Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868.

A. G. THURMAN was on Wednesday elected United States Senator from Ohio.

SINCE Gen. Hancock appeared on the scene in Louisiana, Union men are insulted and in some instances shot down as if they were dogs. Such is "My Policy!"

THE two wings of the Copperhead party in Berks County, are to have daily organs soon. What a blessing it would be to Berks if that party would use its wings and fly away.

BETWEEN Andrew Johnson, the corrupt officers he has appointed after removing honest men, and the whisky "ring," the Government was robbed last year in the single item of whisky, of $125,000,000.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES.—Testimonials of distinguished clergymen and others, are to the effect that for general debility of the system and especially for liver complaint, these remedies are safe and valuable. For particulars see advertisement.

ANDY has been completely outwitted in the reinstatement of Secretary Stanton, and naturally, feels sore. It is stated that Andy is preparing a proclamation directing that no business shall be transacted with the War Department, and refusing to recognize Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War.

NEW DRESSES.—Our cotemporaries, the Norristown Republican and Philadelphia Commercial List treat themselves this New Year to beautiful suits of new type. The Republican is a staunch, wide-awake, good Republican paper, and the List a most excellent and reliable commercial sheet.

PROPER.—On Thursday the House at Harrisburg passed a resolution thanking the United States Senate for reinstating Secretary Stanton, with an amendment complimenting Gen. Grant for his administration. The Senate will without doubt, adopt a similar resolution on Tuesday evening next, to which time it postponed the subject.

FERNANDO WOOD in a speech in the House on Wednesday, on the amendatory reconstruction bill, characterized the bill as "the most infamous of the many infamous acts of this infamous Congress." By resolution the fellow was subsequently, simply censured by the Speaker, when he should have been expelled as unfit to sit with gentlemen.

THE Ohio Copperheads have control of the Legislature of that State, and one of their first acts is to pass a resolution rescinding Ohio's adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees the payment of the National debt, forbids the payment of the rebel debt, etc. The people can judge from this of the great danger which would attend Copperhead ascendancy in the Government.

THE West Branch Bulletin published at Williamsport, Pa., has been enlarged, rendering it nearly equal in size to the MINERS' JOURNAL. Friend Capron has succeeded in establishing the reputation of the Bulletin as an independent and able paper, in consequence of which its circulation and advertising patronage are not equalled by those of any other paper published in West Branch Valley. He will accept our congratulations upon the prosperous condition of his influential paper.

GOOD SUGGESTION.—A proposition has been presented to Congress by a member from Ohio, to sell the right to manufacture liquor for the United States, for $75,000,000. If that can be done and good security be given for the payment of this sum weekly to the Government, it is the best move made yet. Then let them cheat and defraud each other. They know the boys who are cheating the Government and will soon ferret them out. It will be then "dog eat dog."

GENERAL MEADE is by his action disappointing the Georgia rebels as well as Andy. The rebel Governor and Treasurer recently refused to pay the members of the Reconstruction Convention in session at Atlanta.—Gen. Meade remonstrated, and they still refusing he removed them and put in loyal men—Gen. Grant approving. The Georgia rebels find that in exchanging Pope for Meade to command that military department, they have got out of the frying pan into the fire.

PARDONS.—Gov. GEARY has sent to the Legislature a message in which he gives a detailed account of all the pardons granted by him since assuming the Executive chair. The names of the persons pardoned, their time of trial, crime, sentence, a list of the petitioners, and the reasons therefore, are all given. The statement is rather interesting, and is made in vindication of the Governor's exercise of power. It shows that Mr. GEARY has pardoned fewer persons than any former Governor in the same space of time.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1867.—Mr. Capron, the new Commissioner of the Agricultural Bureau, puts the cotton crop of 1867, at 2,340,000 bales.

Crop of 1866 at 1,900,000 "

Increase in 1867, 440,000 "

In 1860 the number of bales returned in the census, was 5,386,397.

The corn crop of 1867, is given at 775,820,000 bushels. The census of 1860 gives it at 838,792,740 bushels. This is a great falling off, according to the increase in population.

AN EXAMPLE FOR CONGRESS.—Recently in England a contractor of supplies for the Abyssinian war, charged with attempting to defraud the Government, was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. In this country there has been too much leniency with public plunderers, and the consequence is a demoralization and corruption that are appaling. Congress would do well to emulate the example of England in this respect, and save the country from an evil as bad as slavery of which we have just been relieved.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate on the 13th a resolution was agreed to instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing rules and regulations for the better procedure in cases of impeachment. A bill for the gradual reduction of the army was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the Senate on the 14th, during the debate on the bill for the contraction of the currency, the bill in regard to a quorum in the Supreme Court, with the House amendments, came over, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House on the 14th, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of selling to the highest bidder the privilege of manufacturing spirits in the United States for the term of ten or more years.

THE SPECIAL POLICE ACT.—The Police act for this County has worked so admirably, that Gov. Geary in his late message, recommended that its provisions be extended to those counties the citizens of which might petition for them, and where they are required. We are not surprised at this, as the change which has been wrought here by the operations of the act, is signal and marked. The act went into operation here in April last. During the three years immediately preceding that date there were in Schuylkill County fifty-two homicides and murders.—Since, there has not been a single homicide or murder, nor even a known attempt to perpetrate so grave a crime; capital once more invests in safety in this Region, and the people feel secure in their lives and property. As crime has thus decreased, the expenses which formerly attended the criminal business of the County, have been lessened; thus lightening the burdens of the County Treasurer.—As beneficial as this act has been, the good effects of the accompanying legislation obtained, would have added even to it, if the new Criminal Court had been permitted unobstructedly, to have gone into operation.—That matter will however, in a week or two be acted upon by the Supreme Court of the State, we trust favorably, when the co-operative acts will make our County one of the most orderly and law-abiding in the State.

In connection with the police act, we might state that as it carries security to all classes of the community,—to the farmer who brings his produce to market as well as to the coal operator in the transaction of his daily business—we think it might justly, be amended so as to permit its expense (which is much less than its saving to the County) to be paid out of the County treasury, instead of solely by the coal operators, as at present. No citizen in favor of law and order, and who recognizes the great change effected by the operations of the act, can offer a reasonable objection to the proposition.

FENIANISM.

The greatest humbug in this country at present, is Fenianism. In this section it is nothing but a tender to Copperheadism, and is to be used for that purpose by nine-tenths of the leaders in this country. In England it is but little better than ruffianism, and the people of Ireland are suffering more from its agitation in this country, than they are from what they term the oppression of the English Government. The best evidence of the truth of what we say is, that nine-tenths of the Fenians in this country WHILE THEY PROFESS HOSTILITY TO ENGLAND, ARE THE BEST FRIENDS THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT HAVE. They, almost in a mass, vote for free trade with England, which builds up her wealth and power and destroys our labor and industry; and then profess to be opposed to England. Was such an arrant set of fools ever created before? When we have a little leisure, we will write an article on the difficulties between England and Ireland, from information we derived while abroad. In the mean time we publish the following from an Irish paper, which contains much truth worthy of the consideration of those who do not desire to be humbugged by Fenianism as it exists in the United States, and also for the demagogues in Congress who feel disposed to favor it:

(From the Belfast (Ireland) Weekly News.)

What the Discontented Might Do for Ireland.

