Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

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

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ALLEGED EXTORTIONATE RAILROAD CHARGES.

At the last session of the Legislature the Senate instructed the General Judiciary Committee to sit during vacation for the purpose of investigating the subject of alleged extortionate charges for passengers and freight, by the railroad corporations of this State, and to report at this session. The committee held, during the past summer, seven sessions in various parts of the State, at which witnesses were examined, and the testimony preserved. One session as our citizens will remember, was held in Pottsville, in July, commencing on the 16th and ending on the 18th.

The report of the committee and accompanying testimony have been published in pamphlet form and submitted to the Legislature. Senator Randall will accept our acknowledgments for a copy. The document is voluminous, and we are able in consequence of limited space, to make but a few extracts of the testimony in reference to the Reading Railroad corporation, and the manner in which its business is conducted in this Region.

Annexed is a portion of the evidence taken by the committee while in session in this Borough. To publish it in full would fill our paper:

HENRY ROSENGARTEN, SWORN.

Q. Where do you reside?
A. In Pottsville.
Q. What is your business?
A. Green grocer; also deal in fish, oysters, &c.
Q. Over what roads do you ship?
A. Principally over the Reading railroad, from Philadelphia.
Q. What freights do you pay?
A. I have always complained that they charge entirely too high; even now they charge me as high as $10 00 a ton for some articles; and they charge me for empty barrels, which they never did before; they charge me seven cents apiece for them; they weigh at the highest 18 pounds.
Q. Do you ship in company cars?
A. No, sir; in my own. You can hardly ever get any redress; if you don't do so and so, you can do nothing with them. If anything is wrong, you cannot get it made right—there is no show for you.
Q. How much do you ship in the year?
A. My shipments amount to a great deal; they used to run as high as $600 a month. They have been charging me as high as $2 40 a hundred in my time. It was 70 cents a hundred, and then they charged 100 as 400. They have made some allowance on seven or eight car loads of truck; they allowed me some $460 at one time; I would not pay the charge, and they made a deduction of that amount.
Q. How are your bills made out?
A. It is pretty hard for me to get at it; I will bring you some bills. Sometimes they name some weight, but I don't know whether it is correct. I believe they have their rates hung up in their office. In a great many things they calculate the weight.
Q. Do they charge according to the printed tolisheets?
A. On some articles they do; on others they don't; on others they charge more. If you have got anything bulky they won't weigh it, but charge you so much.—They first commenced two years ago, and would not put the weight on; if you had 100 weight, they would charge you for 400, according to the size.
Q. Do the company charge one rate for you, and another for another shipper?
A. I don't know anything about that: I don't know that they charge me more or less than any one else; we used to pay a little less in our car for certain articles.

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Q. How did you ascertain the discrepancy?
A. We used to weigh after them; we kept an account; I weighed frequently; they have charged me 70 cents on a hundred, and then counted 400 for 100—four times as much; they put it on the bills—four times the actual weight; that they charged double rates, and then put it on four times. We could always get more into the cars than they would allow us to put in.
Q. What was it on which they charge double?
A. I cannot tell now.
Q. Over what other road do you ship?
A. I am getting something from New York, but it comes by the Reading and East Pennsylvania roads; I don't ship a great deal that way.
Q. Has there been any excess in charging freight within two years?
A. Not that I know of, particularly; they allowed me then, on 7 or 8 car loads, some $460 for excess of freight over charges after I refused to pay. After I refused to pay some extraordinary rate, I went down with two new cars; Mr. Hilles had those cars shipped off somewhere after I was ready; he said he was having them weighed, and that I could not have them until some $162 was paid, which they claimed. I had the goods there and asked some man there his opinion, and he said they must give me my cars, but I would have more trouble than it was worth, and I paid it. He had me fast, and took away my cars. That is about all I have to complain of. When we went over to Harrisburg, I took these bills along, and did not get hold of them since; I got one bill which was a voucher for the allowance made to me for an overcharge.
Q. Didn't they refund you, at the time the twice double rate was charged you?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. In what proportion were you refunded?
A. I cannot exactly state; I think they refunded two-thirds; the bill was six hundred and some dollars, and they allowed me $419 03.
Q. Would the Reading company have refunded this money if you had not made a fuss about it?
A. No, sir, I think they would not.
Q. Would they have refunded you any of the money they did, unless you had made a fuss?
A. I think not.
Q. What was the highest rate they have ever charged you for truck?
A. $1 60 a hundred; but they have allowed me again for it; I would not pay the bill.
Q. Have they been in the habit of making these excessive charges, so far as you know?
A. They have. The bills are not made out in a shape that the committee would understand them.

R. R. MORRIS, SWORN.

Q. Where do you reside?
A. In Pottsville.
Q. What is your occupation?
A. Merchant.
Q. Over what road do you ship?
A. Over the Reading railroad and the canal.
Q. Where do you ship from?
A. Philadelphia and New York.
Q. What complaints have you to make in regard to the Reading railroad?
A. We find that our charges are very high, compared with other roads.
Q. What have you been in the habit of paying for the last year?
A. I am governed principally by their published rates. I find they double and triple. Last October I got 90 sacks of salt from Philadelphia; they charged, I think, $23 and some odd cents. In December I got up the same amount, and the same weight on their bill, for which they presented a bill of $27 90.
Q. What was the weight?
A. Between 17,000 and 18,000 pounds. I complained, and refused to receive the salt unless they altered that rate, and that I should not wait long. They put it down $18 or $19 and some cents.
Q. Was that rate specified in their tariff-sheet?
A. It is called special rates. If I took less than 90 sacks of salt it would cost me 31 cents; by taking 90 sacks, I get special rates, which brings it down to 22 cents. I got a lot of feathers the other day, and was charged $1 05 per hundred, which is about as much as they would charge me from Chicago to Philadelphia.
Q. Is that a special rate?
A. No sir; their public rates. They don't adhere to them unless we call their attention to it. On some articles they charge double and triple rates. I believe the majority of my goods are charged at their published rates; we claim they are far in excess of their charter.
Q. Do you furnish your own cars?
A. No sir.
Q. Is making out bills for your freight are the company uniformly governed by this toll-sheet?
A. With few exceptions. I would remark that I am now a cash customer. It is customary for the company to allow merchants who make them no trouble, and who don't question a bill, a month; that is, you get up your merchandise, and at the end of the month the bill is presented. I am compelled to pay for my goods as I get them. Growing out of an early habit, I demanded my bills made out specifying every article.—They had, in a great measure, lumped them, giving you no means of detecting errors, for which I had brought a number of suits for excesses; and because I demanded this, and afforded them some trouble, they said I must pay for my goods as I got them, which I do now. I have no objections to doing it, but it is individualizing.
One year ago a notice was put over the scales at Philadelphia which said: "No goods received for R. R. Morris unless in specified condition."
Q. Have the company ever refused to receive your goods and ship them?
A. No sir; although Mr. Jackson had sent me a note, a few years ago, stating that unless I received a lot of damaged brooms they would refuse to receive my goods; I didn't take the brooms. I did make a mistake in tearing up the letter. I was also threatened that by Mr. Bannan, I demanded the goods promptly delivered; if not, I should claim damages.—I understand brooms must be boxed. The kind of hogsheads must be interlined, which deteriorates them in value.
Q. Did that notice over the scales specify your name only?
A. I don't know; I didn't see it. I have the letter of Atmore about it; I had found some fault with him about some goods, and he referred to that as evidence against me. It did not remain there a great while.
Q. Do the railroad company make any discriminations between shippers; do they charge you more than others for the same kind of goods?
A. I don't know that they do.
Q. Have you made complaints a great many times about leakage?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And brought suit against them for leakage?
A. I didn't refuse to pay; I refused to receive them in that condition. I have had a great many such cases.
Q. Have you frequently refused, before you became a cash customer, to pay bills because they were too high?
A. No, sir; I have always paid them. For damages I have repeatedly brought suit; for instance, three hogsheads of molasses were sent to me in very bad condition; they were leaking at the time; I refused to receive them in that condition. I told Mr. Wheeler I would receive them if he would have them coopered, or allow me to send a cooper, but he refused to do that.

JAMES WREN, SWORN.

Q. Where do you reside, and what is your occupation?
A. I reside in Pottsville and carry on the machine business.
Q. Over what roads do you ship your goods?
A. We ship over the Reading, East Pennsylvania, Port Carbon, Mount Carbon, Mill Creek, and nearly all the lateral roads of the Reading Company.
Q. What complaints have you to make in regard to freight charges.
A. There are a number of articles on which I think there has been outrageous charges made; not on the Reading road particularly, but on some of the railroads of the State. I had a machine in Jersey city to be shipped on here to my works, and I made a calculation of the weight of it myself, in Jersey city, and proposed labelling it 90 tons; I thought that would be the outside weight, and had given orders to send two ten-ton cars to bring it. The Central railroad of New Jersey refused to load it on to two cars, but loaded on to three cars and shipped it by the East Pennsylvania and Reading railroads. On its arrival, the Reading company charged for 50,000 pounds of freight on three cars, and the advance freight on the Central and East Pennsylvania, $237; the total amount for the machine was $327, on its arrival at Pottsville. The Reading company's charge was $84. I don't know the amount paid to the East Pennsylvania road. I received the bill from the agent of Reading company. I was anxious to get the machine; had been down frequently inquiring about it, and on its arrival, Mr. Wheeler sent me notice and that I should send my check for the amount of freight—$321. When I went to Mr. Wheeler, I told him the freight was entirely too high, in comparison with the weight transported. The price per ton I didn't object to; I objected to the weight. He said I could not have the machine until I gave my check for the amount, and, in consequence of wanting the machine, I gave him the check for it, with the distinct understanding, that the matter would be brought up for investigation at some proper time. I took the machine to my works, and instructed my clerk and foreman to weigh it before putting it up, and it weighed 18 net tons—two tons less than my estimate—and I paid freight for 25 tons over these different roads to Pottsville. How much I paid to each road I cannot tell; the bill just says "advance freights." I objected to their charging me for 12 tons more than they ought; to have charged me.
Q. Why didn't you have the company weigh it here?
A. That is a matter I would like to have the committee take into consideration, as to whether individuals and shippers goods are bound by charters to weigh the goods and put them on the trucks and take them off, and make out the bills to the different roads of our State. I put this machinery upon the trucks myself,

