THE MINERS' JOURNAL, JANUARY 18, 1868.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868.

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

MR. WELLS' REPORT ON REVENUE.

We alluded more particularly to Mr. Wells' report last week, so far as it was connected with internal taxation, approving of the greater portion of his recommendations, as to the items of taxation and the principles on which they ought to be assessed. But there are a number of remarks on the progress of the industry of our country, which, if not ventilated, might lead many unthinking persons to believe that we were in a very prosperous condition, and would not require any further protection to American industry. The go-ahead disposition of the people of the United States, will always cause the country to progress under the most disadvantageous circumstances; and all the progress made within the last year, if we did make any, was the result of the stimulus given in the preceding years, and was of a character that resulted in but little advantage to the country.

The Commissioner remarks on page 32 in a note, "it is not believed that any great amount of northern capital accumulated prior to the war, was used or destroyed during the war, but that the service and commodities used, were mainly the product of the time."

This is true. Our country never created wealth so rapidly as it did during the Rebellion, and this wealth was created by the stimulation it gave to our workshops at home, causing them to be run day and night for supplying our wants at remunerating rates, importing nothing from abroad, except what we could not produce at home. It was this internal trade that increased our wealth so rapidly, because we had a market for all we produced and more too, and good wages gave the ability to the people to consume largely. But the products of a country may increase, and so long as they pay no profit, they add but little to the wealth of the country. Take for instance, the Anthracite coal trade. The increase in the supply of 1866 and 1867, two years, was upwards of 3,300,000 tons, on a product of 9,400,000 tons in 1865, yet every person connected with the trade, knows that it did not pay any profit, and we firmly believe, that there was, on the average, a positive loss, and notwithstanding this great increase, the trade never was in a worse condition than it was at the close of 1867.

As regards the increase in the iron works, Mr. Wells ought to know that the greater portion of the new works were commenced when iron and steel paid a profit, and it was believed that Congress would have protected these interests last winter, which they failed to do. Many of the iron works, like the coal business, were kept in operation without any profit, otherwise there would have been great suffering among the operatives. Some collieries are now worked in this region at less wages paid to miners than are paid in England, merely to give the hands work, and prevent great suffering. So it is in other branches of business, which the Commissioner states, show a gradual increase. It is notorious that there are hundreds of thousands of hands out of employment at this time, all of whom would be at work, if we had adequate protection to our industry. He [illegible] remarks—[illegible] "To [illegible] such a requirement for revenue [illegible] customs may, even with some REDUCTION OF THE PRESENT TARIFF, AS HAS ALREADY BEEN DEMONSTRATED, be undoubtedly relied on to furnish from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy millions in gold annually."

Here Mr. Wells evidently shows the drift of his arguments, and notwithstanding all his declarations to the contrary, he is evidently doing the bidding of the low duty and free trade party of Europe, and the enemies of domestic industry at home. If such is not the case, why did he not in this connection state that the balance of trade is largely against us; that during three months we imported upwards of TWENTY THREE MILLIONS OF FOREIGN PRODUCTS, in excess of the exportations of the country, and that gold is flowing out to pay for these goods at the rate of one and two millions of dollars weekly. Such a disastrous policy must necessarily cause gold to rise in the market. The truth is, that Mr. Wells does not understand how to apply the principles of protection, so as to advance American industry; and therefore his suggestions on this subject cannot be of much weight in the adjustment of our trade with foreign nations. Take the statistics as far as they are reliable, and use them as they ought to be used, in the interest of our producers at home, who create the great mass of the wealth of the country. Mr. Wells again says:

"If a portion of the country could contribute of its surplus labor and capital, an annual value $21 07 per capita, for destructive purposes, (during the war), will it not be easy for the WHOLE country with its labor and capital restored to productive employments, to contribute $8 73 per capita?"

We answer most decidedly, yes. But labor is not restored, and never will be to any great extent, under his policy, if we are to judge from the indications given in his report, so far as it relates to the subject. We assert positively, that under the stimulus given to the productive industry during the rebellion, the people were better able to pay $30 per capita taxes, than they are able to pay $8 73 per capita in the present state of the country.

THE CAUSE OF GENERAL DEPRESSION.

It does not seem to be generally known that the primary cause of the great stagnation that now prevails throughout the commercial world, was the general failure of the crops for the last three years in Europe, and for two years in the United States. Food consequently, has been high, and with no corresponding increase in wages, the masses have been compelled to economize in everything, in many instances requiring nearly all their wages and income, to procure food alone; consequently consumption was largely diminished among all classes, and overstocks were created in almost every department of trade. This, of course, caused a general stagnation in the manufacturing industry of these countries, in which all branches of trade sympathized. Had the duties been increased last winter, to enable our manufacturers to have advanced the wages to correspond with these increased prices, consumption would not have been checked to such a great extent, and business would not have become so paralyzed at home. The country would have continued to flourish, and wealth would have increased largely notwithstanding the burthen of heavy internal taxation. The European manufacturing countries are compelled to import breadstuffs largely, to feed their people; while they have sufficient machinery to manufacture fabrics, not only to supply their own wants, but cannot give employment to all their people and prosper, without finding extensive markets abroad to consume their surplus productions. But our legislators have, in the most MAGNANIMOUS (or stupid) manner, stopped a large portion of our work shops, and thrown hundreds of thousands of our people out of employment, to enable Europe to throw their surplus products into our markets. Those countries that are compelled to import large quantities of food at high prices, cannot recover their prosperity, until they secure more abundant crops to feed their people at lower rates. But the United States is differently situated. She has gathered an abundant crop, sufficient for her own use, and can share a portion to help feed Europe. Prices, however, will rule higher than usual, so long as their is a foreign demand. We have the ability, and could have manufactured hundreds of millions in value of those necessary articles which enter into our consumption, and which we now import from Europe, if we had received adequate protection against their lower capital and labor.

Mr. Wells states that in his last report, he showed that while labor advanced on the average only about 60 per cent., the price of commodities advanced nearly 90 per cent. He now states that it is being reversed by the fall of commodities. This is true to some extent, but as far as food is concerned, the principal article of consumption among the masses, the fall has not yet been so great. But when the masses are about recovering the position when labor is adequately remunerated, why hint at a reduction of the tariff, and invite a greater influx of foreign goods, which must reduce labor still further, and thus take away their ability to consume largely either domestic or foreign manufactures? Is this the wisdom of a statesman who desires to advance the productive interests of the country? It is the same line of argument that prevented protection last winter, and the withholding of his report, treating directly on protection, until a later period, looks very much like staving off this question again, until the hundreds of thousands of men now out of employment are doubled, and such a clamor raised against Congress, that the next election will be carried against the Republican party, and the sympathizers with the present most corrupt and damnable administration that ever disgraced any country, will be carried into power. With such a result nearly all that was gained by the immense sacrifice of life and treasure in crushing the wicked rebellion, the offspring of the so-called democracy, will be lost forever.

The country has lost, within two years, for the want of adequate protection to our industry, nearly FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN WEALTH, and we are loosing daily by the continuance of the same policy. Our true policy is to protect and manufacture all that we can at home for our own use, and import all raw materials that enter into our manufactures, free of duty. We export petroleum, breadstuffs, cotton, and many other raw materials, and only those manufactured articles in which we excel, the value of which is not very large. Europe, while she is flooding us with her manufactures, WILL NOT TAKE ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF OUR PRODUCTS, if she can do without them; and all that she must have will be taken to the same extent with protection to our industry, as she would take under a different policy. But even should there be some falling off in our exports, it will be more than made up by their increased manufactures and consumption at home. Nor would the revenue from duties decline, because if we manufactured only a large portion of the necessities required for our home consumption, our workshops would be filled and teeming with productive industry—our people, with remunerative wages, would consume largely, not only of the necessaries of life, but European luxuries, which would be imported largely, and swell the revenue from duties even beyond what it now is. Then with taxes levied only on spirituous liquors, tobacco, income, stamps, licenses, and a few other articles which would scarcely be felt, a resumption of specie payments would soon follow, because the drain of gold would be checked; the faith of the nation would be kept inviolate: and our debt would fade away so rapidly, that the whole world would be astonished at the great progress and the increased wealth of our country.

We therefore, most earnestly entreat Congress to cease taking up their time at present, on non-important questions, and devote their attention at once to the removal of internal taxation on the industrial interests of the country, and so adjust our present tariff that it will give protection to American industry, and fill our workshops again. THESE ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS NOW BEFORE CONGRESS. To not heed the appeals of hundreds of thousands of people out of employment in the midst of winter, with almost starving families, would not only be an OUTRAGE, but a CRIME. All they ask of the government, is to give them employment in manufacturing the goods required for their own consumption, and not transfer their wages of labor, to which they are entitled, to Europeans to manufacture for them, while they are idle and suffering.

Without first adjusting these questions so as to start our workshops, all your legislation looking to a resumption of specie payments, is perfect folly. You may expand the currency one hundred millions of dollars [illegible] may leave the quantity as it is, or you may contract it, and every effort in that direction will only result in injury to the country, unless you first start the workshops and create additional wealth.

And by all means cease legislating in the interest of Europeans, stock-jobbers, usurers, and money-changers, these drones and plunderers of the producers and consumers. A portion of this class are a necessary evil to carry on exchanges, but the country would be the gainer if one half of the present number were engaged in other business—or hid out of sight in the ocean.