"God bless poor old Ireland"—a pious sentiment, no doubt, but very ill placed as the conclusion of an invitation to pray for the souls of Allen, Gould and Larkin, who were executed for the murder of Sergeant Brett. But God has blessed old Ireland with a healthy climate, a fruitful soil, fine natural resources, and a docile people, if they could only be kept from evil advisers. Our country has great historical associations, testifying to an advanced civilization in a remote period; to early fame in science, and literature, and the arts; to many foundations for religious and education-al purposes, the benefits of which were felt over all Europe; and to distinguished men in every department of life—philosophers, poets, orators, heroes, patriots. Any man might be proud of being an Irishman, if it were not for the misconduct of a certain class of Irishmen themselves, because they have brought the curse of poverty and discontent on both land and people—caused penal laws to be enacted, resources to be undeveloped, and famine to be perennial where the means of wealth are so abundant. Ireland is her own direst enemy. No people on earth could have done her half the injury which has been inflicted by her own people—by those ever-recurring conspiracies which stab her vital parts, and keep her blinded zealots continually in feverish excitement, contending with the strongest Power in the world, and always obliged to succumb, either in exile or on the scaffold. Allen, Gould and Larkin are the latest examples of mistaken patriotism driving its victims to deeds of cruelty and blood, which are expiated with their lives. Yet there are persons found sympathizing with the murderers, and they seem to think that the foolish end justified the wicked means employed to attain it—persons who speak of "their profound love of poor old Ireland" and the Fenian cause," in the hope of extracting pity for the memory of men who, with their associates, have wounded and bruised our ancient land.

How could Ireland be anything but "poor," under the treatment she receives from those who call themselves her friends? Prosperity is only the reward of industry; and industry is anomalous in the presence of turbulence. There is no *bona fide* guarantee of peace in the country; and capitalists shrink from those enterprises which would employ and improve society. What has made England and Scotland great ought to have the same effect in Ireland, if we followed their example. See how Leeds has grown up while Exeter declined, because the woolen trade flitter from one to the other; how Sheffield has surpassed Salisbury, in fame and fortune, as the result of the cutlery trade leaving the one and settling in the other; how the iron manufacture has made the North of England so important, and secured the Crown from the feudal families who rivalled it in wealth and power. Then, look at Dundee, and what would it be unless it had its linen manufactures employing 55,000 people, its engineering, iron ship-building, and other trades? And there is Barrow-in-Furness, whose inhabitants, within living memories, did not amount to more than fifty; now the population is at least twenty thousand, occupying such a position of importance as to have a municipal charter—all owing to its iron mines and the remunerative employment they afford. Here, too, is our own town of Belfast, brought from the condition of a mere fishing village, in a comparatively short period, by its great linen industry and trade generally, while other towns in the north of Ireland have declined with the decline of their linen manufacture and linen market.

What is there to hinder trade doing for all Ireland what it has done for Belfast, or Leeds, or Sheffield, or Dundee, or Barrow-in-Furness, or scores of other places which might be named? The Irish are apt to learn, fond of comfort, undergo voluntary exile in the hope of attaining independence, and are always disposed to earn and invest money. This is their natural character, but it is completely destroyed by the political habits in which they are trained. They will conspire for Ireland, commit murder for Ireland, and die on the scaffold for Ireland; but they will not live in peace with their neighbors and work for Ireland, without which virtues Ireland would return to barrenness if they had it in their own management to-morrow. Was not the country in a fair way of doing, and beginning to get into the iron and other manufactures, when the cowardly and bloodthirsty massacre occurred in 1641? Was it not gradually reviving from prostration when the tyranny of James and Tyrconnel forced the revolution? Were not several enterprises established and our industrial resources being developed, even moderately, when the rebellion in 1798 swept all away? The Volunteers of 1782 had secured rights and privileges of trade from England, and our country's prospects were brightening when they were dimmed, destroyed by the insurgents. And coming down from the Union to our own time, have we not had three separate attempts at rebellion—one not yet disposed of—an uninterrupted conspiring against the Crown and Government, the peace and progress of the country?

It is not strange that of all the plans for the improvement of Ireland, the revolutionary party has never adopted one that could be reckoned practical? Whether the conspirators be Young Irelanders or Fenians, no matter what they call themselves, they followed the Fates in a project which could not be realized, and, if realized, would leave our country in a worse condition than ever. Any man in his senses might see that some four millions of Roman Catholic Irishmen (which is over-estimating the number considerably), could never wrest this island from the grasp of England, with her population of twenty millions, of subjects, armies from some three hundred millions of subjects, and having her fleet ruling in every sea. Taking it that the whole population of Ireland were united on this subject (which will never be the case), what would six millions be able to effect against such tremendous odds? The idea is only fit for some lunatic asylum, and some men ought to be ashamed at being told that they ever entertained it. We know well that the fault does not rest with the people, but with their advisers—with those who keep such facts as we have named in the background, and, from motives of jealousy, envy, or disappointment, poison the popular mind against England, and goad the credulous into crimes which end in penal servitude or at the gibbet. "God bless poor old Ireland" will not, therefore, bear any connection with the Manchester Fenians, because Fenianism has brought a curse on the land. The prayer can only be realized by means of truth and loyalty, influencing our countrymen to be peaceful and industrious.

THE LEGISLATURE AND ECONOMY.—We hoped when the Legislature met, that in compliance with the known wishes of the people of the State, it would inaugurate a system of retrenchment and reform. One of its first acts acted as a damper upon that hope. We allude to the passage of a resolution by the House, giving each member a copy of Purdon's Digest. Costing $10 a copy, the expenditure involved in this item is $1330. The purchase of so many copies for the use of the Legislature is entirely unnecessary. It is a valuable work it is true, but five copies for the use of the House, and three for the Senate, would be amply sufficient. The purchase of so many copies to be carried off by members, and not left for the use of future legislatures, is simply, a robbery of the State Treasury, which meets the condemnation of the people without respect to party. In these pinching times the people look for measures of rigid economy at the hands of their Legislature, and they are resolved to hold representatives to a strict accountability.

A BIVALVULAR FEAT.—On Monday evening last while several gentlemen were in Pearsol's restaurant, in the basement of the Merchants' Hotel, Wm. Watson, a colored waiter, employed in the Hotel, entered. A basket filled with oysters, was standing at the entrance, and noticing that Watson cast rather a longing glance at the bivalves, the gentlemen offered to pay for them if Watson would eat them after they were opened. Watson consented and stuck to them manfully until the last one disappeared. He eat some three hundred oysters, occupying about an hour and a half in the operation. This is certainly, a remarkable feat, almost as astonishing as the engorgement by Watson's white confreres in the Poor House, of "them" Ten Thousand Dollars—the most striking difference being that the tax-payers can comprehend where the bivalves went, but they have not the most remote idea of the whereabouts of the "stamps."

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15th, 1868.

Two weeks have passed into eternity since the Moser, Lycurguses, Solons and Alfreds of the State convened. In that time what have they done? Let us enumerate:—The Senate organized, elected a Speaker and the usual array of petty officers; voted themselves in accordance with custom, a Purdon's Digest and Ziegler's Manual; appointed a committee to examine into the contested election case of Robinson vs. Shugart; considered without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion, the publication of the Daily Legislative Record; listened to the reading of the Governor's message, of which was ordered to be printed for distribution, 5,000 copies in English, and 2,000 copies in German; acted on a number of bills returned from the Chief Executive with his veto attached; placed on file a number of private bills and original resolutions; gave to the world a series of Buncombe remarks, spiced with politics and reform, and—and—that was all.

