Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1868.

FOR A CONVENTION TO AMEND THE STATE CONSTITUTION

We raise the above Banner, and intend fighting it out on this line.

We propose in the Constitution, increasing the number of Representatives to 400, and Senators 100, limiting the session to 40 days with pay at $5 a day. The Representatives to be elected from single districts throughout the State.

Pass a general law for all corporations beyond the reach of individual enterprise, and no special laws.

All corporations with an income not exceeding $25,000, to be granted by the courts.

For the balance of the business of the State, as, and in fact, 30 days, would be sufficient for all the legislation the people require. This is the only plan to break up the present corrupt system, because large bodies in short sessions are not so liable to be corrupted.

NEW YORK.—JAMES R. WATTS, Room No. 4, 167 Broadway, Parmley Buildings, New York City, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Miners' Journal and also to collect bills for the same.

DADDOW'S NEW MAP OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS.

This Map is the latest published of the Anthracite Coal Regions of Pennsylvania. It differs in many respects from other Maps published, because it gives the formation and also a representation of the Coal Basins, together with the location of all the collieries in the Anthracite Coal Regions, &c., &c.

Price on Rollers	$2 50
In case for Pocket	1 50
In Sheets	1 25
Do. on Muslin	1 75
Do. on Muslin dissected	2 00

Those in Pocket form will be sent free by mail on receipt of the above prices. For sale at BANNAN & RAMSEY'S Bookstore, Pottsville.

SHEAFER'S MAP OF THE COAL REGIONS.

In cases, $1 25; in sheets, $1 00, and on rollers, $2 50. Also Sheafer's Coal and Iron Map of Pennsylvania—in sheets, $1 00 and in cases $1 25. For sale at BANNAN & RAMSEY'S Book and Stationery Store, Pottsville.

MEMORIAL OF THE PATRIOTISM OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Great Reduction in Price.

THE LAST CHANCE TO GET THE BOOK.

In order that all who desire to preserve this Record of the Patriotism of Schuylkill County during the Rebellion, may not be debarred by the price from purchasing, we have reduced the price as follows for the remainder of the edition:

In cloth,	reduced from	$2 50	to $1 50.
" sheep, (library)	" "	2 75	" 1 75
" half morocco	" "	3 25	" 2 25
" morocco gilt	" "	3 75	" 2 75

COAL, IRON AND OIL. BY DADDOW AND BANNAN.

This new work on our mineral resources has proved a complete success. The edition of 2,000 copies is nearly exhausted. As but a portion of the work is stereotyped no new edition will be issued until after 1870, the great expense, time and labor required in procuring the necessary statistics will not warrant another edition before that period. It contains 808 large octavo pages, and is profusely illustrated with upwards of 750 maps and engravings. A single map cost $1000. We append a few notices of the press at home and abroad:

The Scientific American says:—"Coal, Iron and Oil, is the most practical and exhaustive treatise on the subject that has come under our observation * * * It is a most valuable work, and one that deserves to be read by all intelligent men."

The London Mining Journal, the best authority in England, says:—"A more comprehensive and exhaustive volume upon the materials treated of could scarcely be desired than that just issued by Messrs. Daddow & Bannan under this title."

"Regarding the work as a whole, it is certainly the most complete manual for the practical colliery manager that has yet been published. * * * It may safely be said that we have no single work in this country so thoroughly calculated to afford the superior collier and iron-worker all the information he requires in connection with his business, as is the book of Messrs. Daddow & Bannan, to meet the wants of those similarly engaged in the United States. The work must have entailed a large amount of labor, and there is ample evidence that the labor has not been applied without being made to yield the largest results of which it was capable."

The 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."

Price—Cloth $7 50; Half Morocco $10. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Address BENJAMIN BANNAN, Publisher, Pottsville, Penna.

To our Subscribers.—Those of our subscribers to whom we are now forwarding bills of subscription to the Journal, will confer a favor by remitting the respective amounts due at their earliest convenience.—The expense entering into the publication of the Journal, for labor, paper, etc., requires cash payments, and those subscribers who are indebted to us, can assist us materially in this matter by early attention to our request.

The New York Tribune.—In view of the importance of the issues to be decided in the Political Campaign of 1868, the price of The Weekly Tribune has been reduced to Clubs. See advertisement.

Mike McCoole weighs 237 pounds.

Australia has trees 500 feet high.

There is a man in Boston, who kills rats with his teeth.

Thirty-three ocean steamships were lost in 1867, up to Nov 1.

St. Augustine (Fla.) papers speak of "oranges as hanging in rich clusters from the trees."

New Year cometh, but bringeth no information as to the whereabouts of "them" Ten Thousand Dollars.

The Pennsylvania Legislature will assemble on Monday next. If that body does right it will apply itself to reform and retrenchment, and abandon "rings."

Eighty six steamers were lost and destroyed in the United States during 1867, up to Nov. 1, involving a destruction of 243 lives, and of upwards of $2,000,000 worth of property.

Right.—The Boston merchants have commenced petitioning Congress to refuse to confirm Seward's land speculations. Seward lost his reputation by turning traitor to his life long principles, and he cannot regain it by purchasing icebergs and earthquakes.

The Philadelphia Morning Post the first number of which appeared October 7, has been enlarged and improved. The Post is a spirited, able Republican paper, supporting what is right and condemning what is wrong. We are glad to note the success of our cotemporary.

The Copperhead press having claimed the recent Pittsburgh election as a victory for the Copperheads, the Pittsburgh Advocate, the workingmen's organ, denies it, and says the result was one with which parties had nothing to do. It was a popular movement on the labor reform question, without regard to party lines.

The La Crosse Democrat says that a President elected by the assistance of negro votes will not be permitted by the Democratic party to take his seat. The country heard such rebel talk in the North in 1860, but when the pinch came the blusterers refused to act and left their Southern friends in the lurch.—Hemp and lamp posts were too convenient for comfort.

Not a day passes that the country does not see the great mistake still more clearly, that Congress made in not impeaching the traitor Andrew Johnson. His main effort now is, to get military officers who sympathise with the rebels, to take command of the military districts in the South. Sheridan and Sickles were removed some weeks ago because they were in the way of reinstating rebels in power. Pope and Ord are now made to follow suit, Meade and McDowell take their places temporarily, until Rosseau and some other one of similar feelings can be put permanently at the work of restoring rebel ascendency.

The Case of Secretary Stanton.—The report on this case will be laid before the United States Senate on Monday next, by Senator Howard, in executive session, and not in open Senate. It is stated that Mr. Stanton has made out a strong argument, not only in his own behalf, but against the President, and that the report will fully exonerate him from all the charges made against him by the President in his message, giving the reasons for the Secretary's suspension. Mr. Stanton has not, however, allowed the matter to rest here; for the forthcoming report will throw much light upon the secret action of the President on many questions which heretofore have been enshrouded in deep mystery.

If the Senate reinstates Mr. Stanton, Gen. Grant will immediately retire from the War Office, assuming that the law forbids him to pursue any other course. This is expected to be done even in case the President should order him to remain. Secretary Stanton, it seems, has no intention to assume the duties of the War Office permanently after he is reinstated, for he would then be in direct and constant conflict with the President; but will merely remain for a few days to show that his action so far is approved by the country, and to see what course the President will take.