You pledged the Republican party in favor of giving ample protection to American industry, and we supported you on those pledges. We have waited nearly two years for the fulfillment of these pledges, therefore, in the name of a suffering people, we now demand THEIR FULFILLMENT AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE. If you still continue to refuse to grant this reasonable request, we would advise you to prepare for the gathering storm.

CONGRESS FIRM.

A Gallant Fight to be made for Liberty and Loyalty.

The loyal millions North and South, rejoiced this week at the action of Congress in two important cases—first, when the Senate, by a vote of 35 yeas to 6 nays, ordered Secretary Stanton's restoration to the War Office; and next, when the House passed the bill to the effect that no case pending before the Supreme Court, involving the action or effect of any law of the United States, shall be decided adversely to the validity of such without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the Court. Col. Cake, member from this District, voted for the bill, also for an amendment of Mr. Williams (which was lost) to the effect that the Judges should be unanimous in a decision upon constitutionality. This bill is especially important at this time as the traitor President as part of his machinations to defeat the will of the loyal people in the matter of Reconstruction, has hopes of powerful aid from a bare majority of the Justices composing the Supreme Court.

In an article on the present action of Congress the New York Tribune says:

The House and Senate are doing nobly. The restoration of Mr. Stanton was plucky, and at the same time prudent. The passage of the bill in reference to the Supreme Court was timely. Now let the Reconstruction bill go through, and we shall have an end of this Hancock business, with Sheridan back in New Orleans, and Sickles in Charleston.

—This is the time for bold measures. Come well or ill, the duty of this Congress is to reconstruct the South. The President threatens anarchy. He means to throw these States into civil war rather than have Union. Better chaos than peace with Republican members in Congress. In this mad policy he is sustained by every Rebel and Copperhead and time-serving Republican in the land; he has not hesitated to break faith with Congress, to use subterfuge and override law, to accomplish his mad purpose. He is resolute. Congress must be no less resolute. He is vigilant, and surrounded by evil councilors. We must answer vigilance with vigilance, and evil deeds by deeds of wisdom. This is no time to split hairs, or chop logic, or dawdle over the mere technicalities of precedent. *The work must be done.* We must reconstruct the South in spite of the President. We must override him, and, if he persists in this fatal and deplorable course, he must be swept away as an impediment to Reconstruction. Congress wisely declined to impeach President Johnson. He has presumed upon that forbearance. The power remains, and he may drive Congress to the point where forbearance must cease to be a virtue.

Let Reconstruction go on. Friends of the House and Senate, you were never called to assume higher responsibilities than those of to-day. Let there be no shrinking—no compromise—no timidity. Our brothers in the South are standing in the breach. Let us move into line and take position beside them.

We heartily endorse every word of the above, except the sentence which says that "Congress wisely declined to impeach President Johnson." We believe that they acted very unwisely in that matter, through fear, favor or affection, and that the country is now greatly the sufferer in consequence.

But we rejoice that Congress seems determined to make a gallant fight for Liberty and Loyalty. Let it go on in obedience to the wishes of the loyal millions of the country, regardless of the threats of the Brick Pomeroys and other copperhead rebel sympathizers of the country. The men who were too cowardly to take up arms during the Rebellion for the rebel cause they advocated, will be slow to do it now for "the lost cause." But if they should, the "Boys in Blue" will attend to them. So advance along the entire line, and God defend the Right!

A REGISTRY LAW.—The Legislature we hope, will pass during its present session the law requiring a registration of voters of the State. The measure was before the last Legislature, and passed the Senate, but failed through want of time to act upon it, to pass the House. If a registry law had been in operation last year an immense amount of fraudulent voting would have been prevented, and the State would have been saved to the Republicans. This year is a most important one politically; the Copperheads will use extraordinary exertions, by means of fraud, colonization of voters, etc., to carry elections, and the Legislature should place an efficient check upon the proposed rascality.

GEN. HANCOCK seems to be eating dirt in New Orleans with gusto. He is the idol of the rebels, and recently dined at the house of the rebel Archbishop Adis, in company with Generals Beauregard, Hood, Buckner, and other ex-rebel officers. He now doffs his uniform so as not to offend the delicate sensibilities of the rebels. How are the mighty fallen!

THE RUM MANUFACTURERS AND CONGRESS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, sends the following disgraceful dispatch to that paper, commenting on the passage of Mr. Schenck's whisky bill:

The fact mentioned in these dispatches last night that a large decline in the price of fraud whisky, had followed immediately upon the passage of the bill through the House is said to be due to the fact that while the law effectually smothers warehousing, it makes no provision for a reduction of tax, and hence, while keeping all the inducements to fraud, lessens the chance of its detection by making it necessary for the fraudulent distiller to buy fewer officials. Under the old system he had to bribe not only his local officers, but also the collector, inspectors, and warehouse owners and storekeepers in the district to which his goods were shipped in bond, while the effect of Schenck's bill, it is argued, is that after the distiller has paid his distillery inspector, and collector of his district, he can throw his goods upon the market freely. It is claimed that until the tax is reduced to fifty cents less, this state of things will continue.

Was there ever anything more disgraceful disclosed in the history of the country? It is this terrible corruption in officials, that is sapping the very foundation of our institutions and is doing us more damage as a nation, than all the other evils combined. It would be far better to hang every rum manufacturer and every official connected with these villainies, than to have the mass of the people corrupted to the core by such scoundrels—It is not true that Congress cannot check this evil. They can do it if they will, but unfortunately, a large number have friends among those who thus violate the law, and they are backward in inflicting a penalty that would check such rascality. Let Congress fix the penalty at ten years' confinement in the penitentiary for every liquor manufacturer who violates the law; every collector that aids and abets it, and five years for every person who purchases such liquors from any party who violates the law. Then offer a reward of $500 for the discovery of those secret manufacturers who violate the law. This is the only way to deal with such murderers of the human race, who have slowly murdered more people than have been killed in all the wars that have existed for the last twenty years. It is insulting to the people for Congress to create the impression that they cannot check this gigantic, disgraceful and most demoralizing evil.

If Congress in the midst of this clamor accedes to the proposition to reduce the duty to 50 cents a gallon, they at once succumb to the rum influence. If a reduction is absolutely necessary, $1 a gallon is the very lowest point at which it ought to be fixed. The rum interest is a cheat in itself, and nearly all those engaged in it will not only cheat the Government, but their customers also, and a 50 cent tax will be found equally as difficult to collect as a $2 tax.

The slave trade was not checked until Abraham Lincoln had the courage to hang one of the criminals, when it ceased at once. So with this rum business, hanging or imprisoning without the benefit of pardon, those who manufacture and cheat the Government, and the officers who connive at the robbery, and this villainy will also soon be checked.

It is time for the press and the people who are not bribed by this rum interest, to speak plainly on this business.

THE STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Under most excellent management, Pennsylvania during the war for the Union did not increase her debt. With the exception of one or two Western States, there was no parallel to this, for all of the other States and some largely increased their indebtedness. Under the management referred to the State tax on real estate was abolished, and the result has been to push on more rapidly, the extinction of the debt, and to raise the credit of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Kemble, the able State Treasurer, in his last annual report, is able still further to continue his policy of relief, by recommending the Legislature to abolish the State tax on personal estate, which will, no doubt, be adopted by the Legislature. He does this because we are now raising every year a large excess of revenue above our expenditures.—During the past year, the ordinary revenue exceeded the expenses $839,633, and during the current year he estimates the excess of revenue at $1,600,000. As this is a much larger revenue than it is necessary or wise to collect, and as our people are laboring under a heavy load of national and local taxation, Mr. Kemble advises the repeal of the three-mill tax on personal property, bonds, mortgages, and money at interest, except the bonds and mortgages issued by corporations. After repealing this tax we should still have $5,135,000 revenue during the current fiscal year, against $3,800,00 of expenses, leaving as applicable to the reduction of the debt $1,335,000. But he further advises a reduction of $200,000 in the expenditures of the commonwealth, as that would increase the surplus applicable to the extinguishment of the debt one and a half millions of dollars. The general policy upon which Mr. Kemble advocates the repeal of such taxes is the sound principle that the commonwealth should collect her revenue from such sources as cannot be reached by counties and towns.

Mr. Kemble sums up the result of his three years' administration in the brief but forcible declaration that we have reduced our debt nearly five millions of dollars, redeemed all overdue liabilities, relieved real estate from State taxation, and the Treasury is in such a condition that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund propose to pay in advance of maturity the loans due July, 1868, amounting to $1,866,484 88.

A STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION will be held in Harrisburg on the 18th proximo. All persons who have the good of the cause at heart, are invited to attend and participate, whether coming as delegates from organized bodies or not. Arrangements have been made with the railroads to issue half-fare tickets to all persons, men and women, who attend.—The proceedings of the convocation promise to be fraught with interest to the cause, and the attendance will unquestionably be large.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

'68—Jan.	Sun rises		Sun sets		Moon's changes.	D.	H.	M.	
18 Saturday	7	21	5	1					
19 Sunday	7	21	5	2	First Q.	2	11	6	ev.
20 Monday	7	20	5	3	Full M.	9	5	57	ev.
21 Tuesday	7	19	5	4	Last Q.	16	0	8	ev.
22 Wednesday	7	18	5	5	New M.	24	2	22	ev.
23 Thursday	7	17	5	7					
24 Friday	7	17	5	8					

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Temperature at Greenwood for the week.

JANUARY, 1868.	7 A. M.	NOON.	5 P. M.
10	4°	12°	13°
11	1	20	23
12	10	18	16
13	8	14	14
14	10	22	18
15	18	25	30
16	10	25	18

The Citizens' Cornet Band, Schuylkill Haven, has donned a new uniform.