The House members spent the first week in electing a Speaker, and the balance of the time in voting each other a Purdon and Ziegler, talking reform, eulogizing the late Clerk, A. W. Benedict, mailing public documents to their constituents, making copperhead and sensational speeches, getting up bills, devising ways and means to bring about their re-election, and visiting Philadelphia. In addition to the above, they slighted the Governor by voting down a resolution which proposed to print his message for distribution. The reasons given for this very unusual course were, on the score of economy, and that the message had been already very generally distributed through the newspapers. Many who voted against the resolution on the score of economy, did not hesitate to vote themselves a Purdon and Ziegler, although they were already the owners of said works. "By their works shall ye know them."

The question of "Free Railroad" is the leading one agitating the minds of the members, the great majority of whom, without respect to party, are unconditionally pledged to that great popular movement. The Speakers of both Houses, in their inaugurals, dwelt at length on this measure; and in language that could not be misunderstood, solemnly pledged themselves to do everything which lay in their power to further this will of the people. Whether these pledges mean anything, remains to be seen, or whether members will continue true to their constituencies, will be for further conventions to decide. Personally, we do not like the composition of the Senate Railroad Committee, consisting as it does of Messrs. Connell, Lowry, Ridgway, RANDALL and Brown. [illegible] in favor of a liberal "Free Railroad Bill." It is supposed that the majority are not. We predict a liberal bill from the House, which bill, after a series of legislative manipulations, will have its corporation stings drawn from it by the Senate, and then be given to the people. [illegible]

[illegible]

To the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

The managers submit the following Report of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending November 30th, 1867, with the Treasurer's general balance sheet, exhibiting the financial condition of the Company at that date:

[Here follows the usual Transportation and Income account, which we omit, as it is given below in condensed form.]

The following tabular statement in detail for each branch of traffic shows the comparative results of the year:

1866.

Travel, 334,202 passengers	$1,022,217
Merchandise, 1,037,121 tons	1,421,539
Coal, 3,714,631 tons	8,245,697
Mail	27,719
Miscellaneous	181,647
Gross receipts	$10,902,819
Gross expenses	6,738,747
Net profits	$4,164,072

1867. Per Ct.

Travel 345,970 passengers	$1,066,647 Dec $20 576	2
Mdse. 1,183,894 tons	1,626,031 Inc 10 4,018	7 2-10
Coal, 3,446,878 tons	6,402,879 Dec1,840,819	22 3-10
Mail	33,866 Inc 5 366	9 4-10
Miscellaneous	137,335 Dec 44,312	24 4-10
Gross receipts	$9,106,696 Dec$1,796,323	16 5 10
Gross expenses	6,266,434 Dec 472,313	7
Net profits	$2,840,262 Dec$1,324,010	31 8 10

Gross expenses, including Renewal Fund, in the Year 1866 were 61 80-100 per cent. of gross receipts. " 1867 " 68 81-100 "

The receipts and expenses, per passenger and per ton, have been as follows:

1866.

Per passenger, cost, $1 83 6-10, Received	$2 67
Mdse per ton, " 64 4-10, "	1 67
Coal per ton, " 97 1-10, "	2 21 9 10

1867.

Per passenger, cost, $1 81 7 10 Received	$1 91 8-10
Mdse per ton, " 44 8 10 "	1 39 6-10
Coal per ton, " 94 9-10 "	1 85 8-10

The result of the year's business, as condensed from Transportation and Income Account may be stated thus:

Receipts over cost of working the road		$2,840,262 35
From which deduct—		
Interest on bonded debt	$354,644 90	
Interest on bonds and mortgages	28,336 56	
		$2,376,281 09
Cost of New Engines and Cars	60,991 17	
" New Branches to Laterals	96,918 34	
" New Coaling Stations at Palo Alto, Reading, Monocacy, Richmond and Philadelphia	60,085 75	
" Eighth Street Bridge, Reading	27,588 24	
" Grading at Reading	31,623 41	
" Burnettizing House and Machinery, Pottstown	14,776 13	
" Bridge at Norristown Tunnel	13,060 41	
" Propeller "Pusey" Teams on Delaware and Raritan Canal	7,500 00	
" City Avenue Bridge	18,322 57 / 5,156 49	336,519 79
Dividend Fund, 1867		$2,039 761 30
Amount to credit of Reserved Fund, 1866	$2,920,118 01	
Deduct Dividend Dec., 1866	$1,137,193 34	
District U. S. and State Taxes	174,398 07	
	$1,311,591 43	
	1,608,526 58	
Add Balance of Accounts, Rents, &c. paid by Schuylkill Navigation Co., 1867	116,191 12	
		1,724,718 70
Total Reserved Fund, 1867		$3,764,490 50
Out of which has been paid in July, 1867, 5 per cent. dividend on $23,556,101 35	$1,192,805 07	
U. S. and State Taxes on ditto	122,419 47	
		1,315,224 54
		$2,449,265 96
There has been declared a dividend payable in common stock on Jan 20, 1868, of 5 per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock $23,856,101 35	$1,192,805 07	
To meet this, in part, there is stock created in lieu of bonds canceled	320,000 00	872,805 07
U. S. and State Taxes on dividend		122,419 47
		995,224 54
Balance Reserve Fund		$1,454,031 42

The depression in the coal trade at the close of the year 1866, to which reference was made in the last report continued through 1867. This can hardly be regarded as unforseen. The exceedingly high prices for coal and large profits which prevailed during some years of the recent war, and which, owing to great irregularities in the labor market continued for some time after its cessation, caused the erection of collieries capable of a production largely in excess of the consumption, thus leading to great competition and consequent low prices. The very low reduction in the price of coal in 1866, compared with that of several previous years, induced unusually heavy purchases, the increased production of that year having been very largely in excess of that of any former one.

The increase during the two years is fully equal to the usual average, which statement is equally applicable to the business of this Company, and there is no reason to doubt its continuance.

The Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad and its branches, from which so large a proportion of the supplies of coal are now derived, has been materially extended.

The trust created for payment of all claims on the Allentown Railroad has been canceled, and the work of grading the road between Port Clinton and Topton has been resumed.

The Burnettizing apparatus was completed in April last, since which time 91,599 sills have been prepared, at an average cost of 10 68-100 cents each.

The new mill for the manufacture of rails, the intended erection of which was announced in the last report, will be completed and in full operation during the ensuing spring. Great advantages are confidently expected from this expenditure.

Additions have been made to the real estate, rolling stock and other things necessary for increased capacity and economical working, the details of which are elsewhere stated.

The advantages to result from these and similar expenditures cannot be realized during the year of their construction.

The usual detailed statement of the Treasurer, of the Transportation and Engineering Departments are appended.

In July last, sterling bonds, payable in London amounting to $408,000, became due. The high rate of exchange then current rendered it judicious, in the opinion of the managers, to pay only $180,000 of them the amount required for the sinking fund, and to extend $110,400 for five years, $43,200 for seven years and the remainder, $134,400, for ten years. In addition to the bonds thus paid, $3,000 of the loan due in 1870 have been purchased, and $57,900 of the convertible loan due in 1886 have been converted into stock, thus reducing the bonded debt $182,000.