The following article from the Pittsburg Gazette we fully endorse:

SQUELCHING OUT FENIANISM.

During the rebellion in the United States the character of the leaders therein and the depth to which their passions were stirred, found accurate admeasurement in the means to which they resorted to gain their ends. When they stooped to incendiarism, to assassination, to the dissemination of pestilential diseases, to the massacre of men engaged in legitimate warfare, and to the systematic starvation of disarmed and helpless prisoners, good men everywhere understood of all men that they were thoroughly in earnest, and that in respect to civilization they nearly touched the verge of barbarism.

In Great Britain the Fenian Brotherhood are exhibiting similar characteristics. That they feel a profound consciousness of wrongs endured and are resolved if not upon redress, then at least upon revenge, and by any means, no matter how atrocious, are facts altogether undeniable. It does not follow because men feel that they are wronged, that they are so. Men are notoriously bad judges in all cases in which they are interested. Passions, prejudices, ambitions, rise up like clouds, obscuring the light of reason, when men undertake to determine how far their rights are impugned and by what instrumentalities they may vindicate those pretensions.

The majority of the men who constitute the Fenian Brotherhood, whether in the United States or in Europe, are addicted to crimes of violence. In this country, as the records of the courts everywhere attest, they are guilty of full half of all the crimes of this description that are committed. No reasonable man asks or expects that they shall deport themselves better than the average of the people among whom they live; but this comparative monopoly of offences which they assert, especially of violence towards persons and properties, necessarily subjects them to harsh animadversions. It constitutes the excuse or justification which the English government and people constantly plead for the severities manifest in their policy towards Ireland.

Nor ought it to escape notice in this connection that the executions which the English government has enforced of convicted Fenians, have not disclosed the tendency expected therefrom. It was supposed that when the rigor of the authorities was evoked, and that the gallows had claimed and embraced its victims, such terror would be struck into the hearts of the disaffected inhabitants as would cause them to quit.—This supposition has been disappointed. This was foreseen by those who had carefully analyzed the effect of fear upon human conduct. It may, indeed, be possible to institute a system of governmental terrorism that shall absolutely appall those against whom it is directed; but, if possible, such a system must necessarily be so horrible as to affright everybody else. This prevents the carrying of such a design into effect in modern days. Even in ancient times when brutality was the rule rather than the exception, conquerors found it difficult to restrain subjected population, and often resorted to the plan of sweeping a whole nation into captivity, and planting the deserted territory with new inhabitants. Napoleon I. smote nations not only with the terror of his military genius, but with horrible cruelties designed to crush all sense of independence. What he did himself, he commanded his lieutenants to do likewise. But these brutalities did not prevent nations from striking him in turn. Russia has resorted to infamous barbarities to crush the spirit of Poland; but at frequent intervals that heroic people make giant efforts to break their fetters. Robespierre and his associates did the worst the modern world has witnessed to silence dissent and make people acquiesce; but their enormities led them all to the guillotine.

Whether Great Britain will profit by these instances, or disregard them to her cost, is yet an unsolved problem. The majority of her people seem to be wiser than her government, and may instill some portion of their wisdom into the rulers.

The foolish project of Fenianism in trying to secure the independence of Ireland while England is at peace with all other nations, has done Ireland more damage than all oppressive legislation upon her has done for the last thirty years. This is the opinion of the most intelligent of all classes in Ireland.

The Money Power.—When wielded in the interest of the people, it is potential for good. When it is not, but in the interest of money-changers and usurers, it is destructive. We fear that this power which exists to so great an extent in the cities, is bringing undue influence to bear upon the financial policy of Congress, to subserve its selfish purposes. By means of sappers, and the liberal use of money in other ways, members of Congress are influenced to support the financial schemes of the metropolitan money changers, and the result promises disaster to the interests of the people of the country.—We should be warned by the fate of other nations. The decline and fall of the Roman empire, were due as much to the usurious rates of interest exacted by the money-changers (twenty-five to thirty per cent.) as to the luxurious and effeminate habits which enslaved, impoverished and finally sunk in ruin that proud and powerful nation. The landholders of France when the laws of primogeniture became modified in that country at the conclusion of the last century, rested for many years under the heavy burden of usurious debt, until in the reign of the present Napoleon the Credit Mobilier was established. Up to that period they struggled along, the land worked to so little advantage that France year after year was compelled to import breadstuffs for her own consumption. From the Credit Mobilier the landholders were enabled to borrow money at six per cent. interest. With it they wiped out their old indebtedness, applied themselves with renewed energy to tilling the soil, and the result is seen in the increased productiveness of France, and greater prosperity of the landholders. In place of being an importer of breadstuffs, she is now an exporter,—in 1866 a year of short crops, actually sending more to Great Britain than the United States. And this is the work in an old country, of a judicious financial policy, by which the interests of the masses of the people and not of the money power are consulted. We briefly allude to these facts of history, in the hope that the action of Congress on the financial questions now so interesting and important to the country, may be actuated by as much wisdom, as shown by the French Emperor in his course. Not to do this, and to listen to the selfish suggestions of the money-changers and usurers of the cities, will be to invite the most ruinous complications. Will Congress be warned?

Internal Taxation.—The Cleveland Convention adopted a memorial to Congress, and recommend the removal of internal taxation from all articles but the following, embraced in an extract from their report:

Notwithstanding the actual expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $346,729,129, including the payment of the interest on the public debt, it is believed that the expenses may be reduced to within three hundred millions, without materially embarrassing any of the great interests that have received the fostering care of the Government.—From the annexed sources, which are both reliable, and most easily collected, the following sums may be realized as permanent sources of revenue:

Distilled spirits (whisky) at least	$50,000,000
Fermented liquors and wines	7,000,000
Tobacco, cigars and snuff	21,000,000
Gross receipts (steamboats, railways, &c.)	11,500,000
Banks, insurance, railways, &c. (dividends and deposits)	14,000,000
Licenses, with 50 per cent. added to last year's receipt	27,000,000
Legacies and successions	2,500,000
Stamps	20,000,000
Brokers' sales of foreign bills, gold, &c.	3,000,000
Miscellaneous	21,000,000
Total	$179,500,000
Receipts from customs	150,000,000
Total	$329,500,000

Being a difference of internal revenue receipts of but $74,204 from actual receipts from the same sources for 1866. The amount to be realized from each source may vary somewhat from year to year, but in the aggregate will be constantly increasing. We are aware of the difficulty of making accurate estimates, or finding exact statistics. If the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury in his late report, that the income of the Government under the present tax system will exceed its expenses only $9,000,000 for the fiscal year 1868 be correct, such reform in taxation as we ask is far less feasible than we suppose.

But we remember that the honorable Secretary's estimates in advance for 1866, made the income $38,905,000 less, and the outgo $200,529,235 more than the returns since show, and also that his estimate in advance for 1867, made the total income, internal revenue included, of course, $91,634,000 too low. So it may be that this estimate for 1868 is not so critically accurate as to be a barrier in the way of what we ask.

The report gives the following comparison of our taxes with those of England and France:

By a comparison of our internal taxes with those of England, taking the fiscal year 1866, and reckoning both in our currency, we find

English taxes	$00.09 per cent. on valuation.
United States taxes	03.83 per cent. on valuation.
United States taxes	16.00 per capita.
English taxes	10.92 per capita.
French taxes	7.27 per capita.