Dr. Phillips of New Castle, is spending the winter in Washington City, for the benefit of his health.

To-morrow.—Third Sunday of the year, and second after Epiphany. Day's length, 9 hours and 41 minutes.

Sudden Death.—Ann, wife of Mr. Franklin Seitzinger, of this Borough, died suddenly on Monday last, of heart disease.

The Mine Hill Railroad Company announces a dividend of 4 per cent, payable on and after the 16th inst., clear of tax.

S. C. Kirk has resigned the position of Principal of the public schools of Tremont, and connected himself with the Local News.

On the 10th inst the millinery store of Mrs. H. A. Shissler, in Shamokin, was damaged by fire to the extent of $700. Insurance, $250.

Wm. H. Haldeman, conductor of a shifting train at Tamaqua, had his hand mashed on the 9th inst., by being caught between car bumpers.

Admitted.—During the last term of court in Columbia county, Henry James, Esq., was admitted to practice in the several Courts of Columbia and Schuylkill counties.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware and Schuylkill, will commence in Philadelphia on Monday—the 20th instant.

The Teachers' Institute of Northumberland county, will commence its session on Monday next in Sunbury. State Superintendent Wickersham will be present during the session.

The Farmers' Bank.—On the 9th of March next a meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held, for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of electing trustees to close its affairs.

Mr. Jones, the fortunate recipient of one of the afghans at the Soldiers' Fair, lately forwarded $10 to the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, who made the afghan. These ladies have generously appropriated this gift to the Benevolent Association of Pottsville.

Frozen Plugs.—Firemen state that many of the plugs of the Borough are frozen, so that in case of fire it would be almost impossible to get water. If this is the case the safety of the Borough requires that Council should inquire into the matter, and apply a remedy.

In our notice last week of the incendiary fire in St. Clair, on the 3d, which destroyed a dwelling owned by Mrs. Hurry, we stated that the shoe store of Mr. Wm. Yeo was robbed at the time. In this we were mistaken. It was Mr. Farney's shoe store nearly half a square from the fire, which was robbed.

The carriers of the Journal request us to return thanks on their behalf, to our Borough subscribers who treated them with such gratifying liberality on New Year day. The boys inform us that their receipts exceeded those of any previous year. They will always remember with gratitude the kindness with which they were treated.

A skating carnival, with plenty of light, capital dresses, music and fun, will be held at the West End Skating Park, on Tuesday evening next.

To-morrow the friends of homeless and neglected children will hold meetings,—in the morning in the Baptist Church; in the evening in the Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. Phillips, Superintendent of the "Home for Little Wanderers," Philadelphia, will deliver addresses. In the afternoon teachers and pupils of the day and Sabbath schools of the Borough, will meet in the M. E. Church.

Accident.—Richard Mack was seriously injured this week at the furnace of Atkins Brothers by the hoisting carriage. In attempting to arrange a barrow of ore, while the carriage was in motion, he jumped to the ground pulling the barrow of ore upon him, lacerating his head and face, fracturing several ribs, his left arm and the spinal column. He is under the care of Dr. Bland and is doing very well.

The Jury Commissioners have completed their labor of selecting names of citizens to serve as jurymen during the present year. About twelve hundred were chosen, embracing business men and the most respectable and intelligent citizens. The new juries will present a different appearance from the majority of those selected in the past. We congratulate the people on the change effected in this respect by the new jury law.

The Weed Sewing Machine, which for family purposes, has no superior, can be seen at the store of S. Morris, Jr., in this Borough. We have seen specimens of the sewing on lace, muslin, leather and even lead. It sews well through the most astonishing thicknesses, and makes a beautiful stitch alike on both sides. Mr. John S. Snyder is agent for this County. To persons needing a machine, we advise an inspection of their machines.

By the breaking of the flange of a wheel last week while a train of freight cars was on "Stranger Hollow" Bridge—a high trestle work—Catawissa Railroad, the two last cars, one the caboose, were thrown over the side of the bridge into the valley beneath, a distance of ninety feet. Frank Line, brakeman, of Tamaqua, went down with the caboose, but miraculously escaped with a few burns and bruises. The wreck was set on fire by the upsetting of the stove in the caboose.

At the late Fair of the Catholic Church of St. Clair, a handsome cane was voted for, John O. Northall, Esq., receiving 1770, and Hon. O. W. Pitman 790 votes. We understand that the Fair was a pecuniary success. The new Church edifice, the architect of which was Edward Durang, Esq., a very accomplished architect of Philadelphia, is under the pastoral charge of Rev. James A. Brehony. The wood work of the new building was executed very satisfactorily, by Mr. Moody Work of this Borough.

Agricultural.—At the annual meeting of the Schuylkill County Agricultural Society held on the 6th inst., at Orwigsburg, Pa., the following officers for the ensuing year were elected, to wit:

President—DANIEL GESSLEY.
Vice Presidents—John Ebengood, and Isaac Orwig, Jr.
Treasurer—Thomas Hoy.
Recording Secretary—Samuel H. Madden.
Corresponding Secretary—Lewis F. Kimmel,
Librarian—Andrew F. Kimmel.

Temperance.—At a stated meeting of Perseverance Section, No. 16, Cadets of Temperance, held January 6th, 1868, the following officers were installed by D. G. P. Henry Boerig, of St. Clair: W. P. George Watkins; 2d P., Winfield S. Boerig; 3d P., David Thomas; W. A., William B. Wilde; V. A., Millard F. Geise; Sec., Alexander Stoker; A. Sec., Harry Millington; Treas., Evan Smith; A. Treas., Summerfield Wilde; Guide, Lot Lookingbill; Usher, James Spittle; W., John F. Wilde; A. W., William G. Parker.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Post Office, at Pottsville, Pa., January 17, 1868:

Adams Uriah	Goff Patk	Runkels Jesse
Brower Dr R D	Hayes Jno sh	Reese Sallie
Berger Lavina	Kressman John	Snyder Lewis
Chandler M	McNema John	Thomson Chas
Caden Thos	Macknerow Mich	Tanner Willie
Cole Wm sh	McLaughlin Brid	White T K
Droyd Mary	Nealy Thos	Whitney J P
Fulton David	Phelan Ann	Warren Clara
Gilroy Roger	Quinn Mary	Zoll Nathan

The late Sunday School Institute at Mahanoy City, was quite a success. Messrs. Taylor, Sutton, Osborn, all eminent as Sabbath School instructors, communicated varied and interesting information, and the numerous teachers and friends of Sunday Schools were deeply interested and greatly enlightened on many important topics connected with the best and most successful method of Sunday School instruction. It would be an important matter to have the next Institute at Pottsville, and then to have them in every important town in the County.

We are requested to state that the net proceeds realized by the ladies of the Episcopal Church at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair, was $1200, and not $1089 55 as stated in the report of the Committee. The ladies paid a toy and confection bill amounting to $110 45, for which they should have been credited. The Committee also, beg the indulgence of Miss Miesse and others of the German Methodist Church, who rendered valuable services during the Fair, which were fully appreciated but were unintentionally overlooked in the report.

Burns' Club.—A meeting of the members of this Club was held on the 10th inst., at which the following named officers were elected: President, Mr. Thomas Wren, Mahanoy City; Vice President, Mr. Alex. Fulton, New Boston; Secretary, Mr. C. F. Glover, Pottsville. The Club adopted a resolution to observe on Friday evening, 24th inst., the anniversary of the birthday of Scotland's immortal bard. The festivals heretofore of this Club, were, invariably, of a pleasant character, and it is to be presumed that the coming one will be no exception to the rule.

Election of Bank Directors.—The following bank directors were elected on Tuesday last:

MINERS' NATIONAL BANK OF POTTSVILLE.—John Shippen, Solomon Foster, Saml. H. Shannon, Thomas M. Russel, Alex. S. Moorehead, William Fox, Nathan Evans, Oliver Dobson, Robert F. Weaver.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL BANK OF POTTSVILLE.—Jacob Huntzinger, Theodore Toussaint, C. H. Dengler, Benj. W. Cumming, J. Albert Huntzinger.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL BANK OF POTTSVILLE.—W. F. Huntzinger, Michael Rooney, F. B. Kaercher, C. H. Dengler, H. H. Huntzinger.

Destructive Fire in Yatesville.—On Thursday night last, at 9 o'clock, a building in Yatesville, located midway between Shenandoah and Mahanoy City, the property of the McNeal Coal and Iron Company, and occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Daniells, as a dry goods, grocery and hardware store, was destroyed by fire with all its contents, except a safe which was carried out before the flames entirely enveloped the building. Mr. Daniells' loss will reach $12,000, upon which there is an insurance of $3000 in the Lorillard Company and $3000 in the Security Company, both New York companies. We have not heard the loss on the building, nor whether it was insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Lossing's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion.—The second volume of this fine work is even superior to the first, and is deservedly, much admired. It is a correct and faithful history of the Rebellion, while, the illustrations are in the style of art which rendered Mr. Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution so popular. For the young who should read only a good history of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, this is the best and most interesting published. Mr. Schneider who is agent for the work in Schuylkill County, and who is engaged at his educational institute in Sunbury, has deputed Mr. Alfred J. Ders to deliver the second volume to subscribers in this Borough. Mr. D. is now engaged in its delivery.