and it was delivered to me on board of the trucks of the Reading railroad. I took it off the trucks. Neither of the different companies handled it in any shape or form. It cost me $60 to load and unload it.
Q. Do you know of any instance where the company have weighed freight; that has been delivered to them, where there was any question of overcharge?
A. I refused to receive some machinery myself, on account of weight. There was one case where they charged me for 8,000 pounds of old castings; I refused to receive it; I was not in want of it, and let it remain. They finally threw it off the trucks. I told them if they would permit me to weigh it, and they receive the freight according to the weight, I would take it.—Finally they agreed to it, and it weighed 1,700 pounds. I had to weigh it myself.
Q. Is it not their practice to weigh goods when receiving them from shippers?
A. They don't weigh them in the case of machinery.
Q. So far as your experience goes, they don't receive goods by weight?
A. No, sir.
Q. Is there no machinery by which they receive freight at the depot by weight?
A. They could weigh it on their coal scales.
Q. Do they do it?
A. No, sir. I bought 15 tons of iron at East Penn. on the Lehigh, and for 10 tons of iron I was charged $22 75, over the different roads; and for five tons was charged $28 80, from the same point. They charge the same price for five tons as for ten, and it is done in this way: ten tons of pig metal, ordered by different individuals—five to one and five to the other—each of them have to pay for 10 tons, the full burden of the truck; if it is all directed to one, we only pay for the ten tons, but as each one has received five tons, we have to pay for 20 tons.
Q. Is that in the schedule of rates?
A. I don't know. I have tried frequently to get one of those copies of rates but never succeeded. This pig metal was ordered with the distinct understanding between me and the man who joined me to send on for a ten-ton truck load, and the ten tons was put on a truck and when it came here we had to pay for twenty tons. Five were shipped to me, and five to the other man.—It was shipped from the same furnace, at the same time, delivered at the same place, and because it was consigned to each of us we had to pay the extra charge.
Q. Was it on the same truck?
A. Yes, sir. The order was given distinctly. This is not only in one case; I have been charged frequently at the same rates.
Q. Do they make this same charge to others?
A. Oh, yes. I am not alone in the matter. I merely mention this as one of the transactions under which we are laboring at this end of the line.
Q. Did you complain in this case?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did the agent refuse to correct it?
A. Yes, sir. I ran my own cars on the lateral roads of the Reading company, and pay at the same rates of toll already stated by Mr. Richardson, who represents Atkins Brothers—three cents per ton per mile. My car has been broken to pieces frequently, and they have refused to pay the damages. Those damages have occurred by the imperfectness of the cars of the company running on the road; their cars get away and run into mine and destroy them.
Q. Does the frequency of your cars being broken up render it impossible for you to keep a supply of cars?
A. It frequently puts us to a great deal of inconvenience.
Q. Do the company prefer to use their own cars?
A. No, sir, not on these laterals. We are willing to furnish our own stock, but want to get pay when it is broken.
Q. Do they refuse to furnish individuals with cars to supply themselves with coal?
A. I don't know that they positively refuse, but they have told me that we could not get them until a certain time, when that time was entirely out of the question. We then hauled our coal in teams.
Q. Could you carry on your business if you depended on the Reading company to supply you with cars?
A. No, sir, not at the rate at which they have been doing business heretofore. I have no doubt the company could keep me going now in coal.

WM. E. BOYER, SWORN.

Q. What have you to complain of as to freights?
A. I don't know that I have anything to complain of particularly. I was subpoenaed here as to some school furniture, I suppose; I am a member of the school board.
Q. What did you pay?
A. Ninety two dollars and forty cents for one car full of furniture; the weight was marked 13,200; it came from Philadelphia; it filled one eight-wheeled car; it was in September, 1865. We remonstrated with the company about it, and they deducted one-half.
Q. What was the reduction?
A. Forty-six dollars and twenty cents.
Q. Then you paid the amount?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was that bill made out in accordance with their regular tariff rates?
A. It was charged at 70 cents a hundred. I don't know what the charges are on knock-down furniture, as they called this—that is, not put together; some part of it is iron. The benches and desks were not put together; some other parts were.

JAMES DOWNEY, SWORN.

Q. Where do you reside, and what is your business?
A. Reside in Pottsville; I am a green grocer.
Q. Do you buy goods at Philadelphia?
A. Yes, sir, generally; this year I get them from a man who has cars of his own, and in that manner get them cheaper than in the company's cars.
Q. Who gets them up for you?
A. I buy generally from Mr. Rosengarten.
Q. What do the company charge?
A. At one time they wanted to charge us $22 00 or $24 00 a ton, in the spring of 1865, on truck.
Q. Did you pay it?
A. We refused to pay it, and were going to get counsel in town, but every lawyer worth anything was employed by the railroad company; at least they refused to act for us. The company finally agreed to ship at half that rate.
Q. Was that satisfactory?
A. No, sir; but we had to abide by the consequences.
Q. How much did you finally pay them?
A. Fifty-two and one-half cents a hundred, finally. The goods were generally in barrels; they would not take them loose.
Q. Was this their regular rate on this kind of goods?
A. I don't know as they had any regular rates.—Frequently they would charge 100 pounds for a barrel of cabbage, and it would not weigh 80 pounds. They pretended to charge according to the weight, but it was not right, because I weighed it myself. I wanted to weigh it on their scales, but they would not let me.—One day I weighed it and showed it to them.
Q. Was there any reduction made without your insisting upon it?
A. No, sir. I went to Mr. Smith once; he said he didn't know anything about it, and would have it rectified, but I didn't get the bills any more.
Q. Do you think of any other grievances?
A. Well, it has been a grievance all through.
Q. Have the freights been regulated according to the tariff-sheet?
A. There is no regulation on fruits or truck. We have to pay double.
Q. Why do they charge higher on fruit and truck?
A. I don't know, unless they think the whole community can pay it.
Q. Your idea is that they over-estimate the weight of these articles?
A. All I weighed I found it so; I suppose they weigh one barrel, and call all the others the same. I don't know that I paid more than anybody else for the same kind of goods. I suppose they charge others the same.
Q. They don't make a discrimination against you particularly?
A. No.
Q. At the time they wanted to charge you this high rate, did not a number of you call upon Mr. Gowen, and was not the rate reduced?
A. Yes, sir.

SAMUEL S. ORT, SWORN.

Q. Where do you reside, and what is your business?
A. I reside in Pottsville; am a green grocer.
Q. Where do you ship goods from?
A. Philadelphia over the Reading road.
Q. Do you pay according to the printed schedule?
A. I haven't looked at that. I did pay 70 cents a hundred on truck; if I released I think it was 49½.—I get truck from a man who has his own cars; I don't know what he pays; it don't cost me 70 cents that way. I get some things from New York; there is little difference between New York and Philadelphia.
Q. Which way does that come?
A. By way of Allentown and Reading, I think.
Q. How long have you been shipping?
A. Off and on for the last ten years, except for a couple of years. They once brought in a bill and I refused to pay it; afterwards they came and offered to allow me $98 39; that was credited on a bill of $136 60. Several of us refused, and they made that proposition to us. I never asked for an allowance; I told them I would not pay such bills. I don't know about their bills for the last year. This was in 1864, I think. We saw counsel, and they advised us what to pay. The company took the benefit. We then made about one-half.

I. KLINE, SWORN.

Q. Where do you reside, and what is your occupation?
A. I reside in Pottsville; am a cabinet maker—firm of R. Kline & Bro.
Q. Over what roads do you ship?
A. Over Philadelphia and Reading road.
Q. What have you to say in regard to your freights?
A. They are enormously high; they charge for 75 pounds for a chair that only weighs 9¾. They charged me 1,140 pounds for six tables and one box of marble. I have not seen their freight list.
Q. Do you remember any other bills that you consider exorbitant?
A. I can only show the weights: my objection is that they charge too much weight. They charged me 380 pounds for a lounge that weighs only about 100.
Q. You deal entirely in furniture?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And these fictitious weights you complain of are on furniture?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You called on them to rectify mistakes?
A. Yes, sir; since Mr. Gowen went away we cannot get them rectified.

JOHN SHIPPEN, SWORN.

Q. Where do you reside, and what is your business?
A. I reside in Pottsville; am president of the Miners' Bank.
Q. Do you at any time ship coal over any of the Reading company's roads?
A. I receive coal for my domestic purposes.
Q. When did you receive the last coal?
A. I don't recollect. In 1865 I received some.
Q. Where from?
A. From a colliery near Tremont.
Q. What was the freight from Schuylkill Haven to Pottsville?
A. 50 cents a ton.
Q. How many tons did you have?
A. I think two cars—9 tons.
Q. How many miles is it from Schuylkill Haven to this place?
A. About four. The freight was paid to that place.
Q. Did you protest?
A. I offered to pay it under protest; they said they would not take it under protest; I did not want to have any trouble about so small a bill, and paid it—$7 68.
Q. You are also connected with a firm in the iron business?
A. Yes, sir. In their cars the regular schedule from St. Clair to Montgomery is $1 74, and 25 cents additional for car service.