With such weight of taxation heavier than that of countries we consider sadly burdened, we surely need, and should have relief.

The proposed change reduces our taxes to $3 67 per capita, estimating present population at thirty-eight millions. With the same ratio of increase of population and wealth and decrease in expenditures, as shown in the tabular statement in the Secretary's late report, the liquidation of the public debt will be accomplished within the time therein proposed.

The great difference in the taxes on valuation in England and the United States, arises from the fact that in England they assess the taxes on the rental of property, which is the full valuation. In the United States we assess it on the valuation, which, generally, is not over one third its value. Take the rental of property in England in fixing its value, and the valuation will be tremendous compared with ours, which will account for the large discrepancy on that point, which if not explained, would scarcely be credited.

Some of the Copperhead members of Congress take every occasion to refer sneeringly to Mr. Butler as "the hero of New Orleans." In the House the other day in debate Mr. Chanler of New York, did so, but had the laugh turned against him completely, for Mr. Butler rose and protested, once for all. He said he was not the hero of New Orleans.—Farragut had that high honor. "But," said he, "I do claim to be the hero of New York. In the election of 1864 they had an honest election there, which they never had before or since." Mr. C. will not we take it, be quite so ready in future to stir up the "Beast."

Currency Distribution.—Members of Congress talk a great deal about a proper distribution of National Bank Currency throughout the country, yet not one of them has proposed a fair distribution, which can easily be done by issuing one dollar in currency for every thirty dollars of the assessed value of the real and personal property of the country, and distributing it among the States and territories according to their valuation. This would be the most fair and equitable distribution that could be made. It also provides for the gradual increase of currency in the States as business increases, without any further disturbing legislation.

The Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch has donned a new suit of type and presents a handsome appearance. The History of Philadelphia written by Mr. Westcott, and being published in the Dispatch, is the best that we have seen, and is deserving of perpetuation in book-form.

THE SHAM DEMOCRACY ORGANIZING FOR WORK.

Union Men Should Arouse.

The Sham Democracy are at work organizing and preparing for the Presidential campaign. Every advantage which can be gained, fairly or unfairly, by secret or open means, will be used by them to promote the success of their candidates for the Presidency, and it behooves the Union men of this County and of this State, and of every State, to arouse and meet all the demonstrations of the enemies of a true Republican form of Government. We observe that Mr. Wallace, chairman of the Sham Democratic State Committee, has already taken the initiative in a private circular, urging an effort to secure majorities of the boards of election officers throughout the State. What this means may be judged, when the reader remembers that Mr. Wallace made himself famous last fall by systematically conducting the election as far as his party was concerned, on the contract system. Vote brokers were unblushing offered so much a head. The document is as follows:

[Circular 1; 1868—Private.]
Democratic State Committee Rooms, Clearfield, Pa., December 10, 1867.

Dear Sir: The spring elections are approaching, and it is of vital importance to us, in the great contest now pending, that we should secure in every locality our just share of the election officers—judges, inspectors, assessors, and constables. I write to call your especial attention to this subject. I need not attempt to demonstrate its importance, all appreciate it. Let me beg that you and your committee will give this subject prompt and earnest attention. Regard it as a business matter, and act accordingly. Arouse our Friends in every district; show them how powerful the weapon is when effectually used. Use the necessary means to carry every sure and doubtful district for us. Where we are in a minority place a man of high character, well informed, and courageous on the board as our inspector; in such Districts see that our very best are selected. It is a great error to fill such places with weak men.

Lists of doubtful men, and those who voted with us in 1867 for the first time, with their townships and post offices can be made very useful. Furnish me all of these you can obtain.

There are a great many aliens ready for naturalization throughout the State; all must be naturalized.—Your labors and mine will be lessened, if you will obtain their names and residences at an early day, and give me the total number in your county, with the probable cost of naturalizing them.

In arranging for our spring elections you can obtain this information with comparative ease.

If you have not already furnished me with the names and post office address of two active Democrats in each election district in your county, I will be obliged if you will do so. Very respectfully, yours,
William A. Wallace, Chairman.

The above document is unimpeachable testimony in support of facts alleged in a leading article of the Philadelphia Press of Wednesday last, which we extract and to which we invite the careful attention of every member of the Union party:

The Year before Us.

To-day we stand upon the threshold of another year—a year pregnant with portent and fate for our land.—We have fallen upon times when a Presidential campaign is more momentous than a military one; and the election of 1868 will probably, in the magnitude of its consequences, and the tremendous stakes involved in the issue, overshadow those of 1860 and 1864. We fight to-day for the ground gained in the struggles of these eventful years. It is not any more to merely elect a President that we vote, but to govern a country and to determine its history. The machinery of government no longer moves in settled grooves. The Chief Magistrate of the nation must now be in truth our executive officer, and not merely a respectable and presentable figurehead.

It is useless to hide from ourselves the fact that the lines are closing for a desperate struggle. The dragon of the Democracy—the great serpent which reared its glittering copper crest and hissed and shot its poisonous fangs throughout the long night of the war—has not yet been bound for a thousand years and cast into the seething pit, as many had fondly hoped. With consummate discretion and judgment, with cautious but restless energy, with the prudence, but also with the determination matured by long years of hunger and defeat, the Democratic party is advancing to the conflict. Marshalled, well organized, and drilled with unremitting care during the year which has gone, they are an enemy not to be despised.

All this is easily explained. In 1860 the old Democratic party was shattered. Its better part—its heart and conscience—left the ranks, and fell into line under the colors of the Union. Hundreds of its leaders, representing its heart and intelligence, went into the army, and their brilliant record and distinguished services have made names honorable in every family where patriotism is cherished. The brains of the Democracy at the same time went over into the rebellion. To-day—the war over, traitors unhung, treason rather fashionable—the Democratic party has its brains back again, without its heart or conscience. Over the border from Canada, from behind the breastworks of Richmond, from off the dead line of Andersonville and Libby, from under the skirts and shawl of Davis the traditional leaders of the Democracy are back again. The talent, the ability, the daring which illustrated and for four desperate years bore up the Confederate cause, has been retransferred to the Democratic party, and under the new leadership we may expect something very different from the blunders and stupidities which, during the past six years, had well nigh wrecked the organization.

Already there are indications of a systematic consolidation of all the elements opposed to the country that cannot be safely disregarded. The year gone by has been spent by the Democracy—representing the entire disaffected interests of the nation—in patient and laborious drill. Their organization, North and South, is a secret society without a secret name. In the unreconstructed States, without any ostensible management, they are working with tooth and nail to defeat reconstruction of every kind, until it will operate to their advantage by filling the Senate and House with turbulent and unrepentant traitors. In Virginia, for instance, under the instructions of a committee which styles itself the Conservative, and intimates that its constitutions and workings are informal, the Democrats—and we mean by that the entire disloyal population—are associated in circles of ten. The chiefs of every five circles or groups of ten constitute an executive committee for the district, they in turn reporting to a council composed of the chiefs of the fifties. Thus the entire State lies under the grip of the head conspirators, and it will be almost miraculous if, with such associations at home and Andrew Johnson in the capital, Virginia can come back under the flag. We only mention this as one instance of the thorough organization of the enemy, and to illustrate how easily and efficiently they can be handled.