The third parlor rehearsal of the Choir of Trinity Church, will be held on Tuesday evening next, in the fine new residence of Mr. A. Henderson, Mahantongo street. There will be an attractive programme for the occasion, and we anticipate that the attendance will be large. These musical entertainments are unique in character; very satisfactory, and promise to realize in the aggregate, a handsome sum for the organ fund. We might state in this connection, that the builder of the organ is engaged in tuning the pipes, and the indications are that the instrument when fully completed and ready for use, will be one of the finest toned and most resonant organs in this State. Its appearance even in its unfinished state, is very graceful and beautiful, and reflects the greatest credit upon the talented builder.

The Lebanon Valley Dental Association met at the office of Dr. Lineaweaver, the member for this County, yesterday. There were a number of the profession present from Harrisburg, Lebanon, Reading and Bernville. An election of officers for the ensuing year was held, and the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

President—S. H. Guilford, of Lebanon.
Vice President—W. K. Lineaweaver, of Pottsville.
Secretary—W. H. Scholl, of Bernville.
Treasurer—I. W. Moffitt, of Harrisburg.

Two of the members, Dr. Moffitt of Harrisburg and Dr. Brown of Reading, each one an inventor of a new metal for making artificial plates, presented the claims of their respective inventions. The Association continued in session nearly all day, and, we understand, had a very interesting session throughout.

Destruction of an Ice House by Fire.—On Monday night last between 9 and 10 o'clock, a building in Spring Garden, this Borough, owned and used by Mr. Roland Kline as an ice house, was destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary. The building was nearly filled with ice. Mr. Kline estimates his loss at $3,000, upon which there is an insurance of $1000 in the Columbia Insurance Company. The building was formerly occupied by Mr. Albright as a distillery. Three buildings on the same site were destroyed by fire during the past few years.

All of our fire companies except the Good Intent, which is out of service, proceeded to the fire but they saw the uselessness of attempting to extinguish it, and did not go into service. In fact the hose companies could not, as there are no plugs in that vicinity. While the Humane steamer was returning from the fire, coming down Market street, and the street being slippery, Frank Richmond, a member, slipped and fell, and the wheels of the apparatus passed over one of his arms, bruising it badly, but fortunately not breaking it.

Removal of a Faithful Postmaster.—Fidelity to duty is no recommendation in the eyes of King Andy the First, as far as a public officer is concerned. The simple question with His Accidency is—does the officer endorse "My Policy?" If he does not, off goes his official head. In this spirit, contrary to the wishes of the citizens of Port Clinton, Senator Buckalew recently procured the removal of Mr. G. H. M. Wagner, postmaster at that Borough, and appointment of Mr. Samuel G. Boyer. Mr. Wagner had held the position since his appointment at the commencement of Mr. Lincoln's first term, and was recognized as a faithful and courteous officer. He was so popular that not a citizen of Port Clinton desired or asked for his removal. Mr. Wagner is an estimable merchant, a highly intelligent man, a patriotic citizen, a man of integrity, a sterling Republican, and did all in his power to assist in suppressing the Rebellion, and to elect Lincoln and Johnson, President and Vice President. He is a consistent supporter of the principles of the martyr President, while Mr. Boyer the new appointee, is bitterly opposed to the principles that saved the country and placed the present unworthy occupant in the Presidential chair. So we go under Andy's Administration. The friends of Lincoln must it seems, be punished.

Police Cases.—On the 1st inst., S. G. Hammeken, charged by John E. Wynkoop with embezzlement, was held in $500 by Squire Conrad, to answer.

On the 4th inst., Joseph and Frank Rogers, charged by Gott. Nabholtz, with assault on his children and behaving in a malicious manner, were held to bail in the sum of $100 each, by Squire Conrad, to answer.

On the 4th inst., Ann Smith, of Ashland, charged with larceny, on oath of Peter Woll, was committed for trial by Squire Conrad.

On the 6th inst., Andrew [illegible] of Wayne township, charged [illegible] was held in $300 by Squire Conrad, to answer.

On the 8th inst., Jonathan [illegible] was held in $300 by Squire Conrad to answer charge of an assault and battery on Sarah Ann Geary.

On the 7th inst., [illegible]

Claude [illegible] Falls Coal Company, with [illegible] stable of said Company.

Useful Invention.—J. K. Yeomans and J. H. Emerson of Ashland, Pa., have invented and patented a very useful improvement in stoves and fire grates. It consists of a simple device by which with the use of a poker, all the clinkers, slate or slag, may be removed each time the fire needs raking, thus rendering it as bright and effective as if newly made. It is extremely simple and prominent, having no loose pieces or complications to get out of order, but must remain intact and useful as long as the stove or grate lasts. In a stove or grate with this improvement there can be no necessity for rebuilding a fire for a year or in fact until it is burned out. Any accumulation of matter not combustible in the coal, or formed during the process of combustion is easily removed at each raking without disturbing the fire or any parts of the stove.

To keep a continuous fire in good condition fuel must be supplied and the fire raked when needed, and the object is accomplished. With heating furnaces and stoves this is a great consideration during the winter, and with cooking stoves and ranges throughout the year.

The device is applicable to all kinds of stoves, heating and cooking, as well as ranges and furnaces or grates, in fact, to all fire places with closed or grated fronts.

It meets a want long needed and must soon come into general use. We would advise manufacturers to give it their attention as its utility, permanency and simplicity will demand that it be speedily introduced.

Proceedings of the Pottsville School Board.—A stated meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Wells, Keim, Roseberry, Wright, Little, Haber, Derr, Heebner, Fox, and Smith, President, pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Haber it was resolved that the Committee on Norwegian street school house be instructed to effect a perpetual insurance upon the building to the amount of $6000.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Mr. Uhlinger (balance)	$299 00
D. A. Smith, (for bills paid)	23 55
Geo. Evans	67 83
Silas Ball	6 48
F. G. Brown	3 81
C. F. Conrad	4 00
	$406 72
Previous issue	$17,876 44
	$18,283 16

The Secretary reported orders issued to date, as follows:

For school purposes	$8,472 84
For building purposes	9,403 55
	$17,876 39

A letter from Mr. Wickersham, State Superintendent, suggesting that the services of Mr. Thompson of Erie County, for teacher of High School, be procured, if possible, was read.

The Borough Superintendent's report for month ending Dec. 20, 1867, was read. It sums up:

Number pupils in schools	1783
Average attendance	1336
Per cent	.75

Committee on endorsing application of Miss Emily J. McCool for State teachers' certificate, was continued.

Adjourned.

Dedication of a New Temperance Hall in Palo Alto.—The new Hall over Mr. Wm. Bensinger's new store, in Palo Alto, having been rented by Sharp Mountain Division, S. of T., No. 71, was dedicated to the great and good cause of temperance, on the evening of the 15th. This Division six months ago, was not in existence, but is now a permanent organization, having through the liberality of Mr. Wm. Bensinger, one of the prominent citizens of that Borough, a fine and comfortable hall to meet in. Great praise is due to the members of the organization for the energy and persevering spirit they have evinced in the advancement of the cause.

The meeting was called to order by the W. P. E. W. James, explaining the objects of the meeting. Rev. Mr. Lindemuth, of Port Carbon, then opened the exercises with prayer, and after the singing of the opening ode delivered an address. The Rev. gentleman is an eloquent and earnest champion of the cause, and dwelt upon the necessity of immediate action, of persevering effort and results of intemperance; all knew that the evil existed, and knowing it, the question was, "How shall we prevent it?" He advocated an agitation of the subject in the churches; earnest effort on the part of those who feel for suffering humanity; urged strongly upon the parents the care of the rising generation; to teach them like Hannibal, to swear vengeance against it. He thought that the ladies ought to take great interest in the cause, and urged upon the ladies of that Borough to lend their aid and their influence to push the cause of temperance to an issue, and not to stop until the cup of [illegible] ping it is reached—that of prohibition.

Mr. O. A. Bosbyshell then performed the dedicatory service, after which Mr. Lindemuth led in prayer, solemnly consecrating the hall to the cause of temperance.

An ode was then sung, after which Mr. C. A. Bosbyshell addressed the meeting, and in an earnest and eloquent manner, portrayed the vice of intemperance and its results; urged upon the friends of temperance to join the organizations—to say "come," and not "go;" that man was not created to live for himself alone, but for the good of his fellow-man. He said "Brothers, and those interested in the cause, let us all work for the good of mankind, and when we come to enter another world we will hear the words, 'Come ye blessed of my Father, enter the joys of the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.'"

The following officers were then publicly installed by D. G. W. P. Jac. G. Wentz, for the ensuing term:—W. P., Alex. Govan; W. A., Jos. Tonkinson; R. S., John Jones; A. R. S., Geo. Crane; T., Jos. Douglass; F. S., Jos. Crane; Chap., Jos. Harbage; Con., Wm. Tedd; A. C., Geo. Ash; I. S., Thos. Reynolds; O. S., John Roberts.

After the officers were conducted to their stations, W. P. Alex. Govan, P. W. P. E. W. James, W. A. Jos. Tonkinson and Chap. Jos. Harbage were called on, and addressed the meeting.

The music was led by Mr. H. B. Nicholas, an active member of the Order, who kindly volunteered to loan and play his fine cabinet organ on the occasion. The thanks of the brothers are due him.

The dedication was an entire success. The hall was crowded, and the interest shown argues well for the future welfare of the Order, and the advancement of the cause in that Borough. The exercises were closed by singing the closing ode, and with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Lindemuth.