Z. P. BOYER, SWORN.

Q. Where do you reside, and what is your occupation?
A. I live in Pottsville; in the coal and iron business; ship on the Reading road; I am connected with the Phoenix Park coal company.
Q. What freights per mile do you pay?
A. For coal going to Philadelphia, it is 1½ cents per ton. I think the freight is about 15 cents on the lateral; we only pay the toll to Schuylkill Haven.
Q. What do you pay on coal to Pottsville?
A. I think they charge us three cents a ton to Pottsville, and 40 cents a ton car service, from that side; I am not certain. I think it costs $1 05 from Phoenix Park to the Port Carbon shops; we don't often get coal that way.
Q. What is the distance?
A. I think it is 16 miles, altogether.
Q. You carry on a machine shop at Port Carbon?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you receive any coal on the Schuylkill Valley road?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What are the charges on that road?
A. Three cents a ton per mile, and 25 cents a ton car service, from this side of the mountain. They bulk the bill, generally. We are charged with the extra toll by the parties who ship the coal. We are now getting our coal from Shenandoah, and the extra charge is 50 cents a ton.
Q. Does it require any more time to return the cars than if you shipped by the navigation company?
A. No, sir.
Q. You are a subscriber to the new Anthracite railroad, are you not?
A. Not exactly; I took an active part in it.
Q. Have you any connection with the Consumers' Mutual?
A. No, sir.
Q. Have you found any discrimination on the Reading road?
A. I don't know that I have, particularly, though I have sometimes had a good deal of trouble to get trucks since that time; we have no trouble now; once went to Mr. Smith myself to see about it; he said it was their business here to distribute trucks, and he didn't know why they didn't. He said, "I understand you are figuring actively in the new road." I said "I don't know that I am, but our county requires a new road, and I mean to do all I can to make one."
Q. Do you know of any discriminations in this region in favor of coal operators?
A. I cannot say that I do; I think they are all treated alike; I think they all pay more than they ought to.
Q. Is not the discrimination of the Reading company against Pottsville, and in favor of Reading?
A. Yes.

HENRY GASSMAN, SWORN.

Q. Where do you reside, and what is your business?
A. I am in the furniture business, in Pottsville.
Q. Do you have goods shipped from Philadelphia?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you any bills with you?
A. Yes, sir. [Bills put in evidence.] I had to sign a release, or they would charge me 70 cents per hundred. Some two years ago I wanted to get a great deal of furniture, and asked the freight agent for a car; he asked what I wanted to put in it; I told him furniture; he said I could not have it; told him I would give a release; "no matter," he said, "you can't have it."—Instead of paying $45 00, I had to pay $159 00. They charged overweight for a chair. Mr. Gowen had it rectified. A year after that I went on again and asked Mr. Hilles for cars to Pottsville for furniture. He said, you are the last one to get cars, because you have been blowing so much in Pottsville about the Reading railroad company. I hired cars, and had to pay according to scale, and give the release in addition.

The reader will perceive an absence of material and important testimony of coal operators who furnish the bulk of the trade of the Reading Railroad, but they have been for years and are still in the iron grip of this rapacious corporation, and they are backward in exhibiting their grievances, for fear of bringing down upon them the vengeance of the Company. But any candid person after reading the above testimony of respectable merchants and manufacturers of this place, must see that the manner in which that corporation carries on its business is most wretched and unsatisfactory to this community, and inimical to its interests. Through it the business men of Schuylkill County have been positively swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The mass has borne this without openly protesting, for the man who does that, as the testimony shows, becomes an object for punishment on the part of the two or three individuals who manage the Reading Railroad, and he is lucky if he is not finally ruined and driven from business by persecution, as some men have been who still live in Pottsville.

The testimony shows that the charges for freight on the Reading Railroad have been of the most exorbitant and extortionate character, reaching in some instances, to even $14 and $15 a ton from Philadelphia to Pottsville, a distance of ninety-three miles, about twice as much as is charged for transporting a ton of goods from New York to Chicago.—And in ninety cases out of a hundred our business men have submitted to the swindle for fear of suffering worse outrages at the hands of the Company, which would seriously affect them in their business. We remember the case of a coal firm which received a lot of oil in bad condition, although the oil when shipped to them was in good condition, and had been so receipted for. The firm very naturally, demurred to submitting to the loss, and we advised the members to apply to the Company for redress. They replied, "oh, no! we can't do that, for if we should, the Company would deprive us of car facilities necessary to our business." The matter was settled finally, by the party who shipped the oil, offering to bear one-half of the loss and the coal firm the other half. We, in getting goods over the Road have been so continually annoyed in the matter of signing releases, unless we submitted to charges exceeding the value of the goods, that finally, we told the agents of the Company to write out a paper releasing them from all responsibility whatever, for any goods that might be transported over their Road. They drew up the paper and we signed it, which they hold, and we pay the bills as presented to us. We did this to save ourselves from the great trouble and annoyance of having to run to the station to give releases continually. We also, wrote to all those abroad who send us goods, to go to the offices and sign releases, to prevent us from being charged double and treble rates on goods.

The fact is, that under the present management of the Road, controlled as it is by as we have said, two or three parties, whose only care seem to be to make large dividends for their English masters, and keep their fat offices, the policy has been an unscrupulous warfare upon the people and business interests of this County. We must conclude that they are either too incompetent to manage the Road, so as to conduce to the real, permanent welfare of the Company they represent, or that they are completely indifferent to the interests of the Region to which the Road must continue to look for the bulk of its trade. This short-sighted policy has been in operation for some years.

Any candid man in reading this evidence, which is but a tithe of what could be adduced in this Region, on this subject, if it were necessary, must see that it bears us out in our criticism, and reveals a system of doing business which is not paralleled by that of any other road in the country. The extent to which our business men have been compelled to go to the attorney of the Company, to have the bills rendered to them by the Company corrected, is unprecedented. and is the strongest commentary upon the manner in which the business is done, which could made.

Want of room compels us to defer noticing the testimony of the President of the Road, which is contained in the report of the committee.

SENATOR HENDERSON'S FINANCIAL BILL.

Senator Henderson's Bill on the currency and finances presented to Congress, if we understand it rightly, not having seen a full report, is defective in several particulars.—First—the rate of 4 per cent. interest, which he proposes to pay for conversion of bonds, is too low in the present condition of the country. They could not now be converted at that rate, unless by a forced process. Either authorize 6 per cent. bonds, payable in ten or forty years with principal and interest payable in coin, and leave them subject to State taxation—or exempt them from taxation, pay over to the States the proportion left of 1 per cent., after paying the expense of printing and issuing these bonds which would leave about ⅔ to be distributed among the States, in lieu of taxation. This would equalize taxation throughout the States Such bonds could be negotiated without any difficulty, and nearly all the compound interest notes and the 7-30's now outstanding would be converted into the 5 per cent. 10 40 bonds. If at the expiration of ten years, or any time afterwards, the Government can redeem a portion of these bonds by borrowing money at a lower rate of interest, they will be at liberty to do so, without violating any pledged faith of the country. This is the only feasible plan for Congress to adopt now.

In the second place, we object to Mr. Henderson's plan of not restricting the issue of paper money to the business wants of the country, by throwing it open for any person to bank who will deposit 4 per cent. bonds as securities. If he will confine the issue of bank notes to the proportion of $1 to $30 of the real and personal property of the country, which is a proper limit, and which will expand with the expansion of business and wealth, and authorize the issue of 4 per cent. bonds to the amount required to be held by the banks as a basis for the issue of currency, limiting the issue of notes to say 75 or 80 per cent. on the bonds, instead of 90 as now required, it would meet the approbation of the people, and would relieve taxation to that extent. As the interest would be payable in coin, we would require all the National Banks to gradually accumulate a per centage of their reserve in coin preparatory to a resumption of specie payments. An unlimited issue of paper money would prove destructive to the best interests of any country, and would always tend to bring about these periodical expansions and contractions, so ruinous to all branches of industry.

Such legislation in connection with the regulation of our foreign commerce, as suggested, will bring about a resumption of specie payments within a year. We would then gradually withdraw the legal tender notes from circulation, and leave coin and National Bank notes take their place, issuing the notes in proportion to the wealth of the States that have not received their proportion of currency up to the limit of the issue, and withholding any further issue to those that have already received their full proportion. After resumption, the legal tenders will not be required, and if permitted to remain in circulation would only become a disturbing element.

The discussion of these questions now is all very well, but as we have frequently stated before, nearly all this legislation is premature. First relieve the productive industry of the country from oppressive internal taxation; then adjust the tariff so as to be protective, and adopt a sliding scale of duties, so as to secure protection and meet the variations in the price of gold. This would effectually check the drain of coin from the country, WHICH IS THE ONLY OBSTACLE TO RESUMPTION.

FIRST START THE WORKSHOPS AND CREATE WEALTH; then there will be some ground for issuing bonds at lower rates of interest, and they will not only be taken, but eagerly sought after.

We beg and implore Congress to begin at the right place, throw away all the fine spun theories of the stock-jobbers and money-changers in the cities. Many of these have no business now, except plundering each other, and they only want Congress to give them a big job to replenish their coffers.

Look more to the country and among the producing classes for ideas on currency and protection. The cities are a necessary evil, and are generally foul blots on the body politic. There will be found more corruption, villainy and rascality combined among a population of five million in the cities, than you will find among the other thirty millions of people in the country.

Look at your cities and see who the people are that furnish the most brains for business. Are they not generally those who sprung from the country, and located in the cities merely because they had a wider field for the use of their talents and business qualifications, and who are among their most wealthy men?