About a year ago the Perkiomen Railroad Company applied for assistance in the construction of their railway. The proposed line of road extends from the point where the Perkiomen creek empties into the Schuylkill, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, to Emaus, on the line of the East Pennsylvania Railroad a distance of thirty six-and-a-half miles. The country through which it will pass has a fertile soil, and is rich in iron ore. By the use of six miles of the East Pennsylvania Railroad, a connection will be thus formed between the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys.—Great advantages direct and indirect are confidently anticipated from this new developement of the resources of this section of the State, and the railway connections which will thus be made. The aid which has been extended to this new and important feeder is as follows:

A mortgage on the property of the Company has been made, amounting to $1,800,000, payable in 1887, with six per cent. interest, semi-annually.

Bonds thus secured are issued, a portion of which have the following endorsement:

"Know all men by these presents, That the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, for a valuable consideration paid by the Perkiomen Railroad Company, do hereby guaranty to the lawful holder of the several interest warrants annexed to the within bond, the punctual payment thereof, as the same severally become due and payable, according to the terms of the said bonds.

"In witness whereof, &c."

Others bear the following argument:—"Know all men by these presents, That the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, f r a valuable consideration paid by the Perkiomen Railroad Company, do hereby agree to accept the within bond (all coupons not matured at the date of such acceptance being attached) at the par of the principal of said bond, and all due and unpaid coupons of the said bond, at the par of said coupons, in payment, to the extent of thirty-three and one-third per centum of all sums due the said the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, for tolls and charges for transportation of freight from any point on one of said railroads to any point on the other.

"In witness whereof, &c."

As subscriptions are made, the work to that extent is put under contract. A sufficient amount of these bonds, with the stock subscribed, have been taken to secure the construction of 10 miles of road northward from the river Schuylkill, which will be completed and in operation early next spring. It has been a subject of much gratification to observe the interest and readiness to furnish the required capital which has been manifested by the residents in the vicinity of the new road. They evidently appreciate the advantages of the increased facilities and the augmented value of their property, which will surely ensue from this investment of their capital. It is proposed to continue the prosecution of the work, which is under the direction of the officers of this company, to completion as fast as the funds are thus furnished.

The preceding statements together with the annexed general account of the Treasurer, exhibit the financial position and transactions of the company. They also show that a portion of the profits have been invested in permanent improvements, which should be rightfully represented in the capital stock, and which explains why the last semi annual dividend was declared payable in stock at par.

The design to maintain a gold basis for any increase of the capital stock has been fully carried out, and as the accounts show, the addition to the capital resulting from the declaration of dividend in stock has yielded the same result to the Company as the negotiation or issue of so much stock at par in gold.

The managers believe that the policy which has been adopted is only open to the question of the wisdom and good judgment exhibited in making the expenditure.

On this point they have no doubt, and confidently submit it to the determination of the future.

The Managers would also point out the great reduction in the funded debt, amounting to six millions of dollars in five years, and its very small amount in comparison with the value of the property.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. SMITH, President.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13th, 1868.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, held January 13th, 1868, the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That the Report of the Board of Managers, this day presented and read, be, and the same is hereby approved, accepted and adopted.

2. *Resolved*, That the Board of Managers be and they are hereby authorized, at their discretion, to carry into effect any of the measures proposed in their report, and, if in their opinion essential, to enter into any contracts or agreements for that purpose.

3. *Resolved*, That the powers and authorities conferred upon and granted to the Board of Managers by the resolutions passed at prior annual meetings be, and the same are, hereby continued.

4. *Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be, and the same is hereby presented to the President and Board of Managers, for the able manner in which the business of the road has been conducted during the past year.

And the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1868:

President—CHARLES E. SMITH.

Managers—PRATT H. MCKEAN, A. E. BORIE, R. B. CABEEN, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, JOHN ASHHURST, STEPHEN COLWELL.

Treasurer—SAMUEL BRADFORD.

Secretary—WILLIAM H. WEBB.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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

THE finest Smoking Tobacco manufactured in Lynchburg, amongst which are the following most favorite brands, viz: OLD VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN, SPECKLED PUP, JOSEPH HALL, Gentle Dude, for sale at CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHER'S, 210 Centre street.

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

If you want a good Smoking Tobacco, go and call for the "OLD VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN," at CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHER'S, 210 Centre st.

Jan. 1, '68 [illegible]

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

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE COAL TRADE.

[illegible]

Pottsville, January 18, 1868.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 32,693 01 tons against 30,822 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The trade is confined entirely to the city and the line.

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

	1867.		1868.		
	WEEK.	COAL.	WEEK.	COAL.	INC. & DEC.
P & R RR	30,930	155,372	32,697	127,846	[illegible]
L Val RR	24,469	79,427	33,534	120,896	[illegible]
Scrant Sth.	19,462	85,591	20,453	39,104	6,481
" Nth	8,692	10,266	9,910	14,904	4,791
Penn C C	12,922	20,904	14,336	22,539	2,368
Shamokin.	2,227	4,661	6,119	6,886	4,327
Trevorton.	545	545	434	434	d111
Short Mt.	586	586	747	747	249
L. V. Co.	305	305	765	765	460
Wiconisco.	378	378	534	534	224
Brd Top.		6,124	2,411	4,495	d1,629
	85,698	364,954	102,326	338,212	
			85,695	304,986	
			16,664	236,423	

The following is the result of the last auction sale of coal, which took place at New York on the 8th:

TONS.	JAN. 8, 1868.		NOV. 27, 1867.
6,000 Lump	$3 80@$3 87	Lump	$3 80@$3 75
7,000 St. Boat	3 80@ 3 70	St. Boat	3 50@ 3 50
5,000 Grate	3 82@ 3 67	Grate	3 80@ 4 05
4,000 Egg	3 87@ 4 00	Egg	4 05@ 4 70
9,000 Stove	5 17@ 5 25	Stove	5 00@ 5 25
6,000 Chest	3 87@ 3 62	Chest	3 50@ 4 05

It shows an average decline in prices, which was to be expected. As shipments are cut off very materially during the winter season, dealers in the cities are not desirous of increasing their stocks on hand without knowing whether the demand is likely to increase, and particularly so long as they can replenish their stocks monthly during the season from the same source.

OUR COAL STATISTICS.—In consequence of our failure to obtain returns in time from two points, which were absolutely necessary to complete our tables, we have been compelled to delay our statistics a week longer. Every year when the trade has not proved prosperous, we have always found it more difficult than usual to procure these statistics in full.

Pier 10 Port Richmond.

SINNICKSON & Co.,

Shippers and Wholesale Dealers of the

CELEBRATED FRANKLIN COAL

OF LYKENS VALLEY.

Sole Shippers and Dealers of the well-known

HENRY CLAY COAL.

OFFICES: {132 Walnut St., Philad'a. 68 Trinity Building, N. Y. 21 Doane St., Boston.

Jan. 18, '68

BRIGHT & CO HARDWARE POTTSVILLE PA.

Jan 1, 68 October 19, '67—41 1-

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond (Philad'a).

No report.

Freights from Elizabethport.

No report.

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia	$1 40@
New York	1 90@
Boston	2 74@

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria

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

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

FOR EASTERN SHIPMENTS.

Jan. 17, 1868.

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

SPECIAL COALS.