Sunday School Exhibition.—The Sunday School connected with the English Lutheran Church in Minersville, gave a series of entertainments on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Dec. 25, 26 and 27, 1867, which we are glad to learn, was the means of raising quite a large sum of money for the Treasury of the School.—The affair was in every respect—both in the good management, varied programme and in the fine receipts—a decided success, and reflects great credit upon those having it in charge. The entertainment was composed of choice dialogues, singing, recitations and tableaux. Unlike many exhibitions of this character, there was no monotony in the exercises; no constant repetition of dialogue after dialogue, interesting only perhaps, to those engaged in them. The managers of the exhibition, evidently had full faith in the truth of the maxim that "variety is the spice of life," and it seems that they were determined to give their patrons plenty of the "spice," for the programme of each evening was entirely different from that which had preceded it, only such things being repeated as were especially requested by many friends.

We have not received the programmes of each evening's entertainment, and therefore, unfortunately, are not able to notice the proceedings in detail, and can only refer briefly to the more prominent attractions.

During the first evening's entertainment a number of beautiful tableaux were presented as well as some which excited a great deal of mirth.—Among the former class, was one entitled, "The Empty Cradle," which was certainly, one of the most solemn scenes, pathetic and sad, that it has ever been our lot to witness. When the curtain arose, there appeared a darkened room, still, quiet, not a being to disturb its sombre silence, and in the foreground sat a mourning mother by an empty cradle—the little pillows and coverlets arranged so nicely, but with no fair little head to disturb or ruffle its smoothness. A dirge was sung by a lady behind the scenes, concealed from view, and the solemnity of the scene was felt by the audience. Not a sound could be heard while it was before the sight. Ah! how frequent are these mournful episodes in life, and how they oppress our hearts with agony.

Among the humorous tableaus presented at evening, was one called the "Unwelcome Visitor." Before the curtain rose there were many surmises as to the nature of the representation—some supposing one thing and others another. When the curtain rose, the audience looked—and then such clapping of hands and universal demonstrations of applause in every part of the hall, gave evidence that the scene had been fully appreciated by the audience. The scene simply represented a man seated in his house, looking as morose and sullen as he possibly could, (and he did look terrible!) while friend Matthews, the Borough tax collector, with his book under his arm, stood before him, endeavoring to collect taxes from him. The scene was aptly named, for it is very likely that friend Matthews who is well known to be one of the most faithful collectors in the County, proves frequently, an unwelcome visitor to many a laggard tax-payer.

Another "sell" on the audience was the "Flower of the Family." When the curtain rose, there was seen on the stage simply a flour barrel, which certainly, is an indispensable "Flower" in every family in the land. As soon as the laughter at the "sell" had somewhat subsided, the substantial looking flour barrel fell apart with a crash, and there among the roses stood a lovely little fairy so cunningly dressed, looking like those we often dream about, but unfortunately, [illegible]

The entertainment closed with naturally the last tableaux. The audience were anxious to know what it was, the title not having been announced. The curtain rose, and lo, and behold! there nestled cozily upon the table—*a shoemaker's last.* The second evening was even more varied than the first evening's entertainment. The exercises too, were enlivened with additional music and singing by the School and a Glee Club, which kindly offered its services for the occasion.

Among the many excellent tableaux presented this evening, as especially worthy of mention, was the "Toilet of Death," representing that custom in by-gone ages, of the ancient cutting before the execution, cutting off the flowing tresses of such ladies as were condemned to death. The executioner stood with a pair of scissors in one hand and the waving, beautiful hair grasped in the other, ready to cut it off, and then proceed to behead the fair condemned on the block beside them. The scene was life-like in detail, and we shuddered as we looked on it, thinking of the many fair, young lives that had been, in such a manner, terminated by the hand of the executioner.

On the third evening, among other attractions, the "Flower of the Family," was presented again, but in a different manner from that in which it had been exhibited on the first evening. At first, the audience saw a very large tulip on the stage, apparently closed, soon the flower began slowly to open, and from the very centre of the tulip rose a pretty little girl. This tableau elicited much applause.

The closing scene was entitled the "Coolest thing of the Exhibition," and it was simply a large piece of ice with an orange on the top. It was conceded by all, that this was certainly, a "cool" thing, as well as a "good" thing to eat.

To show the number and variety of tableaux which were presented, we give the following list of them which has been sent us:

Merry Christmas; Faith; The Widow's Mite; Luther Finding the Bible; The Empty Stocking; Bed-time; The Last; [illegible]

[illegible]

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RESIDENCY OF WHITE LADY ASTON,
ENGLAND, October, 1867.

DEAR JOURNAL:—In journeying through England we find ourselves ensconced very comfortably, in the parsonage of the Rector of White Lady Aston, occupied by the Rev. Henry Sherwood. It is located about six miles from the ancient town of Worcester, in Worcestershire, one of the richest agricultural districts in England, and celebrated for its fine fruit. Plums grow here to an enormous size, nearly twice as large as anything of the kind we have seen in this country. Pears are very fine, and the apples are superior to any grown in any other part of England. They all admit however, that the apples grown in the United States are superior to those grown here. We learned here for the first time, that they are not troubled with those annoying pests, the apple and peach borers, and canculio, which has almost entirely destroyed the plum crop in many parts of the United States. The largest nursery in England is also located here, which was formerly owned by Mr. Rivers, who at one time stood at the head of the nursery business in England. It is now owned by Mr. Richard Smith, who we believe, is a relative of the former proprietor. In large portions of England, except the southern part, all kinds of fruit, such as plums, peaches, apricots, pears, &c., are grown on walls, or in fruit houses, under glass. At this nursery there was a large portion under glass, devoted to the cultivation of nectarines and peaches. In a house on a tree, we saw a peach which measured thirteen inches in circumference each way, and its weight was so great that it had to be supported to prevent its becoming detached from the tree. We had seen some good sized peaches before, but never witnessed any that came near the size of this one; it was named the Prince of Wales. All the trees are trained for and cultivated in pots in these houses; and those intended for wall culture are all trained in the nursery for such purposes. Although this is the largest nursery in England, it is not over half the extent of Messrs. Ellinger & Barry's at Rochester, New York.

At Worcester are located the Royal China Works, where the most expensive and beautiful china is manufactured, together with fancy cut glass, and all kinds of Parian work, ornaments, &c. We witnessed the different processes through which the manufactures passed, from the raw material in the shape of unburnt stone, to the finished articles. The establishment gives employment to a large number of persons, male and female, including a number of artists, who are engaged in gilding, coloring and painting the chinaware preparatory to burning in the colors, and also in cutting ornaments on the glass. It requires much skill and a practised eye to ornament the glass with figures, &c. It is done by a lathe, with the point of a diamond, and the figures are cut without any drawings to work from. As that part of the glass undergoing the process of cutting is covered with sand and water, and obscured from the eye of the artist, and has to be wiped off before he can see the execution of the work as it progresses, our readers may form some idea of the skill required in these manufactures. We witnessed the cutting of a deer on the side of a glass goblet, which did not take as much time to execute as we have taken in writing this short description of these works. Many of the most talented and successful artists in England have graduated from this establishment, which turns out nothing but the finest and most expensive quality of chinaware, and of course, is largely patronized by the nobility and gentry. The Parian manufactures embrace all kinds, from a small dove up to magnificent vases for all purposes. The English people have a great fancy for china, and in many houses will be seen old and expensive sets displayed as ornaments in the decoration of their dwellings.

The cathedral at Worcester, which is among the oldest in England, is in process of restoration in the interior. The decay in some of these immense piles is so great that restoration has become necessary. The Litchfield cathedral has recently been restored at a great expense, and now presents quite a modern appearance in the interior compared with the weather-beaten and time worn aspect of the exterior. At Worcester the whole interior was undergoing a change, and among the ruins no idea could be formed of what the effect would be when restored. The remains of King John, from whom was wrung *Magna Charta*, lie in this cathedral. In searching for the remains a few years ago, in order to deposit them at a different point, they were found in an apparent perfect state of preservation, but soon crumbled into dust after their exposure to the air. This is the cathedral in which Cromwell stabled his horses at the siege and battle of Worcester, in order to show his contempt for these immense piles, which had grown up under the influence of Roman Catholicism, and after the Reformation, fostered by the established Church of England. In fact, everything that savored of Roman Catholicism was destroyed at many of the cathedrals. Ornamented windows were mashed up, images were tumbled from the pedestals in niches on which they were placed, which remain vacant to this day, and in some instances their heads were lopped off and otherwise defaced, so as to destroy recognition. Latterly there appears to be a strong feeling manifested not only to restore, but to beautify their interiors, so as to remove a portion of the uncomfortable or rather unfinished and gloomy aspect, if we may so speak, of some of these ancient piles of massive grandeur; and large sums are contributed for said purpose by those whose cherished religious associations cluster around these hallowed spots, and whose distinguished and titled ancestors repose within their walls.

We saw the remnant of one of the "public stocks" in Worcester, on which those who were guilty of petty offences were confined as a punishment. The victims were stretched out and their legs and arms were fastened, something similar to the whipping posts in the South, except that in the stocks they lay stretched full length, while at the whipping post the arms and neck are fastened between two pieces of wood notched, and placed on a block a little elevated, which when closed, shuts down over the neck and wrists, enclosing the same, causing the unfortunate victim to stoop and form the shape of an L, the better to apply the whip. While confined in the stocks they were subject to all kinds of indignities, such as being pelted with eggs and other missiles, by mischievous boys and malicious persons, without any power to ward them off, or to protect themselves from mischievous persons. We learned that the last person placed in these stocks was an officer of the town, who had confined a large number of victims. He by some management, was inveigled into showing the operation of the stocks, when they fastened him in and gave him a terrible pelting, and showered indignities upon him to such an extent before he could be released, that he became so thoroughly disgusted and mortified with the practical operation of the instrument, that he positively refused to confine any other person in it, and the practice from that time was discontinued so far as the town of Worcester is concerned.

An old, small two-story building, which appeared to be occupied as a beer shop, was pointed out as the lodging house of Charles II. the night before the battle of Worcester. About six miles out of the town we also visited the house that Cromwell occupied as his headquarters while the siege and battle progressed. Near by were also the woods on Sir R. Berkeley's estate, where Cromwell's forces were encamped, and where Cromwell, as alleged by his opponents, had an interview with and bartered away his soul to his Satanic Majesty for a period of ten years, through which he achieved his success. The tree under which Prince Rupert viewed the progress of the battle, is still preserved, and stands in a small lawn near Wick. In this neighborhood also stands the house in which it is alleged, the Guy Fawkes gunpowder plot was concocted. It is very old and dilapidated, but must have been a house of some note when built, judging from the large amount of old and expensive carving which is found in it, particularly about the fire-places. It is occupied by a farmer, and appeared so rickety that we were almost afraid to ascend the stairs for fear of its falling down.—The property belongs to the noble House of the Shrewsburys, who were then and are still Roman Catholics, except one branch, which is now Protestant. This property, we learned from the occupant, was in dispute between the two branches of this family, which checked repairs from being made on it to keep it up. There is a moat filled with water surrounding the house, and in this neighborhood we observed the outlines of several moats which had been partially filled up and covered with grass, surrounding plots of ground where houses formerly stood. In some instances remnants of these houses were found by digging down some distance at these points. From these indications it is evident that the moat was used as a defence for the protection of even moderate sized dwellings, as well as castles, &c., in this part of England in the earlier period of its settlement.

Wick is located but a short distance from Worcester. Here was the residence of Mrs. Sherwood after her return from India, while in the prime of her literary career, and where she met and entertained the literary celebrities of the day, together with a host of admirers. Like nearly all English residences, it is embosomed in trees and shrubbery, with a beautiful lawn, and is just the kind of place that would charm a person of literary tastes and pursuits. In the distance are the beautiful Malvern Hills, among the highest in England, and the surrounding scenery is among the most lovely in the country. Here were penned The Lady of the Manor and The Fairchild Family, two of her most popular works. It was here also, that Mrs. S. spent a large portion of her childhood, and on this visit she met her old nurse, Maud, mentioned in one of Mrs. Sherwood's works, the orphan child of a soldier of the regiment which Col. Sherwood commanded while in India. The unexpected meeting was a most gratifying one, and by permission of the present occupant of the house, she was permitted to examine every nook and corner, which called forth so vividly the many happy days of her childhood spent at this charming spot. The house, although occupied by others, is still called the "Sherwood House," and her only surviving son, the Rev. Henry Sherwood, is the Rector of the adjoining Parish of White Lady Aston. Two daughters also survive her, Mrs. Mary Dawes, widow of the late Vicar of Ilsborne, and Mrs. Sophy Kelley, wife of Doctor Kelley, one of a family of eight children. THE SENIOR EDITOR.

A DISTRESSING COUGH causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself, and should receive immediate attention. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, &c. It will always relieve consumption, and in many well attested cases it has effected a perfect cure.

SPEER'S PORT WINE.—The Port grape is now cultivated in this country for a wine unexcelled by any other, in its mellow juiciness, richness of flavor and brilliancy of color. The grape has been brought to a perfection never attained in Portugal, by Mr. A. Speer, in his vineyard New Jersey. Physicians say it is superior to imported Port for invalids, and in summer it is more agreeable and refreshing than claret. Clergymen use it for its purity in a communion wine, while the most fashionable families drink it as a dinner wine.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Some of our druggists keep it.

WE have before called the attention of our readers to the AMERICAN ORGAN, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, Mass. We feel at perfect liberty to do so, because we have used them practically, and believe most confidently that they possess every excellence to be desired. To the lover of music, such an instrument in the household is a constant delight.—For the Sunday School and the Chapel, it is a most admirable substitute for the pipe Organ.—There is a wonderful quantity of music in one of these beautiful instruments, and we are glad to learn that they are being appreciated by the public. The manufacture and sale has become an extensive business, and the demand is constantly increasing.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Record.*

S. T.—1860—X.—[illegible]

[illegible]

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Everybody can be beautiful
Everybody can be beautiful
Everybody can be beautiful
By using Oscella de Persia
By using Oscella de Persia
By using Oscella de Persia
And Victoria Regia.
And Victoria Regia.
And Victoria Regia.
They are really, beautifiers of the complexion.
They are really, beautifiers of the complexion.
They are really, beautifiers of the complexion.
Removing all discolorations from the skin.
Removing all discolorations from the skin.
Removing all discolorations from the skin.
And rendering it smooth, soft and transparent.
These invaluable articles have been in general use throughout Europe, and have received the endorsement of the elite of that continent.
No toilet is complete without
No toilet is complete without
No toilet is complete without
Oscella de Persia
Oscella de Persia
Oscella de Persia
And Victoria Regia.
And Victoria Regia.
And Victoria Regia.
For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere.
M. L. McCLUSKEY,
MANUFACTURER AND PROPRIETOR.
North Seventh Street, above Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16, '67 46-1y

The Healing Pool, and House of Mercy. Howard Association Reports for Young Men, on the Crime of Solitude, and the Errors, Abuses and Diseases which destroy the Manly powers, and create impediments to Marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 27, '67 30-1y

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion.—By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver are made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. SCHENCK makes professional visits in New York Boston, and at his principal Office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers; price $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia.

General Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Brothers, St. Louis, Mo. Oct 20, '66—43-1y eow

GREY HAIR, BALDNESS, DANDRUFF, ANY DISEASE OF THE SCALP. NO DISCOVERY can COMPARE with

"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."
(Invaluable as a dresser and beautifier.)
"London" Our Best "Hair Color Restorer."
"London" Physicians "Hair Color Restorer."
"London" Use and "Hair Color Restorer."
"London" Recommend "Hair Color Restorer."
"London" It. "Hair Color Restorer."

This, together with the approval of all who use "London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing," places it far beyond comparison with any other Hair Restorer ever introduced to the American people. It never fails to impart life, growth and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong. It is warranted to contain nothing.

It Does Not Dye the Hair,

But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored, appearance of the hair is changed to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured.

Only 75 cents a bottle; six bottles, $4. Address orders to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Sold by HENRY SAYLOR, Druggist, Pottsville, and by all best Druggists and Variety Stores.
April 27, '67 17

ROGERS' LIVER PILLS.—Local disease, whether of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, cutaneous eruptions, cancers, or whatever form this local disease may put on, the blood in all these cases is impure, caused by a torpid or sluggish state of the liver, Rogers' Liver Pills Will cure Liver Complaint and all diseases arising from a disordered state of that organ.

Price 25 cents per box. Prepared by DR. S. ROGERS, 206 Dock St., Philada. Oct 26, '67—43-6m

$25 PER DAY.—Agents wanted; Male and Female; Local and Traveling. Business new.—Steady employment. No capital required. Address REEVES & Co., No. 78 Nassau St., N. Y.
June 29, '67 26-1y

Address to the Nervous and Debilitated whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, or life? Do you wish to be let alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business-men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions but also those they do business with or for.

How many men from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
Dec. 28, '67 [June 8, '67—23-1y] 43-

Fancy the Dismay

Which would prevail in thousands of Households

If it should be suddenly announced throughout the United States, Canadas, the West Indies and Spanish America that no more HOSTETTER'S BITTERS would be manufactured, and that henceforth the GRAND SPECIFIC FOR DYSPEPSIA, and preventive of all malarious diseases would be LOST TO THE WORLD! The bilious, the feeble, the despondent; the traveler, the voyager, the miner, the sedentary student; the settler on the frontier of civilization; the toiler, cooped up in crowded city tenements; the convalescent, needing an invigorant; the shivering victim of ague, and the nervous of both sexes everywhere, would learn, with grief, too deep for words, that the most celebrated corrective, invigorant and alterative of the age, had been blotted out of existence. AS A PREPARATORY ANTIDOTE to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC of the AMERICAN PEOPLE—has been so for twenty years, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of Science recognise its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales. 1-4t

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The Medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge for examination. May 4, '67—18-10m

MRS. R. LEIGH'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER, IMPROVED "ELASTIC" BANDAGE For corpulency and debility. Stockings, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and all other appliances for ladies and children. 216 N. THIRTEENTH ST., above RACE, PHILADA. July 13, '67 28-1y

Dr. Wistar's BALSAM of Wild Cherry.

In the whole history of medical discoveries no remedy has performed so many or such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, as this long-tried and justly celebrated BALSAM. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of COLD—fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease, from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From Rev. Francis Lobdell, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Ct.

"I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds or Sore Throat—for many years, and never in a single instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse, on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

For all the Protean forms of Disease originating in SCROFULA, there is nothing can equal the purifying effects of Iodine when administered in a pure state.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER is a pure solution of Iodine dissolved in water, without a solvent, and is the best remedy for Scrofula and kindred diseases ever discovered. Circulars free. J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey Street, New York. Sold by Druggists generally. 51-4t

MONS. JOSEPH SACKNEY, FRENCH TAILOR, WITH PERRY & Co., [illegible]

ERRORS OF YOUTH. [illegible] JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York. May 18, '67 [illegible]

A Cough, a Cold, or a Sore Throat, Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption, is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. Sold Everywhere.
November 16, '67 46-3m

Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

The wonderful effects of Moffat's Life Pills in cases of mental depression or physical weakness, proceeding from indigestion, costiveness or bilious secretions, are certified to by millions of persons who have been benefited by them. They are the most effective cathartic and purifier ever before the public, and have ever been in use since 1835. They are cheap, safe and reliable.—Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere.