The year before us is one of conflict. It behooves us now to set in order our camps and make ready for November. We enter the field under a leader whose victorious eagles screamed from Vicksburg to Richmond, but leadership will not avail without an army. We must furnish him with legions whose lines are unbroken, whose ranks are replenished, whose zeal will be irresistible. The Johnsonian deserters must be replaced; the apathy and confidence of success must give way to sleepless vigilance; discordant and irrelevant side-issues must be resolutely swept aside; a political campaign must be fought on a political platform alone. Then in line, equipped, inspected, stripped of all ineffective force, and ready for action, the Union phalanx of peace will rival in its achievements the Union hosts of the war, and 1868 will see another Appomattox.

LOCAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.—The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.

This remedy is prepared from the original Recipe chemically pure, by the Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South 2d Street, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

A Pamphlet containing the original Prescription with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, with symptoms, experience and cure, can be obtained (free of charge) of Mr. Wilson, as above, or by calling on or addressing H. N. COXE, Druggist, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
Dec. 28, '67 52-1t

"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 Johnnie 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, January 4, 1868.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 25,497 00 tons against 11,514 tons for the corresponding week last year. Increase so far this year 102 970 tons.

The shipments by Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week were 28,525 tons, again beating the Reading Railroad. Alas! for poor Schuylkill County.

Increase so far on the Lehigh Valley Railroad 88,415 tons.

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

	1867.		1868.		
	WEEK	TOTAL	WEEK	TOTAL	INC. & DEC.
P & R RR	11,614	98,535	25,497	200,516	102,970
L Val RR	10,239	42,504	28,525	131,219	88,415
Scrant Sth.					
" Nth.					
Penn C C.					
Shamokin					
Trevorton					
Short Mt.					
L. V. Co.					
W'ms'ton.					
Brd Top.					
	29,461	140,340	54,022	331,735	
			21,849	140,840	
			32,173	191,895	

As we are careful in preparing our Annual Coal Statistics so as to have them full and correct—and as it takes so much time to select and tabulate them, we cannot issue them before week after next. The only Anthracite Coal Statistics extant from the commencement of the trade, have been carefully collected and preserved by us, and we therefore, feel some pride in having them reliable. This is our reason for a week's delay in furnishing them.

Persons desiring extra copies of the Journal containing our Coal Statistics, will please send in their orders next week.

We also give notice that the edition of the Journal containing our letter on the coal district of New Castle, England, having run out, and as frequent applications have been received for it since, we will republish it in our Statistical number of the Journal.

Hill & Harris Coal.—These gentlemen in sending us an advertisement of their coal, state that they mined and shipped 83,000 tons of coal in 1867 against 52,000 tons in 1866, notwithstanding the dullness in the trade.—They also state that they could not supply all their orders in 1867, and attribute it to the superiority in its preparation with judicious advertising. They also state that they are determined to maintain its high standard in the market hereafter. We have heard high encomiums of this coal from those who use it, and can therefore add our commendation to its quality. It has all the qualities of the hardest Lehigh coal, while it ignites more freely and therefore, is preferable in many respects. Their Philadelphia Agts., Messrs. Rommel & Hunter, who were among the largest if not the largest shippers of coal from Richmond, attribute their success to the excellent character and good preparation of the coals they receive. John Rommel, Jr., an energetic business man, and the surviving partner, who will continue to receive this coal, has upwards of twelve years experience in the trade, and of course knows all about the quality of coal, and can give every satisfaction to consumers abroad.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., nearly 10 per cent. per annum.

The Hickory Colliery, Wadesville.—The very fine and complete colliery of the Hickory Coal Company, at Wadesville, is rapidly getting into shape for a large business. In all its appointments and facilities for mining, this colliery has no superior if an equal, in this country, and will compare favorably, with the best in Europe. The shaft 660 feet deep, has been sunk, gangways on the 7-foot vein, 2000 yards in length, driven and timbered, with a view to durability. In working this colliery Mr. John C. Northall, the efficient Superintendent, intends to operate on the principle of bringing the fairest coal out first, thus avoiding loss, an important point not only to the Company but to the landowner, and in other respects, he will we do not doubt, work the colliery to great advantage. He has just made a connection with the Mammoth and 4 foot veins. The capacity of the colliery is estimated for the coming season at 1500 tons a day.

The contract for the hoisting machinery was awarded to Col. Z. P. Boyer of the Port Carbon Iron Works, and it was executed with remarkable speed and promptness. He commenced work upon it on the 10th of last August, and on the 10th of October it was completed and ready for operation. It was put up at the colliery, but not started until Wednesday last, New Year day. We had the pleasure of witnessing it, and never saw new machinery work more smoothly and satisfactorily. The engines, two in number, are 90-horse power, with cylinders 20 inches in diameter, four-foot stroke, wrought iron shafts, and improved spring slide valves. The hoisting drum is 16 feet in diameter, and weighs 59 tons. The movement is imparted to it at the centre wheel, which makes the strain equal on all parts of the drum. This is an improvement, which is readily seen when the drum is in motion, by its smooth, steady and true working. Over the shaft there are two iron pulleys, each 14 feet in diameter.—Steam for the engines is conducted from the boilers located in a building near the shaft about forty feet from the engine house.

The entire machinery appears to be of the most substantial character, and to be well adapted to the work it will be called upon to perform. In this respect we might well and advantageously emulate the example of Great Britain, to a greater extent than we do. There great attention is paid to the character of the machinery erected at collieries—to have it substantial, and thus to guard against accidents while the necessary work is regularly performed by it. We believe the machinery at the colliery under notice to be of that character. We might state that the wagons used at this colliery are capable of holding 3½ tons of coal each, and that the hoisting machinery is able to bring one to the surface in 24 seconds. Mr. Northall has introduced at this colliery an improved cage of his own invention, for which he has applied for a patent. With less machinery it secures a wagon immovably to its place on the cage, equal to the old plan.

All in all, the colliery is a fine improvement, and containing as it does a run of some of the finest coal in the Region, its product we do not question, will be large. We congratulate the Company upon the fact, and Col. Boyer upon the perfect success of his machinery.

A premium of $150 will be paid by Mr. J. P. Brock, No. 258 South Third street, Philadelphia, for the best plan for working the Tunnel Colliery, at Ashland, and delivering the coal at the breaker. Plans to be furnished by the 15th instant. See advertisement.

INTENSITY OF HEAT GENERATED BY PEAT.

It is an acknowledged fact, that peat produces an intense heat—a feature of so much importance as to entitle it to prominent mention and careful consideration. Its virtue in this respect is much increased when properly prepared, solidified and dried, and reaches its maximum of heating power when solidified and charred or coked. Mention has often been made of its peculiar qualities in this respect, but their importance will be more clearly comprehended when taken in connection with the facts in an interesting article on the "Calorific Value of Fuel," which we find in the American Railway Times, and which contains remarks so pertinent on this point, that we quote as follows: "There are, in all, five important kinds of fuel only; these are wood, peat, coal, charcoal and coke; the first three being natural, and the last two artificial fuels. The elements of which each of these is composed are practically identical—the difference of character being due to the proportion of those elements entering into the composition of each kind of fuel; and, according to those proportions, each fuel takes its relative position in the scale of value. Taking the comparative chemical composition of the various kinds of fuel, according to Dr. Machaltie, their percentage stands thus:

	Carb.	Hyd.	Oxyg.	Nitr.	Sulp.	Ash.
Wood (dried at 230 deg. F.)	50.0	6.0	42.9	1.0		1.0
Peat (dried at 260 deg. F.)	57.6	5.5	31.0	1.5		5.0
Coal	85.0	5.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Charcoal	93.0	2.5	[illegible]			[illegible]
Coke	94.0	[illegible]				[illegible]

The amount of heat produced by fuels in their combustion does not always correspond with the relative value. For some purposes, it is apparent that this would be the best criterion; but, as a rule, in metallurgic processes, the quantity of heat is of far less importance than the intensity, or power to raise substances to the highest temperature—and the fuel which affords the greatest quantity of heat is sometimes incapable of producing the greatest intensity. In determining the intensity of heat produced, it is necessary to know the available quantity of heat produced in the combustion of a pound of fuel, the weight of the product of combustion, and the quantity or number of units of heat required to raise the products of the combustion of a pound of fuel one degree of Fahrenheit. Where very high temperatures are required, the fuel which should be selected ought to approach as near as possible to pure carbon in its composition, and for the reason that carbon is the best substance for the purpose. We now see the reason for making coal into coke, and wood into charcoal. Coal cannot produce a temperature equal to that obtained from coke, neither can the temperature of wood be compared with that of charcoal. And this results from the relative accession of carbon, and reduction of oxygen and hydrogen in them. This must be referred to the great difference between quantity and intensity of heat. If we cannot raise sufficient steam from a boiler by the use of one ton of coal, we can easily meet the point by burning two tons; but, if the fusing point of metal cannot be attained by one ton of coal, it by no means follows that any additional amount of fuel will insure the required result. The great distinction to be observed is between quantity and intensity of heat. The first of these two conditions depends upon the quantity of fuel, but the last is referred entirely to the quality of fuel. Twenty tons of coal will not give a temperature so great as that afforded by one ton of coke." It should be observed, that in the above statement of comparative composition of fuels no mention is made of peat charcoal.—Now it is an established fact, that peat charcoal is of much greater density and calorific power than the best wood charcoal, and calculating the amount of carbon in peat charcoal at no more than the relative amount as between wood and charcoal in the above table, peat charcoal will be represented by 98, which exceeds any of the fuel mentioned in Dr. Machaltie's table. The intense heat generated by peat fuel is a subject of frequent remark, and will eventually be dwelt upon, we think, as a very important consideration in estimating its value.—Peat Journal.

COAL MINERS WANTED.—Fifty first class Miners of Bituminous Coal, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Apply to the CAMERON COAL CO., Cameron, Pa., on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. 1-4t.

WE have this day united our firms and will continue the Mining and Shipping of COAL under the style of SCOTT, WALTER & CO. in Philadelphia and Boston, and WALTER BROTHERS & CO. in New York.
JOHN C. SCOTT & SONS,
WALTER BROTHERS & CO.
January 1st, 1868 1-3t

Pier No. 17.
JOHN ROMMEL, Jr.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN FIRST QUALITIES OF
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
OFFICES:—205 1-2 Walnut St., Philada. Room 68 Trinity Building, New York. 21 Doane St., Boston.
LEHIGH COAL from Pier No. 2 Elizabethport.
January 4, '68 1-1y

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and William Hunter, Jr., under the name or firm of ROMMEL & HUNTER in Philadelphia, and HUNTER & ROMMEL in New York and Boston, is dissolved by the death of Wm. Hunter, Jr. The business of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned as surviving partner. JOHN ROMMEL, Jr.
Philadelphia, December 31st, 1867.

THE undersigned will continue the wholesale shipping Coal business from Pier No. 17 Port Richmond and Pier No. 2 Elizabethport. Offices—205½ Walnut St., Philadelphia; 68 Trinity Building, New York; 21 Doane St., Boston. JOHN ROMMEL, Jr.
Philadelphia, January 1, '68 1-3t

Pier No. 13 Port Richmond.
GEORGE S. REPPLIER,
MINER AND SHIPPER OF
COAL.
REPPLIER, MOODIE & CO's Locust Mountain.
GEO. S. REPPLIER'S Mammoth Vein.
DUNCAN COAL CO.'S Lewis Vein (Red Ash).
ECKERT & CO.'S Lorberry.
Offices:—309 Walnut St., Philadelphia. 112 Broadway, New York. 27 Doane St., Boston.
January 1, '68 1-1y

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing in the name of TYLER & CO. is dissolved by the withdrawal of GEORGE F. TYLER. The business of dealing in coal as heretofore, will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm name of TYLER & CO. in New York and Philadelphia, and HATCH & TYLER, in Hartford, Connecticut. [illegible] December 31, 1867.

THE firm of J. G. & G. S. REPPLIER of Philadelphia and GEO. S. REPPLIER & CO. of Schuylkill County, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John G. Repplier retiring from the business, which will be in future conducted by George S. Repplier, at 309 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and 27 Doane Street, Boston. JOHN G. REPPLIER, GEO. S. REPPLIER.

JOHN G. REPPLIER having this day retired from the firm of REPPLIER, MOODIE & CO., of Ashland, Schuylkill County, the business will be continued as heretofore by the remaining partners under the style of REPPLIER, MOODIE & CO. JOHN G. REPPLIER, GEORGE S. REPPLIER, WM. J. MOODIE.

JOHN G. REPPLIER having this day retired from the firm of REPPLIER, FREEMAN & CO., of New York, the business will be continued by the remaining partners as heretofore, under the style of REPPLIER, FREEMAN & CO. JOHN G. REPPLIER, GEORGE S. REPPLIER, JOHN FREEMAN, WM. J. MOODIE, J. GEORGE REPPLIER.
Philadelphia, January 1st, 1868. 1-4t

$150 PREMIUM. PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

For working the Tunnel Colliery at Ashland and delivering the coal at the breaker are invited. The above premium will be paid for the best plan furnished. All measurements and information may be had at the office of the Tunnel Coal and Iron Co., corner 7th and Centre streets, Ashland. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the plans if unsatisfactory, and if parts of any plan are adopted will pay for the same, a proportionate part of the premium. Plans to be furnished on or before the 15th day of January next, to J. P. BROCK, No. 258 S. Third St., Philada.
January 4, '68 1-2t

WE HAVE APPOINTED
JOHN ROMMEL, JR.,
(Successor to ROMMEL & HUNTER,)
SOLE AGENT FOR OUR CELEBRATED
HILL & HARRIS COAL!
OFFICES:
205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
68 Trinity Buildings, New York,
21 Doane Street, Boston.
THE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION Given by this coal During the PAST THREE SEASONS, Together with a pledge on our part to KEEP UP THE STANDARD, Is a sufficient guarantee to all ordering this coal for this season, that THEY WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.
HILL & HARRIS.
January 4, '68

P. W. SHEAFER, Agt. for Owners, OFFERS FOR RENT AND SALE, Two leases of Four Miles run on the Lykens Valley Coal Bed. 2000 Acres Timber Land near the Lorberry 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 Fishback. Also one light Locomotive and the Clark Patent Burr Mill. No 125 Centre St.
Pottsville, Dec 21, 1867, [Nov '66-45] 51-

TO COAL OPERATORS.—The undersigned having been for many years Agent of the Reading Railroad 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 90	Norwalk	2 00
Charlestown	2 60	New London	1 95
Chelsea	2 60	New Bedford	2 00
Dighton	2 70	Newport	1 80
Fall River	2 60	Pawtucket	2 05
Gloucester	2 90	Portland	2 50
Hartford	2 80	Portsmouth	2 90
Lynn	2 90	Providence	2 00
New York	1 30 @ 1 40	Roxbury	3 15
New Haven	2 00	Salem	2 10

10 vessels and 14 boats arrived for week.

Freights from Elizabethport.

New York	60	Newburyport	1 75
Fall River	1 35	New London	1 50
Newport	1 35	Pawtucket	1 55
Boston	1 60	Taunton	1 50
Norwich	1 50	New Haven	1 50
Providence	1 00	Portsmouth	1 75
Norwalk	1 00	New Bedford	1 50
Middletown	1 00	Bridgeport	1 25
Portland	1 50	Hartford	1 80
Salem		Hudson	90
Albany		Lynn	

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia	$1 40@
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. Jan. 2, 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. Jan. 3, 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 50@
" Chestnut	4 50@

Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump, by Cargo	5 50@
St. Boat and Broken " "	5 00@
Egg, " "	5 25@
Stove, " "	5 50@
Chestnut " "	4 75@

Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump, Auction prices	$ 3 76@
Steamer, "	3 92@
Grate, "	4 28@
Egg, "	4 65@
Stove, "	5 32@
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	$4 88@
St. Boat and Broken "	
Egg, "	4 13@
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 60
Grate	5 80
Egg	5 70
Stove	5 85
Chestnut	4 90

From Rondout to New York 70 cents a ton freight.

AT BALTIMORE. Jan. 3, 1867.

[illegible]

AT GEORGETOWN, D. C. Jan. 3, 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 00@ 5 25

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

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

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.		55,660 01
Schuylkill Valley	937 16	3,653 15

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

	Canal.	B. & O. R. R.	Total.
For week	3,441		3,441
For Year	384,922	592,107	976,929
For 1866	291,829	585,437	876,465
Increase in 1867	93,794	6,670	100,464

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

St. Clair	17,906 11
Port Carbon	3,339 08
Pottsville	254 14
Schuylkill Haven	2,431 07
Auburn	589 01
Port Clinton	2,088 18
Total for Week	25,496 16
Previously this year	175,019 13
Total	200,516 08
To same time last year	97,636 03
Increase	97,836 03
Decrease	

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

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Lorberry Creek	12,704 07	118,552 18
Good Spring	4,849 19	89,303 01
Union Canal Railroad	18,847 08	152,855 19

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	573 03	62,776 01
Mill Creek	3,016 03	352,176 03

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

Week	68 18
Previously	5,034 11
Total	5,102 09

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

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD. WEEK.	TOTAL.
Hazleton	3,883	15,611
East Sugar Loaf	1,900	8,559
Mt. Pleasant	231	1,491
Jeddo	1,064	8,610
Harleigh	856	3,989
Coxe Bro & Co.		
Ebervale Coal Co.	1,886	6,863
Stout	709	3,105
Council Ridge	1,490	5,910
Buck Mountain		3,441
New York & Lehigh	208	2,983
Honey Brook Coal C.	1,136	7,574
German Pa. Coal Co.	606	2,807
Spring Mt. Coal Co.	868	5,489
Coleraine	724	2,656
Beaver Meadow		
John Connery		
Lehigh Zinc Co.		
J. B. Reber & Co.		
McNeal	303	2,114
Knickerbocker C. C.	607	3,855
Coal Run Coal Co.		
Rathbun Caldwell Co.		
Glendon Coal Co.	231	1,173
Mahanoy	52	1,356
Delano Coal Co.		
H. Meyers		
Stillman	2,005	7,664
Baltimore Coal Co.		
Franklin		
Audenried		40
Lehigh & Susq. Co.		
Landmesser's	120	474
Wilkesbarre	700	2,699
Warrior Run	464	738
Parrish & Thomas	806	2,534
Leh. Coal & Nav Co.		
Packer, Skeer & Co.		
Other Shippers		
Mt. Etna	101	255
North Mahanoy		
Walter Bros. & Co.		
N. Jersey Coal Co.	120	917
John Lanbach & Co.		
Trenton Coal Co.		
Union Coal Co.		
Wyoming Coal Co.	135	571
Primrose Coal Co.		
Thomas Coal Co.	275	2,148
Williams & Herring	77	601
Ashburton Coal Co.		
Highland Coal Co.	1,208	4,571
Mount Hall Coal Co.		219
Upper Lehigh C. Co.	1,545	5,489
New Port Coal Co.		
Everhart Coal Co.		
Valley Coal Co.		
John Harton		
Total	23,525	131,219
Same time last year	10,238	42,804
Increase	13,190	88,415
Decrease		

NEW ADVERT'MENTS.

$25 REWARD.—Lost on Thursday, December 19th, on Norwegian, Market or Centre streets, a Gold Watch Chain, three stranded, with a gold key attached marked L. K. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office.
January 1, 1868 1-2t

175,000 175,000
FOR SALE!
Apply at West Wood Brick Works.
JOHN & HENRY J. RICH.
January 4, '68 1-3t

UNION HALL.—GRAND CONCERT. Mr. J. B. Stratton will give a Concert at Union Hall TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7th, 1868, on which occasion he will be assisted by three prominent colored Artists of Philadelphia. Miss ARALENO FURNELLA, the popular Mezzo Soprano. Mr. IRA D. CLIFF, the favorite Baritone, who will perform a selection of Solos and Duetts from different Operas.
RESERVED SEATS 50 cents.
TICKETS 25 "
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, Concert to commence at 7½. Mr. GUSTAVUS A. HAZZARD will preside at the Piano. Seats can be secured at O. C. Bosbyshell's Bookstore, No. 157 Centre St., Pottsville.
Jan. 4, '68 1-1t*

LETTERS Remaining Unclaimed in the Post Office, at Pottsville, State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of January 1868. To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Boyer Catharine	Handley Hester	Provost Lewis M
Barrett Stephen	Lyons Mary A	Ratigan Winnie
Boilen William or Thomas	Lavelle Henry	Ryan Mrs Wm C
	Moss Patrick	Smith Ann 2
Brooks Edwin A	Miller B K	Sharpless Lewis
Bailey C S	Moriity John	Turnbull Frank 2
Canchran James	Mullen Joseph	Warren Clara
Flanigan Michael	McDonald Wm	Wright Nancy
Fox Mary	Moran Eliza	White Patrick
Gormley Jos	McLaughlin Annie	Williams W L
Hollis Andrew J	O'Connell Edw	

Jan. 4, '68. M. SILLYMAN, P. M.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE PRICE REDUCED.

From every quarter, friends write us that systematic, determined efforts are making, and with considerable success, to push into circulation journals which sympathized with the Rebellion during its progress, and are now moved and inspired by its fundamental principle that Liberty is rightfully the birthright, not of ALL men, but of WHITE men, that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. A desperate effort is preparing to give ascendancy to this Reactionary principle in our Government through the triumph of its champions in the choice of our next President and Congress.

The journals thus crowded into circulation by offering them at cost are neither so large or so varied in their contents, nor produced at anything like the cost of The Tribune. They are political merely or mainly, while our columns are more generally filled with Foreign Correspondence, Farming Intelligence, Literature, &c. &c.