Hill & Harris, Lump	
" St. Boat and Broken	
" Egg	
" Stove	
" Chestnut	

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

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

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

AT NEW YORK.

Jan. 17, 1868.

Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.

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

Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump,	Auction prices	$3 75@
Steamer,	"	3 92@
Grate,	"	4 28@
Egg,	"	4 65@
Stove,	"	5 32@
Chestnut,	"	3 90@

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

AT BALTIMORE.

Jan. 17, 1868.

To trade by cargo or car load.

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

AT GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Jan. 17, 1868.

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

AT HAVRE DE GRACE, MD.

Wilkesbarre & Pittston on board	$4 85@ 5 10
Sunbury & Shamokin "	5 25
Lykens' Valley	5 40@ 5 65

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

Schuylkill Co. Railroads for 1868.

The following is the quantity sent for last week:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.	789 11	[illegible]
Schuylkill Valley	943 18	10,200 00
Mt. Carbon	1,167 16	1,615 19

Coal Trade by Railroad, for 1868.

The quantity sent by Railroad, for the week endin Thursday last:

St. Clair	20,126 05
Port Carbon	5,615 14
Pottsville	892 18
Schuylkill Haven	846 16
Auburn	158 00
Port Clinton	2,337 07
Total for Week	32,692 01
Previously this year	225,183 18
Total	257,845 17
To same time last year	155,313 01
Increase	102,572 19
Decrease	

Lehigh Coal Trade for 1868.

For week ending on Saturday last:

OPERATORS.	RAILROAD. WEEK.	TOTAL.
Hazleton	4,167	[illegible]
Sugar Loaf	4,332	[illegible]
Mt. Pleasant	326	2,163
Jeddo	2,255	14,073
Harleigh	1,132	6,156
Coxe Bro & Co.		
Ebervale Coal Co.	592	7,083
Stout		2,133
Council Ridge	1,900	10,694
Buck Mountain	250	3,989
New York & Lehigh	1,917	7,487
Honey Brook Coal Co.	692	4,461
German Pa. Coal Co.	719	4,461
Spring Mt. Coal Co.		4,481
Coleraine	50	3,660
Beaver Meadow		
John Connery		
Lehigh Zinc Co.		
J. B. Reber & Co.		
McNeal	161	2,905
Knickerbocker C'l C.	400	4,183
Rathbun Caldwell Co.		
Glendon Coal Co.	745	2,909
Mahanoy	740	2,351
Delano Coal Co.		
E. Myers		
Silliman	2,181	11,694
Baltimore Coal Co.		
Franklin		
Audenried		80
Lehigh & Susq. Co.		
Lanrence	672	1,325
Wilkesbarre	1,178	4,894
Warrior Run	190	3,450
Franklin Co.	1,880	5,517
Lack. Coal & Nav Co.		
Parker, Skeer & Co.		
Other Shippers		
Mt. Hope	44	691
North Mahanoy		
Wyoming		
New Jersey Coal Co.		
John Leisbach & Co.	125	1,889
Trenton Coal Co.		
Union Coal Co.	190	1,964
Wyoming Coal Co.		324
Prentice Coal Co.		
Thomas Coal Co.		838
Williams & Herring		
Audenried Coal Co.	2,046	7,496
Highland Coal Co.		
Mount Hall Coal Co.		
Upper Lehigh C. Co.	1,180	5,896
New Boston Coal Co.		
Gilbert Coal Co.		
Valley Coal Co.		
John Marten		
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last year	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase		
Decrease	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cumberland Coal Trade for 1868.

[illegible]

CARD.

THE

Summit Branch Railroad Co.

AND

SHORT MOUNTAIN COAL CO.,

Have appointed the undersigned their

Exclusive Agents

For the sale of all their

RENOWNED

FRANKLIN COAL

OF

Lykens Valley,

FOR THE

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND

EASTERN MARKETS.

The character of this Coal is so well established as to

NEED NO SPECIAL COMMENT.

The ashes are a deep red; the Coal remarkably free burning, and

Absolutely free from Slate,

Which cannot be said of any other Coal.

The Companies pledge themselves to continue to prepare the Coal in the

USUAL FAULTLESS MANNER.

Chemical analysis establishes the fact that this Coal

CONTAINS MORE CARBON THAN

Any other Anthracite Coal Mined.

IT IS CONFIDENTLY WARRANTED

To Give Entire Satisfaction.

A ton of it consumes less Coal and emits more heat than any other fuel before the public.

FOR PARLOR AND LOW DOWN GRATES

There is Nothing Comparable to it.

The ashes being very heavy, the

NUISANCE OF DUST is EFFECTUALLY AVOIDED.

It is very bulky—of very light specific gravity.

WHERE ONCE USED,

NO OTHER COAL WILL EVER DISPLACE IT

In former years the price ranged from one dollar and fifty cents to one dollar and seventy-five cents per ton higher than of the choice grades of Red Ash.

By the liberal policy of the above Companies, the

Price for the Future, as in 1867,

WILL RULE AT ABOUT

MARKET RATES for BEST RED ASH.

Exclusive Agents

For New York, Philadelphia, & Eastern Markets:

JOHN ROMMEL, Jr.,

305 1-2 Walnut St.......Philada.

68 Trinity Building.....N. York.

21 Doane St..............Boston.

SINNICKSON & CO.,

132 Walnut St.......Philadelphia.

68 Trinity Building.......N. York.

21 Doane St...............Boston.

SUB-AGENTS

[illegible]

J. G. MOODEY,

S. F. RUGG.

Jan. 11, '68. 3-4t

NEW ADVERT'MENTS.

WANTED.—A competent and experienced Clerk to assist in a Law Office. Legibility and rapidity of penmanship desired. Recommendation required. Address Box 62, Pottsville, Pa. 3-1t

DR. GEORGE W. RUEDI

Having returned from Europe, has resumed his practice, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity. Office Mahantongo St., between Fourth and Fifth. Jan 18, '68—3-4t

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

R. C. GREEN,

No. 178 Centre Street, near Miners' Bank

Call and see the best selected stock of Watches, Clocks and Silver Ware ever offered to the public at prices to suit the times. Jan 18, '68—3-3m

NEW STORE. NEW STOCK.

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

Call and see the best stock of SILVER WARE ever offered, at very low prices. All goods warranted as represented. R. C. GREEN,

Jan 18, '68—3-3m 178 Centre St.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! In Gold and Silver cases. Howard & Co., Appleton, Tracy & Co., P. S. Bartlett, Wm. Ellery, also the Tremont Watch, all of American make. These Watches cannot be surpassed for accuracy of time. Call and examine. PRICES LOW.

R. C. GREEN, 178 Centre St., Pottsville.

Jan 18, '68 3-3m

APPLES! APPLES! APPLES!

A choice lot of NEW YORK STATE APPLES constantly on hand, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, at the warehouse of

JAMES R. MOORHEAD & CO.,

129 North Broad St., Philadelphia.

Jan 18, '68 3-3t

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

THE undersigned, desiring to retire from business, would announce to the public that they will dispose at private sale of their entire stock of goods (consisting mainly of hardware), and also the lumber yard attached to their Store. The stock has been well selected, and with special reference to the wants of the community, and the stand is an old and well established one.

The property in which the Store is, can be bought or leased. Apply to or address,

KRITTLE & GABLE,

Centralia, Columbia County, Penna.