CLIMAX.

A plain statement of facts. I inherited Scrofula, and many of my relatives have died of it. In 1839 my case was frightful. Tumors and ulcers spread, until in 1848, under the advice of my physicians, I went to Avon Springs. I received no benefit—tried every medicine and did everything I could. I had to rest my arm on a cushion, and had not been able to raise it to my head for over a year. The discharge from two ulcers was nearly a pint a day. Amputation was recommended; but pronounced dangerous. I could not sleep, and my sufferings were intolerable. A friend brought me an English physician, who applied a salve with which he said he had accomplished extraordinary cures in the hospitals in England. It commenced to relieve; I persisted in its use; it finally effected a PERFECT AND PERMANENT CURE. It is now 1848. It is five years since I had the appearance of a scrofulous sore, and my health has been good ever since. I procured the receipt of this wonderful article—this blessing of humanity—and have called it "PAGE'S CLIMAX SALVE," and allow the public to use it or not as they choose. This is a brief but candid statement, given more fully in my circular.

J. M. PAGE.

GENEVA, N. Y., December, 1848.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.

"I have known J. M. Page, Esq., of Geneva, N. Y., for many years. He is one of the first citizens of Western New York. I saw him last week in good health. His case was a most remarkable one, but actually true in every particular. (Signed) DEMAS BARNES."

We have watched the unaided but growing favor of "PAGE'S CLIMAX SALVE," and availing ourselves of the knowledge of its wonderful curative powers, have become proprietors of the same.

It is a sure cure for Burns, Scalds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Broken Breasts, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Stings, Bruises, Cuts, Swellings, &c., whether upon man or beast. It subdues pain and inflammation with surprising celerity, and heals burns without a scar. No family should be without it. It is always wanted, and is always ready. We will forfeit a dozen boxes for any single failure. We believe there was never anything like it in the world. It is put up in tin boxes, surrounded by a full circular giving facts, directions, testimonials, &c., and can be ordered through any respectable Druggist throughout the world. Price only 25 cents. WHITE & HOWLAND, Successors to J. M. Page, 121 Liberty st., New York.
Feb. 23, '67 8-1eow

Itch! Itch! Scratch no More!

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Cures the most obstinate cases of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, all Eruptions.

Warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant.

"Cures itch in from 12 to 48 hours."

"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures Tetter!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures Salt Rheum!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures Itching Piles!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures Scald Head!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures Barber's Itch!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures Ring Worms!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures all Skin Diseases.

Price 50 cents. By sending 60 cents to Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, a box will be sent free of postage, to any address.

Sold by HENRY SAYLOR, Druggist, Pottsville, and all best Druggists everywhere. [April 20, '67 17-

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!! In from 10 to 48 hours.

Wheaton's Ointment cures The Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Barber's Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Every kind of Humor like Magic.

Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists. Sept 21, '67—38-1y

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 823 Broadway, N. Y.
May 18, '67 20-1y

COLGATE & CO.'S GERMAN ERASIVE SOAP

Is manufactured from PURE MATERIALS, and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For sale by all Grocers.
May 18, '67 20-1y

True but Strange.—Any person sending us their address, with 20 cents, will receive by mail, the Name and a Carte de Visite of their future Wife or Husband; also, how either sex may gain the love of any person they choose instantly. Address REEVES & Co., 78 Nassau St., N. Y. Oct 19, '67—42-3m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.
Sept. 14, '67 '67-20-1y

Religious Intelligence.

NOTICE.—The friends of homeless and neglected children will meet in the Baptist Church, Pottsville, on Sunday, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M. The Rev. H. T. Phillips, Superintendent of the Home for Little Wanderers, Philadelphia, will address the meeting. Also in Presbyterian Church at 7 o'clock, P. M.

SABBATH SCHOOL MEETING.

The teachers and pupils of the Day and Sabbath Schools will meet in the M. E. Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The Rev. Mr. Phillips will relate some very interesting incidents connected with his work among Little Wanderers.

A company of Little Wanderers will be present and sing some of their sweetest songs.

NOTICES.

First Presbyterian Church, corner Mahantongo and Third Streets. Rev. PRENTISS DE VEUVE, Pastor.
Morning service 10½ A. M.
Evening 7 P. M.
Thursday Evening Lecture at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 3 P. M. Pastor's residence No. 303 Mahantongo st.

Methodist E. Church, Second St., above Market. Rev. FRANKLIN MOORE, D. D., Pastor. Services; Sabbath, at 10 A. M., and 7, P. M. Prayer Meeting, Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Evangelical Church, Callowhill street. Rev. S. S. CHUBB, Pastor, will preach German every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and English in the Evening at 7 o'clock. Residence Market street above 10th.

Union Prayer Meeting, every Sunday morning, from 8½ to 9½ o'clock, in the Frame Church on Second Street, between Market and Norwegian Sts. All are invited.

German Reformed Church, Market St. Rev. J. C. BUCHER, Pastor. Regular morning services 10½ o'clock, and evening 7½ o'clock, always in the English language except the morning services of Nov. 3d and 17th, Dec. 1st, 15th and 29th, which will be conducted in the German language.

Prayer Meeting and Lecture, each Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Divine Services will be held in the Palo Alto Chapel every other Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, during the Winter months.

English Evan. Lutheran Church, Market Square, Rev. D. GRAVES, Pastor. Services Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock; Evening, 7. Weekly Lecture and Prayer Meeting, Thursday evenings, 7 o'clock.

MARRIED.

All Marriage Notices must be accompanied with 25 cents to appear in the JOURNAL.

GLENMUIR—WILLIAMS—On Tuesday, the 14th inst., by the Rev. Joseph McCool, Dr. Romeo M. Glenmuir of New York, to Miss Agnes Jane, eldest daughter of Anson H. Williams, Esq., of Pottsville.

ZULICK—SWIFT—On the 8th of January, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, THOMAS C. ZULICK of Schuylkill Haven, to SALLIE J., daughter of Samuel Swift, Esq., of Norristown.

DIED.

Simple announcements of deaths, free. Those accompanied with notices, &c., must be paid for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

GASSER—On the 13th of January, in Tamaqua, JOHN GASSER, formerly of Lebanon County, aged about 80 years.

MERZLIN—On the 22d inst., in Pottsville, [illegible], son of Charles and Elizabeth Merzlin, aged 3 months.

PEARSON—On the 11th of January, in Ringtown, Union Township, PETER, son of Amos and Susanna Pearson, aged 20 years, 1 month and 28 days.

RICHARDSON—At the residence of her parents in Mahanoy City, on Saturday morning, January 4th, 1868, MARY, daughter of Isaac W. and Sarah Richardson, aged 5 years, 3 months and 15 days.

SEITZINGER—On the 13th inst., in Pottsville, very suddenly, ANN, wife of Franklin Seitzinger, aged 49 years, 11 months and 1 day.

SCHWEINBOLD—On the 7th inst., in New Castle Township, SOPHIA AMELIA, daughter of Joseph and Maria Schweinbold, aged 2 years, 7 months and 15 days.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO., ARE NOW READY WITH THEIR Entire Importation OF CHRISTMAS GOODS

FOR THE PRESENT SEASON, to which they most especially invite the attention of their friends and the public, [illegible] WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, PLATED GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES. [illegible]

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO., No. 822 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Oct 26, '67 43-3m

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bennyhoof Petroleum Company, will be held at the office of J. S. Patterson, Pottsville, Wednesday, January 22, 1868, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year.
Jan 18—3-1t SAML. R. WHITNEY, Secty.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, will be held at the banking house, in Pottsville, on Monday, March 9th, 1868, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of electing five trustees to close the concerns of the said institution.
W. THOMPSON, Cashier.
January 18, 1868. 3-8t

THE undersigned, by the death of her father, assumes the whole control of the property in Schuylkill County; all persons having claims against her must present them within thirty days to her agent at St. Clair, John Seltzinger, Esq., and present incumbents upon the land, if they wish to retain possession, must take up their deeds within six months, otherwise the property will be sold without reservation. ELIZA H. HAVEN.
Jan 18, '68 3-4t

Office of the Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Company.—PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1868.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Company, will be held at their office, No. 320 Walnut street, on Thursday, January 30, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., when an election will be held for eight directors to serve for the ensuing year. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting. EDW'D SWAIN, Secty.
Jan 18, '67 3-2t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of VAN DUSEN, LOCHMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of GEORGE LOCHMAN. Either party will settle the business of the firm. The Coal business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm of VAN DUSEN, BROTHER & CO.
Offices—201 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
7 Trinity Building, New York.
3 Doane street, Boston.
Philadelphia, January 11, 1868. 3-4t

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of W. KEAR & CO., of Minersville, Schuylkill County, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Kear retiring from the business.

WILLIAM KEAR, H. A. KEAR,
ED. G. KEAR, R. C. KEAR,
W. G. KEAR, MARY NELMS,
MARGT. DANDO.