Nevertheless, in deference to the representations of our friends, and in view of the momentous issues of our Presidential struggle now opening, we have resolved to offer THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 1868, to clubs of fifty or more for One Dollar per annum: That is to say: for fifty dollars we will send to one address fifty copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year, and any larger number at the same rate.

Our prices will be,

One copy, one year, 52 issues	$2 00
Five copies, to names of Subscribers	9 00
Ten copies, to names of Subscribers	15 00
And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.—Additional copies at same price.	
Twenty copies, to names of Subscribers	$27 00
And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.—Additional copies at same price.	
Fifty copies, to names of Subscribers	$55 00
And one copy to getter up of club. Additional copies at same price.	
Twenty copies, to one address	$25 00
And one copy to getter up of club. Additional copies at same price.	
Fifty copies, to one address	$50 00
And one copy to getter up of club. Additional copies at same price.	
One hundred copies, to one address	$100 00
And one copy Semi-Weekly Tribune to getter up of club. Additional copies at same price.	

This offer shall remain open for the entire month of January.

No newspaper so large and complete as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our Currency was at par with gold, no such paper but THE TRIBUNE was offered at that price; and THE TRIBUNE then cost us far less than it now does. But the next election must be carried for Liberty and Loyalty, and we mean to do our part toward effecting that consummation.

We believe that the circulation of half a million copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE during the coming year would be more effectual in influencing and confirming voters than five times their cost spent in the ordinary way just before election. Almost every Republican knows honest Democrats, who need only to be undeceived in order to vote right in the coming contest. See to it that such are supplied with THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. It costs but little, and the result will be permanent.

Friends who propose to co-operate with us! please send us your orders as promptly as may be. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 54 Nassau street, New York.
January 4, '68 1-2t

COMPLETE MANURE,
MANUFACTURED BY HENRY BOWER,
PHILADELPHIA,
MADE FROM
Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia & Potash.
WARRANTED FREE FROM ADULTERATION.
Packed in Bags of 200 lbs. each.
Has raised good crops of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, Cotton, Tobacco and Vegetables of all kinds.—Farmers would do well to inquire of their nearest dealer in fertilizers as to the results obtained from the use of Complete Manure. The growing crops of Wheat, at this time, freely attest its virtues.
ENDORSED BY
Booth & Garrett, Chemists, Philada.
Williams & Moe, Chemists, Philada.
C. Elton Buck, Chemist, New York.
And by all who have used it up to this time.
We have numerous testimonials to the effect that it is an invaluable Fertilizer, and we recommend it highly as a top dressing for Wheat and Grass.
DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 39 South Water and 40 South Wharves, PHILADELPHIA.
For Sale by WILLIAM REYNOLDS, 72 South Street, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

JUNE AND JULY U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
I am now exchanging the above Bonds for U. S. 5-20's, dated July 1, 1867.
L. F. WHITNEY, BANKER,
No. 160 CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE.
Oct 12, '67 [March 2, '67—10-1y] 42-

L. F. WHITNEY,
BANKER,
CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE,
Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
GOLD AND SILVER,
Foreign Exchange,
United States Bonds,
Quartermaster's Vouchers
And Uncurrent Money.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.—INTEREST allowed as per special agreement.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the New York and Philadelphia Boards of Brokers at the usual Commission.
June 1, '67. 22-6m

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL BANK.
Offers for sale at lowest market rate
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AS FOLLOWS:
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Notes date of Aug. 15, '64
" " " June 15, '65
" " " July 15, '65
5-20 Loan of 1862.
5-20 Loan of 1864.
5-20 Loan of 1865.
10-40 Loan of 1864.
GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS
AND ALL
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DRAFTS
On England, Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit purchasers.
H. H. HUNTZINGER, Cashier.
Pottsville, January 2, '66 1-tf

805 EXCELSIOR 805
FUR EMPORIUM
No. 805 ARCH ST., (2d 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

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 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, 40-4m.

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 message and tract of land situate in the Township of North Manheim aforesaid, bounded by lands of Daniel Werner, John W. Deibert, John D. Deibert, James Lessig, 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 EMERICK, Admr.
By order of the Orphans' Court, CHARLES McGEE, Clerk.
Pottsville, Dec 7, '67 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. 51-3t*

Skates! Skates!! Skates!!!—A very large stock of all kinds on hand for gentlemen and ladies, including the latest 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.
49- L. C. THOMPSON & CO.

PRANG'S SUPERB CHROMOS.
Equal to Oil Paintings.
Consisting of the Group of Quails, Little Chickens, Ducklings Victory, Winter Crowned Wren, Ruby Wren, Piper and Nut Crackers, the Awakening. Real Gems of Art. Call and see them at BANNAN & RAMSEY'S Bookstore.

U. S. STAMPS,
LEGAL, COMMERCIAL, and BUSINESS
At BANNAN & RAMSEY'S Bookstore.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of GARRISON & HALBERSTADT, in the Flour, Grain and Feed Business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
A. M. HALBERSTADT,
A. F. GARRISON.
Pottsville, November 25th, 1867. 48-6t*

WHAT 25 CENTS WILL DO
IN THE NEW YORK NOVELTY AND GIFT STORE NO. 1 MARKET ST., POTTSVILLE, PA.
The Gift Store will be re-opened to-day with a full stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings of all descriptions and will be sold, at the lowest prices, with one share, in the Gift Enterprise. Immediately after the purchase is concluded an envelope will be given free of charge, containing a check specifying the article drawn, from ONE TO FORTY DOLLARS WORTH. It is optional whether the drawer or the holder of the ticket or check will take the article drawn or not, by paying the amount specified at the sale of goods, &c. Come and see what 25 cents will do at the New York Novelty and Gift Store, No. 1 Market St., Pottsville.
Nov 30, '67 48-3m

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.

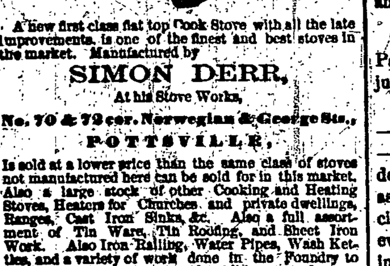
REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
R. C. GREEN respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed to SEITZ'S NEW BUILDING,
No. 178 Centre St., Pottsville,
Near the Miners' Bank. He will have better facilities for supplying his customers with everything in his line than ever, and hopes that 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-

CHOICE MUSIC BOOKS
For Holiday Presents.
Beethoven's Sonatas, 2 vols. Cloth, [illegible] HOME CIRCLE SERIES, comprising a Collection of Instrumental Music for the Piano, 2 volumes. [illegible]

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

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 Facialis, 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 51-3m

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 order 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, which in many cases, when out of order, must be sold as old iron, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary repairs 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

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY FOR SAFEKEEPING OF VALUABLES. CAPITAL $500,000. SECURITY FROM LOSS BY ROBBERY FIRE OR ACCIDENT. FIRE PROOF BUILDING. 421 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Directors.

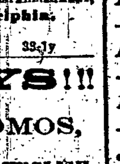
N B Browne,	J Gillingham Fell,	Alex Henry
C H Clark,	C Macalister,	S A Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E W Clark,	H C Gibson.

This Company receives for Safe-keeping, under guarantee, 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, Sec and Treas. C H CLARK, Vice Prest. N B BROWNE, President.
Dec 31, '67 51-3m

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-

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

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 Books, &c. Law Blanks, Choice Perfumery, Soaps, Artists' Materials, Stereoscopic Views, &c. &c. &c.
N. B.—Depository of the Schuylkill County Female Bible Society. Dec 21, '67—51-

$1000 REWARD.
LEFT HIS HOME in TREMONT, PA., on the morning of November 25th, 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 50-3t

SOLOMON HOOVER.
NEW HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
SOLOMON HOOVER announces to his friends and customers, that he has completed his new Store, No. 235 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 the celebrated Morning Glory Parlor stove and Parlor Heater, which he can recommend as among the best stoves ever invented. He also keeps on hand a large assortment of tin, French, Britannia, Japaned and wooden and willow ware, [illegible]
Nov 23, '67 [March 24, '67—41-1y] 48-

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
[illegible]

Postscript.

Saturday, January 4, 1868.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Suicide caused by Love and Disappointment—Interesting Miscellany.

In New York City on Thursday morning last, a painful sensation was created among the boarders at the Wetmore House by the suicide of a lady, Mrs. J. Priest, who had been employed for a few days as the cashier of the establishment. A bottle partly filled with laudanum and some opium lying by her side told the story. The lady was from New Orleans, and had but recently arrived in New York. Several letters were found in her trunk from which it would appear that she had been for some time separated from her husband, and had come to New York to procure the means of livelihood. The following letter is supposed to have been addressed to her husband:

"December 31.

"Dear, dear Si:—When you get this I am no more. All I asked for in this world was your love; it was denied me. You have cast me from you as you would a dog. I cannot live without you; my heart is broken; I have left your family pictures and your slippers with Annie Ashmun. If you wish, you can write to her, and she will give you further particulars. May you be happy, and remember your ever loving but heart-broken "Millie."

Another letter, addressed to the Annie Ashmun, 42 Jane street, alluded to above, read as follows: "When I saw you yesterday you little supposed that it was the last time you would look upon me. When you said I looked pale, I intended to tell you, but my heart failed me. I was discharged this morning, but, dear Annie, it is not my fault. I have tried to do my best. I wish my husband to think of times when I was happy—yes, I was very happy once, but I have been a heart broken woman for a long time. Tell my husband I forgive him, and love him as much as ever."

Mr. Burlingame has telegraphed to the State Department that he has been appointed by the Chinese government envoy to the western Powers, and would leave Pekin at once. S. Wells Williams will remain in charge of the United States mission as Charge d'Affaires.

Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, was inaugurated on Thursday, and in his address represented the financial condition of the State as highly gratifying.

Thomas Welsh was executed on Thursday at Newark, N. J., for the murder of Patrick Tourney in July last.

The New York State officers were sworn in on Wednesday, and took possession on Thursday.

The First National Bank at Bay City, Michigan, failed on Thursday. The deposits amount to about $75,000.

The leading merchants and bankers of Indianapolis, Indiana, held a meeting on Thursday, and passed resolutions in favor of a contraction of the currency, opposed to the accumulation of gold in the Treasury, and in favor of funding the gold interest bonds, not exceeding four per cent. interest.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £121,000 since last report.

Baron Marochetti, the sculptor, is dead.

The Austrian government has forbidden recruiting for the Papal army.

O'Baldwin, the "Irish Giant," has agreed to fight "Patsy" Evans the Rondout giant (so called), for $1000 a side.

Charles Dickens will commence a course of six readings at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Monday, Jan. 13th.

The Stock market was rather dull in Philadelphia on Thursday, but prices were steady. In flour there was no material change to notice. Wheat and oats were unchanged. Rye and corn were dull and lower.

A bill is to be introduced into the British Parliament for "the prevention of cruelty to jurors."

Destitution in the South.—Gen. Howard—who is better posted than any other person—in a letter to Gen. Grant, denies that the destitution in the South is near as great as represented. The enemies of the country circulate these reports for effect, and have even deceived some who were honest in their intentions. Misrepresentation is now the game of those opposed to reconstruction.

Fenian Warfare.—The cable of January 2d states that the Fenians near Cork, Ireland, stormed the house of Mr. Charles Matthew, brother of Father Matthew. Mr. Matthew obtained word of it and collected a number of his friends who were around, in the house, and gave these valiant warriors a warm reception. Several were carried away wounded. The motive for the assault, whether murder or plunder, is not known.

The Public Gambling Establishments in Germany.—Our readers will recollect that in our letter from Baden-Baden last Summer, we stated that the King of Prussia would in all probability, close these establishments.—He has already ordered those at Hamburg and Weisbaden to be closed. At Weisbaden a compromise was effected by a subsidy to the bathing establishments, &c., but the Hamburg establishment shows fight, and will not close up unless it is largely remunerated. Benazet, the proprietor of the Baden-Baden establishment recently died at Nice, and we find the following notice of him in an exchange:

Benazet, the recently deceased king of gamblers, spent five years of his life at Bagne of Brest, whither he was sent for forgery. He was frequently invited to dinner by the Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, to whose support and that of his government he largely contributed, after being invited to dine. The percentage received by the titled authorities of the Grand Duchy of the winnings of the "hells" amounted each year to enormous sums. Several petty German princes conferred orders upon Benazet, and Louis Napoleon, in the summer of 1852, publicly promenaded with him for half an hour at Baden-Baden. Benazet furnished large sums to the conspirators of the coup d'etat in 1851, and died worth from fifteen to twenty million francs. The present Grand Duke of Baden never admitted him to the familiarity with which his father Leopold had treated the successful gambler.

The death of Benazet will no doubt, result in the closing of the establishment at Baden-Baden also.

Consumption.—Notwithstanding the many articles advertised to cure Consumption, we do not believe, when seated too long, it can be cured. But we do know of hundreds of cases where persons were supposed to be suffering under that fatal disease, who have become perfectly well and robust from the use of Speer's Port Grape Wine. Many times people for years waste and at last die from disease of the kidneys or glands, when they were supposed to have and were treated for Consumption. A long-continued affection of the kidneys, however, may eventually result in Consumption. Speer's wine, used alone, or taken with a fresh raw egg, or new milk, daily, has been found to be an excellent remedy, and has the reputation of rendering a perfect cure for Consumption.—Medical Times.

The wine certainly contains valuable properties; let our physicians and invalids try it. To be had of druggists.

Several tons Fine Iron, slightly defective, for sale cheap. BRIGHT & CO., Hardware and Iron, Pottsville. Nov 2,—44-

Christmas Goods in great variety 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 Boxes, &c., at LEIMMER'S 193 Centre St. Dec 21, '67 51-3t

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

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 manufacture, here or elsewhere. Call and examine our Soaps and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Nov. 2, '67 44-1f

FRANK SPOHN,
Has taken the Butcher Shop, No. 20, Norwegian street, lately occupied by W. Glassmyer, 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—47-6t

REMOVAL.
THE BUSINESS OF
GUSTAV WOLTJEN,
TOBACCONIST,
HAS BEEN REMOVED TO
TOWN HALL,
CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE,
Where the same will be conducted in future under the firm of
CHAS. WOLTJEN & BROTHER.
Pottsville, June 1, '67.

JUST PUBLISHED [illegible]