Jan 18, '68 3-4t

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

CLOSING OUT.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,

AT

BANNAN & RAMSEY'S

Book and Stationery Store.

DIARIES!

DIARIES!!

DIARIES!!!

CLOSING OUT STOCK OF 1868 AT LESS THAN COST,

At BANNAN & RAMSEY'S Book & Stationery Store.

WEED

SEWING MACHINES.

These Machines sew from the finest Lace or other light goods, on the heaviest cloth, or several thicknesses of leather, without change of Needle or tension.—Beautiful stitch alike on both sides.

At the Paris Exposition the Weed Sewing Machine Company received the First prize awarded to

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

thus establishing the superiority of their new "F. F." Drop Feed Sewing Machine.

The machines can be seen at the store of S. Morris, Jr., Pottsville, and in St. Clair.

JOHN S. SNYDER, Agt. for Schuylkill County.

Jan 18, '68 3-3m

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Schuylkill, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscriber, administrator of Christian Berger, late of the Township of Wayne, in the County of Schuylkill, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue,

On Saturday, the 8th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the public house of John H. Wommer, in the township of Wayne, in the County of Schuylkill aforesaid.—

All that certain part or piece of land situate in the Township of Wayne aforesaid, bounded by lands of John Ziegler, William Young, Daniel Lehr, and lands late of Henry K. Berger, deceased, and containing eight acres and one hundred and twenty-eight perches—late the estate of said deceased. Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale by

JACOB D. WOMMER, Administrator.

By order of the Orphans' Court.

CHARLES MCGEE, Clerk.

Pottsville, January 18, 1868. 3 3t

BRIGHT & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON,

PAINTS, GLASS, &c.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MINERS' BANK,

POTTSVILLE, PA.

January 1, '68 1-1y

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will sell at public sale, at his residence in Wayne Township, Schuylkill County, near the "Long Run Hotel," on **Thursday, February 13, 1868,** At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following personal property, viz:—3 horses, 1 mule, 1 colt, 5 cows, 1 heifer, 6 shoats, a lot of chickens, 1 three-horse wagon, 1 two horse wagon, 1 truck wagon with tongue and shaft, 1 spring wagon with tongue and shaft, and a sink corner as good as new, 1 rockaway, 1 two horse sleigh, 1 one-horse pleasure sleigh, a lot of double and single traces, 1 set of heavy harness, 1 set of light harness, 2 sets single and leader harness, 2 check lines and other lines, 1 good saddle and bridle, one of Water & Wood's mowing machines, one of Pratt's patent rakes, 1 drill, 1 hay bed, 1 set hay ladders, 1 patent hay hook with ropes and pullies, 2 plows, 1 hill plow, one patent corn plower, 3 harrows, 2 cultivators, 1 log chains and a lot of other chains, one one-horse threshingmachine, one corn sheller, 1 corn fodder cutter, one straw bench, one fanning mill, 2 grain cradles, a lot of grass scythes, rakes and forks of all kinds, shovels, a lot of bee hives, seed potatoes, corn, rye and oats by the bushel, and many other article too numerous to mention.

Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale by JOHN M. WOMMER.

JOHN W. HEFFNER, Auctioneer. 3-4t

Pensioners, Attention!

Pension Certificates due in March

The SEMI-ANNUAL PENSIONS DUE MARCH 4th, 1868, will be collected promptly by calling upon or addressing

ALEXANDER S. SILLIMAN,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT,

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Pensioners will save money, time and trouble by putting their pension certificates in the above agency previous to the pension day—March 4th, 1868.

Discharges and Pension Certificates received upon deposit for safe-keeping.

Charges Moderate.

ALEXANDER S. SILLIMAN,

Bounty and Pension Agent,

Pottsville, Pa.

Jan. 18, '68 3-

BAUGH'S

COMMERCIAL MANURES!

We announce to farmers and dealers in Fertilizers, that the following prices have been adopted for the present spring season:

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate.

Price, $56 per 2,000 lbs.

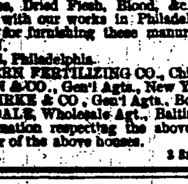
Baugh's Chicago Bone Fertilizer

Price, $46 per 2,000 lbs.

Baugh's Chicago Blood Manure.

Price, $50 per 2,000 lbs.

This well-known popular trade mark will be found upon every package of the above manures.



The high estimation in which BAUGH'S BONE Manures have been held during fourteen years past, we shall fully sustain in the future. Having now the entire control of the great resources of the city of Chicago, for obtaining Ammonia and Phosphate yielding material, viz:—Bones, Dried Flesh, Blood, &c., we have, in connection with our works in Philadelphia, the largest facilities for furnishing these manures, at the above low prices.

BAUGH & SONS, Philadelphia.

NORTH-WESTERN FERTILIZING CO., Chicago.

JOHN RALSTON & CO., Gen'l Agts., New York.

GEORGE W. KIRKE & CO., Gen'l Agts., Boston.

GEORGE DUGDALE, Wholesale Agt., Baltimore.

For all information respecting the above Manures, address either of the above houses.

Jan. 18, '68 3 3m

175,000 Bricks

FOR SALE!

Apply at West Wood Brick Works.

JOHN & HENRY J. RICH.

January 4, '68 1-3t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in Bankruptcy, the undersigned, assignee of Elijah W. Zeigler, Bankrupt, will sell at Public Sale on

Saturday, February 1, 1868,

At 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, in West Penn Township, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, all that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in West Penn Township, Schuylkill County aforesaid, bounded by lands of Ruben F. Leiby, West Penn Church, Levi Sitler, Daniel Miller, and John Zettlemoyer, containing forty-two acres and forty-five perches, together with the improvements consisting of a two-story Frame Hotel and Store building, a Barn, Bottom Barn, Tenant House and other out buildings. About ten acres of the above tract are well timbered.

The above property will be sold subject to a mortgage from Elijah W. Zeigler to Moyer Schwartz and Andrew Nagle, Executors of Michael Schwartz, deceased, conditioned for the payment of the sum of Eight Thousand Four Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, as recited in said mortgage, recorded in Schuylkill County in mortgage Book F, Page 851. Conditions at sale.

JACOB H. PILE,

Assignee of Elijah W. Zeigler, Bankrupt.

Jan. 11, '68 2 3t

805 EXCELSIOR 805

FUR EMPORIUM

No. 805 ARCH ST., (2d door above 8th, North Side),

PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS,

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

[illegible]

REMOVAL.—S. E. Pardy, Agt. for the Home [illegible]

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic,

The Great Remedy for all Diseases

OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely free from alcoholic mixture of any kind

H

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use

Hoofland's German Tonic.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtue, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from

O

several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses true merit, is skilfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well-known remedies—

O

Hoofland's German Bitters,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhoea, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

F

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever.

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,

induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, &c.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixer that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous and have no appetite.

L

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. George W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Penna., writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly,

A

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in cases of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Phila.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

N

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philada.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit. Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

D

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters per bottle $1 00

" " half dozen 5 00

Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

Jan. 18, '68 3-ly-eow

JUNE AND JULY U. S.

7-30 BONDS.

I am now exchanging the above Bonds for U. S. 5-20's, dated July 1, 1867.

L. F. WHITNEY, BANKER,

No. 166 CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE.

