞ Grace Church, New York, wants a Rector. Salary, $10,000 per annum.

☞ Fourteen thousand tons of coal are consumed daily in London.

☞ A large amount of coal and provisions has been distributed among the destitute families of Milton, by the Masonic fraternity.

Petition in favor of Protection to American Labor & Industry.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United Satles in Congress assembled:—

The Petition of the subscribers, citizens of Schuylkill County, State of Pennsylvania, respectfully represents:—That the LABOR and INDUSTRY of the United States is suffering from the heavy importation of various fabrics produced by the low labor, cheap capital and immense machinery built up in Europe under their Protective Systems, which has thrown thousands out of employment. Our difficulties are also greatly increased by the uncertainty which prevails throughout the country on account of the failure of the Tariff Bill before the last Congress, and the apparent disinclination to meet the question since. They therefore most earnestly entreat your honorable bodies to give such protection to these branches of industry as will enable us to compete with foreign rivals, until our industry is built up to a point when these disadvantages will become more equalized, and when duties may be lowered again to meet the progress in manufactures, without injury to American labor and industry.

Your petitioners respectfully ask your honorable bodies, how the domestic industry of the country can be developed and sustained with labor in England about one-half, and on the continent about one-third of the wages now paid in this country, (wages that cannot be lowered with the present prices of living, and which never will be as low as they were before the Rebellion,) unless we impose duties on these foreign fabrics equal to the difference in their production at home and abroad, taking into consideration also, the difference in transportation, because it is well known that mere ocean transportation is much cheaper than inland transportation. The argument of the advocates of a mere revenue tariff and free traders, that it is better to abandon such species of manufactures, in the production of which we cannot now compete with Europe, is either the argument of an unthinking or an interested person, because it applies equally to all branches of our competing manufactures, and must sweep them all out of existence, or reduce the price of labor to less rates than those paid in Europe. To illustrate this subject more fully and to show the utter fallacy of all such arguments, we will instance cotton manufactures. We produce the raw material, export it to Europe, where it is manufactured and brought back again, traversing a distance of upwards of six thousand miles, and our manufacturers are undersold, because labor and capital are so much higher here, and their machinery, which cheapens manufactures, is so much more extensive than ours. And foreign breadstuffs, consumed by these foreign producers, are imported into this country also in the shape of foreign goods, to a much greater value than all the produce we export to Europe.

Your petitioners would also remind you, for fear this important fact may be lost sight of, that our Republican form of government was instituted for the benefit of the masses—that it is based on the intelligence and independence of the people for its preservation. Then how can these requisite qualities for citizenship be secured to the masses without protecting the wages of their labor, which is their capital, from the low labor of Europe, where the workingman occupies a much less responsible position than he does in this country?

We deny that any interest of the country is injured by protecting American industry, as has been asserted; but on the contrary, our statistics clearly prove that all are benefited by the increased business, increased wealth, and increased consumption of all the products of the country, including those of the farm as well as the workshop. And it is notorious that the commerce of every country increases in proportion to its domestic productions. The great commerce of England was built up by the products of her mines and her workshops.

We deny that the revenue of the country will be lessened by increased duties on those articles which can and will be produced at home, because whenever labor is all employed at remunerative rates, the country is always in a flourishing condition, and the consumption of luxuries, generally imported, and on which higher duties ought to be imposed—is so largely increased that the revenue derived from duties would be more likely to be increased than diminished, and the basis of internal taxation would be greatly extended with business flourishing and population increasing.

We deny that the price of products which can be produced at home, are enhanced by the imposition of protective duties, except merely temporary on a few articles, (and all articles sympathize with them for the time,) because the introduction of capital, competition and machinery into every branch of business, which always follows protection, cheapens these productions to a much greater extent than the increased price paid to labor.

We deny that high duties—that is, protective duties—create monopolies. Low duties always build up monopolies by destroying the men of small means, but high duties, with a market for all that can be produced at home, enable men of small means to enter into competition with large monopolists and sustain themselves; and this competition will reduce prices to the consumer in half the time that such reduction can be effected under low duties. This is the reason why old established manufacturers always advocate low duties, because many of them fear home competition quite as much as they do foreign competition. But we would advise Congress to be careful of the interests of the masses, who poll the most votes, because by protecting *their* interests, the interests of all the others will be protected as a natural consequence.

Your petitioners believe that all tariffs based on the *ad valorem* system are a cheat and a fraud both upon the Government and the people, because when articles are too low the *ad valorem* system makes them still lower, and when too high, they are made still higher. It is also open to all kinds of fraud, and so much rascality and perjury are practised under this system, that perjury in a custom house has almost ceased to be considered a crime. They would, therefore, urge the imposition of specific duties whenever it can be done in adjusting the rates of duties on foreign goods.

Your petitioners for these and many other reasons not enumerated, do most earnestly appeal to you to grant their requests as speedily as possible. We are aware that a tremendous influence will be brought to bear upon Congress by the enemies of labor at home, and from Europe, and particularly from England, in the shape of money and other means, to defeat a Protective Tariff, and the longer it is delayed the more potent this influence will become among those who are indifferent on this subject. We are therefore, most decidedly in earnest, and most respectfully urge upon you to fulfill your pledges made to the people, both in national platforms and in thousands of resolves, and take up this measure among the first business of Congress, and not put it off again until near the close of the session. Nearly all the legislation on currency, finance, resumption, conversion of loans, and kindred subjects, can then easily be adjusted to conform to this great American principle, if the business interests of the country are consulted in preference to the interests of the mere money dealers, whose views generally tend towards derangement and high rates for interest, in opposition to permanency and cheap capital, for those who develope and create the wealth of the country.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.