THE MINERS' JOURNAL, MARCH 7, 1868.

Miners' Journal.
POTTSVILLE, PA.
SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

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

WRITERS ON CURRENCY—NEARLY ALL WRONG.

A Few Suggestions again Respectfully Submitted to Congress and the People.

We have received several pamphlets on currency this week; one from Mr. GEORGE W. HEWES, of Philadelphia, who leans in the right way by advising the country to procure gold (we say create wealth), and proposes that the Government should go into the business of mining gold in the territories belonging to the country, and thus procure gold to pay interest, &c., and enable the banks to resume specie payments. He points to other countries where governments monopolize interests for filling their coffers. The idea is a good one, provided honest men could be obtained to take charge of the undertaking, and it did not cost the Government more than it would receive from the mines. Herein lies the difficulty. All the business that the Government now transacts costs more than if it were done by private enterprise.

The other is a series of tracts on currency, by Mr. S. P. TOWNSEND, of New York. Some of his ideas are very good, particularly when he advocates low rates of interest for the producing classes. But in this he runs to the other extreme. He is also in favor of a large issue of Government currency, to which the country is opposed. It prefers the National Bank system properly guarded. But he, like Congress, begins at the wrong end. The foreign trade of every commercial country on the face of the globe is more or less mixed up with its finances, and the only way to make money plenty is to create wealth at home by first protecting and developing the domestic industry of the country. We say, create wealth by making at home the necessaries of life which we import annually to the amount of about two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. We are now sending abroad that amount in payment for articles which we can and will make at home under adequate protection. We are thus impoverishing the nation to that extent, while hundreds of thousands of our mechanics and workingmen are out of employment, and many factories are either standing idle or only partially worked. Every paper dollar issued, in addition to what we have, without adequate protection to American industry to start our workshops, &c., and thus create wealth at home, WOULD BE A CURSE. Issuing paper money will not start the workshops, but Protection to American Industry will.—It would only tend to enhance prices, enlarge the army of drones, and absolutely lessen what little protection the country now has. It would not put one dollar into the productive industry of the country until that industry is encouraged, but would rather cripple it. All the spouters and writers in and out of Congress, who do not base their financial views on the productive industry of the country, and advocate its protection first, do not understand the first principles of finance—we care not what position they may occupy in the country. This is plain language, but it is nevertheless true.

Nine-tenths of the Copperhead members of Congress are traitors in principle and enemies to their country. They sympathized with treason, and they support European interests in preference to American labor and industry. And the Western and Southern Republican member of Congress who cries for more currency and advocates free trade, shows that he is totally ignorant of the wants of the country, and has yet to learn the first principles of political economy. The Western man says, Europe is the market for our surplus breadstuffs, and we want to exchange these breadstuffs for cheap European goods. Now, Europe when the crops are good, can raise as much breadstuffs as she requires, and of course, would not take from us one dollar's worth more than she wants. France three years ago, sent more breadstuffs to England than were sent from the United States to that country, and she can do it again when her crops are good. And England can always draw supplies from Germany and the Baltic more speedily than from the United States, because they are nearer. We can only supply England when her crops are short, and our supply of these breadstuffs required in Europe is not on the increase, but is absolutely diminishing. Nor does the Western man seem to know that we are importing more breadstuffs from Europe in the shape of foreign goods than we export. The labor that made these goods consumed foreign produce, which if manufactured at home, American produce would have been consumed. This is an important feature that has been entirely overlooked in the West, because free traders never think on this subject. The Western man says protection makes him pay 25 per cent more on his goods than he would have to pay without protection. We deny it; because with protection manufactures of every description would spring up in the West, machinery and capital would be introduced, which would soon cheapen prices, like it has done in Europe, and the freight on produce and goods to and from Europe would be greater than the increased prices of the articles produced at home, while he would receive at least one-third more for his produce at his door, and his lands would double in value. In other words, free trade would save him probably ten cents on the dollar with foreign fabrics, while he would lose forty cents on the dollar on his lands and produce consumed at home. These are self-evident and demonstrable facts. Now, we care not how talented a man may be in using words in debate, if he will not investigate such questions he ought not to speak or write upon them. The man who will not reason is a tyrant; and he who cannot is a fool—so says somebody—and there is much truth in the remark.

With all the ability in the present Congress, judging from the debates, there are but few members in both branches who understand the questions of Protection and Finance. The largest portion are lawyers, who seldom trouble themselves about these questions while practicing at the bar; many are bankers, who would like to take care of themselves; and a great many are politicians, who look after place more than business, and a few are practical business men, who are generally nearly right on these questions. But these constitute the few in Congress.—The opinions of the mass are obtained generally from those who are trying to advance their own interests—money changers, &c., and the present Secretary of the Treasury is a free trader, and cannot comprehend the subject. He knows less than any of them.—This is the great difficulty. If a measure is proposed by the friends of productive industry, it is immediately assailed by the money changers and money shavers, and but few can judge which measures are right. Therefore, if we get good laws passed on these questions, it will be more by chance than by the knowledge possessed by the mass of the members. We also learn that a large portion of the members have planks of their own to which they tenaciously adhere, which of course, if persisted in, will result in adopting none. All the plans submitted so far, are objectionable in many respects.

We would, therefore, respectfully suggest the following, and if any person can submit anything better to meet the wants of this country, let it be substituted:

First, remove the internal taxation from all the industrial pursuits of the country, and put it on the articles recommended by the committee on Ways and Means. When the traitor at the head of the Government, and his corrupt advisers are also removed, the whiskey tax of $2, and all other taxes, can be collected by putting honest men in office.

We would then adjust the tariff in the interest of American labor and manufactures, and append to the act the following:

Be it enacted, that whenever the imports shall exceed the exports of the country, independent of coin, for any fiscal quarter of any fiscal year, five per cent., the Secretary of the Treasury by giving twenty days notice at the different ports of entry, shall increase the duties on the whole scale of manufactured articles ten per cent., until the exports exceed the imports five per cent. (exclusive of coin). And also, when the exports exceed the imports ten per cent in any fiscal quarter of any fiscal year, independent of coin, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to reduce the duties ten per cent. on the whole scale, until an equilibrium is established, of which reduction twenty days notice shall be given.

This section would operate on a sliding scale, and keep the balance of trade in our favor—check the drain of coin, and enable the banks to resume at an early day without curtailing the currency, or disturbing business. Every sensible person must know, that while the balance of trade is so largely against us, and the drain of coin continues, no permanent resumption of the banks can take place. In 17 years, the drain of coin and bonds, to pay for excess of importations over exportations of merchandize and raw materials, was equal to ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, as the statistics will show. While under the four years of protection under the tariff of 1842, the best bill ever enacted, and under the operation of which wealth was so rapidly created, the balance of trade was in our favor. Every year since 1849, the balance of trade has been against us. It would meet the variations in the price of gold, and immediately set all of our workshops in motion, and we would then create wealth in this country as rapidly as we did during the rebellion. It would also check the variations in prices, because the manufacturers and merchants would know that the sliding scale would maintain an equilibrium in the foreign trade, and therefore, prices would not vary as much as they do now with so much uncertainty connected with our foreign trade. Circumstances might arise by which we would have too large a balance of trade in our favor, and thus draw too much coin from countries with which we are trading. This would tend to destroy those markets abroad for our productions, hence the necessity of providing for a reduction of duties to meet such a contingency, as is contained in the proposed act. The Secretary of the Treasury would be governed by law, the same as he now is in the performance of his duty, and could only act when such contingencies arise. The progress the country would make under such a tariff, would be unexampled; wealth would be created very rapidly; the payment of taxes would scarcely be felt, and the National debt would soon melt away. When wealth and machinery increased so as to warrant a reduction of duties, we would re-adjust them to meet changes, and thus reduce a certain per centage on the whole scale, and continue these periodical reductions on manufactures until they were reduced to merely protect the difference in labor and transportation, as we progress in establishing our domestic industry on a permanent basis, which is the shortest road to free trade so eagerly sought after by some, by thus gradually equalizing the advantages and disadvantages that exist among different nations. There is also one unerring principle which must be kept in view, and that is, that in all countries where protection prevails, labor is the highest, and wealth the most abundant; while in all countries where free trade exists, labor is the lowest, and the nations the most impoverished. Under protection the people rise in the scale of humanity, and become prosperous and happy; while under free trade, they sink into utter poverty and pauperism.

We have been asked what we would do with all our surplus gold and silver, which our territories are likely to produce. All not required for coin to meet the wants of the community and as a basis for our currency, and which is produced as bullion, (not coined), we would not embrace as coin, but have it designated as bullion, and classed with merchandize. Bullion, although used to a considerable extent in Europe, it is not much used here as a basis for issues. All we desire is to secure the coin of the country at home, which circulates as money.

Our principal exports consist of cotton, petroleum, corn, lard, pork, butter, cheese, breadstuffs, (but less the usual), and many other articles of manufactures, such as the cheaper cotton goods, and others in which we excel, and which are on the increase, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, which, together with the surplus bullion, will be sufficient to pay for all the goods and raw material we import.

With our industry properly protected, which would largely extend the introduction of machinery and create cheap capital for the producing classes, wages would then be better rewarded, while products would be cheapened, and we can then draw abundant revenue in small duties on tea, coffee and sugar, which are heavy articles of import, which the consumers could easily pay with increased wages without feeling it; on luxuries and many other articles not produced at home to an amount sufficient to pay the interest on our National debt, because, under protection, the revenues of the country derived from duties, have always produced larger returns than under a system of free trade. The commerce of all countries increases in proportion to the domestic productions of the country, and, if other nations desire to deal with us more largely, all they have to do, is to take our products in exchange for theirs, and find a market for them elsewhere. Governments are like families; if one buys more than it produces, it will grow poor; while the one that sells more than it buys, will grow rich. This principle every child can understand, and any legislative assembly that would legislate so as to make the country grow poorer, could hardly expect to be tolerated long by the people.

THE FINANCES.

With the tariff properly adjusted, there will be but little trouble with the finances, which we would regulate as follows:

FIRST.—Fund all the indebtedness into 5 per cent. 10-40 bonds, principal and interest payable in coin or its equivalent, free from taxation for a period of ten years, as rapidly as it could be done, including compound interest and all other securities, except the legal tender notes. These we would keep in circulation until the banks and Government are prepared to resume; and we would then gradually withdraw them and leave coin take their place for all bills below the denomination of $5, which would absorb in the neighborhood of $200,000,000, and for the balance substitute National Bank Notes.

Applications can be received by the Comptroller of the Currency, and if the States or Territories have more than their proportion, the application can be entered and granted in rotation, when the States are entitled to their issue.

The country is not prepared for a lower rate of interest than 5 per cent. at present. But under a system of protection, as indicated above, the rate of interest can be reduced to 4 per cent. in ten years, and the question would be left open either to tax the bonds after that period, or provide an issue of 4 per cent. bonds to pay off the 5 per cent. bonds, if the holders refused to convert. This will leave the Government free to act as circumstances may require at the expiration of ten years. We make this suggestion to meet the views of those who think the rate of interest ought to be fixed at 4 per cent. now, which we think too low.

Under the protective system there will be no difficulty in converting all the United States securities into the 5 per cent. 10-40 gold bearing bonds, and at the period of ten years they will be glad to convert into 4 per cent. 10-40 gold bearing bonds in preference to submitting to taxation, because the wealth would be largely increased, and interest will be proportionately low.

SECOND.—We would limit the issue of currency to $1 for every $30 of the assessed value of the real and personal property of the country, which is collected every three years, and the annual increase averaged, and distribute this currency to National banks in proportion to the wealth of each State and territory of the country. This would be equitable distribution, and would give satisfaction to all parties; and besides it would expand as the business and wealth of the country increases, without any disturbing legislation. The expansion would also take place at such points as business and wealth increases. The property of the country is now estimated at TWENTY-TWO BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, ($22,000,000,000) which would give a volume of currency equal to $733,000,000. This is ample for all present purposes, and it would expand as wealth and business increased. We would commence expanding the National bank currency up to this limit as other issues are withdrawn, until we have no other currency except the legal tenders and National bank notes—commencing the issue to those States in the South and West, and other States not having their proportion first, and withholding it from those having a full issue, until their business and wealth entitled them to more under this limit.

THIRD—We would tax the National Banks one per cent. in addition to the present taxes paid by them for government purposes, so as to make the bonds held by them net them four per cent., which is sufficient interest for the banks to draw in addition to their banking facilities, and would satisfy the public.

FOURTH—We would perfect the National Bank charters so as to make them perfectly secure, and compel them to receive the notes of all other banks, and keep them at par throughout the whole country, under a forfeiture of their charters.

The expanding limit is much better than free banking, because it will always prevent expansions and contractions, which invariably deranges and destroys business. The great point to be gained in banking is to satisfy the business community that there will not be great expansions, which always leads to contractions. Money can then be invested with more confidence and security. Under a free banking system hundreds of thousands of dollars would be put into banking which ought to be put into productive industry, because there are a great many persons who firmly believe that they are elevated in the scale of society by becoming bankers, on the same principle that every petty broker or money changer now calls himself a banker. And under free banking there would be no security against contractions and expansions, the great bane of legitimate business. The free banking system would also work like the present system, with nearly all the banks located at the great money centres, and the NOTES only sent to the South and West.—But under the expanding system the banks would be located in these States, and the CAPITAL sent into these States for banking purposes, which would prove much more advantageous than the mere sending of notes. CANNOT THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATES WHICH HAVE LITTLE OR NO NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL, AND THOSE DEPRIVED OF A LARGE PORTION OF THEIR SHARE OF BANKING CAPITAL, SEE THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS SYSTEM? If so, why do they not establish it? No better plan has yet been proposed, and it meets the approbation of every business man we have yet conversed with. Among the number are PETER COOPER, Esq., of New York, President of the United States Industrial League, and E. B. WARD, Esq., of Detroit, President of the United States Iron and Steel Association, who earnestly recommend its adoption.

In conclusion we would remark that the brokers and money shavers who live by shaving the community, are all opposed to this currency system, because it destroys their business, and will throw a large portion of them out of it. That however, will not injure, but rather benefit the community.

The whole press of the Atlantic cities refuse to lay this plan before the public, because these papers are all controlled by brokers, money shavers and cliques, and they dare not advocate anything in opposition to their views. Business men in all our cities have tried several times to have this proposition published in their leading papers, but failed. Col. Forney of the Philadelphia Press, made an abstract of the plan in his paper in Philadelphia last year, and he immediately wrote us that he had brought a hornet's nest about his ears, and did not know what in the world was the matter. He soon found out whose toes he was treading on, and he published no more,—hence the necessity of giving our views to Congress in slips.

We commend this plan to Congress on its merits alone. It is suggested in the interest of labor and the producing interests of the country, which it is the duty of every Government to foster and protect, in preference to all other interests; because it is this class that creates the wealth and advances the national interests and glory of the country.

We have spoken plainly, but we hope not disrespectfully in this article. There is so much ignorance on these questions, among otherwise intelligent and self-opinionated men in Congress and elsewhere, that it requires strong language now-a-days to attract attention where attention ought to be attracted.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

ITS EFFECT IN EUROPE.

Nothing that has transpired in this country will cause so profound an effect all through Europe, as the peaceable impeachment of Andrew Johnson. The crushing out of the great Rebellion, contrary to their expectations, has caused European nations to look upon us with the most profound respect, and all demands, right in themselves and in accordance with the laws of nations, will be accorded to us without much trouble, if undertaken in the interests of right, and not of mere partisan diplomacy to advance the interests of some political demagogue or party. But the removal by Congress, in a peaceful manner, of Andrew Johnson from the chair, which he has disgraced, without a crisis, and without even disturbing the business of the country, but rather benefiting it, would not only astound the ruling powers of Europe, but cause them to look upon this Government with a feeling akin to awe, and they will become very shaky in their positions. The moral effect in favor of liberal principles would be so great, that many of the ruling powers would begin to think about "setting their houses in order" for a change.

When asked in England last year, by intelligent gentlemen well posted in governmental affairs, whether there was really any probability of an attempt being made to impeach the President, we replied that it would most unquestionably be done, if he violated the laws of the country; and also that it would be done without any fighting. They replied that it would be utterly impossible. With the southern rebels almost in open rebellion to the "Radical Government," as they called it, and with so many of their Northern allies uniting with them, you cannot, they said to us, impeach him without creating another rebellion. We assured them that impeachment would certainly follow a violation of law by the President, and that no rebellion nor even any material disturbance in business would take place, because all the Union soldiers not forced into the army against their will by the draft, would stand by the Government, and these sympathizers with treason in the North, who would not defend their country when in danger, would never fight against the Government—and even if they did make the attempt, a dozen blue coats would frighten off a regiment of such persons. They seemed to be incredulous, and remarked that if we could impeach and remove the President under such circumstances, "your Government is the strongest on the face of the globe."—The impeachment is progressing in a perfect calm, and all Europe will stand amazed. The Pope, the only sovereign in Europe that recognized the Southern Confederacy, with slavery as its corner-stone, is tottering to his grave, and with him will go the Temporal power of the Papacy, the greatest system of slavery now in existence. Italy, notwithstanding, her puppit King, through the influence of the great Garibaldi, is making rapid strides towards liberal principles. Austria is resisting the tyranny of the Pope. Bismarck is leading on the German Empire into more freedom than ever, and the King has already conceded all the rights to American citizens, which were demanded and always refused before. Russia has crushed out serfdom, and is marching on in unison with the United States, in removing every vestige of slavery. Louis Napoleon has forced a new army bill through the legislature, to enable him to make large accessions to the army to prop up his tottering throne; and England has just enfranchised about 800,000 of her citizens for the first time, and some of the papers have already commenced calculating the expenses of aristocracy and royalty.—Such has already been the effect of the principles of our Government reacting on Europe. In fact, our principles are a "standing menace" to the despots of the old world. Now with the great and tremendous moral effect of peaceable impeachment added to these American ideas of Government abroad, who can tell what twenty years may bring forth in Europe in this glorious age of progressive freedom to man?

FIRST VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE ON IMPEACHMENT.

The following despatch was on Tuesday last received by the Senators and Representatives of Nebraska, from the governor of the State, Hon. David Butler, dated Omaha, March 3, 1868:

Glorious news! Omaha redeemed! Four hundred and eighty-three Republican majority! Fight square on principle! Congress fully sustained! Copperheads took open grounds against impeachment.

The municipal election in Omaha last year was carried by the Copperheads by a majority of over three hundred. This is a Republican gain at the home of General Thayer and Representative Taffe, as will be seen, of seven hundred and eighty-three.

SOLDIERS THROWN OVERBOARD.—The Copperhead State Convention has thrown overboard the soldiers, they nominated last year for State offices, and taken two rebel sympathizers as their candidates. This, of course, is more consistent with their principles. They don't like the blue coats, who saved the Union, and put down treason and Copperheadism.

BOMBASTES FURIOSO WOODWARD.

Our readers are all conversant with the traitorous indications of Judge Woodward during the progress of the Rebellion. In Congress in the debate on impeachment, he declared himself a traitor in the following language:

Mr. Speaker, so sure I am that the American people will respect this objection that I will say, *if I were the President's counsellor*, which I am not, *I would advise him, if you prefer articles of impeachment, to demur both to your jurisdiction and that of the Senate, and to issue a proclamation giving you and all the world notice that while he held himself impeachable for misdemeanors in office before the constitutional tribunal, he never would subject the office he holds in trust for the people, to the irregular, unconstitutional, fragmentary bodies who proposed to strip him of it.* Such a proclamation, with the army and navy in hand to sustain it, would meet a popular response that would make an end of impeachments and impeachers.

On which the New York *Tribune* very properly remarks:

Here is an urgent invitation to the President to seize the army and navy, disperse or overawe Congress, and defy the representatives of the people. With such a leader in Congress, it is not surprising that we find here and there a Democratic journal "spoiling for a fight." Yet we must do the great majority of their organs the justice to say that they do not follow the Pennsylvania Bombastes, but counsel at least silent acquiescence in the regular processes of the law.

Bombastes Furioso Woodward asked permission to have the portion of his speech, containing his treasonable sentiments printed in the Globe. Had he delivered them on the floor of the House, a resolution would undoubtedly, have been offered for his expulsion. As it was, Mr. Butler had one prepared, but was dissuaded from offering it.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.—It is satisfactory to learn that the Committee of Ways and Means is in favor of retaining a government tax of two dollars a gallon on whisky. We believe that with honest officials commencing with the President, that amount can be collected as easily as fifty cents a gallon.—Dishonest manufacturers of whisky will cheat the Government, no matter at what figure to tax is fixed. Remove Johnson and his time-serving toadies, and this and every other tax can be rigidly collected, to the relief not only of Government finances, but of honest taxpayers.

THE Roman Catholic Priesthood of Ireland, it seems do not desire a separation from England. They only desire a separate Parliament for governing Ireland, the same as Canada is now governed.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

'68—March.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's Changes.
			D. H. M.
7 Saturday	6 25	5 58	
8 Sunday	6 24	5 59	First Q. 1 11 53 ev.
9 Monday	6 22	6 00	Full M. 8 3 26 ev.
10 Tuesday	6 20	6 1	Last Q. 15 10 33 ev.
11 Wednesday	6 19	6 2	New M 24 2 3 mo.
12 Thursday	6 17	6 3	First Q. 31 7 29 mo.
13 Friday	6 16	6 4	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Temperature at Greenwood for the week.

FEBRUARY, 1868.	7 A. M.	NOON.	5 P. M.
28	24°	30°	26°
29	18	20	23
March 1	18	26	22
2	22	23	18
3	4	22	6
4	4	30	28
5	16	40	34

Dwelling houses are scarce in Tremont, and in demand.

Mr. Chas. Saylor of this Borough, has become proprietor of the United States Hotel, Tamaqua.

To-morrow.—Tenth Sunday of the year and second in Lent. Day's length, 11 hours and 35 minutes.

Constable Chrisman has been appointed deputy constable of Norwegian Township. The Court approves the appointment.

W. R. Moody offers his fine residence in Schuylkill Haven for sale, as he contemplates moving to Philadelphia to engage in business.

A sermon to the Masonic Order will be preached to-morrow afternoon in the M. E. Church, Tremont, by Rev. J. S. J. McConnel.

Davis's Panorama of the Great Rebellion will be exhibited in Hazleton next week, 14th and 16th inst. Mr. Davis will deliver the lecture.

A valuable shawl was left at Union Hall on the night of the Anniversary Ball, 21st February. It can be obtained by the owner by applying at the Hall.

On 26th ult., W. C. No. 47, Junior Sons of America of Schuylkill Haven, took possession of their new Hall located corner of Main and St. John streets.

The post-office at Union Corners, Northumberland county, has been discontinued. Mail matter intended for that place should be addressed to Elysburg.

A meeting of the Schuylkill County Medical Society will be held in the Council Chamber on Wednesday, 11th inst., at three o'clock, P. M.—By order of the President.

On Monday evening, March 16, Reno's Minstrel Troupe will give a complimentary benefit at the Town Hall, to Mr. Nicholas Rehr, late leader of Cornet Band of this Borough (now Jones's.)

A valuable horse, harness and buggy will be sold at auction on Saturday next, 14th inst., at 11, A. M., in front of Merchants' Hotel, this Borough. The purchaser we are assured, will get a bargain.

Court.—The March Term of Quarter Sessions began on Monday last. The amount of business is considerably less that usual. A full report of the cases disposed of will be published next week.

Four hundred and thirty applications for liquor licenses for hotels, eating houses, &c., in Schuylkill county, have been filed with the Clerk of the Sessions. Fifty-nine of these applicants are of Pottsville.

Fatal Mining Accident.—Michael Hannon, miner, who lived in Ashland, was killed, in the colliery of Lowden Beadle, on Monday last in consequence of a piece of coal from a blast striking him on the head.

The Band Fair which has been in progress during the week at Union Hall, will close this evening. The attendance has been excellent, and the Band will realize a handsome sum towards purchasing new instruments.

Cheap Goods.—Walker & Price, Union Hall, have good prints, at 12½ cts. per yard; muslins at 10 to 20 cts.; bleached sheeting cheap; Jouvin's best kid gloves, $1,85 per pair, etc., etc. Give them a call, and examine their goods.

During the recent protracted meetings in the Methodist Church of this Borough, one hundred souls were converted. Rev. Mr. Moore, the pastor, has labored unceasingly and with zeal in the work, and the result must be exceedingly gratifying to him.

Messrs. Chas. Long, Edward Moore and Geo. P. Owen, have leased the Colliery at Donaldson, lately worked by Rehrer & Co.

Lucas, Jones & Co. have purchased from Eckert & Co. the lease of Good Spring Colliery, above Donaldson.

There is a prospect that Pinegrove and Lebanon will soon be connected directly by rail. It is stated that an effort is now being made to settle the land damages between Lebanon and Pinegrove, and that the grading between those points will be put under contract, if the land holders make amicable and reasonable settlements.

Among the appointments for 1868, recently made by the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, at its annual session in Allentown, were the following: Schuylkill Haven Circuit, J. Dougherty. Tamaqua Mission, George Smith. Pinegrove Circuit, J. G. Clair. Shamokin Mission, W. B. Evers. Lykens Circuit, S. Noll.

"Travels in Europe."—Dr. Charles H. Haeseler will deliver his celebrated lecture on this subject, in the M. E. Church, Port Carbon, on Wednesday evening next, 11th inst., for the benefit of the Sunday School of that Church. We advise none of the citizens of Port Carbon and vicinity to neglect the opportunity of hearing this instructive and very pleasing lecture.

The Travelers' Life and Accidental Insurance Co., of Hartford, the first Accident Insurance Co., organized in the United States, has paid over 8,200 losses since its organization amounting to $715,000. The assets of the Company on the first of January, 1868, amounted to $910,829 51. Policies issued and losses promptly settled by E. F. Bodey, Agent, 180 Centre Street, (Room No. 3) Pottsville, Pa.

Gen. Joshua T. Owen, of Philadelphia, Senior Vice Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, will deliver a lecture in Union Hall, this Borough, on Thursday next, 12th inst., for the benefit of Post 23, G. A. R. His subject will be a novel yet exceedingly interesting one, "Woman in Politics." From the reputation of the General as an eloquent and impressive lecturer, we have every confidence that he will attract upon the occasion a large and brilliant audience.

The following named brethren have been allotted itinerant preachers of Pottsville District, by the Evangelical Conference lately in session in Reading:

Presiding Elder, Rev. J. P. Leib. Pottsville Station—L. Gehman. Schuylkill Haven—L. P. Reinoehl. Pinegrove—C. A. Hamen. Tremont—H. A. Neitz. Dauphin—J. K. Knerr. Millersburg—A. H. Overholt. Mahanoy Circuit—B. F. Bohner, J. B. Schmoyer. Cressona—F. Kroecker. Harrisburg—W. Heim. Port Carbon—S. Breyfogle. Treverton—C. Glarich. Lykens Circuit—W. H. Weidner, J. Schaeffer.

Do not Waste the Water.—We understand from Mr. Jeremiah Reed, Superintendent of the Water Company, that the water is very low in the basin, and our citizens are earnestly requested not to allow their hydrants to run unnecessarily, and to be careful in the use of the water. With a short supply of water if a fire should break out in the heart of the Borough, accompanied by a high wind, it might prove very destructive. We hope that our citizens will comply with the desire of the Company, and until Spring fairly sets in be careful in the use of the hydrant water.

The Lightning Trap.—We have received from the Lightning Trap Co. 95 Mercer str., New York. A very novel and no doubt effective invention for the destruction of rats, mice, squirrels, &c. It is wound up first, like a watch, having a coiled spring to which is attached a comb of sharp teeth on the end of a lever. When the rat seizes the bait, the teeth descend by the force of the spring, the rat is struck, the comb rises in the act of resetting the trap, when the rat is thrown to one side and all is ready for the next customer.—It is exceedingly ingenious and not easily got out of order. The operation is very amusing.

The Result of an Experiment.—The Tamaqua Journal relates the following:

A man in West Penn township the other day purchased several pounds of blasting powder at one of the mills in this neighborhood. Upon taking it home, he found it too coarse for the purpose for which he intended it. What was to be done? Why it must be made finer of course; so he procured a coffee mill, and emptying in the powder, proceeded to grind it! He had not made many revolutions of the crank before there was a loose heard, and the room was filled with flying fragments of coffee mill, window glass, furniture crockery ware and Dutchman. The ingenious experimenter was not killed, but he was badly burnt and we have no doubt that some time will elapse before he will again turn his attention to scientific researches in the pulverization of powder.

Death of an Old Citizen.—On the evening of the 28th ult., while John G. Conrad, Esq., was standing in the front door of his residence, this Borough he had a stroke of palsy, which resulted in his death in a few minutes. Mr. Conrad was a native of France, came to this country when young, and had resided in this County for thirty-eight years. At the time of his death he was 65 years old. For fifteen years he, discharged the duties of justice of the peace, in Middle Ward, this Borough. He was one of the oldest members of Pulaski Masonic Lodge of this Borough. On Monday last his remains were interred in Odd Fellows' Cemetery, attended to the grave by his friends and relatives, and by Pulaski Lodge.

Fatal Accident.—On the 27th ult. at Milton, Mr. Elias Trifoos of this Borough, employed as brakeman on the Catawissa Railroad, was accidentally caught between the bumpers of two cars while attempting to couple them, and crushed so terribly, that he died the following afternoon. His remains reached his mother's residence in this Borough on Saturday, and were interred on Tuesday afternoon last in Odd Fellows' Cemetery, attended to the grave by Post No. 23, G. A. R., and the Good Intent Fire Company. During the passage of the cortege to the Cemetery, funeral dirges were played by Jones's Cornet Band. During the rebellion Mr. Trifoos was a member of the drum corps of the Ninety-sixth Penna. Volunteers.

Accident to Schuylkill Valley Passenger Train.—On Wednesday evening last at 8 o'clock, as two engines the Mohawk and Keokuk, attached to a passenger train on the Valley Road, were crossing the switches at Mill Creek Junction, Palo Alto, the rail coupling broke. The Keokuk's tank was thrown from the track. Next came the smoking car. It jumped from the track, turned completely around, and upset on its side. The other three cars (there were only four in the train) ran ahead and into the broken tank, wrecking it completely, but not injuring the cars much. There were eight or ten persons in the smoking car at the time but only one man was injured much. His name is—Donahoe of Mahanoy City. Word was brought to Pottsville for other cars, which were sent and took the passengers on.

The attention of our readers is called to the Card of Mrs. Rebecca A. Wolff in another column. The reputation of the Aetna Life Insurance Company is such that it ranks among the foremost in the country, as regards safety, economy, and large amount of business done annually. Below is a synopsis of the business done during the year 1867, as handed us by the Company's gentlemanly agent, R. F. Potter, Esq., at Miners' Bank:

Assets, over	$8,000,000
Income for 1867, over	5,000,000
New Policies issued in 1867, near	16,000
Amount insured	45,000,000
Increase in assets during 1867, near	3,500,000

Really this looks like work. Dividend, 1868, 50 per cent. Give the agent a call and get a policy in this Company.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Post Office, at Pottsville, Pa., March 6, 1868:

Bows Christopher	Jonsen Samid	Parker Jennie
Baker W J	Kunkel Harriet	Shaw Charles W
Belesicun Hannah	Lloyd Sarah	Smith J K & Brown
Batchelder Cath	Leons Elisabeth	
Cul in Michael	Livingston L C	Spencer John
C ner C O	McGovern Ann	Mcheridan Michael
Condron Bernard	Maddigan Philip	Sands Nicholas
Culahan John	Molony C T	Thompson Miss E A
Cavanaugh James	Morgan John	
Flanagan Edward	Mason William	Weldel Mrs Annie
Garret John	Norton Michael	Whitman Bella
Herring E W	Neff Kate	Wertley Mary
Herring William	Ney Mrs Jacob	Wells James
Horning Molly	O'Donnel Mrs	Williams Jonah
Jones Frederick	Pencost E	Zeigler C F B
Jones Thomas		

The Late Township Elections.—The following are additional returns of officers elected at the elections held on Friday, 21st ult:

TAMAQUA.—Chief Burgess, B. T. Hughes. Town Council, Nicholas Seltzinger, Christopher Schilde—School Directors, Benjamin Hellner, C. P. Follweiler. Supervisor, George Shoemaker. High Constable, Thomas Moyer. Auditor, Philip Krebs. Assessor, Patrick Delaney.

North Ward—Justice of the peace. John O'Brian.—Judge of election, Simon Krebs. Inspectors. James Hadesty, Henry McNally. Constable. Thomas Moyer.

South Ward—Judge of Election, William W. Bally. Inspectors, Charles Thomas, Richard Curnew. Constable, Jacob Buehler.

East Ward Judge of Election. Frederick Lawall, Inspectors of Election, William Barton, John Horn.

The Chief Burgess and the greater part of the Democratic ticket was successful. There was but little interest manifested, and the vote was very light.—only 581 votes being polled for Chief Burgess.

Fine Safe.—A day or two since while in the safe manufactory of Mr. Charles Kehrer, No. 30, Second street, we inspected a remarkably fine safe which had just been completed for Mr. Danl B. Seidel of this Borough. It weighs two and a half tons, and is so well constructed that it is thoroughly and completely burglar and fire proof.—There are three doors, the last or treasure safe door having on it one of the celebrated combination locks of James Sargent's patent, Rochester, N. Y. Double bar steel has been used in constructing the inner doors of the safe, which would resist the action of the hardest tools for many successive hours. Mr. Kehrer says two days of hard and continued work with tools would be required to drill through the doors of the safe. Mr. Kehrer has the reputation deservedly, of turning out most excellent safes, rendering it unnecessary for our citizens to go abroad to puchase such articles.

Sudden Death of a Photographer.—On Tuesday afternoon last, between 5 and 6 o'clock, J. Fred. Nagle, photographer, in the employ of Mr. A. M. Allen, corner of Centre and Market streets, while employed in the "dark-room" of the gallery, fell and expired. An inquest was held by deputy-coroner Conrad, and a verdict of death from apoplexy rendered. His age was about 25 years, and he leaves a wife and three children. His mother, who resides in Philadelphia, reached here on Monday last, the day before his death, strongly impressed by the idea that some fatality in the family was imminent; although her son enjoyed his usual health apparently, up to a few moments before his death. Mr. Nagle had resided in this Borough for about three years, and was highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities. His remains were taken to Philadelphia on Thursday last for interment, attended to the depot here by Post No. 23, G. A. R., the Order of Odd Fellows, and United American Mechanics headed by Jones's Cornet Band.

March came in like a lion, and a very fierce one, at that. On Sunday and Monday snow fell to the depth of a foot. It impeded railroad trains in every direction. On Monday the morning passenger train from Philadelphia did not reach here until 4. P. M., although due at 1. The evening train was like wise delayed. The weather became exceedingly cold on Monday night, and the wind becoming high, drifted the snow, blocking up roads and railway tracks. On Tuesday morning at daylight, thermometers in the Borough marked four degrees below zero. The business of the Court was much delayed early this week in consequence of the non-attendance of witnesses, who were not able to get here, because of the blocked up condition of the roads. In the beautiful sonnet to the month of March, the poet Bryant, after discoursing of "The blast, that through the snowy valley flies," consoles himself and his readers with the reflection that the month in question "Bears the gentle name of spring." The consolation hereabouts so far this season, is as empty as an egg shell.

Alms House Report.—The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Poor, of Schuylkill County, was held at the Alms House, March 2, 1868. Present, I. Orwig, Jr., B. T. Hughes, and M. W. Fehr.

The following is the census of the House for the month ending Feb. 29, 1868:

No. of Inmates in the House Jan. 31, 1868	419
" " " Feb. 29, 1868	411
Increase last month	22
No. of Inmates in the House Feb. 28, 1867	489
" to same time this year	441
Decrease this year	48

Of the above, 63 are insane and idiotic; 120 under medical treatment; 74 children.

Admitted during the month, 47; discharged and absconded, 36; bound out, 6; born, 3; died, 5.

Lodging and meals were furnished to 211 persons.

Out-door relief was granted to 68 families, amounting to $668 25.

Bills were read, and orders were drawn March 23, amounting to	$4,669 83
Previous issue	6,516 12
Total in 1868	$11,185 95

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

Committee on alleged damages to Baptist Church building, when used by Board for school purposes, was continued to report at next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Heebner it was resolved that the requisite number of blinds for windows of Sharp Mountain school house, be procured.

Mr. Smith reported having secured Mr. Rosengarten's building in Third street, for school purposes.

Secretary reported amount of orders issued to date, as follows:

For school purposes	$10,226 93
" building	10,134 73
Total	$20,361 66

Mr. Keim was added to the Book Standing Committee.

The matter of purchasing encyclopedias was referred to the Book Committee.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Henry Lord	$52 32
Geo. W. Snyder	202 25
E. L. Wasley	8 30
	$262 87

The Sabbath School Teachers' Union of Pottsville convened at 8 o'clock, on Monday evening last, in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church. After devotional exercises, at the request of Mr. Passmore, the Secretary, John W. Bickel was appointed Secretary, pro tem. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted.

On motion the Committee on Statistics was requested to make its final report at the next meeting.

The Rev. P. De Veuve was then called upon, and delivered a very instructive address. Stephen Harris, Esq., from the committee appointed to visit the Institute at Mahanoy City then presented a very interesting report of the proceedings of said Institute.

The Executive Committee made a special report which was received by the Association, and the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to correspond with Professor H. S. Osborn of Easton, and invite him to deliver a lecture with magic lantern illustrations to the Sunday School children of Pottsville, their parents and friends under, the auspices of the Borough Association, with full power to make all the necessary arrangements.

On motion the seat of Rev. J. C. Harper, a member of the Executive Committee, was declared vacant on account of his removal from the Borough. The election to supply the vacancy resulted in the choice of P. W. Sheafer, Esq. On motion adjourned.

List of the names of traverse jurors drawn to attend a Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Pottsville, on Monday, March 16:

Daniel Freller, mason, Minersville.
Jacob F Fanst, yeoman, Branch.
Isaac Strauch, Jr., miller, Cressona.
Chas. F. Bowen, ice-dealer, Pottsville.
Theodore Toussant, dyer, Pottsville.
Michael Gorman, yeoman, Butler twp.
Abel G. Swift, carpenter, Ashland.
George G. Jacoby, merhant, Shenandoah.
James Maurer, manufacturer, Eldred.
Rufus Wilder, engineer, Cressona.
Stephen Hamer, miner, Ashland.
William Blew, teamster, Mahanoy twp.
Daniel M. Stauffer, merchant, Union.
John Dormer, innkeeper, East Norwegian.
Samuel Kramer, yeoman, Auburn.
George E. Hoffman, merchant, Cressona.
John Daddow, engineer, East Norwegian.
Jacob Longacre, tanner, West Penn.
Jonas Reichard, innkeeper, Mahanoy twp.
Daniel H. Krauser, mechanic, Pottsville.
Peter A. Filbert, merchant, Pinegrove Bor.
Peter Kellman, yeoman, Tamaqua.
Nathan Palsgrove, tobacconist, sch. Haven.
Philip Conrad, clerk, Mahanoy City.
William Shoener, cabinet maker, Wash. twp.
William Reisel, innkeeper, Upper Mahantongo.
George Bernhard superintendent, Butler.
John Hayes, superintendent, Pottsville.
Mahlon B. Allebach, watch-maker, Tamaqua.
Henry Hauck, farmer, Rush.
Chas F. Kopitzsch, soap maker, Pottsville.
Samuel Gray, boat builder, Port Carbon.
William H. Burchfield, saddler, Ashland.
William T. Richards, merchant, St. Clair.
William Bacon, miner, Cass.
Amos Fetherly, yeoman, St. Clair.

Temperance.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Schuylkill County Temperance Union will be held in the English Lutheran Church in Minersville on Wednesday, March 11, 1868. The session will commence in the afternoon at one o'clock, and after the adjournment in the evening there will be a public temperance meeting to be addressed by good and able speakers, including Miss Jennie Graves of Pottsville. Hon. Edward Carswell has also been engaged by the President of the Union, and is now in the County. He spoke to large and appreciative audiences in Pinegrove on Wednesday evening, in Tremont on Thursday evening, in Ashland on Friday evening and he will speak this (Saturday) evening in Mahanoy City. All who can, should go to hear him, as they may not have another opportunity for a long time.

This meeting of the Union will no doubt be of great interest and we trust that the churches and societies in the County will be well represented. Each Society by the payment of Ten Dollars becomes a member of the Union, and is entitled to be represented at each meeting by two delegates. We earnestly advise every church, school and temperance Society in the County at once to become members of the Schuylkill County Temperance Union. It is only thus by united action that the friends of temperance can ever hope to gain success.

On Saturday evening last, the Fishbach Chapel was filled to overflowing, to hear the lecture on Temperance, by Miss Jennie Graves. At an early hour the Chapel was crowded, many having to go away that could not gain admittance. The meeting was called to order, and opened with prayer by the Rev. U. Graves. Miss Jennie Graves was then introduced, and delivered one of the most interesting and instructive lectures ever heard in the Chapel, and portrayed most vividly the evils of intemperance.

This lecture will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to hear it, as one of the strongest appeals ever made in behalf of this noble cause. This evening, Rev. Mr. Hare, of St. Clair, will lecture in the same place, and on the same subject. The public are cordially invited to attend.

The Copperheads of Schuylkill put on the War Paint.—On Monday last, at the call of Chief Hipple, the tribe of Copperheads of Schuylkill county held a council of war at the Court House. The tribe was represented by the Diggers of Cass and the Stealers (see last County Auditor's statement) of that and other sections of the County. Chief Hipple called the council to order, and the old warrior, Riley, was selected to keep order while the pow-wow progressed. A few half-breeds were in council, but they were with the exception of one who is a "big Injun," not allowed to take part in the talk. Thirteen of the tribe were chosen to go into the Library room and put down on paper what they thought of the condition of the nation, and of Andy, the Tennessee Brave. While they were out, a warrior from Bradford, lately admitted to the tribe, arose and spoke. He looked as if he had lost his scalp in some fierce encounter, but his appearance was nevertheless, quite imposing. He spoke of the oppressions which the tribe had endured during the last eight years in being kept from the rich hunting grounds of the nation, and of their starving condition. He dwelt indignantly upon the attempt to manacle the limbs of the braves by whom he was surrounded. He called the retribution of Bacchus upon the enemies of the tribe, who were trying to make voters of men who can neither read nor write (whereat several school directors of Foster, Cass, Blythe, Norwegian, Mahanoy, and other townships, who were present and in a similar predicament, wept indignantly.) And now they were trying unconstitutionally, to depose the great Whisky Chief Andy! [Howl from tribe.] Let this Black Republican, Abolition, John Brown, Rum-defying, Rump of a Congress continue its unconstitutional proceedings, and we will give them plenty of fighting here at home! [War dance of the tribe, amidst which the shiny pated warrior sat down and mopped with a handkerchief, "the place where the wool ought to grow."]

The next warrior who spoke was the old chief who in 1860 came near being thrown out of a window in Harrisburg for advocating the secession of Pennsylvania. But what a change! Instead of appeals for the rebel cause which we have been accustomed to hear from him during the past few years, the refreshing novelty was presented of the chief calling upon the tribe to rally around the stars and stripes! Some of the tribe were so astounded at this change of tactics, that they could hardly believe that it was their old chieftain who was talking to them. Certainly, a remarkable political metamorphosis. The chief made an attempt to be facetious at the expense of Gen. Henry L. Cake, the efficient representative from this District; but his "cackle" on this subject failed to be appreciated. Gen. Cake has quite as much ability to prepare a speech upon national subjects as even the old and experienced warrior, himself, and the speech he recently prepared and delivered, meets the views in every respect, of the patriotic people of this District.

After the old warrior finished his speech the thirteen braves, with their paper talk, came in headed by Bull Dog, who read them in a stentorian voice, and who was especially emphatic at those points which denounced in unmeasured terms, Congress and Cake.

And thus ended the Copperhead pow-wow of Monday, about impeachment.

Whether Chief Hipple intends soon to put his braves on the war-path, we have not heard, but will endeavor to keep our readers posted.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Nichols, Russel, Fox, Shearer, Lauer, Griffith, C. Heffner, Hill, Cochran, Kienzle and S. Heffner, President.

The Finance Committee reported fines amounting to $47, collected from justices of the peace, and paid it into the treasury.

Committee on Ordinance reported opinion of Borough Solicitor that Council cannot legally prohibit the extension of the limits of cemeteries within the Borough.

The President presented notice of jurors appointed to view and widen Railroad street between Church Alley and Union street.

Special Committee to confer with the Benevolent Society, reported that they had informed the Society that they believed the Council had no right to adopt an ordinance prohibiting truancy.

The Clerk was instructed to advertise certain Borough lots for sale.

Treasurer's statement was read and filed.

The Chief of Police reported fines collected; arrests of many suspicious persons during February, and names of boys who had broken open and robbed school room in Council building kept by Mrs. Hammeken. Many of the articles taken had had been recovered.

A petition from citizens asking Council to reconsider its action in reference to the extension of cemeteries in the Borough, was read, and remarks upon the subject were made by Messrs. Pitman, Crosland, Derr and Strauch, citizens, and by Messrs. Russel, Fox and Griffith, members.

On motion of Mr. Nichols the action of Council at the previous meeting on the subject, was reconsidered.

Mr. Russel offered the following:

Resolved, That the Presbyterian Cemetery Association be prohibited from occupying the ground north of Church Alley, for burial purposes.

It was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Kienzle, Nichols, Russel, Fox, Cochran, C. Heffner and S. Heffner—7.

NAYS—Shearer, Lauer, Griffith and Hill—4.

Matter of re-renting meeting room at Centre and Norwegian streets, to Phoenix Fire Company, was referred to the Com. on Fire Apparatus, with instructions to re-rent it for a period not exceeding six months from the 1st of April next.

A committee from Humane Fire Company presented statement of indebtedness incurred by Company, $402, in repairing engine and procuring new suction hose, and asked assistance of Council to enable them to liquidate it.

The subject was referred to the Com. on Fire App.

Mr. Griffith offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the Pottsville Water Company, and request them to take out all the water pipes less than six inches, and replace them with pipes of not less than six inches, and if necessary, larger than that size.

Adopted.

The chair appointed on the committee, Messrs. Griffith, Fox and Cochran.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Martin Sheafer	$3 50
B. Barr	10 00
S. Chrisman	6 15
Night Police	181 25
Street hands	38 50
Fred. Haeseler	30 00
L. C. Thompson & Co.	31 27
	$303 67
Previous issue	$13,579 60
Total	$13,883 27

Adjourned.

THE COUNTY.

LETTER FROM ORWIGSBURG.

ORWIGSBURG, March 5th, 1868.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—I suppose you will be very much surprised to receive a letter from this quiet and generally undisturbed place. But as our little village has recently been blessed with the organization of a Camp of the Patriotic Order of the Junior Sons of America, I will endeavor to inform the readers of your paper how they are progressing, and the opinion that is now generally held in regard to Juniorism. The members of Camp 86 have entered into the work of the Order with a zeal and energy that could scarcely have been surpassed, by any Camp of the Order; and as there are a great many young men in this place and vicinity they are making good progress, although they have considerable opposition in the way of party feeling, to contend with, as the idea has here, as at other places, been prevalent, that the Juniors maintain the principles of a partizan, political character. But the members of 86 have had some success in convincing the inhabitants to the contrary. And although, they still have some violent opposers, there are also, those who use their influence for the advancement of the principles of their Order. When the camp was organized, they numbered only fifteen members, but they now number about thirty, and have twelve or fifteen to initiate, and expect ere many months to number at least fifty. If the other camps of the Order in Schuylkill County, have had and continue to have as much success as this, there is no doubt, but that the number of Juniors will be greatly increased. And every young man who has the fire of patriotism kindled within him will be among their numbers trying to advance the cause of liberty and the welfare of the country. God speed the good work.

G. S.

Short Cause Trial List for March 16, '68.

1. Levy v Hubler—Hipple; Matchin.
2. Koller v Schollenberger—Parry; Walker.
3. Graham v Hartman—Id.; Cumming.
4. Levy v Miners' Bank—Clay; Whitney.
5. Hoffman v Huff—Smith; Hughes.
6. Garretson v Ried & Lomison—Bannan; Smith.
7. Wetherill v Neuguard—Hughes; Gowen.
8. Yardley & Son v Morris & Fisher—Wells; Fisher.
9. Lauer v Orth—Haughawout; Spinney.
10. Spinney v Lindenmuth—Whitney; Hipple.
11. Blakey v St. Clair—Smith; Parry.
12. Colehon v Horn—Hughes; Bartholomew.
13. McBarron v Mellon—Gowen; Green.
14. McGill v. Bilts—Marr; Yocum.
15. Herr v Pinkerton & Hipple—Little; Hipple.
16. Dillman v Robinson & Co.—Marr; Hughes.
17. Id. v Robinson— Id. Id.
18. Id. v Folk— Id. Id.
19. Yard v Thornton, Dougherty & Co.—Roseberry; W. P. Ryon.
20. Carson & Co v Thornton, Dougherty & Co.—Roseberry; W. P. Ryon.
21. Evans & Myers—Bartholomew; Strouse.
22. Mudey v Atkins—Gowen; Smith.
23. Ansbach v Pearson & Co.—Marr; Bergstresser.
24. Heffner v Johnson—Dewees; Smith.
25. Riegel & Bro. v Wilson—Haughawout; Marr.
26. Schreiber v Little—Little; Bannan.
27. Gone v Reichard—Marr; Hipple.
28. Heffner v Engel—Hughes; Bannan.
29. Guckenheimer & Bros. v Smith, Agt.—Roseberry; Hughes.
30. Geiger v Bartholomew—Clay; Walker.
31. Mailer v Focht—Whitney; Hughes.
32. O'Conner v Hennessy—Gowen; Reilly.
33. Eyster v Beach—Bechtel; Geer.
34. Hendry v Bright—Wells; Id.
35. Garey v Ashland—Marr; Bergstresser.
36. Carey v Id. —Id. Id.
37. Klopp v Hoff—Smith; Id.
38. Leahy v Gorman—Dillman; Whitney.
39. Zerbey v Greenawalt—Roseberry; Ryan.
40. Bensinger v Mott—Haughawout; Bartholomew.
41. Brennan v Martz—Smith; Shindel.
42. Hundy v Smith, Act.—Roseberry; Hughes.
43. Wurtz v Leiby—Graeff; Shindel.
44. Balthaser v Seligman—Roseberry; Hughes.
45. Miners' Life, &c. v Demmerling—Hughes, Bickel; Strouse.
46. Miners' National Bank v Bright & Co.—Whitney; Bechtel.
47. Wentzel v Welsbue & Hauck—Haughawout; Marr.
48. Kehres v Broad Mt. Mam. V. Coal Co.—Smith; Pinkerton.
49. Clark, Cadmus & Co. v Wiest & Osterman—Foster; Pinkerton.
50. Lewis & Brugler v Schney—Bartholomew; Bechtel.
51. Rosberger, Cunningham & Co. v Dobbin—Gowen; Bartholomew.
52. Weber v Maurer—Bechtel; Haughawout.
53. Leahy v Shoenbgen—Id.; Strouse.
54. Gibson's Son & Co. v Smith, Agt.—Little; Hughes.
55. Alspach v Conrad—Graeff; Ryan.
56. Kenney v Conrad—Id. Id.
57. Shoemaker v Id. —Id. Id.
58. Watson & Co. v. Randall—Little; Hipple.
59. Patterson & Boulton v Smith, Agt.—Id.; Hughes.
60. Jones v Continental Coal Co.—Bechtel; Dewees.
61. Id. v [illegible]—Id. Id.
62. Beveridge v Sourez—Ryan; Wright.
63. Aiken Bros. & Reyes—Smith; Bartholomew.
64. Harts v Best & Pearson—Cumming; Bergstresser.

[Written for the Miners' Journal.]

AN AMUSING INCIDENT IN PARIS.

Strolling along the Champs Elysee, in the vicinity of the Jardin Mabille one evening, I was tempted by the wonderful renown thereof to enter that enchanted enclosure, and behold with mine own eyes, the hidden glories it affords. Presently, I was wandering over the labyrinthine paths of a beautiful grove of the choicest shrubberies and aromatic trees, that filled the air with delicious perfume, and a freshness, that was truly charming; amid all manner of curiously contrived fountains that bathed voluptuous figures in marble, of dolphins, naiads and Venuses, covering them with aqueous veils, in which many-colored lights from hundreds of Chinese lanterns, that were tastefully arranged all around, trembled and glittered in, phosphorescent effulgence, like a shower of diamonds and rubies and emeralds in the full blaze of the noonday sun. From the more central focuses of this bewildering splendor, many little by-paths terminated in cozy, half-concealed retreats, bowers and grottos, where rustic seats were constructed to afford comfortable resting places, or sentimental *tete-a-tetes* for the votaries of Cupid. Within an inner circle, in a pagoda of oriental magnificence, were a string band of musicians, discoursing such dulcet strains into the mellow night, that a concert of Æolian harps could not have more entranced my soul with the dreamy and blissful imagery of sound. Within this magic circle, too, were figures in rustling silks, tripping along on the "light fantastic toe," in the wildest coquetry of graceful flexibility, that should gratify the terpsichorean Muse in her most fanciful exactions.

I seated myself by a table, in an arbor of trelliswork, thickly covered by the foliage of a creeping vine, and studied the scene before me with all the enthusiasm of a visionary soul.

Presently there appeared, dispelling the solitude of my retreat, one of those sylph-like beings whom I had seen in the airy dance, tilting with tiny feet the hats from their partners' heads. Panting with apparent physical exhaustion, she sank upon a seat at the opposite side of the table, and exclaimed in the most captivating vernacular: *"Mon Dieu! J'ai une grande soif!"* Moved by her distressed appearance, I made bold enough to ask whether I could serve her with a glass of water, to relieve her *"grande soif;"* whereupon she gazed at me with a world of gratitude, and replied with a gushing vehemence of French eloquence: *"Merci, merci bien, Monsieur, mais je crois qu'un verre de vin me sauvlez la vie."*

"Vous l'aurez immediatement, Madame," responded I with heedless precipitation, and ordered a waiter to produce the life-saving beverage required by the unnerved damsel. She was beautiful as a houri; and the look of deep tenderness with which she accompanied her profuse expressions of thanks, somewhat disconcerted my equanimity. Directly the wine arrived, and she drank down a goodly portion of a goblet full, with much apparent benefit to her sinking spirits.

But soon after, while she was yet sipping at a second libation of the purple-tinted nectarine juice,—as sip the muses from the fountains of Helicon—and lost as it were, in a revery of a serious drift, a burly looking Frenchman entered the arbor abruptly, and accosted her rudely—at the same time thrusting a piece of paper into her face—saying: "There, madame, is that bill of a hundred francs, which you owe me for rent, and if you do not pay me immediately you shall not enter your apartments again; and I will seize upon your effects the first thing in the morning."

Frightened and chagrined at this coarse informality, in the presence of a stranger, too, and from a countryman, in the land whose politeness is set forth as an example to all other nations, she first upbraided her intrusive landlord; but finding, from a responsive frown, that this would only tend to make matters worse, she implored him to grant her time until the following afternoon; that she was quite certain of receiving a remittance in the morning, and would then be enabled to meet his demand. But the fellow was inexorable, and said, that he had purposely followed her to this resort of pleasure and dissipation, to convince himself of her luxurious habits; and insisted upon being paid.

At this she began to weep bitterly, and ring her pretty hands with anguish, presenting a scene that was altogether painful to behold. I could now endure the situation no longer; all the impulses of a naturally philanthropic disposition were awakened within me, and I ventured to expostulate with the heartless creditor, about the matter in question, with the hope of mollifying his stern and unfeeling purposes. But he was an obdurate, hard-fisted old wretch, whose veins did not pulsate with the generous flow of the milk of human kindness; and he continued as steadfast in his importunities for the amount of his bill, as any Shylock that ever harped upon a forfeited pound of flesh. "Ah! Mon Dieu!" said the poor girl in distress, "if I only knew some kind, generous person, who would lend me this sum until to-morrow, when I shall be amply able to refund it." Then, as if endeavoring to overcome with a desperate plunge the reserve that had governed her thus far, she turned with an appealing look to me, and exclaimed:—

"Oh! sir you see how this man has outraged my feelings; I have no friends here, and would not know where to go for the night; but you—you are kind, sir, I see it in your face; you are sure, sir, that you can safely trust to my integrity; you will lend me this paltry sum—will you not, *dear sir?* with your address, too, so that I may send the amount back to you—with my unbounded gratitude—to-morrow afternoon, d-e-a-r, sir."

She looked honest; her eyes were suffused in tears; her cheeks crimsoned with conscious shame at her temerity; her whole attitude was so gracefully imploring—and she certainly was very pretty. Undoubtedly, though it is my duty to relieve this poor, sweet lady from her embarrassment. I will do it—yes, I will do it—come what, come may, by jingo! I will do it.—It is a precious comfortable thing, to perform a kind action;—it makes a body sleep so soundly—gives one a good appetite, and does lots of agreeable things for you.

Thus reflecting over the matter, I was about to take out my pocket-book, and look for a hundred francs; when, suddenly, a hand came down with a heavy force upon my shoulder. I looked around—it was my American friend, who always kept a guardian eye upon me. "Are you going to make a darned fool of yourself?" said he, "don't you see that this is a regular game here—a common ruse, and that the fellow yonder is only a flunky, who operates in concert with the girl for half the proceeds. Is this at all a likely place or season to be dunned by a landlord for rent? Ha! ha! ha! why, what a tarnal old greeny you are, to be caught by a bit of French chaff like that!"

I was thunderstruck: could it be possible? could such things be? They evidently could; for my American friend continued to laugh immoderately; and while I could only see myself in the light of a benevolent benefactor—he, it was clear could only look at me as an undoubted simpleton. Ah! and my friend's sagacity was not long in being proved; for directly upon his interference with the affairs of the pretty tenant in default, the landlord turned ferociously upon him, with, *"Sacrebleu! que voulez-vous faire, Monsieur?"*

"You mind your own business, mounseer," said my friend, confronting him with a defiant look, and not deigning to use the Frenchman's mother-tongue—"or I'll give you such a dab in the eye, that the *blue* around it will be anything but *sacré* to you."

But the fellow now "piled it on" a string of very heroic phrases, accompanied by suitable flashes of an ugly pair of eyes, shrugging of muscular shoulders, and clenching of indelicate fists.

"Look here," said my American friend,—"do you see that"—*pointing to his fist*—"now mizzle instantly, or I will place you under his tender protection."

No sooner did he see the public functionary pointed out to him, than he gathered himself up, and prepared to leave. The fair damsel, too, seeing herself checkmated, dropped the troubled and injured look, and taking the arm of her terrible creditor, she deigned to laugh—probably at my simplicity—and to scowl at my American friend; then the two passed out of sight, and only figure in my mind now as it were a ridiculous dream.

C. H. H.

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, 173, Centre street, near Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
Jan. 18, '68. 3-6m.

MRS. R. LEIGH'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER IMPROVED ELASTIC BANDAGE For corpulency and debility. Stockings, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and all other appliances for ladies and children. 318 N. THIRTEENTH ST., above RACE, PHILADA. July 13, '67 28-1y

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

Rupture correctly treated by C. H. NEEDLES, at his Office, Corner TWELFTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.
Professional experience in the adjustment of Mechanical Remedies and Supports for 16 years, has given him extensive opportunities for practice in this important but neglected branch. To all afflicted with HERNIA or RUPTURE, he can guarantee the successful application of Trusses, specially adapted to each case and its conditions, often perfecting radical cures.
Ladies requiring Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Belts, Bandages, Syringes, Pessaries, &c., will find a Department adjoining his office, conducted by competent and intelligent FEMALES.
Banning's Braces, Fitch's Supporters, French Indestructible Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Spinal Instruments, Crutches, &c., &c.
Feb 29, '68 9-10m

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.
TO CURE CONSUMPTION, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good, wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good, healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP is nutritious as well as medicinal, and, by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease.—If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhea they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.
October 27, '66 43-1y eow

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

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

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—19-1y

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

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, it will be sent free of postage, to any address.
Sold by HENRY SAYLOR, Druggist, Pottsville, and all best Druggists everywhere. [April 20, '67 17-

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" "Hair Color Restorer."
Our Best Physicians Use and Recommend It.
This, together with the approval of all who use "London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing," places it far beyond comparison with any other Hair Restorer ever introduced to the American people. It never fails to impart life, growth and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong. It is warranted to contain nothing.
It Does Not Dye the Hair,
But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is changed to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured.
Only 75 cents a bottle; six bottles, $4. Address orders to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Sold by HENRY SAYLOR, Druggist, Pottsville, and by all best Druggists and Variety Stores.
April 27, '67 17-

ROGERS' LIVER PILLS.—Local disease, whether of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, cutaneous eruptions, cancers or whatever form this (so) disease may put on, the blood in all these cases is impure, caused by a torpid or sluggish state of the liver. Rogers' Liver Pills Will cure Liver Complaint and all diseases arising from a disordered state of that organ. Price 25 cents per box. Prepared by DR. S. ROGERS, 206 Dock St., Philada. Oct 26, '67—43-6m

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

MONS. JOSEPH ZACKEY, FRENCH TAILOR, WITH PERRY & Co., STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 609 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH, PHILADELPHIA.
Samples with prices sent by mail when desired, free of charge, and entire satisfaction guaranteed.
Jan 1, '68 1-

CLIMAX.
PAGE'S CLIMAX SALVE, for Burns, Scalds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Sores, Broken Breasts, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Stings, Bruises, Cuts, Swellings, &c., whether upon man or beast, is the most wonderful article ever produced. Other good articles alleviate; this cures. It allays inflammation, subdues pain, and heals without a scar. It is worth its weight in gold to any family, and should always be on hand. It is warranted to do what it says every time.

Moffatt's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters were first used in private practice in 1825. They were introduced to the public in 1835, since which time their reputation has extended, until they have a sale in excess of all other Cathartic and Purifying Medicines. There is hardly a family among civilized nations who have not personal evidence of their beneficial effects. Their great success is owing to their uniform reliability in cases of Constipation, Bilious and Stomachic Diseases, whether of long or short duration. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and harmless to the gentlest infant. One ingredient opens the pores of the skin; another is diuretic, and stimulates proper action of the kidneys; a third is emollient, loosening phlegm and humor from the lungs; other properties are warming and cathartic, and cleanse the stomach and bowels from unhealthy secretions. Their combined effect is, to regulate the impaired functions of the system, and to produce HEALTH. It is not asserted Moffatt's Pills are a CURE-ALL—that they will cure all complaints—but, under ordinary circumstances, they may be relied upon to cure Nervous and Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver and Bilious Complaints, Colds, Scurvy, General Weakness, &c. They are expressly made for these diseases. Millions upon millions of cures can be cited. In no single instance has a complaint ever come to our knowledge where they have not operated as recommended.
The printed circular around each box fully explains the symptoms and effects of each disease, specifies treatment, furnishes evidence, &c.
We briefly refer to Rev. David Elder, Franklin, N. C., who was cured of Dyspepsia. C. H. Cross, of Theolke, Ilk, cured of Liver Complaint. H. Hooley, of Springfield, Pa., had Scrofula, and had to use crutches; was cured in three weeks. James D. Dolens, of Adrian, Mich., cured of Billous Fever. Rev. Henry Graham, Presbyterian Church, Gananagua, Cal., of Fever and Ague. Rev. Ed. H. May, Twenty-first New York, of Rheumatism and Piles of 25 years standing. Rev. Samuel Bowles, Editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, was cured of terrible Costiveness. Hon. Ed. Webber, of Rumney, N. H., of Liver Complaint, &c.
A box of Moffat's Life Pills, with full circulars, &c., will be sent gratis to any Physician or Clergyman on the receipt of two three cent postage stamps.
Moffat's Life Pills are 25 cents per box. Moffat's Phoenix Bitters, $1 per bottle. They are sold by all respectable dealers throughout the continents and the islands of the ocean.
WHITE & HOWLAND, Proprietors, Successors to Dr. John Moffat and Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 121 Liberty street, New York.
March 2, '67 9-1eow

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!
in from 10 to 40 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

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 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, or life? Do you wish to be let alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?
Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business-men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions but also those they do business with or for.
How many men from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.
Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.
If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
Dec. 28, '67 [June 8, '67—23-1y] 52-

MARRIED.

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

BUECHLEY—TURNER.—On Sunday morning, March 1st, 1868, by the Rev. Thomas Burrows of St. Clair, Mr. HENRY ALBERT BUECHLEY and Miss ELIZABETH TURNER, both of St. Clair.

OAKE—McCOLLOUGH.—In Pottsville, February 27th, 1868, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. D. W. Miller, by Rev. Wm. P. Lewis, Mr. J. A. OAKE, to Miss MINNIE E. McCOLLOUGH, all of this Borough.

FLANAGAN—SCHREFLER.—February 9th, by the Rev. U. Graves, Mr. EDWARD FLANAGAN to Miss ... SCHREFLER, both of Pottsville, Pa.

HARTMAN—SIEGFRIED.—On the 27th of February, at the home of the bride, by Rev. J. Stichter, Mr. THOS. H. HARTMAN of Williamsport, Pa., and Miss ... SIEGFRIED, of the same place, and formerly of Clinton, Schuylkill County, Pa.

HUMBLE—CHENEY.—February 9th, at the parsonage, by the Rev. U. Graves, Mr. JOHN HUMBLE to Miss PHEBE CHENEY, both of Pottsville, Pa.

SANDS—SNYDER.—On February 23d, by the Rev. U. Graves, Mr. ALBERT SANDS, of Pottsville, to Miss EVELINE SNYDER, of Danville, Pa.

Obituary.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to suddenly remove from our midst our late comrade, J. FRED NAGLE, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the loss of Comrade Nagle, Post No. 23, G. A. R., has been deprived of a faithful, honorable and attentive Comrade, one whose record, both as a soldier and a citizen, commands our highest respect and admiration, and whose warm sympathies were ever enlisted in behalf of needy soldiers or their families.

Resolved, That in his death the community has lost a worthy citizen, a kind friend and a good warm hearted neighbor.

Resolved, That the kind sympathies and warm heart felt condolence of his surviving Comrades are respectfully tendered to his family in this their sad and sudden bereavement, and that they may rest assured that his soul has joined the band of celestial spirits that battle for the Great Commander of all.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of our deceased Comrade, and published in the papers of our Borough, and a proper record of them be entered upon the minutes of the Post, and that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the Comrades for thirty days.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I am authorized to collect all costs due ... Fraley, Esq., late Prothonotary of Schuylkill County. All persons knowing themselves indebted will confer a favor by calling on me at my residence, No. ... lowhill St., or Union Hotel, Centre St., and make payment as soon as possible. JOSEPH BOWEN.
March 7, '68 10-

JACOB CHRISMAN, late Constable of the South Ward of the Borough of Pottsville, having been authorized by the Constable of Norwegian Township, to act as his General Deputy, approved by the Court, hereby gives notice that business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention as heretofore. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a share of business. JACOB CHRISMAN, Deputy Constable.
Pottsville, March 7, 1868 10-

A CARD.—This is to certify that I have this day received from the AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, through their General Agent George W. Phelps, Esq., of Reading, Pa., the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5000), this being the amount of insurance held by my late deceased husband, William Wolff, in said Company.
I therefore take pleasure in recommending this Company to the public for their promptness in settling this claim to my entire satisfaction.
Pottsville, Feb 27th, 1868 REBECCA A. WOLFF. 10-

BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS adjusted, investigated and balanced; balances made up and examined; agreements of all kinds drawn up; all business relating to accounts promptly attended to. With an experience of nearly thirty years as an accountant, I hope to be able to give satisfaction. Office No. 199 East Norwegian Street. N. G. HAMMEKEN.
Pottsville, Feb. 22, 1868

NOTICE is hereby given not to purchase or negotiate a Promissory Note, dated Feb. 5th, 1868, (sixty days) for Two Hundred Dollars, drawn in favor of DAVID LOMISON by the undersigned; said note being illegally held and will not be paid. ... ERNST, ART. TROUTMAN.
February 22, 1868 8-3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between John K. Baker and Henry E. Stichter, of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the thirteenth day of February, A. D., 1868. The business of the late firm will be settled by Henry Fraley, Esq., to whom all claims should be presented and all outstanding debts paid. JOHN K. BAKER, HENRY E. STICHTER.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue business at the old stand, No. 26 Market Street, and will constantly keep on hand a good supply of Wall Papers, Shades, &c. House and Sign Painting and Paper Hanging promptly attended to. HENRY E. STICHTER.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has removed his Paper and Paint Shop from No. 26 Market Street, to Second street, between Norwegian and Mahantongo, where he will constantly keep on hand a good supply of Wall Paper, Shades, &c. House and Sign Painting and Paper Hanging promptly attended to. JOHN K. BAKER.
Feb. 22, '68 8-3t

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. & R. K. Keefer of Cressona, Schuylkill County, was dissolved by mutual consent on the First day of January, 1868. The business of the late firm will be settled by L. R. Keefer, who will continue the business at the old stand.
Feb. 15, '68—7-3t

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the firm name of D. Hoch & Co., for the purpose of Mining and Selling Coal from the Forestville Colliery, formerly worked by the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company.
DANIEL HOCH, THOS. W. JONES, ADAM CONFARE, DAVID DAVIS, FRED. VONTREHEITEN, JOHN SHELLENBERGER.
Minersville, February 10, '68 7-4t

THE undersigned, by the death of her father, assume the whole control of all property in Schuylkill County; all persons having claims against her must present them within thirty days to her agent at St. Clair, John Seltzinger, Esq. and present instruments upon the land, if they wish to take possession, must take up their deeds within six months, otherwise the property will be sold without reservation. ELIZA H. HAVEN.
Feb 15 '68 7-4t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Plumbing and Gas Fitting business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be settled by Walter F. Austin. H. B. Smith will continue the business at the old stand. H. B. SMITH, WALTER F. AUSTIN.
Pottsville, January 29, 1868. 6-3t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Lumber business in Union Township, Schuylkill County, was dissolved by mutual consent, January 1, 1867. The books will be settled by J. S. Brobst, Catawissa. J. S. BROBST, PERCIVAL RHODES.
Feb 4, '68—5-6t

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received for the furnishing of Flour at the Schuylkill County Alms House on the first Monday of each month in the year 1868. Address PROPOSAL, Directors of the Poor, Schuylkill County, Schuylkill Haven, Pa. ISAAC ORWIG, JR., B. T. HUGHES, M. W. FEHR, Directors of Poor.
January 1, '68 1-1y

To Manufacturers and Users of Steam Engines, &c., in Schuylkill County.—TAKE NOTICE, I have sold to ALLISON & BANNAN of Port Carbon, and no others in my PATENT STEAM PISTON, and having given them the entire control of it in said County, with power to collect all monies for and to become due me therefor for the manufacture and use of the same. DAVID CLARK.
Hazleton, Pa., Dec. 2, '67—48-3m

PATENT IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM USE.—To all whom it may Concern:—For a fair consideration of $10,000 in hand, paid by JAMES WREN, of the Borough of Pottsville, County of Schuylkill, to Lewis Eikenberry of Philadelphia, the receipt whereof has been acknowledged, the said Eikenberry has sold the said JAMES WREN the right to apply it in the County of Schuylkill, State of Pennsylvania, on all Steam Engines now in use or that may hereafter be used, Lewis Eikenberry's Improved Cut-off for Economizing Steam by Expansion, for which letters patent, dated November 19, 1861, have been granted to the said Lewis Eikenberry by the United States. All persons desirous of information regarding the benefit of this Valve can by calling at my office in Centre street. The benefit of this Valve to all persons using Steam Engines is from 20 to 40 per cent. on the best engines built. It can be applied to all old engines.
Machinists are requested to take part in this important improvement. They can secure from me the use for building new engines and also for putting the improvement on old engines. They can see the motion at my works in Coal street, where I have it on my engine working to the savings as stated. It also can be seen at Ruch & Evans's Mill, at Atkins & Brothers and Palo Alto Rolling Mill. JAMES WREN, Washington Iron Works.
Jan 1, '68 1-

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—Two building lots, corner of Coal and Norwegian Sts., and one lot on 5th Street, between Market and Norwegian Sts., property of the Corporation of the Borough of Pottsville. Apply to JAMES G. COCHRAN, NICHOLAS FOX, CHARLES HEFFNER, Committee. 10-3t

FOR SALE.—Twelve Mules, fit for any kind of work, 3 heavy Wagons, 14 Log Wagons, 18 sets Harness and Log Chains and a lot of other Harness and Chains. Will be sold at reasonable rates. Apply to THOS. PATTEN, Bucks Valley, near Forestville.
March 7, '68—10-3t*

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers his very fine dwelling for sale low as he wishes to leave town. Handsome dwelling, good stable, very large lot with side yard. Choice Fruit, Grapes, Flowers and Shrubbery in abundance. Call and examine soon on Main street, Schuylkill Haven, two squares above Depot. Terms easy. WM. F. MOODY.
March 7, '68 10-3t

FOR SALE.—A fine lot of Black Siberian Oats, weighing 36 lbs. to the bushel. Apply at the OFFICE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL. 9-4t

FOR SALE.—Two three-story Brick Houses cheap. Terms easy; location desirable. Possession given April 1st, 1868. For particulars inquire of E. BOYER, No. 35 Callowhill Street, Pottsville, or WM. GARRETT, First National Bank, Tremont.
Feb 29, '68—9-3t*

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The fine and desirable property on the corner of Fifth and Market streets—store, warehouse and dwelling—are offered for sale. If not sold by the 1st of April next, the storehouse and warehouse will be rented. MRS. KATE JONES.
Pottsville, Feb. 22, 1868. 8-2m

TWO Frame Houses and lot on Sunbury street, two doors from 2d street, in the Borough of Minersville, centrally located. The store room in one of the buildings is now occupied as a Drug Store. Terms moderate. Apply to H. W. PREVOST, on the premises.
Feb 15, '68—7-4t*

JUST PUBLISHED—BESSEMER'S STEEL PROCESS.—A Pamphlet on the Manufacture of Malleable Cast Steel, its progress and employment, by Henry Bessemer, with illustrations of machinery used. Price 25 cents. Sent on receipt of 25 cents by mail free. For sale by BANNAN & RAMSEY. Pottsville.

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IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF
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They have the most elegant and diversified stock in this market, at the very low prices incident to the great shrinking of values.
Their stock is composed wholly of new and desirable fabrics, in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, to which are daily added the cheapest and choicest offerings of this and other markets.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
727 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Feb 8, '68. 6-1y

ASHLAND PLANING MILL.
JNO. WEIGHTMAN, Ashland, Pa.
I am now prepared to manufacture, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere,
Doors,
Sash,
Shutters,
Blinds,
Window Frames,
Door Frames,
Flooring,
Siding,
and Mouldings of all descriptions.
Also Boards, Plank, Lath, Paling, Shingles, Framing, &c., &c.
All work warranted to give satisfaction.
Ashland, Pa., July 6, '67 27-1y