Oct 19, '67 [March 9, '67—10-1y 42-

L. F. WHITNEY,

BANKER,

CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE,

Dealer in

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

GOLD AND SILVER,

Foreign Exchange,

United States Bonds,

Quartermaster's Vouchers

And Uncurrent Money.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.—INTEREST allowed as per special agreement.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the New York and Philadelphia Boards of Brokers at the usual Commission.

June 1, '67. 22-6m

GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL BANK,

Offers for sale at lowest market rate

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AS FOLLOWS:

U. S. 7-30 Treas. Notes date of Aug. 15, '64
" " " " June 15, '65
" " " " July 15, '65

5-20 Loan of 1862.
5-20 Loan of 1864.
5-20 Loan of 1865.
10-40 Loan of 1864.

—:o:—

GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS

AND ALL

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

—:o:—

DRAFTS

On England, Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit purchasers.

H. H. HUNTZINGER, Cashier.

Pottsville, January 3, '68 1-tf

REMOVAL.

THE BUSINESS OF

GUSTAV WOLTJEN,

TOBACCONIST,

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO

TOWN HALL,

CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE,

Where the same will be conducted in future under the firm of

CHAS. WOLTJEN & BROTHER.

Pottsville, Jan 1, '68 June 1, '67—23-tf 1-

LEGAL NOTICES.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County.

BENNEVILLE OCHENRIDER | Fi. Fa., 137, December Term, 1867.
vs.
HARRISON OCHENRIDER.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by said Court to distribute the money or proceeds of the sale under the above stated writ, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office at corner of Centre and Seventh streets, in the Borough of Ashland, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All parties interested are hereby notified to attend and prove their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. A. P. SPINNEY, Auditor.

Ashland, January 16th, 1868. 3 3t

ADMINISTRATORS' Notice.—Whereas letters of administration upon the estate of Jeremiah Boone, late of the Borough of Port Carbon, County of Schuylkill, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will make known the same without delay to

CHARLES L. BOONE,
THOMAS BOONE,
Administrators.

Jan 18, '68—3-6t*

In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County.

SINCLAIR, TREMBLE & Co., | Fi. Fa., No. 243, September Term, 1867.
vs.
JOHN CALLEN & Co.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, to distribute the money paid into Court, raised on the sale of defendants' personal property on the above and other fi. fa.'s, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, at his office, No. 150 Centre Street, in the Borough of Pottsville, on FRIDAY, the thirty-first day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons are hereby required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon the fund. GUY E. FARQUHAR, Auditor.

Pottsville, January 15, 1868. 3-

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas letters of Administration, on the estate of Archibald Hodge, late of Pottsville, deceased, have been duly granted to the undersigned,—all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to

CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, Administrator,
Office No. 10, Mahantongo St., Pottsville.

January 4, '68. 1-6t

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
E. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1867.

This is to give notice: That on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. SLATER of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of JOHN P. HOBART, in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, before JOHN P. HOBART, Register, on the twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Jan. 4, '68—1-3t

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
E. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1867.

This is to give Notice: That on the 23d day of December, A. D., 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of GEO. W. ULRICH of Banks Township, in the County of Carbon, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own Petition; that the payment of any Debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of JOHN P. HOBART, in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, before JOHN P. HOBART, Esq., Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

January 4, '68. 1-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of administration on the estate of Evan M. Jones, late of the Borough of St. Clair, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned,—all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to JOHN WILLIAMS, Executor,

Dec 27, '67—51-6t* or JOHN SEITZINGER.

WHAT 25 CENTS WILL DO

IN THE NEW YORK NOVELTY AND GIFT STORE NO. 1 MARKET ST., POTTSVILLE, PA.

The Gift Store will be re-opened to-day with a full stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings of all descriptions and will be sold at the lowest prices, with one share, in the Gift Enterprise. Immediately after the purchase is concluded an envelope will be given free of charge, containing a check specifying the article drawn, from ONE TO FORTY DOLLARS' WORTH. It is optional whether the drawer or the holder of the ticket or check will take the article drawn or not, by paying the amount specified at the sale of goods, &c.

Come and see what 25 cents will do at the New York Novelty and Gift Store, No. 1 Market St., Pottsville. Nov. 30, '67 48-3m

THE GREAT AMERICAN

AND CHINA

TEA COMPANY,

No. 39 Vesey Street, New York City.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

P. O. BOX 4263.

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

Oolong (Black)	70c	80c	90c	Best $1 00 per lb
Mixed (Green & Black)	70c	80c	90c	" 1.00 "
English Breakfast	80c	90c	$1.00 $1.10	" 1.20 "
Imperial (Green)		80c	90c 1.00 1.10	" 1.25 "
Hyson (Green)			1.00 1.25	" 1.40 "
Young Hyson (Gr)	80c	90c	1.00 1.10	" 1.25 "
Uncolored Japan			90c 1.00 1.10	" 1.25 "
Gunpowder			1.25	" 1.50 "

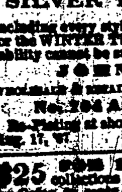
Ground Coffee, 20c. 25c. 30c. 35c. Best Java 40c. per lb.

Best Mocha in 1 lb. and 5 lb. Airtight London Packages 45c. per lb.

December 14, '67 50-3m

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

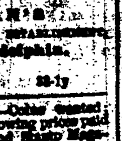
At 704 Arch St.,



NEW PRICES!!

NEW GOODS!!

RICH SILVER and



SILVER PLATED WARES,

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

JOHN BOWMAN'S

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MANUFACTORY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 704 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Re-Plating at short notice.

Aug. 17, '67. 33-1y

$25 FOR 1000 CENTS—Collar, wanted [illegible] $2 per month; History of American Coins, 16 cents; 21 yearly; History of American Coins, [illegible] Jan. 11, '68 2-4t

Postscript.

Saturday, January 18, 1868.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The G. A. R. nominates Gen. Grant for President—Miscellany.

In Philadelphia on Thursday night last, in open meeting the National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic nominated Gen. Grant as the choice of the soldiers of the country for the next Presidency. It was recommended that a Convention of Soldiers and Sailors be held at Chicago, on the 19th day of May, the day preceding the sitting of the National Convention.

The best lawyers in Washington, including several of the United States Supreme Judges, declare that the bill establishing two thirds of the quorum to decide upon all laws of Congress is perfectly constitutional.

At the late drawing of the Riverside Institute, Dr. W. R. Scribner of New York drew the $40,000 prize. R. Somerby, of Boston, Mass., drew the $20,000.

In the Georgia Convention on Thursday the Militia Committee reported in favor of the organization of volunteer cavalry, artillery and infantry companies, and making all citizens (except those exempt by law) between 18 and 45 years liable to service. A section that there shall be no imprisonment for debt was adopted.

General Meade has issued an order directing the military to co-operate with the civil authorities in the suppression and punishment of crime, and also to take cognizance themselves of cases where it is believed that there will otherwise be a failure of impartial justice.

General Ruger and Captain Rockwell, appointed Governor and Treasurer of Georgia by General Meade, have taken possession of their offices and entered upon their duties.

Three laborers were killed and a number injured by the collision of two gravel trains near Franklin, Pa., on Tuesday.

Four armed burglars entered the house of Mr. John Benninghoff, near Titusville, Pa., on Thursday evening, and robbed the safe of over $100,000 in bonds and currency.

The National Bank of the Republic, in New York, was robbed on Wednesday of $15,000 in United States and Missouri State bonds.