Minersville, January 1, 1868.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of KEAR BROTHERS & CO., and will continue to mine and ship as heretofore, the celebrated MAMMOTH VEIN WHITE ASH, and the equally well known DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH COAL. J. W. Andrews, No. 69 Trinity Building, New York, is the Sole Agent for their coal in New York, and Eastern Markets, and J. L. Osler, 323 Walnut street, Philadelphia, is the Sole Agent for their coal in Philadelphia and vicinity.

MARY NELMS, W. G. KEAR,
R. C. KEAR, ED. G. KEAR,
MARGT. DANDO, CH. R. KEAR,
H. A. KEAR.

Minersville, January 1, 1868. 3-6t

NOTICE.—I have disposed of my interest in the Lumber business to my brother, Charles D. Evans. GEORGE EVANS.
Pottsville, January 4, '68. 1-3t

POTTSVILLE WATER CO.—Notice is hereby given to Stockholders, that a dividend of four per cent, was declared January 6th, 1868, payable at the office of the Company, on and after Monday, February 3d.
CHAS. W. PITMAN, Treasurer.
January 10, 1868 2-3t

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received for the furnishing of Flour at the Schuylkill County Alms House on the first Monday of each month the year. Address PROPOSAL, Directors of the Poor, Schuylkill County, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
ISAAC ORWIG, Jr., B. T. HUGHES, M. W. FEHR, Directors of Poor.
January 1, '68 1-1t

Office of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Co., PHILADELPHIA, December 31st, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above named Company will be held at their office, No. 230 South Third street, on Monday, the 3d of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election. EDWD. ELY, Secretary.
January 4, 1868—1-5t

Knickerbocker Anthracite Coal Company, 132 Walnut St.—PHILADELPHIA, January 2d, 1868.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Knickerbocker Anthracite Coal Company and election for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 132 Walnut St., Philadelphia, on Monday, February 3d, 1868, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.
HENRY HUHN, Secty and Treas.
January 4, '68 1-4t

THE advertiser, a gentleman who has been connected with the selling of Coal in New York City for the past fifteen years, and who is most favorably known to the entire trade, desires to make arrangements with some first-class house to act as their salesman for the ensuing year. The advertiser can command a large trade, for really good Coal, and can refer to some of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia. Address, B, BOX 6163, New York Post Office. Nov. 16, '67—46-tf

To Manufacturers and Users of Steam Engines, &c., in Schuylkill County.—TAKE NOTICE, that I have sold to ALLISON & BANNAN of Port Carbon, all my interest in my PATENT STEAM PISTON, and have given them the entire control of it in said County, with power to collect all monies due or to become due for the use of the same.
Hazleton, Pa., Dec 2, '67—50-tf DAVID CLARK

PATENT IMPROVEMENT of STEAM USE.—To all whom it may Concern.—For and in consideration of a sum in hand, paid by JAMES WREN, of the Borough of Pottsville, County of Schuylkill, to Lewis Eikenberry of Philadelphia, the receipt whereof has been acknowledged, the said Eikenberry has sold to said JAMES WREN the right to apply it in the County of Schuylkill, State of Pennsylvania, on all Steam Engines in use or that may hereafter be used, Lewis Eikenberry's Improved Cut-off for Economizing Steam by Expansion—for which letters patent dated November 13, 1861, have been granted to the said Lewis Eikenberry by the United States. All persons desirous of information regarding the benefit of this Valve can receive the same at any office in our County. They can save from 30 to 40 per cent. in the Steam Engines in use. It can be applied to all old engines. Machinists are requested to take part in this improvement. [illegible] for building new engines and also for putting the improvement on old engines. They can see the model at my works in Coal street, where I have it in operation, and can also be seen at Rich & Evans' Mill, at Atkins & Bros', and Palo Alto Rolling Mill. JAMES WREN, Washington Iron Works.
Pottsville, Feb. 27, '67 9-tf

FOR SALE AND TO LET

FOR SALE.—A Store and Dwelling House in Centre Street, Mahanoy City. Store suitable for Dry Goods and Groceries business. Dwelling with furnace to it and store. Water in houses. The latest improvements for comfort, &c. This property is in the middle of Centre Street, in a good business stand. Payments can be made by instalments. THOMAS WREN.
Jan. 18, '68 3-

PRIVATE SALE.—The subscribers offer at private sale, a corner lot, with double frame house and stable, late the property of Jeremiah Boone, deceased, situate in Lawton's addition to the Borough of Port Carbon, in the County of Schuylkill, fronting on Market and Fourth streets, a very desirable residence, which if not sold by the 22d day of February, will be offered for rent. For further particulars apply to C. L. BOONE, THOS. BOONE, Administrators.
Jan. 18, '68 3-3t

FOR SALE.—A house and lot situated among the best business stands in the principal business part of St. Clair together with the good will and fixtures of my business of hat and cap dealer and gentlemen's furnishing goods. Being largely engaged in other business, I have not the time to devote to this business—hence my desire to sell. Address L. H. KOCH, St. Clair, Pa.
Jan. 18, '68 3-3t

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale or rent, the old established Bakery with dwelling house attached, in 7th St., Pottsville. This is one of the best established stands in the County. For further particulars apply to SAML. CHRISMAN, Licensed Real Estate Agt.
Jan. 11, '68 2-3t

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two Stone Houses situate at Fifth and Mahantongo Sts. Apply to S. THOMAS,
Jan 11—2-3t Silver Terrace

TO RENT.—Part of a house to a small respectable family. Address for information, BOX 287 Post Office. Jan 11, '67—2-2t*

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A three story Brick Dwelling House, with store-room and basement attached, on Centre Street, Pottsville, now occupied by J. J. Conner. Also, a three-story Frame Dwelling House, with store-room and basement attached, on Centre Street, Pottsville, next door to Lefevre Womelsdorf. Possession of both houses given on first of April, 1868. For sale, two lots on Centre and Second streets, Pottsville, 40 feet front by 200 deep. Apply to M. MURPHY.
Pottsville, January 11th, 1868. 2-tf

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.—The undersigned offer for sale the stock of merchandize, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and QUEENSWARE, (which will be reduced to five thousand dollars,) and also, to rent one of the best stands for the mercantile business, in Lebanon County, situated in the Borough of Lebanon, opposite the Court House, and has been a good business stand for many years, and with the present prospect of the railroad (next Spring) from Pinegrove to Lancaster, it will be a very desirable stand for business. J. GEORGE & SONS.
Lebanon, January 9, 1868. 2-2t

FOR SALE.—A House and lot on Market St. between Third and Fourth. Apply to H. STRAUCH.
Jan 4, '68—1-3t*

FOR RENT.—A Store Room, with or without dwelling, in Cressona, now occupied by E. Dimmick. Terms reasonable. Apply to FRED. BECK, Agt., Cressona.
January 1, '68 1-4t*

FOR SALE.—A Frame House, Barn and 4 acres of land, well cultivated, and favorably located on the turnpike opposite the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, in the Borough of Pottsville.—For terms and particulars apply to WM. F. GLASSMIRE, on the premises.
Dec 28, '67 52-tf

FOR SALE.—A valuable tract of Coal land situate in the Shamokin Basin on the northern slope of the Locust Mountain near Locust Gap, Northumberland county, Pa., containing 147½ acres.—The Enterprise Railroad, connecting with the Mine Hill Railroad, passes through the tract. Apply to A. H. EASTWICK, 121 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, or to PHILIP G. EASTWICK, Shamokin, who will give particulars concerning the property.
December 14, '67 50-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The old established Pottsville Iron Works (now in operation) at the Corner of Coal and Norwegian streets. The buildings are new and built of brick. The tools and buildings are suitable for doing a large Foundry and Machine business. Length of Machine Shop, 100 feet, width 55 feet—35 feet high to the top of girder. Length of Foundry 46 feet, width 45 feet—28 feet high. For terms, &c., Apply to B. F. POMROY, at the Works.
December 14, '67 50-tf

PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers to sell at private sale, a lot of ground running from Market street to Callowhill street, in the Borough of Pottsville, whereon are erected two dwelling houses, one fronting on Market street, and the other on Callowhill street, lot No. 40. For terms, &c. apply to DANIEL ESTERLY, Union street, Pottsville or to A. S. KLINE, Reading, Pa.
Nov. 23, '67 47-3m

FOR SALE CHEAP.—The large and commodious residence of the subscriber, in Cressona, containing ample room and every convenience for a large family. The grounds are laid out with taste, and stocked with choice fruit and shade trees, and ornamental shrubbery. For terms, &c., inquire at the Journal Office. R. A. WILDER.
Nov 23, '67 47-3m

VALUABLE TIMBER TRACT FOR SALE.—About 300 acres of splendid timber on the "Bullock Tract," adjoining the Borough of Minersville on the east. The Mine Hill Railroad runs through the tract, enabling shipment to any point. Will be sold entire, or in tracts to suit purchasers. Apply to HENRY C. RUSSEL, Real Estate Agent, No. 19 Mahantongo Street, Pottsville.
Nov. 16, '67 46-tf

FOR SALE.—30,000 all sizes Drift Sills. Also any quantity Prop Timber. Apply immediately to WETZEL, SMITH & CO.
Tremont, Pa., Nov. 9, '67 45-3m

Roses—Roses—Roses—Roses

8000 ROSES

We have a large and finely grown stock of Roses, embracing over 500 varieties, including the unique and unrivalled yellow climbing Rose, "Marechal Neil," which we now offer for sale for the first time. Price of "Marechal Neil," each, $1 00. Address GREENWOOD NURSERY.
October [illegible] '67 43-

FRANK SPOHN, [illegible]