Now Congress and many State legislatures are besieged with all kinds of schemes to build up the cities at the expense of the country. And three-fourths of the population of our cities believe that such a policy is wise. The city of New York has carried this policy to such an extent, that the population of the [illegible]

State, if not diminishing, is at a stand-still. These facts and many members of Congress have yet to learn that the only way to build up cities is not by foreign commerce, or legislation for the benefit of cities at the expense of the country, but by building up the country and stimulating its productive industry, and as a consequence, the cities are forced to grow in the same proportion, as the country is built up. This is the only way in which cities can be built up rapidly on a permanent basis.

THE MANUFACTURERS' AND CONSUMERS' ANTHRACITE RAILROAD.

The Charter for the Manufacturers' and Consumers' Anthracite Railroad Company will be found on the First Page of the Journal, with some comments. It is the most liberal Charter ever granted by our Legislature to relieve the people from the impositions of a Railroad Monopoly controlled in Europe, and which is wielded only to secure fat dividends to the foreign stockholders regardless of the interests of the people of the State, and those who give them business. This Charter is full and complete—it gives the Company authority to connect with and run over any lateral Railroad in Schuylkill County or on the line of the roads. It gives full power to traverse any of the lateral railroads in Schuylkill County, and if the corporations cannot agree on terms, the courts of the County fix the rates, putting all on the same footing, the same as is now done by the connecting street railroads in our cities. The Charter was drawn up by one of the ablest lawyers in Philadelphia, and is in accordance with the laws that now exist with regard to railroads in the State.

The Wilmington and Birdsboro' Road propose extending the Road to the coal regions. The Road connects with the Pennsylvania Central at Coatesville, and is as near a route to Philadelphia as the present one. It also runs to Wilmington where coal can be shipped in the winter season. The distance from the coal region to Wilmington is only about five miles more than to Philadelphia by the Reading.

The link connecting with the Lehigh would cost about $750,000, and could be built in one year. This would give an outlet to the New York trade in a very short time. Then if deemed necessary, to build an independent road through New Jersey, leading to the harbor of New York direct, for a through traffic road, it can be done afterwards. The road leading to New York we feel satisfied would be the best investment now presented to the public in any portion of the country. It will depend on coal and through merchandize. The traffic already exists, only awaiting the opening of the road, and it will be filled as fast as the rolling stock can be put upon it.

THE BALL OPENED.

GLORIOUS REPUBLICAN VICTORY AND LARGE GAINS.

On Monday last an election took place in the Eighth Congressional district of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. C. S. Hamilton. It resulted in the triumph of a Republican, General John Beatty, by a majority of over one thousand—a glorious gain, his predecessor having been elected by but two hundred and forty-seven. Party lines were strictly drawn; all of the national issues were before the people; the Democrats worked as they never had worked in that district before, and the result was as stated.

The Administration was so confident of success that the Boston Post announced a certain Democratic victory as the beginning of the sweeping triumph of the Democratic candidate for President; and every possible means was resorted to, including promises of office and the expenditure of money, to make sure the prediction.

The firm position taken by Congress within the past four weeks, has secured this gratifying triumph, showing that the people will endorse the Right if Congress has the backbone to stick to it. Had the election been held four weeks since, when Congress was apparently apathetic and irresolute, we believe firmly, that the Republicans would have been defeated.

This victory is the glorious precursor of many to follow this year; is a strong endorsement of the policy of Congress; is the result of a battle fought on the highest national grounds, and we hail it as the avant courier of an overwhelming Republican triumph at the approaching Presidential election.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

'68—Feb.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's Changes.	D.	H.	M.	
1 Saturday	7	11 5	18				
2 Sunday	7	10 5	19	First Q.	1	1 20	ev.
3 Monday	7	9 5	21	Full M.	8	4 29	mo.
4 Tuesday	7	8 5	21	Last Q.	15	4 21	mo.
5 Wednesday	7	7 5	22	New M.	23	9 24	mo.
6 Thursday	7	6 5	23				
7 Friday	7	5 5	24				

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Temperature at Greenwood for the week.

JANUARY, 1868.	7 A.M.	NOON.	6 P.M.
24	20	32	28
25	14	22	19
26	14	25	20
27	23	22	18
28	18	24	26
29	23	36	29
30	7	18	15

A son of Mrs. Henry Eckling, residing near Mahanoy City, fell last week and broke his right arm.

A sleighing party from Tamaqua, accompanied by a band of music, visited this Borough on Thursday last.

To-morrow.—Fifth Sunday of the year, and fourth after Epiphany. Day's length, 10 hours and 9 minutes.

Orders for brick made at the Westwood works, can be left at Geo. Heaton's, 145 Market street, or by addressing Henry J. Rich, Pottsville.

The grand ball of the Crystal Club will take place on the 14th inst. in Ashland. The subscription list is full. Beck's Philadelphia Band has been engaged.

At an election for officers of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, held in Harrisburg last week, Dr. Brown of Port Carbon, was chosen one of the Vice Presidents.

On the 23d ult. the wire rope used for transporting cars over the Mahanoy Plane, broke, letting a coal train run down, and wrecking several cars. No person seriously injured.

All of the issues of postal currency, beautifully arranged, can be obtained at the bookstore of Bannan & Ramsey. They can be framed and are at once a curiosity and an ornament.

On the 17th ult., while David Merredith of Mahanoy, was out gunning, his gun accidentally discharged, the entire load of shot entering the right thigh, inflicting a severe wound.

On the 22d ult., the mother of Patrick Burk, residing at the Excelsior Colliery near Shamokin, fell down stairs and broke her neck. When found she was dead. She was 92 years old.

Mr. John O. Beck has removed his store to Spohn's Building, opposite the Post Office, and has added to his stock of provisions, fine groceries, etc., which is now large and complete.

Mr. Murdoch, the great elocutionist, will give a reading in Union Hall on Monday evening next. It will be a rare treat, as Mr. Murdoch is one of the most finished of living readers. Reserved seats can be obtained at Beebyshall Brothers.

On the 23d ult., Peter Leith, boss at Tunnel Ridge Colliery, near Mahanoy City, was knocked down by a coal car and dragged some distance under the bumper. He was not run over, but he had several ribs fractured and his right collar-bone broken.

Two men named Perry and Orasher, both of Columbia County, have been arrested and committed to jail, charged with stealing on the 22d ult., a sleigh, harness, robes, bells, etc., from Dr. A. B. Sherman of Girardville. The property has been recovered.

A trestle at the colliery of Repplier & Moodie, Ashland, was burned on Saturday last, causing trouble and expense to the firm to reach their breaker from the slope, and in a measure cutting off the supply from the town, which it has supplied almost alone for some weeks.

The fourth and final parlor rehearsal by Trinity Church choir, for the benefit of the church organ fund, will take place on Wednesday evening next, 5th inst., at the residence of C. Tower, Esq. Mahantongo street. The idea of giving it in the Council Chamber, as proposed, was abandoned.

On Wednesday last Chas. J. Dobbins was held in $600 bail by Squire Conrad to answer on oath of C. McAfee, charges of assault and battery and forcible entry. On the same day Jos. Dallas was held in $300 bail by Squire Conrad to answer on oath of Roland Kline, a charge of embezzlement—the amount $35.

In speaking last week of that excellent scale the Sampson, one of which is to be erected at Mr. Noble's boiler works in this Borough, we neglected to notice the fact that it would be erected under the supervision of Messrs. L. C. Thompson & Co., who are the agents in this County for the Sampson Scale Company.

First National Bank of Ashland.—On the 21st ult., Messrs. Wm. J. Moodie, J. M. Freck, Robert Gorrell, J. B. Hoover, Geo. S. Repplier, Joshua Weimer, C. H. Tyson, Wm. Haas and Jas. L. Price were elected directors. On the 24th Mr. Wm. J. Moodie was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. J. M. Freck Vice President.

Debate.—The Minersville Literary Association will on next Monday evening, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, discuss the question, "Ought the office of Vice President of the United States be abolished?" This question is one of general interest, and as the disputants have given the subject a close examination, they will, without doubt, be able to interest. The large audiences that have attended are proof. The question open at precisely 7 o'clock.

Fire Sunday.—About 5 o'clock on Thursday morning last, fire was discovered in the store of Messrs. Johnson & Reynolds, on Broad street, Tamaqua. Through the exertions of the citizens, the fire was confined to the building in which it originated. The fire originated through a defective flue. Messrs. Johnson & Reynolds lost their stock of dry goods. Insured in the [illegible] Company of North America, Home, Lycoming, and North American of New York.

Temperance.—The members of Eagle Temple of H. and T., No. 47, of St. Clair, propose attending the P. M. Church of that place in full regalia, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, Feb. 2d, when a sermon on temperance will be delivered by Rev. Chas. [illegible], pastor of said church. The meeting will commence at 6 o'clock. Several other temperance organizations have been invited and we hope to see the cause of temperance well represented on the occasion. All friends of the cause are invited to be present.

From the text, "For to me to live is Christ" (Philippians, 1st chap., 21st v.,) Rev. Mr. de Veuve of the Presbyterian Church, preached an earnest and impressive sermon to young men on Sunday evening last. Sermons addressed especially, to the young should be preached often by the clergymen of all denominations, for in youth the heart is more impressible to good and evil, and wise counsel earnestly and affectionately given may direct many uncertain steps into the straight and narrow path.

Dr. Moore's Sermons on the Seasons.—Dr. Franklin B. Moore, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this Borough, will we learn, deliver the last of his series of delightful sermons on the seasons, to-morrow morning. The season considered, of course will be "Winter." We anticipate that the able divine will on the occasion, not only interest the minds but benefit the hearts of his hearers, for the religious application of these sermons is as decided, as the ideas embodied are grand and the descriptive passages gems of language.

The Annual Taxes.—The United States assessors have received positive orders to commence at once the assessment of taxes, which include incomes and license. By the amendatory act of March 2, 1867, all returns of incomes and special taxes are required to be made by the first day of March, under a penalty of *fifty per cent. additional!* The assessors are instructed to enforce the provisions of the law in every case of delinquency, and it will be well for all interested to give attention to making their returns within the time prescribed by law.

A Worthy Object.—By a circular which appears to-day in our advertising columns, it will be seen that Post 47, G. A. R., of St. Clair, has passed a resolution to hold a Fair for three days, February 26, 27 and 28, the proceeds of which will be applied to the maintenance of its organization, and for the protection and care of the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. We hope that the project will not only receive the cheerful assistance of the citizens of St. Clair, but of all in the County who feel it a duty to remember the widows and orphans of those brave men who fell in defence of the unity of the Republic.

Charged with Stealing a Trunk.—On the 26th ult., Owen McEntee and Matthew McEntee of St. Nicholas, this County, were arrested by Heisler's police, charged with stealing on the route of the railroad between Reading and New York City, a trunk and contents valued at $66, the property of James Kilday of Port Carbon. A search warrant was issued, and the property was found in their possession at their residence. On the 27th, the accused were brought before Squire Frailey, and after a hearing committed in default of $800 each, to answer. The robbery was committed about two months ago.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Post Office, at Pottsville, Pa., January 31, 1868:

Atwood E H	Giberson Howell	Marsh Elizabeth
Barry Dr W A	Gollins E	Rush Michael B
Barry James	Hipo John	Ryan Mary J
Bradley James	Hatter John	Rusbatch Mary E
Bayless Susan	Jamsison W	Seavers Henry
David Diana	Joice Margaret	Scally Peter
Fitch James M	Lusck John	Starr Jeremiah
Frank Anthony	Leib V	Shinners John
Gallagher Martin	McCabe George	Oshelis John Ship
Giberson George	McVey B Ship	Sharp Mary
Shum Hannah		

Contemplated Prosecution.—On the strength of the testimony of practical machinists before the Coroner during the inquest held on the body of Mr. Michael Salmon, the engineer, killed last week by the breaking of the connecting rod of the "Manatawny," showing that it was defective, and had been broken twice before within ten days, the widow is taking steps we understand, to bring an action against the Reading Railroad Company, for damages, for the death of her husband. Salmon was a steady, sober man, and had just received a premium from the Company for being the most careful engineer on the Road.

Outrageous Conduct.—For some time past there has been much complaint of the conduct of gangs of men and boys who assemble at the head of Market street near the Skating Park, and assault persons who pass. On Tuesday evening last, it is alleged, assaulted and beat Geo. S. Clemens and took from him a pair of skates. On Thursday, Martin Ziegler, Henry Rinehard, Ebur Simmons and Benj. Fisher were arrested and brought before Squire Frailey, charged with the offence. After a hearing the accused were held to bail to answer. The police should make it a point to invariably disperse all lawless assemblages of men and boys.

Sleighing Accident.—On Saturday night last about 9 o'clock, as Mr. Taylor Boyer, of this Borough, accompanied by a lady, was returning from Minersville in a sleigh, and when near the Bull's Head, the sleigh struck a stump and upset, throwing both of the occupants out. The horse ran away, arriving at his stable in town with no part of the sleigh except the shafts. A party came along shortly after and brought Mr. Boyer and the lady into town. She was nearly insensible when picked up, while Mr. Boyer was injured in consequence of being kicked on the ankle by the horse while holding to him by the reins after being thrown out. He was also, somewhat bruised.

Outrage on the Highway.—On Saturday evening last as Jas. Bryan, a boy, who had taken the supper of several machinists employed at Mine Hill Planes, up to them from Gordon, was returning, he was stopped by five men, who ordered him to get out of the sleigh in which he was sitting. The boy did so, and the men took the horse and sleigh and were driving off, when an unknown gentleman drove up. The boy asked the gentleman for his assistance to recover the horse and sleigh. He did so willingly. With the aid of a revolver he drove the ruffians away and recovered the property. The boy and his friends feel very grateful to the gentleman for his kind and brave action.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church.—This Church of which Rev. Jos. A. Nelson is pastor, is not only poor, but needs very much, funds to pay a debt of $1200, due on the 1st of April next. If the amount is not raised the church may be lost to the congregation. The church has through its excellent minister, done much good in the section of the Borough in which it is located, and should receive the aid and sympathy of the Christian public. The congregation will make an effort to raise the funds needed, by holding a Fair in Union Hall, commencing on Monday, Feb. 10, to continue five days. Fancy and useful articles of all kinds will be on exhibition and for sale. A beautiful silver fire bell, now at Mr. Green's store, will be given to the fire company receiving the highest number of votes. It is to be hoped that the community will assist the A. M. E. Church in its efforts to build up a large and flourishing congregation.

The Lebanon Courier says:—On Thursday last the President sent into the Senate the name of J. B. McCamant for Revenue Assessor of this Congressional district. Although we have learned, since, that the President has brought him forward, that he is a resident of Schuylkill county, where he has been filling a clerkship in a bank. Of his political status we are entirely ignorant. Whether he is identified with the Snuff faction of Democrats, or with the Strouse faction, or with neither, we are totally unable to say.—Even should the Senate see proper to confirm him under its anxiety, to see the revenue department of the district fully organized, it is not at all certain that the President would commission him. Andy has become so confused under the importunities and representations and counter-representations of the Snuff Democrats and the Strouse Democrats of this district, that he seems to be as bewildered on the merits of the subject as he was on the condition of the country when he was "swinging around the circle" in a glorious muddle, from Washington to Chicago and back again.

The Work of Benevolence.—It is satisfactory to know that through the exertions of the Pottsville Benevolent Association and Post No. 23, G. A. R., assisted as they have been by the sympathy and liberality of our citizens, much want, distress and suffering among the poor, have been and are being alleviated. Worthy men with families, unable to get work; widows struggling to procure bread for their hungry little ones, and those who are sick and cut off from their usual resources, are attended to, relieved and assisted. The other day a worthy widow having eight children at home, entered the house of a citizen to do some washing for him. She had been struggling to feed and clothe her little ones, and had patiently worked on without complaining. But on entering the kitchen she sat down and tears were observed trickling down her cheeks. When kindly asked the cause, she said that she had left her children that morning crying for bread, there not being a morsel in the house. Of course her case received prompt attention, and the mother's heart is now lighter for the sympathy and aid extended to her. We merely note this among other cases of distress among the worthy poor of which we are cognizant, to show the necessity of the organized efforts made to relieve them, and to indicate how the benevolent work is progressing. It is satisfactory to know that money used for charitable purposes in a systematic manner, does more good than if given indiscriminately, and reaches that deserving class, the worthy poor.

Boundy's Portrait of Dr. Brown.—During a recent visit to this artist's studio, we were much pleased to notice an admirable portrait of Doctor Brown, of Port Carbon, among several other portraits of perhaps equal merit and excellence. But, not being familiar with their originals, we could not attest their truthfulness, though charmed with their merit as paintings. Doctor Brown has his benevolent and kindly expression—brimming with human sympathies, and consequently, his best,—ergo not his professional one or political one, which all frequently put on and represent only the outside man. The artist; true to his perception of character, looks beneath the surface and transfers the graces of poor humanity to his canvas, rejecting the harsh, stern and forbidding expression which is frequently only counterfeit. The Doctor will excuse the liberty we have taken in criticising his portrait so deeply.

Mr. Boundy excels in portrait and figure painting, and gives not only satisfaction, but actual pleasure to his patrons by his accurate delineating their best expressions, which we often fail to find in photographs, because the expression is so frequently put on for the occasion by the subject; while the painter cheats them into naturalness, and transfers the graces to his canvas. There are few who like Oliver Cromwell, desire their "business faces" on the canvas, or who wish to preserve for their children the harsh, stern lines of the compressed mouth and knitted brow, however prominent the "crow feet" may appear.

The Belrer Case.—Still adhering to the rule which we have adopted in this matter, we refrain from alluding to the many unsupported statements pro and con, which we have heard. In regard to two men James Brady, and Patrick O'Hara, charged with being concerned in the affair, Mr. Walker who is associated with the District Attorney, has written to the District Attorney of Buffalo, for information, and expects a reply to-day. C. C. Carpenter, the man said to be a detective, and to whom it was stated, Samuel Albrighton had made important revelations concerning the supposed murder, left the County last Saturday, for what purpose we are not aware. [illegible] revelations to Carpenter as stated published in some of the newspapers. On Wednesday last Mr. Rowland Jones of Tamaqua, made oath before Squire Frailey of this Borough, to the effect that C. C. Carpenter did during two weeks or more make false and malicious statements for the purpose of extorting money from him and others.

On Monday morning next a hearing on the writ of habeas corpus granted to the counsel of Thos. Smith, John Albrighton, Jr., and David Lawson, now in prison charged with being concerned in the supposed murder of Capt. Belrer, will take place before Judge Ryon.

The police are searching for the body of the supposed murdered man on the old slope of the Marshfield Colliery, near the Tuscarora, and Middle Creek, recently occupied by Samuel Hall. They are now having it [illegible] five feet of water. An engine has been put up there, and the water is being pumped out. The operation if it should be found necessary to go to the bottom of the slope, will occupy two or three weeks.

In this shape the case now stands, involved in quite as much mystery as at any period of the investigations which have been unceasing pursued since the disappearance of Capt. Belrer.

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

The rules being suspended Mr. Sherle submitted to the Board specimens of strips for doors, windows, etc., to keep out cold air, dust, etc. The matter was referred to the Building Committee.

On motion of Mr. Wells it was resolved that the High School be advertised to be opened on Monday, Feb. 10, and that the Committee in the meantime be continued.

[We might state that Mr. S. R. Thompson, of Erie county, who has been engaged to teach the school, was present at the opening of the session of the Board, and was introduced to the members present.]

The subject of application of Miss Emily J. McCool for recommendation of Board to enable her to get a permanent certificate, was brought up, when Mr. Huber offered a resolution to the effect that the Board recommend that a permanent certificate be granted to Miss McCool.

Mr. Wells offered an amendment to the effect that the matter be postponed until next meeting, and that the Secretary be instructed in the meantime to write to the State Superintendent in reference to the character of a professional certificate.

The amendment of Mr. Wells was decided in the negative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Derr, Little, Roseberry, Sheafer, and Wells—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Fox, Heebner, Huber, Keim, Smith and Wright—6.

After some debate on the subject, the resolution of Mr. Huber was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Fox, Heebner, Huber, Keim, Little, Smith and Wright—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Derr, Roseberry, Sheafer and Wells—4.

Borough Superintendent's report for the month ending Jan. 24, summed up as follows:

Whole No. pupils attending school........ 1729
Average attendance,........ 1356
Per cent.,........ 79

A communication from the pastor of the A. M. E. Church, asking for an increased compensation for use of church for school purposes, was referred to the Building Com., who after consultation recommended that the amount paid be increased to $4 per month from the 1st of January, which was adopted. The Secretary reported amount of orders issued to date, at $18,606 44.

On motion of Mr. Fox it was resolved that the Secretary procure twenty-five order books for the use of the directors, and on motion of Mr. Smith it was resolved that the Secretary notify hardware dealers and others, not to furnish articles in the future for building or other school purposes, without an order from a member of the Board.

Bills of S. Auman & Co., $14 35, and of Bright & Co., $28 34, were referred to appropriate committees.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Howard Richards,........ $5 00
John Aikman,........ 9 00

Junior Sons of America.—This patriotic organization, composed of young men between the ages of 16 and 35, now numbers twelve camp fires in Schuylkill County. The objects of the Order are purely patriotic, beneficial, educational, and to maintain those kind and fraternal feelings which should exist amongst all young men. We give below a list of the officers elected by each Camp, for the semi-annual term, commencing January 1st, and ending June 30th, 1868:

County President, Charles F. Garrett; Headquarters Orwigsburg.

Camp No. 14, Pottsville, P., Henry Hill; V. P., Elias Reed; M. of F. and C., George Rahn; R. S., Frank W. Schum; A. R. S., Wm. Schertle; F. S., John St. Clair; Treas., Wm. Huntzinger; C., Chas. Lindenmuth; I. G., A. D. Schum; O. G., P. B. Whitney.

Camp No. 46, Minersville, P., Albert Reehrig; V. P., E. Hoffman; M. of F. and C., Charles Beneman; R. S., Edwin Phillips; A. R. S., Albert Felix; F. S., Leslie Jenkins; Treas., J. N. Kear; C., Charles Rohrig; I. G., William Bowman; O. G., James Geiger.

Camp No. 47, Schuylkill Haven, P., Peter D. Helms; V. P., Wm. K. Weber; M. of F. and C., George E. Bast; R. S., Robt. J. Saylor; A. R. S., George H. Reed; F. S., Theo. F. Leader; Treas., Chas. O. Byerly; C., Joseph C. Kirkessler; I. G., Chas. F. Leib; O. G., Wm. A. Gaskelow.

Camp No. 49, Pinegrove, P., I. A. Swigard; V. P., H. B. Christ; M. of F. and C., George W. Baylor; R. S., J. H. Drunkemiller; A. R. S., Wellington Christ; F. S., H. W. Moore; Treas., F. E. Steen; C., John E. Miller; I. G., Henry Templing; O. G., Peter Miller.

Camp No. 57, Tamaqua, P., G. W. Hadesty; V. P., Peter Martz; M. of F. and C., N. Rice; R. S., Jacob Seitzinger; A. R. S., Miles Herrold; F. S., T. J. Schwartz; Treas., P. Stein; C., George W. Reifsnyder; I. G., R. Radcliffe; O. G., Danl. M. Eveland.

Camp No. 72, Mahanoy City, P., J. Y. Seylenberger; V. P., David Kline; M. of F. and C., W. R. Yost; R. S., Andrew Swalm; A. R. S., Edward Stewart; F. S., John Bretz; C., David Bowman; I. G., Charles Fehr; O. G., John Kutz.

Camp No. 73, Cressona, P., A. B. Wagner; V. P., David Boyer; M. of F. and C., Wm. F. Bracefield; R. S., Albert Geary; A. R. S., Clarkson Smith; F. S., Milton Thomas; Treas., Wm. T. Reed; C., Wm. Fenstermacher; I. G., David Snyder; O. G., George Geary.

Camp No. 75, St. Clair, P., Samuel Holmes; V. P., Thomas Garmon; M. of F. and C., James Schoener; R. S., H. R. Evans; A. R. S., Wm. Davis; F. S., D. A. Seligman; Treas., Samuel Winn; C., Lloyd Brewer; I. G., R. Morrison; O. G., John Evans.

Camp No. 76, Tremont, P., O. D. Drake; V. P., E. M. Lehman; M. of F. and C., W. Victor Lehman; R. S., George W. Garrett; A. R. S., Stephen Garrett; Treas., Samuel Freeman; C., Francis Minnig; I. G., Chas. Umbolz; O. G., Jas. J. Brower.

Camp No. 84, Ashland, P., R. H. Scott; V. P., Charles H. Hartman; M. of F. and C., I. N. Reifsnyder; R. S., C. A. Garner; A. R. S., W. Kintzler; F. S., C. F. Russell; Treas., John Yost; C., L. Prosser; I. G., H. E. Densinger; O. G., Henry James.

Camp No. 85, Port Carbon, P., J. W. Shaffel; V. P., S. Gray, Jr.; M. of F. and C., G. S. Batley; R. S., Chas. Hartzonge; A. R. S., John Boyer; F. S., Abraham Pott; Treas., John Weily; C., James Paul; I. G., Lewis Gwinner; O. G., L. S. Weand.

Camp No. 86, Orwigsburg, P., A. G. Hammer; V. P., Samuel A. Garrett; M. of F. and C., John Shoener; R. S., Thomas D. Zulich; A. R. S., Geo. Yeager; P. S., W. B. Beverly; Treas., Thomas Hoy; C., Jeremiah Sterner; I. G., Charles F. Bossard; O. G., Nathaniel Deibert.

THE COUNTY.

LETTER FROM MAHANOY CITY.

MAHANOY CITY, January 29th, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—On Sunday, the 19th inst., the new Primitive Methodist Church, lately erected on Catawissa Street in this place was opened for public worship.

Rev. J. Smythe of New York City, preached in the morning at half-past ten o'clock, from Psalms, 87th chapter, 5th verse—"And of Zion it shall be said, this and that man was born in her; and the highest himself shall establish her."

In the afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, Rev. John Beach, Sr., of Maple Dale, preached from 2d Corinthians, 10th chapter, 4th verse—"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds."

In the evening at seven o'clock, the Rev. J. Smythe again officiated, and spoke from Luke, 15th chapter, 10th verse—"Likewise I say unto you, there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

The church was crowded on the several occasions, and the friends responded in a most generous manner to the requests which were made for pecuniary aid towards the building fund. One thousand dollars (part cash and the balance pledged to be paid within three months.) were realized for the object, and the hearts of the trustees were made glad at the prospect of soon clearing off the debt incurred in building the church.

On the following Monday and Tuesday evenings at seven o'clock, Mr. Smythe preached again to good and attentive congregations, and we may say truly, that his visit to Mahanoy has been a blessing. He is a very effective preacher, and we have seldom seen the people moved as they were under his ministry; a number were melted to tears, and I have no doubt will long remember what they felt while listening to his words.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Smythe delivered a free temperance lecture in the same place. The Sons of Temperance, the Temple of Honor, and the Cadets of Temperance were out in full force, and it was like one of the meetings of days gone by—full of enthusiastic earnestness. The church was crowded, and a number had to stand. The Reverend gentleman is equally as good on a temperance platform as in the pulpit, claiming the attention of his audience, bringing tears or smiles ever and anon, as his subject matter varied from the pathetic to things of a more lightsome mood.

I remain yours, &c., MAHANOY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

ST. CLAIR, January 8th, 1868.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—I noticed an article in the columns of your last week's issue relating to an exhibition and concert given here the week previous by the M. E. Sabbath School. On the evenings of the 1st and 2d inst., we had a similar entertainment given us by the P. M. S. S., the merits of which I think well worthy of an insertion in the columns of your valuable paper. This school has for a number of years, made it a general rule to thus entertain their friends once during the year; hence such occasions have always been hailed with delight both by the participators and also the friends, who make it their duty to attend. During the year which has just closed, this Sunday School has suffered much from changes which have taken place among those who labor to support it. Some of its most influential members have left them, thus leaving the school without its accustomed teachers to prepare them for their anniversary. Notwithstanding all the difficulties which they had to overcome, we find they have persevered in order to accomplish their desired end, and once more we have been favored with a treat purchased we feel certain, with no little trouble. Feeling assured that they have labored faithfully, and knowing that they deserve our sincere thanks, I take this opportunity of expressing them.

The speaking was remarkably good. Some of the pieces were very amusing, which of course, caused considerable laughter. The singing by the children was truly beautiful. The choir belonging to the church was in attendance, with a choice selection of lively music on hand. They also sang quite a number of splendid anthems and also a few choice quartettes. As we listened to their melodious strains we were satisfied of this fact, viz: "Music certainly hath its charms."

I hope that those who are so faithfully engaged in the Sunday School cause may be inspired with new vigor from the patronage which we have given them, and may they in due time, reap an ample harvest for their incessant labor. AN OBSERVER.

LETTER FROM WADESVILLE.

WADESVILLE, January 29th, 1868.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—To convince you and the rest of mankind that we, the quiet people of this ancient village are neither dead nor asleep, but wide-awake, alive and kicking, I thought I would write an "item" for your universally read journal.

The Wadesville Shaft, of which we may justly boast, is nearly finished. I am cordially informed so-day that John C. Northall has leased the St. Clair or "Wadesville" Shaft. It is but just to say here that it is no man can make that shaft pay if it's John C. Northall, Esq. I witnessed an exceedingly interesting scene in the Wadesville M. E. Sunday School on Sabbath last.—Thirty-six of the oldest boys and girls were initiated into the Sunday School Life Guard, upon which occasion the Rev. Dr. Franklin Moore, Rev. S. G. Hare and John Hays, Esq., delivered very interesting addresses. Great praise is due the Rev. Doctor for the interest he is taking in this Sunday School. Much of the success attending the erection of the chapel, under his supervision, is due to the influence of Dr. Moore. I should also remark here that J. C. Northall has contributed very liberally towards the chapel. It is indeed, surprising to see the friends that are coming forward to aid in this very praiseworthy enterprise. I should not forget to state here that the handsome little church, built under the direction of H. Bossig, Esq., architect and builder, of St. Clair, is nearly finished, and Providence permitting, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Sabbath, February 9th. H.

LETTER FROM SHENANDOAH.

SHENANDOAH, Jan. 29, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—On the 14th inst., a German girl some 14 years of age, belonging to William Penn Colliery, below town, was sent to one of the drug stores in this town. On her way home about dusk, she met a coal train starting down the valley. She tried to jump on the track of the engine. Her head slipped and she was thrown under the wheels, which mangled her most frightfully. She died almost instantly.

On the 25th inst., as the engine at the colliery of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., of this place, was hoisting a car up the plane to the breaker, the hook at the chain broke and the car ran over a young man some fifty feet and killed him almost instantly.

On the same day a miner named Carly, working at the mines [illegible] of this place, was injured by a fall of coal. He received only slight cuts on his head and his body badly bruised.

Among the coal improvements of Shenandoah Valley, [illegible] noticed last week is the Tunnel Coal Co., [illegible] the old Mine. To the [illegible] will add two engines [illegible] breaker. [illegible] Coal Co. [illegible]. Yours &c., F. H. K.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LEAMINGTON, ENGLAND, October, 1867.

DEAR JOURNAL.—In all my wanderings in England, I have found no place which has pleased me so much as Leamington. Every thing looks clean and bright, and but little of the smoky atmosphere is seen here, which envelopes most other towns in England in which manufactures are located. We believe there are none, in Leamington. It is more of a Spa or watering place, and always has a large number of visitors from abroad, as well as from home in the summer season, to partake of the mineral waters, which are eagerly sought after, on account of their excellent medicinal qualities. In the fall and winter it is a great resort also for sportsmen, as packs of hounds are kept here, and it is considered one of the most favorable sporting grounds in England. The principal street, called the "Chase," is beautiful, and on it is erected the Water Palace, or the Hall, something similar to that at Baden-Baden, in which the water can be obtained. The visitors are charged a small sum to defray the expenses. This Hall is decorated, with elegant statuary and several fine paintings. Nearly opposite the Hall are the celebrated Jefferson gardens, called after the eminent Doctor Jefferson who was the first to discover the mineral properties of the water, and through whose exertions the town of Leamington was built up and has become so celebrated. The gardens are very extensive and beautifully laid out. They are kept up by subscriptions from the citizens, who pay so much annually, and who have the privilege of taking in friends and strangers. The entrance-fee to non-subscribers is 6d. In these gardens croquette, archery, and various other amusements are indulged in, and the enclosure may be ranked among the most charming spots in England, I would sooner live in Leamington than in any other town I have seen in Europe. The Regent's Hotel at Leamington, is one of the finest in England.

In the vicinity of Leamington are Stratford-on-Avon, Kenilworth Castle, Warwick Castle, Guy's Cliff, &c., places all rendered famous in history by the illustrious occupants and the scenes enacted there, and also immortalized by the pens of Scott and Bulwer.

The old residence of Shakspeare at Stratford-on-Avon has been restored on the outside to prevent its falling into ruins, but the character of the building is preserved. The interior however, remains the same as when occupied by Shakspeare. A strange feeling of awe and reverence seemed to creep over us when we entered the house occupied by that immortal bard, and we wandered into every nook and corner of the building, feeling that we were treading on the same floors that were trod by him nearly three hundred years ago. The house inside shows great age, but is in good preservation, considering the time it has stood. There are two rooms and a kitchen down stairs, and three rooms up stairs. It is a low, two-story house, built in the old English style of wooden frames, filled in, forming squares. On the inside there is not a spot of wood work that is not covered with the names of visitors.—Had I so desired it, I could not have found space large enough to have made a single letter. One of the rooms is fitted up a little for the use of an old lady who exhibits the house; all the others remain just the same as when occupied by the immortal owner. No doubt it was considered a very fine house at the time it was built, but there are not a great many families in the United States who would feel satisfied with such accommodations now.

Washington Irving, when he made his pilgrimage to the home of Shakspeare, remained some time at the Red Lion Hotel at Stratford-on-Avon. Visitors, particularly from the United States, are also shown to the room he occupied, on the wall of which his portrait is suspended, and the "old arm-chair" which he occupied has a silver plate attached on the back of it, lettered, "Washington Irving." Of course, visitors feel honored, if not inspired, when occupying this room and sitting in the old arm-chair. The poker he used is also laid aside carefully in a cupboard.

From Stratford we wended our way to that grand old ruin, Kenilworth, which is a ruin in every sense of the word. As the pen of "Scotia's Bard" has made this famous old castle almost as familiar as household words, we will merely describe its appearance as it now stands. It presents in its present aspect, one of the most perfect ruins we have seen in Europe. Of this immense pile of buildings only five or six portions remain standing. Near the entrance of the enclosure is a square building, four stories high, flanked by four towers, which is the best preserved portion of the remains, and is occupied by a farmer's family. In this building some elegant, old carved work is preserved, which gives some idea of the grand and expensive finish of the castle. After proceeding some distance, you have presented to your view the extent of the inner court of the castle, which is now an extensive grazing field. Several towers still stand at different corners of the court, all covered with ivy, among which are, Mervyn's Tower, one of the scenes in Scott's novel, Caesar's Tower, Swan Tower, Mortimer Tower, Water Tower, &c. A portion of the walls of the great banqueting-hall, in which Dudley entertained Queen Elizabeth, is still standing, together with sufficient outlines to show the extent and grandeur of this once famous castle, occupied by Dudley, Earl of Leicester, one of the favorites of Queen Elizabeth. This proud Earl had become fascinated by the beautiful Amy Robsart, the daughter of a yeoman, and married her privately, under the promise of acknowledging her as his wife at a more convenient time. She was kept at a farm house called Cumnor House, where Dudley visited her clandestinely, often at night. In the meantime Dudley, believing himself favored by Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England, entertained her in grand style at Kenilworth. Varney, one of the followers and confidents of Dudley, was also in love with Amy, and kept her posted up with the designs of Dudley. She however, repulsed his overtures, and secretly visited Kenilworth while the Queen was there, and concealed herself so as to watch their movements. While the Queen and Dudley were walking over the grounds alone, Amy rushed from her ambush and threw herself at the feet of the Queen, and implored her to save her. The Queen turned to Dudley and inquired in an excited tone, what it meant. Amy finding that Dudley, whom she passionately loved, was likely to be placed in difficulty, hesitated, and Dudley declared that he knew nothing about the woman. She was sent to a tower in the castle, and with the consent of Dudley, from thence was again removed to Cumnor House by Varney, who again made an attempt to secure her. Being repulsed again more determinedly than ever, he had a trap door over which Amy passed in entering her lodgings, so arranged secretly, that in case any person stepped on it they would be precipitated below.—Shortly after the noise of hoofs was heard near the house, and a whistle in imitation of Dudley's when he visited the house, to give her warning of his approach, was sounded, and Amy, as was her custom, rushed out of her room to meet her lord, trod on the trap-door, fell through, and was picked up below a corpse. Varney was revenged, and Dudley, in his ambitious mood, did not prize much at the murder committed by his friend. Dudley failed in securing the hand of the Queen, and married. His only son, heir to the estate, we believe, was poisoned. Dudley in his grief, founded at Warwick, what is known as Lord Leicester's Hospital, which is still in a flourishing condition. Henry VIII. commenced despoiling Kenilworth, and the great Reformer, Cromwell, demolished the castle. The estate has passed away from the family, and the grounds of Kenilworth are now a farm, and the farm-yard now occupies the ground adjoining the remaining walls of the ruins of this once famous castle. Such is the work; Old Father Time, on the pomp and glory of the past.

THE SENIOR EDITOR.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—SENATE.—The Senate, on Monday, received several petitions relative to reconstruction and the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to allow the importation of dyestuffs free of duty. Several resolutions of inquiry were adopted. The bill to relieve the disabilities of G vernor Patton, of Alabama, was discussed, but no final action was taken. The resolution for detailing more naval officers to attend the International Maritime Exhibition at Havre was laid on the table. The supplemental Reconstruction bill was taken up and discussed.

HOUSE.—Mr. O'Neill introduced a bill to extend the boundaries of the Collection District of Philadelphia, so as to include the whole city. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Cary, a bill to establish a uniform currency and provide for the management and liquidation of the national debt. Mr. Randall, a bill making all purchases and sales and commission of United States loans or bonds open to public competition. Mr. Coburn, a bill providing that in case a Senator becomes President by reason of being President of the Senate pro tem., and his Senatorial term shall expire before the Presidential term expires, he shall continue in office until the end of the Presidential term, the office of Senator alone becoming vacant. The bill to prevent the payment of certain claims arising out of the rebellion, was passed. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported the bill relative to the rights of American citizens in foreign countries. Mr. Ingersoll introduced a bill authorizing an additional issue of legal tender notes to the amount of $44,000,000. A resolution of inquiry of the Secretary of State as to the cost of arrest and trial of Surratt was adopted. Also, a resolution directing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire whether combinations have been made or attempted to be made to obstruct the due execution of the laws. Adjourned.

Jan. 29.—SENATE.—The Senate received a number of petitions on a variety of subjects. A resolution to print 10,000 copies of the majority and minority reports on the Stanton matter caused considerable discussion, and was finally laid upon the table. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to regulate procedure in cases of impeachment, and to enforce the orders and judgments of the Senate in such cases. The Committee on Retrenchment reported a bill providing that no special agents shall be appointed by the President or Departments without confirmation by the Senate. The discussion on the supplementary Reconstruction bill was then resumed, and Mr. Frelinghuysen made a speech. Another Committee of Conference was appointed on the Deficiency bill. Also another committee on the Cotton Tax bill. The joint resolution to appoint a commission to examine and report on split ram was taken up and discussed at some length. After which a vote was taken and lost. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Banking and Currency reported Mr. Randall's bill to regulate the deposits of the public money, which after some discussion, was passed. Several Executive communications in response to resolutions were presented. A number of resolutions of inquiry were adopted. The bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida was taken up, and discussed at some length, but no vote was taken. Adjourned.

Jan. 30.—SENATE.—The Senate received a communication from the President containing the correspondence relative to the purchase of Alaska. Also resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, asking admission as a State. A resolution to provide for the publication of a medical and surgical history of the rebellion, with statistics of the Provost Marshal's Bureau, was introduced. Also a bill to establish a national Bureau of Insurance. The bill for the sale of the iron-clads was passed, with an amendment providing for the retention of the Dictator, Kalamazoo, Monadnock and Passaic classes. The Conference Committee on the bill to supply deficiencies in the expenses of the Reconstruction acts, &c., made a report, which was agreed to. The discussion on the Supplemental Reconstruction bill was continued by Messrs. Pomeroy, Buckalew and [illegible]. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported the bill relative to the rights of American citizens abroad and Mr. Banks explained its provisions at considerable length. No action was taken. A report of the Appropriation Committee on the Reconstruction bill was agreed to. A resolution declaring [illegible] the rights of citizenship was introduced, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Adjourned.

R. C. GREEN would call particular attention to a superior watch made to his order, engraved on dial and plate with his name, suitable for railroad men and persons doing heavy work. These watches have been fully tested and are warranted to be reliable. References given. Call and see them at R. C. Green's, 178, Centre street, near Miners' Bank, Pottsville. Jan. 18, '68. 3-3m.

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

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.—The Messrs. Smith are the oldest reed instrument manufacturers in Boston. They have from the first striven to make as good work as human hands could produce, and have won a wide name for all valuable improvements in their instruments. They produce a great range of styles varying in form and capacity, adapting them to parlor, school, church or hall, as may be desired. The many patents for improvements, owned exclusively by them, and their reputation, enable them to control the manufacture of this popular organ, and no other reed instrument of whatever name is yet its equal. It is only necessary to try them to be persuaded of this.—*Vt. Musical Journal.*

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 1825. 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 relations 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 ENTIRE 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.

GENEVA, N. Y., December, 1848. J. M. PAGE.

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) DUMAS 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 8-1ecw

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 BARBERS' 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, May 18, '67 20-1y 823 Broadway, N. Y.

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

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Everybody can be beautiful By using Oscella de Persia.
Everybody can be beautiful By using Oscella de Persia.
Everybody can be beautiful 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. C. McCLUSKEY, MANUFACTURER AND PROPRIETOR, North Seventh Street, above Arch Street, Philadelphia. Nov. 16, '67 46-1y

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 a 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, of 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]

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

STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. [illegible] CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH, PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible] samples with prices sent by mail, when desired, free of charge, and [illegible] guaranteed. Jan 7, '67 1-

MRS. E. LEIGH'S ABDOMINAL [illegible]

[illegible] for corpulency and debility. [illegible] ladies and [illegible] and all other appliances for ladies. [illegible] 222 N. TWELFTH ST., above RACE, PHILADA. July 13, '67 28-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York. May 18, '67 20-1y

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 sad 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

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 STANDARD SPECIFIC FOR DYSPEPSIA, and preventive of all malarious diseases would be lost to the WORLD. The feeble, the enfeebled, the despondent; the traveller, 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, 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 to ward off 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 recognize 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

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

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," causes 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. Do 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 all best Druggists and Variety Stores. April 27, '67 17

ROGERS' LIVER PILLS.—Local diseases, either of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, cutaneous eruptions, cancers, or whatever form the 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 disorders 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

Religious Intelligence.

BISHOP STEVENS will officiate to-morrow in St. Paul's Church, Minersville. Service commencing at 10½ o'clock.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' Union of Pottsville, will meet in the Presbyterian Church, Mahantongo street, on Monday evening, Feb. 3d, 1868, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

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 2 P. M. Pastor's residence No. 202 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. COHN, 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, 10 o'clock, and evenings at 7 o'clock, always in the English language except the morning services of January 26th, February 9th and 23d, March 8th and 22d, which will be conducted in the German language. Prayer Meeting and Lecture, each Thursday evening at 7 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. U. 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.

OWENS—FOY—On the 24th of Dec. by the Rev. Joshua Yeager of Allentown, Mr. SARAH J. OWENS to Mr. PETER FOY, both of Pottsville.

MORGAN—LYNCH—At Woodside, Nov. 21st, by Rev. G. B. Allen, JAMES W. MORGAN to MARY A. LYNCH.

SMITH—GOODFELLOW—At Woodside, Dec. 25th, by Rev. G. B. Allen, WASHINGTON E. SMITH to SARAH A. GOODFELLOW.

DIED.

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

MANBECK.—On the 19th of January, 1868, in Washington Tp., JOHN MANBECK, Sen., an old and highly esteemed citizen of Schuylkill County, aged 78 years, 8 months and 28 days.

Berks County papers please copy.

Obituary.

HD. QRS. POST NO. 17, G. A. R., MINERSVILLE, January 20th, 1868.

At a regular meeting of Post No. 17 G. A. R., held on the above date, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from our midst our late comrade, JACOB WITMAN, and

WHEREAS, We bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we cannot refrain from expressing the loss this Post has sustained in the death of our late comrade, therefore be it

Resolved, That by his departure in the bloom of youth, society has lost an upright and estimable citizen, soldiers a brave and noble comrade, his family a loving husband, an affectionate brother and kind friend, his country a true patriot, and this Post an energetic member whose affectionate and loving disposition has endeared him to all who knew him.

Resolved, That we tender to the wife and brother of the deceased our condolence in this their sad affliction.

Resolved, That the charter of this Post be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the wife of the deceased, and published in the *Miners' Journal.*

CHAS BENDIMAN, Post Commander.
HENRY C. TAYLOR, Acting Post Adjutant.

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 B. SILLIMAN, BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT, POTTSVILLE, PA.

Pensioners will save trouble, time and money, 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 B. SILLIMAN, Bounty and Pension Agent, Pottsville, Pa.

Jan. 18, '68. 3-

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale the "MOUNT CARBON ROLLING MILL," located at Mount Carbon, near Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pa.

This Mill contains 4 double puddling furnaces, 3 heating furnaces, 1 train 18-inch rolls for puddled iron; 1 merchant bar iron train, 1 train plate rolls 72 inches in length by 24 inches diameter, and all other machinery for the manufacture of the above description of iron. The train and puddling mills are propelled by a vertical engine of 200 horse power; the bar mill by a horizontal engine of 80 horse power; and the remainder of the machinery, such as shafting, shears, &c., by 3 engines of 40 and 10 horse power respectively.

The mill buildings which cover an area of [illegible] as are the furnaces and machinery thereon [illegible] construction. Said [illegible] Substantial manner, and covered with slate. A switching from the Reading Railroad, enables the shipment by cars for the convenient discharge of coal, iron, &c., and for shipment.

Lying contiguous and appurtenant to the Rolling Mill are [illegible] acres of arable and woodland, also an office, store house, [illegible] good and convenient dwelling houses and an excellent barn. Part of the land, if laid out in town lots, would meet with a ready sale. A capacious reservoir near the Mill affords to the boilers an abundant supply of pure spring water. There is also an excellent stone quarry on the premises. For the successful prosecution of the manufacture of iron, the location of this mill is one rarely surpassed. Coal of the best quality is mined in the immediate vicinity.—The facilities of transportation are ample—either by the Reading Railroad and its numerous connections, or by the Schuylkill Canal. The large quantity of iron consumed in the coal region, makes it an excellent home market, and an abundant supply of scrap iron.

For further information apply to JAMES A. INNES, Pottsville, Pa., or to F. O. CRIMSON, Princeton, N. J., or to CALVIN E. BARTHOLEMEW, Port Carbon, Pa. [illegible]