Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President:

GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Auditor General,

MAJ. GEN. JNO. F. HARTRANFT.

For Surveyor General,

GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

Campaign Journal.

As the ensuing Presidential election is likely to be one of the most exciting ever held in this country, we will furnish the MINERS' JOURNAL, to clubs and to individuals, from the first week in July, until the week after the Presidential election, at the following low rates, which only pay the expenses of printing the same:

5 copies to one address	$ 3 50
10 " " "	6 50
20 " " "	12 00
40 " " "	22 00
60 " " "	30 00
100 " " "	50 00

As a premium one extra copy of a single number, as above, will be given in the early part of the week, to 20 copies at $1 75 for 50 copies.

Friends of **Grant and Colfax**, and Republican principles, make up your clubs, and send them in as rapidly as possible. The JOURNAL circulates free of postage in Schuylkill County. The whole country is organizing for the great contest. The next four years will settle the reconstruction of the country, and it depends upon the people whether the great principles of Freedom, in which so much blood and treasure were spent, are to inure for the benefit of mankind through out the world, or whether the principles of Despotism, Slavery and Aristocracy are to trample over the Republican principles of Equal Rights, Universal Suffrage and Political Equality, which are the leading Democratic Republican Principles, and the very essence of the Immortal Declaration of Independence.

The only way to enlighten the people, is to circulate information among them.

THERE are apprehensions of another European war.

THE old and respectable grocery house of Geo. S. Stephenson & Co., New York, has suspended. Liabilities, $250,000.

IN the South where there are but few Irish voters, the Copperheads court the negroes. In the North they pitch into the negroes to get the Irish vote. Beautiful consistency!

INCOMES.—A. Pardee returns an income of $123,758; G. B. Markle, $44,789; R. Sharpe, $20,110; and Francis Weiss, $20,413—all coal operators in the Lehigh Region.

CASH is indignant at the refusal of the Standard to publish the proceedings of the late Democratic meeting, and the result was this week, a serious diminution of the subscription list of that paper, in that Democratic stronghold.

THE NEXT U. S SENATOR.—Edward M. Stanton is favorably mentioned as the Republican candidate for U. S. Senator from this State, to succeed Mr. Buckalew. He would without doubt, make a good Senator, and merit the confidence of the Republican party.

THE *Chicago Times* hopes that Mr. Chase's side and influence will be used to add Mr. Appleton. *Pickpocket Gazette.*

Refreshing, verdancy. The Times might as well hope that the Directors of the Poor of Schuylkill County will disclose the whereabouts of *them* ten thousand dollars.

WE notice an old and reliable Boston firm, HARRIS & PLUMMER, who advertise in our column "*The Success.*" They are a well known and responsible firm, and have incorporated the popular One Dollar Sale into their business as a means of reaching the masses. They offer superior inducements to Agents, and their advertisement is well worthy the attention of our readers.

THE investigation of the House Managers will continue some weeks yet. The evidence already in the possession of the committee is said to be of the most startling character, and that it bears strongly against Mr. Henderson, and leaves but little doubt that corrupt influences were brought to bear on his vote.

THE proceedings of the late Democratic County Meeting were published this week in handbill form. The reason given is, that the Pottsville Standard and Jeffersonian Democrat refused to publish them. The managers of the meeting appear disposed to insist that it was a legitimate, bona fide County assemblage of "the unterrified," and that its proceedings must be respected by the loiters.

SOME Democrats think that it would be a good idea to nominate Chase, because he could concentrate the negro vote of the South upon him. In this they reckon without their host, for the colored citizens of the South are actuated by principle, and are too intelligent to be humbugged by a demagogue like Chase.

THE WHISKY TAX.—There is a strong disposition to put the Whisky Tax at 50 cents. The alleged reason is, that a higher tax can not be collected under the present corrupt Administration. We doubt whether even this amount can be collected under that Administration. With an honest executive department of the Government any proper tax assessed by Congress could be collected.

THE Criminal Court Bill.—The Supreme Court of the State has not yet given their decision on the constitutionality of the Criminal Court Bill for Schuylkill County. It has been argued before a full bench, and the decision was to have been given at their last sitting. It is understood to be rather a difficult question for them to decide. If they declare it unconstitutional, they will strike down all the District Courts of the State.

Ku-Klux Ferocity and Brutality.

On the 23d of April Ku-Klux posters were found on the doors of Dr. Hunsecker and other Republicans in Sumpter, Texas, and on the following day Thomas Lawson, a Ku-Klux, attempted to assassinate the doctor by shooting at him three times, but he returned the fire and wounded his assailant. The Livingston (Texas) *Republican* says that the mad thirst for loyal blood seems to have no bounds. Loyal men are hunted up under secret orders from secret conclaves for no other reason than that they have rendered themselves obnoxious because they are loyal citizens. The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* comes to the defence of the Ku-Klux Klan in a long diatribe of passionate misrepresentation and falsehood, and winds up as follows:

"If the Ku Klux's have for their object the protection of men, women and children of the white race against the brutality, rapacity and ferocity of the black race, we are with them, we stand for them, first, last, and all the time."

A loyal paper, in reply to this, suggests that the whites who left their property, their wives and children under the protection of these negroes while they enlisted to overthrow the government, have no fear of the "brutality, rapacity, and ferocity of the black barbarians."

GENERAL GRANT AND THE ISRAELITES.—The Chicago *Times* and the whole press of the Copperhead villifiers which had been busy retailing the vile slander against General Grant, and backing it up by the pretended affidavit of Isador Rosenthal, a well known resident of the Chicago Health Department, have met a just rebuke. Mr. Rosenthal publishes a card in which he denounces the whole story as infamous and as an unmitigated falsehood from beginning to end. He says:

"The whole thing is a manufactured falsehood, and I call upon its author to come out in open day and face the music. I live here, am easy to be found, and if any of my friends, or others, wish to see me on this subject, I shall be happy to see them, and assure their minds of all such daring misrepresentations, where my name is used. Again I pronounce the article a base [illegible] ISAIAH ROSENTHAL."

SWEET ALISSUM is a pretty little garden-flower; but if you want a whiff of *sweet elysium*, you will find the nearest approach to it in the heavenly odor of PHALON'S new perfume, "PLOE DE MAYO." Sold by all druggists. 22-2teow

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POLITICAL.

OLD GRIMES has life enough left to threaten to sue the *Tribune* for charging him with corruption.

The impeachment managers have got possession of a card on which was written, by, Assistant Secretary Cooper, on May 15, and sent to the President—"*Stanton secured. Craig and Lacey kept seen him.*" Mr Craig is Collector of Internal Revenue at St. Joseph, Missouri, and Mr. Lacey is in the whisky business in New York.

U. S.

The Buffalo *Express* gives us this column:

U. S. Grant,
Ulysses Sidney Grant,
Union Saving Grant,
Unequalledly Silent Grant,
Outright Statesman Grant,
Universal Suffrage Grant,
Unequaled Soldier Grant,
Unaffectedly Simple Grant,
Uniformly Successful Grant,
Unanimously Selected Grant,
Undistinguishedly Secure Grant,
Unconquerably Spirited Grant,
Unimpeachable Servant Grant,
Unintermittingly Smoker Grant,
Unquestionably Sound Grant,
Unflinchingly Steadfast Grant,
Unconditional Surrender Grant,
Unambiguously Straightforward Grant,
United States President Grant.

THE public is well convinced that Henderson, Ross, Fowler, and Van Winkle, went back on their party for filthy lucre, or its equivalent. We have had copious evidence to prove the statement. All men concede it who know the parties themselves, and only prominent political characters generally assert it without fear of successful contradiction. A. K. McClure writes from Washington to the Chambersburg *Repository* that they were all corrupted—some by contracts in the Indian department—more by money. They had their price and they were paid it. Henderson was the one of the most earnest in resisting the encroachments of the President, the most bitter accuser he had before the people. Fowler declared, but a few months ago, that if we refuse to depose Andrew Johnson the blood of the loyal men of the South will rest upon our souls. Van Winkle wrote an opinion in favor of conviction to be filed in the case after the testimony had been concluded, and Ross voluntarily assured the Governor of his State, who had given him his place in the Senate, on Friday before the first vote was had, that he would vote to convict. These can be but one explanation of such changes, and the public will judge, and history will record, that they obtained money for it, and let the [illegible]

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—SENATE.—Mr. Sherman called up the bill to enforce gold contracts, which was passed. The conference report on the Deficiency Appropriation was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President. The Senate insisted on its amendment to the Arkansas bill, and asked a conference. The House bill admitting North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, was discussed until adjournment.

HOUSE.—In the House a conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was concurred in. The Tax bill was considered in Committee of the Whole during the afternoon and in the evening session.

June 6.—SENATE.—George C. Gorham, the new Secretary, was sworn in. The bill for the admission of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida was debated at considerable length, but was not finally acted upon. A report of the Conference Committee on the Arkansas bill was agreed to. An executive session was held. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Several bills relative to the public lands were reported and were passed. A resolution requesting the Speaker to extend to the Chinese Embassy a public reception in the Hall was unanimously adopted, and Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., was fixed as the time of reception. Mr. Myers presented a petition from the thousand operatives in iron, glass, chemicals, brass and steel works, bookery, carpet and oil cloth factories of the Third District of Pennsylvania, asking for additional protective duties. Also, a memorial of Philadelphia dealers in leaf tobacco and manufacturers against a reduction of the tariff on segars. The Tax bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

June 8.—SENATE.—After the disposition of the usual preliminary business, the bill for the relief of certain naval constructors was taken up, and pending its discussion the expiration of the morning hour was announced. A resolution to change a certain mill from the Circuit Court of West Virginia to that of the United States, was adopted. The bill to admit Southern States, was discussed at length. Without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—When the call of States was completed, the resolution instructing the House to sustain the principles that national securities should be taxed was called up, and after some discussion was referred to Committee of Ways and Means. Joint resolutions increasing the salaries of officers debated, and went over until next Monday. Letter read from Chinese Embassy, accepting the invitation to visit the Hall of the House. Report of Committee of conference on Arkansas bill adopted. Lengthy discussion of the Wooley contempt case. He offers to purge himself of his contempt. The tax bill taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

Evening session was taken up entirely in the consideration of the tax bill.

June 9.—SENATE.—Speaker of the introduction of bills, resolutions, and petitions, the debate on the bill to admit Southern States was resumed. A vote was reached on Mr. Wilson's amendment to include Alabama in the act by which it was adopted. After the adoption of the House bill fixing a time for the inauguration of State governments and meeting of their Legislatures, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House received the Chinese embassy with appropriate ceremonies. Passage of bill for the inauguration of State officers in Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama, and for the meeting of the Legislatures of those States. Incorporation of Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company. The bill was then taken up, and occupied the House during the evening session.

June 10.—SENATE.—A communication from General Sherman, relating to the Sioux and Navajo Indians, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Several petitions were presented and referred to their appropriate committees. After which a bill was passed to amend the act to protect, for the carrying of mails between the United States and foreign ports. The Committee on Military Affairs has referred to it a bill for the organization, government, and payment of the army. After the report of the conference committee on the naval appropriation bill had been concurred in, the omnibus bill was taken up, and, after an animated debate, was finally passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill was presented by authority of the Committee of Ways and Means, to increase the revenue on imports and to equalize exports. Ordered to be printed and referred to Ways and Means Committee. After a lively discussion, a bill for the removal of political disabilities from certain parties, was passed. The bill for the transportation of mails and immigrants between New York and Breman was passed. The conference committee's report on the naval appropriation bill was then agreed to. At 2. 15 P. M. the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the tax bill, and without disposing of the question, adjourned at half past four. An evening session was held, but nothing definite was done.

OUR DEAD SOLDIERS.

On the occasion of the decoration of the graves of the fallen soldiers which was held at Eagle Rock, General Carl Schurz was called upon for an address. He responded to the call in the following exquisite and touching manner:

MY FRIENDS: We stand here among eleven thousand soldiers' graves—soldiers who have received their wounds on the rough edges of battle, soldiers who sank down under the burden of fatigue and toil, or who inhaled the fatal breath of disease from the deadly miasma which overhangs the fields of the battle and the foul torments of captivity. To say that they died a glorious death would be saying little, for the same is said of those who, following the lust of vain and greedy conquerors, found their graves among enslaved nations, slaves themselves to the selfish and despotic will that ruled them. For our dead we have a higher praise. It was not forced obedience to the command of a tyrant that dragged them from their homes; not a corrupted ambition that led them to the field of glory. When the life of the nation was attempted, when the cause of property and human rights called for their aid, they rushed forth to rally under the banner they love with grand singleness of purpose and, heroic devotion, leaving home and home, wife and child, father and mother—leaving all behind them to put their maidenly fear, hunger, sickness, wounds, and death for nothing but the sublime satisfaction of doing their duty to their country and to mankind. Other soldiers have fought as well as ours; but proudly may we say, that no soldier ever fought with more unselfish zeal for a nobler cause than the American volunteer. This is his unmatched glory.

None of those who returned home from the field safe and victorious! Honor to them! But they have already received a high reward. The names of many are inscribed upon the rolls of fame, and all have left to rejoice over the great results of their struggles. There is the happiness to read the praise of their sufferings and deeds in the hearts of their children. Even those upon whose graves we stand here, and many thousands like them, have gone down blessome and nameless; the hands of mothers have closed their eyelids, and most of them bow rest forever, far away from those to whom they were most dear. Therefore, we have come to-day, patriotic men and women, to place these mounds with the offerings of our affection, of gratitude, and to prove that the great American heart forgets not one who has laid down his life that the public might live, and that the eternal rights of human nature might be safe.

The flowers are beautiful, but their beauty fades over night. To-morrow's sun will withered. What would the suffering be worthy of the spirit which brings it here proved as perishable as the flowers? We could forget that we owe higher duty to our dead than the mere ornament we strew upon their graves? Would not this be a vain mockery if our acts were not full of sacred resolution to devote our lives to that for which they have died? We shall disgrace their memories if ever we prove faithless to their example.

Then, in the awful presence of these eleven thousand graves, let us pronounce this vow: By every drop of blood that has been shed in the great struggle; by every moan and sigh of the wounded and dying; by every tear that has moistened the pale cheek of mother, widow, and orphan; by the terrors of death that swept over our battle-fields, and banished the beds of agony in our hospitals—here we record the sacred promise that these men shall not have died in vain; that no prejudice shall move us from our purpose; that no obstacle, ever so formidable, shall make us falter in our resolve; that we will not rest until we have established upon the monument of the final victory of the right, until the great American Republic, one and indivisible, is firmly grounded upon impartial justice and the equal rights of all.

Their bodies lie mouldering in the grave,
Their souls are marching on!

Yes, marching on with the van of the grand army of liberty, hovering over our banners as they advance for new struggles, quickening our resolution with their inspiring presence, striking confusion into the hearts of our enemies, and overwhelming those who have proved faithless with the deep damnation of their treachery. So we will march on together—on and on, united, fearless, irresistible, until the grand consummation is reached, so that when we lay down our heads wearied from these toils, as we now bless those who have preceded us.

This is the offering the loyal people bring to the soldiers' grave.

Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, of this city, the well known manufacturers of the AMERICAN Organs, have recently added to their styles, very powerful and attractive Organs for churches, with beautiful upright cases, having gilded imitation pipes, making them fine ornamental instruments for the choir gallery or chapel. All musicians, upon hearing them, express their surprise at the amount of pure and full tone which they are capable of producing. These new styles contain the deep manual sub-bass, and super octave coupler, giving them sufficient volume to sustain even a hundred or more voices, and yet so rich in soft and expressive effects. They are becoming very popular on account of their real musical merit, and also for their reasonable prices, being brought them within the reach of all churches.—*Boston Christian Register.*

MY WIFE'S choice, and the whole family prefer it. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (*in one bottle*.) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. 20-4t

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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 warrant d to be reliable. References given. Call and see them at R. C. Green's, 178, Centre street, near Miners' Bank, Pottsville.

Jan. 18, '68-1y 8-6m.

LOCAL NOTICES.

CHOICE CONFECTIONERY.—Mr. John G. Kahnle (late of the firm of J. J. Richardson & Co.) now at No. 635 Market street, next to corner of Seventh, has a large assortment of fine confectionery, superintends the confectionery business, which he offers, wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Of foreign fruits, almonds, nuts, etc., he has a very fine assortment, which is well worthy the attention of buyers.

April 18, 1868 16-3m

THE finest Smoking Tobacco manufactured in Lynchburg, amongst which are the following most favorite brands, viz: OLD VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN, SPEARLIN PET, JOSEPH-MAC, UNCLE DICK, for sale at CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHER, 310 Centre street.

FRENCH PADDED LEVER DARTS, a beautiful article, a D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

SEE one of the PRIZE CUPS in another column awarded to A. Speer for his celebrated Port Grape Wine. It is the best Grape Wine ever produced in the country and has become the standard Wine for communion purposes, and the most beneficial for females and weakly persons.

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

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

If you want a good Smoking Tobacco, go and call for the "OLD VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN," at CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHER'S, 310 Centre St.

Jan. 4, '68 1.

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

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, June 13, 1868.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 70,755 18 tons; by Canal, 35,871 15 tons; for the week, 106,627 06 tons, against 116,819 tons for the corresponding week last year.—Loss, 10,192 tons, of which 7,788 tons were by Rail Road.

The trade is exceedingly dull both at Philadelphia and New York. Some of the companies have advanced prices a few cents per ton on board at the latter place, but at Philadelphia there is no change in prices, and none but first quality can be sold at the quoted rates at present.

Our Philadelphia correspondent writes that the new Bill of Lading adopted by the Captains and owners of vessels has been generally adopted, and that the new form will be used hereafter. Under the old form the vessel was responsible for the cargo, but under the new form the owners of the cargo are responsible for the vessel. The change is a very important one, and will be of great benefit to the vessel owners.

The Reading Railroad Company have issued orders to their agents at Port Richmond to refuse to receive coal for shipment, except on orders from the owners of the coal. This is done to prevent speculators from getting coal at Port Richmond, and shipping it to New York, where it is sold at a profit. The Reading Railroad Company have also issued orders to their agents at Port Richmond, that they will receive coal for shipment only from those who have been regularly engaged in shipping coal from that port, and not from those who have been in the habit of buying coal in the market and shipping it to New York. This is done to prevent speculators from getting coal at Port Richmond, and shipping it to New York, where it is sold at a profit.