The people of St. Thomas and St. John have voted almost unanimously for annexation to the United States.

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

BUCHANAN, BLACK AND JOHNSON.—The people generally, may not know that the person who has charge of "His Accidency," is Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General under Buchanan's administration, and who gave it as his opinion that there was no power in the Constitution to coerce the rebels, when they attempted to break up the Union. Black is in Washington, acting as the agent of the rebels and copperheads, and is the adviser of Andrew Johnson; writes his messages, and counsels his action.

WE copy the following capital hit from the New York Tribune:

Gen. Grant's surrender of the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, in obedience to the Senate of the United States and the laws of Congress, and in defiance of the known desire of the Commander-in-Chief that he should hold the office by military force in defiance of the civil power, is one of the most admirable examples of the subordination of the military to the civil power which the history of America or of the world affords. Surely the President, who is so fond of expressing his admiration of the great principle of subordinating the military to the civil power, will send in a special message to Congress recommending a national vote of thanks to Gen. Grant for his disinterested patriotism. Will he do it? right o? ?

HENRY C. CAREY, Esq., is publishing a series of very able letters in the Press on the currency. We are sorry that our limits will not permit us to republish them. We, however, copy the following extract from one of these letters, which is unquestionably, true:

It was the *many* who made the recent war. It was they, and not the *few*, who gave the Government power for suppressing the rebellion. Almost from the hour, however, of the appointment of our present finance Minister the alliance between the many and the Treasury ceased to exist, and hence the present we see of the State. From that hour there has been an incessant effort at strengthening the *few* for their contest with the *many*; and hence it is that such large fortunes have been accumulated by those connected with Treasury operations, the whole people meanwhile suffering under a necessity for paying greatly increased rates of interest, and banks and bankers building palaces while laborers and their families perish because mines and mills stand closed, their owners having been almost, even when not quite, ruined.

That's it. The business men are looking on quietly, while the whole money power is rapidly passing into the hands of usurers and money changers.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Speakers' "dead lock" in the House was broken on the 10th by the election of Mr. Davis. The speech of Mr. Davis on being sworn in, was satisfactory, and the eight dissenting Republicans seem to have had no just cause for their action.

In the Senate on the 13th inst., the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire why the current surplus of the treasury is a sinking fund cannot be invested. The Finance Committee were instructed to report on the feasibility of the State purchasing first mortgage bonds of the Erie Canal.

In the House on the 14th, bills were introduced repealing the law allowing negroes to ride in cars, and instructing our members in Congress to vote against any appropriation for the purchase of St. Thomas.

On Wednesday a joint convention was held and Gen. W. W. Irwin was elected State Treasurer.

THE first clause of the new Reconstruction act declares that neither the Executive nor the Courts shall recognize the pretended State governments created under Mr. Johnson's military proclamations as valid. The object or aim of this enactment is to deprive Mr. Johnson of a pretext for involving the country in strife and bloodshed. Congress had already enacted that his PSEUDO State concerns were void. But he has constantly manifested a desire to override, in some way, this determination of Congress. To prevent any future efforts to do so, Congress makes further opposition to its laws on his part distinctly and palpably criminal that, should he attempt it, impeachment would become the inevitable remedy.

The second section places the five military districts under the command of Gen. Grant, but in no way disturbs the previous and necessary subordination of Gen. Grant to the President, or interferes with his supremacy as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

The third section repeals those clauses of the Reconstruction act which authorize the President to appoint civil officers at the South, and authorizes the General of the Army to appoint them.

The fourth section forbids the President to use the Army and Navy in defense of the abolished provisional goverments.

The fifth section renders any person who interferes with the orders of the General in Chief liable to punishment as for a high misdemeanor.

The firm stand taken by Congress inspires confidence that the Union will speedily be restored on the basis of equal rights for all loyal men. If duly persevered in, the President will be found a less formidable obstacle than he has seemed.—N. Y. TRIBUNE.

A CORRECT PICTURE OF THE SHAM DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—In the House of Representatives at Washington on the 10th inst., during a debate on the joint resolution in reference to whisky meters, Mr. Pile of Missouri drew the following picture of the Sham Democracy and of the manner in which that reckless and corrupt party brought demoralization and debauchery upon the country:

Mr. Pile, who referring to the remarks of Mr. [illegible] shall yesterday, that the thieving in the last year of Mr. Lincoln's administration was more than the whole cost of Mr. Buchanan's four years' administration, remarked that the last year of Mr. Buchanan's administration had cost the country more than the whole of Mr. Lincoln's first term, taking gold as the basis of value, and deducting the expenses growing out of the war, the responsibility of which rested elsewhere than on Mr. Lincoln, his administration, or the party which elected him. When Mr. Johnson succeeded to the Presidential office, there was an influx of depraved and wicked men and broken-down political hacks to Washington, to secure a dispensation of patronage, which had debauched the public morals.

He further remarked that he was but simply stating a matter of history—that from the time when Mr. Johnson succeeded to the Presidency the Democratic party and widespread debauchery of the public life and conscience had increased fourfold, and had grown on increasing till the present hour; and when the causes were looked for they would have to be traced to the war, and the men who produced it—the men of the South who made the war on the Government, and the men of the North who sympathized with and aided and abetted them, with here and there a Union man and a Union soldier sandwiched between them, as if to preserve the putrid and corrupt mass which constituted the present Democratic party.

On the men who now constituted that party; on the Democratic public press, from the paper of Brick Pomeroy, in Wisconsin, to the New York *World*, in New York; and on the Democratic leaders, from Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, up to the Vallandighams and Seymours and Pendletons, rest the responsibility for the war, for the public debt, and for the demoralization that had been referred to; and yet that party, which had been the stye in the eye, the polypus in the nose, and the cancer in the heart of society, was the party which a gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Marshall) asked the Republican party to abdicate in favor of. Such a proposition almost took away one's breath, but it was hopeless task. That rotten and putrid carcass should never be revivified. He knew that.

"The withered branches of a tree,
If lopped with care a strength may give,
By which the rest shall bloom and live
All greenly fresh and wildly free."

But he also knew that when, as in the case of the Democratic party,

"The lightning in its wrath
The waving boughs with fury scathe,
The mighty trunk the ruin feels,
And nevermore a leaf reveals."

LETTER FROM DAUPHIN COUNTY.

MILLERSBURG, Jan. 13th, 1868.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—Dear Sirs—Being on a visit in Dauphin County, and having an opportunity of correcting an article in your last edition, (Jan. [illegible]) correcting an article which has created considerable talk in the Republican ranks, I consider it my duty, as a good Republican, to ask you to make the correction. In giving the Representatives of the different counties in the State, you give Dauphin one Democrat and one Republican. J. Herr, whom you give as a Democrat, is one of the leading Republicans of the County, and from what I can learn, has never voted the Democratic ticket in his life, and is a Republican Representative. It is in this that you make the above correction. You can set Dauphin down for a good round majority in the coming Presidential election.

Yours respectfully,

J. A. G.

THE TWO STANDARDS.—Liberty's standard, the star-spangled banner, and America's standard perfume, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Wherever the one floats in the breeze does the other.—*New Haven Palladium.*

A HOUSEHOLD WORD.—The best, the only reliable, the cheapest. Try it. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing (*in one bottle*). My wife and children prefer it. Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar.