Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 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.

To Subscribers.—In the course of the coming week we will commence sending bills to our subscribers, but in the interim those who know themselves indebted—the date of last payment is on their printed address—will oblige us very much by remitting their subscriptions. Upon the reception of their bills those subscribers who are in arrears will oblige us by giving them prompt attention, as our expenses in publishing the JOURNAL are continued and heavy, and our receipts should be proportionate to meet them. In individual cases the amounts may be comparatively small, but in the aggregate they are large and important to us.

SEVERAL communications and other matter are unavoidably crowded out.

GEN. CAKE'S SPEECH ON THE TARIFF.—In our next we will publish the speech of Gen. H. L. Cake, our representative in Congress, lately delivered on Protection. We consider it one of the best made at this session on the subject.

IN our next we will publish the opinion of the Supreme Court in the matter of the constitutionality of the Judicial District, composed of the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin counties. The late hour at which it was received and its length, preclude its publication this week.

WM. B. MANN has withdrawn his name as a candidate for District Attorney of Philadelphia. Sensible.

IT is said that nearly all the members of Gen. Hancock's staff have declared for Grant and Colfax. Where is Gen. Hancock?

THE heated term has caused many deaths throughout the country this week. In New York and Brooklyn on Tuesday there were fifty deaths.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY DELEGATE ELECTIONS.—These elections will be held in the different election districts of the County, on Saturday afternoon, August 8th, 1868.

IT is thought now that Congress will not adjourn until the first proximo, and it is expected that the President will convene the Senate in extra session after the adjournment.

JOHN F. M'DEVITT, financial editor of the Philadelphia PRESS, died on Tuesday last, aged 28 years. He was a young man of promise, and his early death is a loss to the profession.

SEYMOUR, when he first declined the nomination for President, declared that he was not fit to fill so exalted a station. That's true; the people will take him at his word and reject him in November next.

IF Seymour should be defeated for the Presidency—of which we think there is no doubt—we would suggest that he be induced to come here and be elected a Director of the Poor. We might then *see more of them* ten thousand dollars.

IN Washington Congressional circles a member from Ohio asked a Democratic member from Indiana how they came to nominate so unpopular a ticket. "H-s-s-h!" said the Indianian—"Don't! you are treading on a new-made grave!"

AMONG the "gallant sons of the South" who participated in the New York Democratic Convention was General P. T. Beauregard. He is said to be delighted with the nomination of Seymour and Blair. We presume Beauregard is classed with the "conservative soldiers."

THE first response to the Democratic nominations came from the Chase Club of New York. That organization, thoroughly disgusted with the course of the Convention toward their favorite, held a meeting on Friday evening and decided unanimously to give their influence and votes for Grant and Colfax.

AN eminent foreign minister, commenting on the Democratic nominations a few evenings ago, in Washington, said the Democratic politicians were thorough Bourbons, who, after every restoration, ignored all the the progress that had taken place since they were out of power, and always go back to begin where they left off.

A WORTHY PATRIOT.—The Hon. John A. Griswold, the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, paid the whole expense out of his own pocket, for building the Monitor, which came to the timely rescue and crippled the iron clad Merrimac which made such terrible havoc at Fortress Monroe. Such persons constitute the Nation's jewels.

THE Grand Army of the Republic is not a partizan organization, but men like General Franklin seem resolved to attempt to make it so by their senseless and unjustifiable tirades against it. One thing is certain, that the soldiers who compose the G. A. R. are not prepared to abandon the principles for which they fought in the field. If that is partizanship, their opponents can make the most of it.

CANDIDATES DESERTING COPPERHEADISM.—A letter from Bedford Springs to the Press says:

"Since here we have met Judge Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, who, though an incorrigible Democrat, does not hesitate to say that General Grant is the "coming man." The Democracy in this region are dispirited. They had expected that some soldier chieftain like Hancock would have been their standard bearer. The dissatisfaction is wide-spread and the party infection has become general. Their nominee for the Legislature flatly declines to serve on their ticket, and states his determination to help swell the column of Grant and Colfax."

IMMENSE DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS IN MISSISSIPPI.—It is confidently asserted by prominent Mississippi Unionists that a thorough investigation of the frauds in the recent election in that State will result in the throwing out of 15,000 or 20,000 Democratic votes, and the consequent election of the Republican ticket by a legal majority of 8,000 or 10,000. It is the old Democratic game, by which they have won so many elections in this State—last year for instance.

A THIRD party has been talked of, but it seems to amount to nothing but talk. As for Chase he finds it impossible for him to accept the situation as it has been presented by his Democratic friends, and denies now, most emphatically, that he has ever promised to support the Democratic ticket. On the contrary he states that he may be forced to support Grant, if he takes any part in the campaign, but he would prefer to support some one on his own platform.

DOWN go the public funds, down goes the credit under Democratic threats of revolution and Democratic pledges to the rebels of the South. Read the money articles of the New York, London and Continental journals, and see the depressing effect of these disloyal proceedings. Democratic speeches, platforms and candidates have damaged our credit so seriously already, that it is a question if, instead of any sort of redemption, they have not rather purposed the utter destruction of our National debt.

GEN. SHERMAN in reply to a question a few days since in St. Louis, whether he would support Seymour, said: "It is a bad nomination, and will be beaten all to pieces. Grant will be elected." Some Copperheads replied: "We don't want the support of house-burners." "You wanted the nomination yourself." "You want Grant elected, so as to get his place at the head of the army," and such like. They did however, want to take both Grant and Sherman, but could not get them.

A PILL FOR UNION SOLDIERS.—On the night of the nomination F. P. Blair made a speech in New York accepting the nomination, in which he said:

"What civilized people on the earth would refuse to associate with themselves in all the rights and honors and dignities of their country such men as Lee and Johnson? (Voice, "none," "none.") What civilized country would fail to do honor to those who, fighting for an erroneous cause, yet distinguished themselves by gallantry never surpassed [applause] in that contest, for which they are sought to be disfranchised and exiled from their homes? In that contest they proved themselves to be our peers."

What soldier, what man who loves his country and hates traitors and treason, can vote for a candidate who utters such atrocious sentiments?

GEN. HALPINE, *alias* Miles O'Reilly, whose loyal lyrics during the rebellion thrilled the hearts of all the loyal people of the country, is a worthy Irish soldier who did good service in the field, and is now the editor of the New York *Citizen*, a Democratic paper, but not of the deadly Copperhead stripe. He is a great friend of Gen. Grant, and was among the first to nominate him as a candidate for the Presidency. But when it became known that Grant was in accord with the principles of the Great Republican Party, the pressure of Miles' Democratic friends caused him to cease advocating Grant, and he espoused the cause of Hancock in opposition to the other Copperhead candidates. He shows his terrible disappointment in his paper since the nominations, and even admits the defeat of Seymour and Blair. The N. Y. *Tribune*, as a remembrancer keeps poking at Miles the following, which is one of his most popular lyrics:

> Come, fill your glasses, fellows,
> And stand up in a row,
> On a Pre-idential drinking
> We are going for to go;
> Let us have no more discussion here—
> At least no more to-night—
> While for President Ulysses Grant
> We take our favorite fight!
> O, for President Ulysses
> Let every glass be bright—
> May he rule the country he has saved
> And God defend the right!
>
> In the world to-day no prouder name
> Is borne on any breeze,
> And with Grant to steer the ship of State,
> Our flag shall rule the seas;
> No "Dominion" shall be North of us,
> And South of us no foes,
> Our Stars and stripes in the Canadas
> And likewise Mexico!
> For with President Ulysses
> Will be few who care to fight—
> May he rule the country he has saved,
> And God defend the right!
>
> So, boys! a final bumper,
> While we all in chorus chant—
> "For next President we nominate
> Our own Ulysses Grant!"
> And if asked what State he hails from,
> This our sole reply shall be,
> "From near Appomattox Court House,
> With its famous apple tree!"
> For 'twas there to our Ulysses
> That Lee gave up the fight—
> Now, boys, "To Grant for President,
> And God defend the right!"

Miles, your songs are now all out of tune. Seymour and Blair make a doleful rhyme at best. Stick to the apple tree!

"NEW MADE GRAVE."—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says:

"The New York nominations continue to be the general theme of conversation, and Democratic Congressmen are just as free as they were yesterday in expressing their disgust at the selections made. They see that Seymour's Copperhead record and Blair's bloody letter cannot be sustained, and the feeling about the latter is so strong that Senators Davis and Buckalew both publicly disavowed it in the debate in the Senate to-day, and declared that the Democratic party cannot be charged with its indorsement, even if it has nominated its writer for Vice-President. One Democratic member of the House from Pennsylvania speaks of Blair as a d—d fool for writing it, and a greater d—d fool for printing it. Mr. Barnes, Democrat, from Brooklyn, telegraphed to a leading delegate in the Convention, yesterday, after the news of the nomination of Seymour was received, that the Republicans were jubilant and the Democrats depressed, that the matter ought to be reconsidered and Seymour made to decline. The leading Democrat in the Indiana delegation, when asked what he thought of the nominations, held up his hands in a deprecating manner and answered, "Hush my friend, you are treading on a newly made grave." One of the Ohio Democrats, when asked a similar question replied that the ticket could not carry a single State west of the Alleghanies. Mr. Seward remarked to a gentleman this morning, that "Governor Seymour always had a good faculty for running behind his ticket." The only thing with which the Democrats seemed pleased, is the slaughter of the Chief Justice. They chuckle over this a great deal, and make all sorts of pleasant remarks about his innocence and sympathy. Republicans speak of him as the deadest man politically now living, and Democrats suggest that the Republicans might give them a vote of thanks for laying him out. Mr. Seward talks of him as "poor Chase! poor Chase!"

Misery loves company and poor Seward may well exclaim, poor Chase! It took Seward about four years to make his descent to the lowest depths of political degradation, while the Chief Conspirator took only about two months to accomplish the same feat. Like Lucifer, they have both fallen never to rise again.

DR. HAESELER'S FOREIGN TOUR.—We understand that the publishing house of the Messrs. Peterson, Philadelphia, contemplate issuing in a few weeks, a neat book containing the foreign letters of Dr. Charles H. Haeseler, of this Borough, written last year and published in this journal. We might add, however, that we learn that the letters have been rewritten, enlarged and added to, much enhancing their value and interest. Of the merit of Dr. Haeseler's letters we need not speak. It is familiar to the readers of the JOURNAL. The book we understand, will be sold by the publishers, at two dollars, which in our opinion is a very reasonable price.—Those desiring copies of the work as soon as it is issued from the press, would do well to send in their names to this office, without delay. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Every admirer of Dr. Haeseler's inimitable letters, every family that wants an instructive book, should make it a point to secure a copy of the work.

THE nomination of Seymour has so disgusted the Johnsonites who see nothing in it but the basest ingratitude to their chieftain, that their defection to the Democratic party is becoming serious. A Washington dispatch to the Press says that among the latest of the many prominent men of this class who have given in their adherence to Grant and Colfax is the Hon. Martin F. Conway, formerly a member of the House from Kansas, and now United States consul at Marseilles. He will probably take the stump for the Republican ticket. Postmaster General Randall is another of the same class, but while he has not yet made up his mind to support Grant, he publicly asserts that he cannot conscientiously support repudiators or their repudiating platform. He advises against the so called third party movement, as in his opinion it would not have half a chance for success.

THE tax payers are beginning to make inquiries about the right of the County Commissioners to take $1500 from the County treasury, to pay lawyers' fees, etc., in the matter of testing the constitutionality of the Act establishing the Judicial District composing Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin counties. It is the general opinion that the Commissioners should be held personally responsible for the money, and if they refuse to pay it over, they should be prosecuted. It is clear that they had not a shadow of legal right to authorize the drawing of $1500 from the treasury for the purpose of which it was used.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1868.—SENATE.—Reverdy Johnson's letter of resignation was presented. Mr. Conness, of California, moved that the Citizens' Protection bill by Fessenden's suggestion; the motion was postponed until Mr. Sumner should be present. Mr. Cattell, of New Jersey, called up his Temporary Loan Certificate bill, and Mr. Trumbull offered a substitute directing the sale of surplus coin from the Treasury to redeem gold certificates until their amount shall be reduced to $40,000,000. Mr. Edmund's Electoral College bill was considered, and passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Schenck, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill extending until the first of January next the time for collecting direct taxes in the South. The bill was passed. The bill for the distribution of awards for the capture of Jefferson Davis was passed. Mr. Logan, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the bill to prevent commissions for the sale of negotiation of United States securities, &c. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The Deficiency bill was considered and passed, with some amendments. Military bills were considered in evening session.

July 11.—SENATE.—A bill providing for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, was passed. The Funding bill was considered, with a substitute offered by Mr. Sherman, and it was advocated by Messrs. Sherman and Sumner. Without acting upon it, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill to reduce the army was considered, and a substitute was adopted for the fourth section, providing that there shall be but three Major Generals, to be designated by the President in March next. The Electoral College bill, as passed by the Senate, was concurred in, and sent to the President. The Senate amendments to the Tax bill were non-concurred in, and a conference asked.

July 13.—SENATE.—A committee of conference was appointed on the House amendments to the tax bill. At one o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of the funding bill, but without disposing of the question, the Senate, at 4 P.M., went into executive session and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—A conference committee was appointed on the tax bill. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for copies of all instructions, records, etc., relating to the late treaty with the Osage Indians. A bill amending the act establishing a uniform rule of naturalization was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, after being amended, was passed. The members elect from North Carolina were then sworn in. The tariff bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

July 14.—SENATE.—The bill authorizing the temporary supplying of vacancies in the executive departments was called up and passed. While the funding bill was being considered the report of the committee of conference on the civil appropriation bill was brought in and concurred in. House amendments to the Freedmen's Bureau bill were concurred in. At the evening session the funding bill was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Alaska appropriation bill passed by a vote of 114 to 43. The report of the committee of conference on the sundry civil expense bill was agreed to. A committee of conference was appointed on the bill for the supplying of vacancies in the executive departments. Adjourned.

July 15.—SENATE.—The amendments to the bill for supplying vacancies in the executive departments were insisted on, and a committee of conference appointed. A report from the Secretary of State with a list of those States ratifying the fourteenth constitutional amendment was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The report of the conference committee on the bill for the more effectual collection of the tax on distilled spirits, etc., was agreed to. The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—A committee of accounts was appointed to investigate the disbursement of the contingent fund of 1867 and 1868. The credentials of James H. Goss, member elect from South Carolina, were referred to the Committee of Elections. The bill making an appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb Institute of the District was then passed, after which David Heaton, member elect from North Carolina, was sworn in. The Senate amendments to the political disability bill were concurred in by a vote of 101 to 30. In the Missouri contested-election case it was decided that the sitting member was not entitled to his seat. Report of the conference committee on the tax bill was agreed to. Adjourned.

GENERAL GRANT ABROAD.

A late number of the London *Spectator* contains an elaborate review of the first volume of General Badeau's life of General Grant. Speaking of the Vicksburg campaign, the *Spectator* says: "No general, not even Napoleon or Wellington, in his prime, ever worked harder than the unpresuming, self-effacing, energetic officer whom President Lincoln wisely determined to back, little longer." The article closes with an impartial estimate of Grant's great qualities, which we quote:

"The volume before us closes with the termination of Grant's Chattanooga campaign, where his vast administrative abilities, his keen perception of the right thing to be done, his astuteness, his bull-dog tenacity, rendered fresh distinctions. But the story has often been told briefly, and we need only say that the student may read it in our author's pages with a fulness never presented before. As specimens of most excellent military workmanship, the campaigns of Vicksburg and Chattanooga will take a very high place in military history; but the record of Grant's career, at this moment, will be more carefully studied by those who desire to form some conception of the character of the man who may be President of the United States. They will find it great prudence tempered by a Dantonesque audacity; patience that never fails; a cool temper rarely ruffled; a habit of independent decision, and a reliance on his own judgment; not the slightest fear of responsibility; not a spark of vacillation; keen attention to minute details, and a capacity for broad, sagacious insight; above all, the rare faculty ... to represent in Wellington, of forming a just estimate of the facts which furnish the conditions of the problem and the sole basis of fruitful action."

DRUNKENNESS, &C., IN THE REGULAR ARMY.—In the debate on the reduction of the present army from 50,000 to 25,000 men, the following startling statement was made on the floor of Congress:

"Mr. PILE (Rep.), of Missouri, remarked that the Secretary of War had told him this morning that at the rate at which officers were now dismissed from the service for incompetency, drunkenness and immorality one fourth of all the officers of the army would be got rid of in twelve months."

This is a most mortifying disclosure, and the sooner such officers are expelled from the service the better. This debauchery cannot extend to any extent among the higher officers, because it is well known that Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan are not given to such practices; but it is notorious that a large number of those appointed to posts by Andy Johnson, were totally incompetent for the positions, and drunkenness, in his opinion, was not considered objectionable. Under such circumstances the sooner the army is reduced and purged of such a foul disgrace the better.

AUGUSTE BELMONT, &c.—The Western Copperhead delegates are down on Auguste Belmont, Chairman of the National Copperhead Committee. They say he buys up the whole party. Of course he does. He is the agent of the Rothschilds, and other European interests, makes all his money out of them, and of course, like his employers, is hostile to American Interests and American Industry. He carries the whole party in his breeches' pockets. We had supposed heretofore that Auguste Belmont was a Jew, but the Jewish authorities disown him. They say that like D'Israeli of England, he is a renegade, and, lacking every controlling power, the old saying is, that "one renegade is worse than ten Turks." We know of no good reason however why they should find fault with Mr. Belmont; he advocates foreign over American interests, and so do the whole Copperhead party, and therefore he is a very consistent leader.

THE SHADOWS OF DEFEAT.—At a meeting of the Empire Club in New York, the celebrated Captain Rynders denied that he would not support the nominees of the Convention. He had no notion of disgracing his record as a Democrat by refusing to support the nominee of the Democratic Convention. The weak-kneed might despair if they chose, and try to inoculate others with their own despondency, but with him there was no such word as "fail." This declaration shows the hopelessness of their cause, and we advise all honest Democrats to follow the advice of the Pittsburg (Democratic) Post, that is, to unite all parties in the support of Grant.—Honest Democrats, think of it. The election of Grant will lead to prosperity and peace throughout the country.

THE REGISTRY LAW.—Gov. Geary has decided not to convene the Legislature to amend the Registry Law. The people must therefore be on the alert and watch the thousands of fraudulent coffee-colored naturalization papers, manufactured in Judge Woodward's district, and used to elect him to Congress. The Chairman of the State Central Committee ought to describe these papers in such a manner throughout the State, that the votes of the holders can be refused, unless they are proved genuine. The N. Y. Tribune thinks that there is a good chance now, for disposing of coffee pots and coffee, in this new branch of business in Pennsylvania.

THAT IRON is valuable as a Medicine has long been known, but it is only since the preparation of it in the particular form of Peruvian Syrup was discovered that its full power over disease has been brought to light. Its effect in cases of dyspepsia and debility is most salutary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The Pianoforte has long been the popular home and concert instrument, yet in point of swelling and sustaining the tone it is extremely defective. On account of this deficiency, music written in chords, or in a connected style, cannot be satisfactorily executed, as the long notes result in diminuendos where they should be sustained. The taste for the Organ and orchestral style of music is being rapidly developed, and widely diffused—and the time is approaching, when the demand for this sustained style of music will supersede the present Piano compositions. There are no instruments capable of such fine expression in this style of music as the AMERICAN ORGANS, manufactured by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, of Boston. Their delicacy and variety in the voicing renders them susceptible of beautiful orchestral effects, by the skillful use of the tremolo and the improved knee swell, while the deep manual sub-bass which is added to the new styles, gives the closest resemblance to the pipe organ.—*Boston Journal.*

THE BEST THING YET.—The Medical Profession, after having thoroughly tested Speer's wines, have introduced them into their practice, on account of their purity. His "Standard Wine Bitters" are equally as pure, and only need a trial to recommend them.

Sold by Fred. Brown, corner of 5th and Chestnut streets, and Johnston, Holloway & Co., and other Druggists.

SUCCESSFUL, BECAUSE OF SUPERIOR MERIT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. 26-4t

HAS Nature an antidote for acquired diseases? The PLANTATION BITTERS, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sinking Weakness, General Debility, and Mental Despondency, than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the cost. 27-2t

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

LOCAL NOTICES.

SEE Bunch of Grapes on Standard in another column. SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspeptics, on account of its tonic properties, its purity, and its delicious flavor.

CROCUS CONFECTIONERY.—Mr. John G. Kubale (late of the firm of J. J. Richardson & Co.,) now at No. 432 Market street, next to corner of Seventh, has a very superior stock of everything appertaining to 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, SPECKLED PUP, JOSEPH MAC, UNCLE DICK, for sale at CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHER, 218 Centre street.

FRENCH PARIAN LINEN PAPER, a beautiful article, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

"A GOOD MAN LEAVETH AN INHERITANCE."—No man with a ... family, is ... from ... Rev'd. G. Lowrey ... advertisement, Fourth Page.

... 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 "OLD VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN," at CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHER, 218 Centre St.
Jan. 1, '68 ... 47-

... at reduced prices, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

THE COAL TRADE.

[illegible]

Pottsville, July 18, 1868.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 9,650 04 tons; by Canal 6,801 10 tons; for the week 15,951 14 tons, against 104,549 tons for the corresponding week last year. Loss by Rail Road 84,903, and by Canal 23,637 tons on corresponding week last year. The coal tonnage of the Rail Road is now 55,261 tons less than last year so far.

The eight hour strike has almost entirely suspended the trade for the week. There are only three or four collieries at work, the proprietors of which, we learn, have complied with the demands made by the men, in order to furnish coal to steam furnaces to keep them from blowing out; the furnace owners we presume paying the difference for the coal.

Our Philadelphia correspondent writes that there is no change in the quotations of coal on board at Port Richmond. The stock on hand is being shipped to fill old contracts, and no more contracts will be made until the result of the strike is known. The Egg and Stove sizes will last sometime, but Broken and Steamboat is wanted for present shipment, as but little of those sizes are on hand. As all the coal has to be whisked on board the vessels from the stocks piled up, it is very slow work in this hot weather.

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

	1867.		1868.		Inc. & Dec.
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.	
P & R R.	54,624	1,728,178	2,960	1,068,330	[illegible]
Schuyl ...	34,602	477,477	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L Val ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	217,628	3,061,397	163,486	2,581,207	
	151,657			480,190	

*Coal transported over Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Road that did not enter the Canal.

We have received no returns from the Scranton Company this week.

The strike we learn is pretty general in the Lehigh Region, but we were informed that the men were still at work in the Wyoming Region. How long the strike will continue is uncertain. In this Region the operators cannot pay the wages the men demand unless they can obtain an advanced price for coal.

THE loss in the shipments for the week is 151,657 tons, (less the quantity sent by the Scranton Company,) which reduces the increase for the year to 480,190 tons. Should the stoppage continue a couple of weeks longer, the whole increase for the year will be lost. Consumers abroad could easily pay a small advance on coal without feeling it, as it is now selling at a less price than it did before the rebellion. If they hold off, they will have to pay a much greater advance towards fall.

Just before going to press, a copy of the Philadelphia *Press* containing a communication from Pottsville, signed, "An Operator," was shown us. We have no room this week to comment on this communication, except to say, that so far as his reflections on this paper are concerned, they are positively false in every particular; and all that he states that has transpired, we stated in our paper last week. Our readers must know that among our operators, there are a few whose "shining" propensities cause much of the bad feeling that exists between operators and the men; and these folks, wherever anything is to be done in this Region, never will do anything, or contribute one cent for the suppression of outrages, or for any measures to prevent them. They make a great noise; but when action becomes necessary, they are generally among the missing. We do not know that the writer of this article is one of that number, but if he will give us his name, we will wager ten to one, that he will be assigned to that class.

We believe the people of Schuylkill County will unite with us in stating that we have published as much, risked as much, and paid as much, if not more, to procure law and order in Schuylkill County, than any coal operator in the County.

We may refer to this subject again next week. In the mean time, if "An Operator" is honest in his opinions, we should like to be favored with his name if he has courage sufficient to disclose it.

A CORRESPONDENT desires to know why the Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad do not publish a monthly exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the road in comparison with former years, as they did during the Rebellion. Such an exhibit would be highly interesting to many stockholders just now, to enable them to judge whether it would be better to hold on to the stock received for dividends, or sell it at the present rates. Our advice would be to sell and pocket all they can get for the stock; as it is bound to go considerably lower while under the present management. We do not believe that any combination of stock speculators can run it up again with a diminished trade at much lower rates of transportation, and with but a small, if any, diminution in expenses.

THE STRIKE.—We have but little to add to the facts which we gave in our last in reference to the strike of the miners of this Region, for eight hours as a day's work, and for an increase of wages. The turnout commenced a fortnight since at Ashland and in the Mahanoy Valley (not at Mount Carmel and Locust Gap) and extended until on Tuesday last the collieries in the western end of the County were stopped. The strike is now general, and is likely to continue until an improvement in prices will warrant concession to the demands of the men. For it is certain that only an advance of prices will warrant a reduction in the hours of labor and an increase of the wages of the miners.

It is in connection with this subject, due to the miners and operators of this Region, to state, that many of the despatches which have been transmitted during the past fortnight, to the papers of Philadelphia and New York, have had no foundation in fact. The statements were in the main, simply absurd and ridiculous. There was no rioting on the part of the strikers, (a number of men marched in a body to the different collieries, and compelled the men to cease work, which is the usual mode of securing general strikes adopted in the coal regions. We have made inquiry, but cannot learn that there has been any destruction of property, and the miners are now peaceable and orderly,) and the operators had no hand in sending those despatches for speculative purposes. The fact is that the wild and unfounded statements were sent broadcast, by some verdant (as far as acquaintance with this Region is concerned,) attaches of the Philadelphia press who were here last week. They caught up all the idle rumors which one can hear at almost any hour of the day, on the streets, and transmitted them as veritable facts, garnished by their reportorial imaginations. The statements were simply preposterous, and the coal operators had nothing whatever to do with their transmission, and were surprised when they saw them. It is to be hoped that the respectable journals who have charged the operators with sending these despatches, will refute the calumny, and at the same time do justice to the miners, who have no idea as far as we are able to observe, of transgressing the laws. It should be understood abroad that the ruffians who infested this County, a year or two since, were driven out by the legislation obtained, establishing a new Criminal Court and Police force, and that the great mass of the miners who remain, are peaceable and law-abiding.

So much for that matter. We have now simply to repeat in view of the existing stoppage, that the true interest of capital and labor is to harmonise as much as possible. It is true that capital and labor are mutually dependent, but in antagonism, not governed by prudence and reason, capital can take care of itself better than labor. We have always advocated and still advocate the most liberal wages, and so should every business man, for when labor is well remunerated, general trade is most prosperous.

We sincerely hope that the present deadlock will speedily pass away with brighter prospects for both employer and employee. In the meantime the surest way for workingmen to secure adequate wages for their labor, and to control their hours of work, is to petition Congress for the immediate adoption of the protective policy. Without it business must languish and workingmen must suffer. It is an unchangeable law of political economy that unless the domestic industry of a country be adequately protected, the demand for labor must decrease and wages reach a starvation point.

Let wisdom and prudence mark the conduct of our workingmen during the present difficulty. Remember that circumstances beyond the control of the operators, have led to the depression in the trade which has existed during the entire season, and this stoppage was not unwelcome to them when they found it difficult to maintain the late ruinous prices for coal. Should the state of the trade within a reasonable time warrant it, we have no doubt that an amicable arrangement can be consummated, and the present strike be terminated to the satisfaction of all concerned. We trust that it will result in material benefit to all the working classes in the Region.

Quality of Foreign Railroad Iron Used in the United States.

Many of the "penny wise" and "pound foolish" railroad managers clamor for free trade and cheap foreign iron, notwithstanding the notorious fact that they depend almost entirely on American fabrics for transportation on their roads, and the articles that pay the lowest prices for transportation, and net the least profit, are agricultural products. Such men care nothing about the industry of the country or the lives of the people, if they can manage to put a railroad in operation and secure a good salary for themselves. To show what kind of trash these ignorant or foolish managers purchase abroad, we make the following extract from Mr. Abram S. Hewett's report:

[illegible]

The only way to punish railroad companies who will persist in laying down such miserable trash, and thus endanger the lives of the people is for the courts to mulct them in heavy damages, whenever accidents occur from such causes, maiming and killing people.

(COMMUNICATED.)
ST. CLAIR, July 15th, 1868.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—Gents:—We workmen of Schuylkill County, ask room in your widely spread paper to vindicate our position as over worked and underpaid miners and laborers and mechanics.

All the Philadelphia papers are misrepresenting us, and we take it as a specimen of nearly all they publish. Even the modest Philadelphia *Ledger* fills a column with a parcel of garbage as meaningless as in our case, as it is lengthy.

It might as well be made known, now, that we have public schools here, and capitalists must not boast too much. It was ignorance obliged us to risk our health and lives in the coal mines, to make those boasters what they are, and we ... in the wild mountains, while they sit in their palaces in some city, blowing about what palaces they are building by the thousand, a considerable portion of which is at our expense through labor.

You may print so much as you please about the laws of trade. We hold that by labor all things subsist, and not by capital. And yet we do not envy the capitalist, all we want is a fair living price for a *dangerous hard day's work*.

We will try and regulate the trade in such a way that in the future we will not have to work ourselves to death, through long hours and poor living.

We have a richer county than Philadelphia City with all her palaces, but through our ignorance we have been impoverishing it. Already the cream of the coal business is gone, and the workmen and the operators, with a few isolated exceptions, are poor. Not so with the capitalists of Philadelphia, who own most of the coal land in this County, or the middle men, or the railroad company, or shavers, of which this County abounds, all conspiring to legally rob the worried operator and the enslaved miner and laborer, all to enrich the capitalists.

Just think of us here, between these mountains, building houses, and at the same time undermining them by taking the coal out. Those that do not fall, will become worthless when the coal is done. Capitalists, how would you like such a foundation to build upon? Even when at home we are in danger, and our work is more dangerous to life and health than any other branch of business, and less rewarded.

While we work underground in danger, every day amidst foul air, dust and dirt, the farmer and mechanic work in good air, with a good top over them.

We hold that labor is as good as capital any time.

We know that consumers could pay a fair price for coal, and by getting it direct from the operator to build for distribution, they would save nearly one third and freight. So you will see that if you could arrange ... a better ... the price of coal you ... it ... you ... the ... monopoly and extortionate profits of the ... consumer ... could pay a fair ... for the ... the ... 2240 pounds to the ton and 6 per ... consumer now gets but 2000 pounds ... the middle and coal yard men get 2238 pounds ... if there was possibly 25 pounds waste on a ton, you may see they have a clear gain of 500 pounds per ton in addition to the rest of the profit over the price of the coal ... will see that if you could arrange ... as our ... is to some way so as to ... with the railroad monopoly and the exorbitant profits of the ... you could get your coal much cheaper and we could get more wages. But if you are willing that ... others ... in addition to the additional profit ... enrich themselves at your expense, you must not blame us, for we are determined to be better paid for our labor, notwithstanding what the free trade capitalist, Public Ledger says. Of course, you will have to pay the difference. We expect you are well aware that the Reading Railroad Company does very little to benefit the city, nor do those few middle men that oppress the poor, here and there, and who have been made some of our operators trip their ranks, do but little to benefit the city.

Eight hours in or about the mines is quite enough to work, and the pay per day that we have been getting is quite little enough, for it will not average nine dollars per week for the laborer, and ten dollars per week for the miner, and that for only about six months per year. With the high price of everything it is impossible to procure even a moderate livelihood. Operators, you should use every exertion to give us a fair living for fair labor. It is not long since you were adverse to paying us, and we know the operators have been ... in condition ... which you can pay us better. Regulate the trade so as not to let those parties before you *dicer profit equal to the price you get for your coal*. Sell to the consumer ... 2000 pounds to the ton, and let the Reading railroad carry it as it does now, 2240 pounds to the ton, and then you can give us more wages for our labor and the consumers also be benefited by the change.

Hoping soon to hear of matters being arranged satisfactorily, we remain ready to do an honest day's work in eight hours.

MANY WORKMEN.

SCHUYLKILL COAL TRADE.

Coal Trade by Railroad, & Canal 1868.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
St. Clair	188 11	
Port Carbon	561 13	655 00
Pottsville	276 12	371 16
Schuylkill Haven	5,303 16	4,794 10
Auburn	1,980 01	
Port Clinton	834 10	
Total paying freight	9,315 04	
Coal for Company's use	185 00	
Total for Week	9,650 04	6,801 10
Previously this year	1,673,334 01	477,278 19
Total	1,682,984 11	484,079 09
To same time last year	1,738,113 18	483,754 02
Increase		
Decrease	55,261 00	325 00

SCHUYLKILL CO. RAILROADS—'68

The following is the quantity sent by rail for last week:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.	7,994 08	784,693 12
Schuylkill Valley	2,147 08	79,486 08
Mt. Carbon	1,889 14	37,951 14
Mill Creek		168,182 09

BLACK BAND IRON ORE.

Sent over the Mill Creek Rail Road for the week ending on Saturday last.

Week	
Previously	
Total	477 08

PINEGROVE COAL TRADE—'68.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Lorberry Creek	12,146 05	68,486 12
Good Spring	5,963 09	29,434 04
Union Railroad	13,604 01	66,135 01

LEHIGH COAL TRADE FOR 1868.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Quantity sent by Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending on Saturday last and for the year:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
From Mahanoy	2,090	369,518
" Hazleton	10,907	808,980
" U. Lehigh	258	31,277
" Beaver Meadow	4,615	276,412
" Wyoming	2,791	137,116
" M. Chunk		144,496
Grand Total	21,079	1,057,117
Same time last year	21,898	1,058,963
Increase		
Decrease	30,083	285,574

LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION CO.

Quantity sent over the Lehigh and Susquehanna R. R. and Lehigh Navigation Company's Canal for the week ending on Saturday last:

	1868.	1867.
Delivered on the above Mauch Chunk	694	
to Canal, at	15,728	
below	7,712	
Week	24,450	12,870
Previously	308,257	404,418
Total to date	332,807	365,588
Increase R. R.	117,219	

CANAL.		
From Company's Mines	8,303	12,178
Other	12,831	21,944
Week	26,189	26,123
Previously	333,311	336,304
Total to date	373,409	360,358
Increase on Canal	13,073	

CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE—'68

Quantity of Coal transported over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad up to Saturday last:

	Sent by CANAL.	By B. & O. R. R.	TOTAL.
For week	14,907	15,780	30,687
For Year	153,413	279,840	430,253
For 1867	143,228	351,650	494,643
Increase in 1868	20,186	13,351	33,518

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SHIPMENTS EAST OF NEW BRUNSWICK, AND SOUTH OF CAPE HENRY.

July 16, 1868.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared	$4 25@ 4 50
" Chestnut	3 50@ 4 75
" White Ash Lump	4 25@ 4 40
" St. Boat and Broken	4 25@ 4 50
" Egg	4 75@ 4 50
" Stove	4 25@
" Chestnut	3 95@
Locust Mt. Lump	4 25@ 4 50
" St. Boat and Broken	4 50@
" Egg	4 60@
" Stove	4 75@
" Chestnut	3 25@
Lehigh Lump	4 75@
" Boat and Broken	4 60@
" Egg	4 50@
" Stove	4 00@
" Chestnut	3 50@
Broad Top	3 75@
Lorberry Coal	4 75@
Franklin, (Lykens Valley) Broken	5 00@
" Egg	5 00@
" Stove	5 00@
" Nut	4 25@

SPECIAL COALS.

Mill & Harris, Lump	3 50@
" St. Boat	3 75@
" Broken	3 90@
" Egg	3 80@
" Stove	3 60@
" Chestnut	3 00@

[illegible]

AT NEW YORK.

July 15, 1868.

Schuylkill Red Ash by Boat Load	5 25@ 5 50
" Chestnut	4 75@
" White Ash Lump	4 75@
" Steam Boat and Broken	4 75@
" Egg	5 00@
" Stove	4 75@
" Chestnut	4 25@
Lehigh White Ash Lump	5 00@
" Steam Boat and Broken	4 87@
" Egg	4 87@
" Stove	5 12@
" Chestnut	4 25@
" Pea	[illegible]

Price of Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump	4 00@	Egg	4 50@
Steamer	4 25@	Stove	4 50@
Grate	4 25@	Chestnut	4 25@

Price of Lehigh Coal at Port Johnson.

Lump	5 00@	Egg	4 75@
St. Boat	4 75@	Stove	5 00@
Broken	4 75@	Chestnut	4 25@

Prices for Pittston Coal at Newburgh.

Lump	$4 20@	Egg	4 30@
Steamer	4 50@	Stove	4 65@
Grate	4 30@	Chestnut	4 20@

Freight to New York 10 cents additional.

Price of Lackawanna Coal at Rondout.

Lump	$4 30@	Egg	4 40@
Steamer	4 35@	Stove	4 75@
Grate	4 30@	Chestnut	4 30@

Freights from Rondout to New York 65 @ 70 cents.

Wilkesbarre Coal & Iron Co.'s Coal at Hoboken.

Lump	$4 25	Egg	4 45
Steamer	4 45	Stove	4 85
Broken	4 45	Chestnut	4 25

Prices of Gas Coals.

PROVINCIAL. Duty, $1 25. At Shipping points. Gold.		AMERICAN. Delivered at N Y Currency	
Stock House	$1 75	Westmoreland	$9
Gowrie	7 00	Despard	8
Lingan	7 75		
Sydney	8 12½	Penn	8
Pictou	8 12½	Newburg Orrel	8
Little Glace Bay	7 75	For Slack from $3 to 50 cents less.	
International Cow	7 75		

Slack 75 cents to $1 12 per ton.

Freights to Boston $2 50@$2 75, to New York $2.50.—*American Journal of Mining.*

AT BALTIMORE.

July 15, 1868

To trade by cargo or car load.

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

AT HAVRE DE GRACE, MD.

Wilkesbarre & Pittston on board	$4 50@
Sunbury & Shamokin	4 85@
Lykens Valley	5 50@
Treverton	5 00@

AT GEORGETOWN, D. C., and ALEXANDRIA, VA.

George's Creek & Cumberland, f. o. b., for shipping ... $4 25@ 4 50

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond (Philad'a.

Barge	$2 00	New Bedford	2 90
Bath	2 60	Roxbury	2 85
Portland	2 60@3 00	Salem	2 60@3 00
Portsmouth	2 60@3 00	Bangor	2 75
Boston	2 90	New Haven	2 00@2 10
Chelsea	2 40	Providence	2 00@2 10
Charleston	2 80	Pawtucket	2 35
Davenport	2 70	Brooklyn	1 80
Gloucester	2 70	New York	1 85
Fall River	2 50	Halifax	1 75 in gold
Hingham	2 75		

209 vessels and 22 boats for week.

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria

To Philadelphia	$1 30@
New York	
Boston	

Freights from Baltimore.

To Philadelphia	$1 25@
New York	
Boston	

Rates of Transportation to Tide Water [BY RAILROAD.]

Reading Railroad Company.

(*Prices of Tolls, &c., for the present.*)

	L.	St.B.	B.	Eg.	S.	C.
Drawbacks	$3 00	$2 00	$2 00	$2 00	$2 00	$2 00
	1 25	1 15	1 00	65	50	75
Rates from N. Y. and S-award	75	85	1 00	1 35	1 50	1 25
Tolls, &c. to Phila. Broad Street	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15

Contracts will be made for large quantities on a sliding scale.

To Elizabethport.

L. V. Railroad from Mauch Chunk to Easton	$ 60
C. R. R. N. J., Easton to Elizabethport	1 60
Shipping Expenses at Elizabethport	20
Total	2 80

To Port Johnson.

L. V. R. R.	$ 60
C. R. R. of N. J.	1 12
Shipping Expenses	25
Total	2 06

To Hoboken.

L. V. R. R.	$ 60
Morris & Essex R. R.	1 12
Shipping Expenses	25
Total	2 06

[BY CANAL.]

Tolls and Freights by Canal.

Tolls from	Pt Carbon	Pottsville	S Haven	Pt Clinton
To Phila'a	$0 93	$0 92	$0 90	$0 85
Freights to New York	1 95	1 95	1 90	1 85
	$2 88	$2 87	$2 80	$2 65
Toll & freight to Phila'a	1 88	1 87	1 80	1 65

Drawback 30 cents per ton on coal loaded east of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

To New York.

From Mauch Chunk to New Brunswick, by Lehigh, Del. Div. and Del. & Raritan Canal ... $ 90
Freights through ... 1 00
Towage ... 25
Total ...

To New York via Morris Canal.

Lehigh Canal	$ 34
Morris	40
Towage	30
Freight	1 00
Total	

A drawback of 25 cents a ton is allowed on all coal re-shipped from Jersey City, North and East from New York.

Expenses from Mauch Chunk to Jersey City for Re-shipment.

Lehigh tolls (net)	$ 34
Morr's	40
Freight	1 00
Re-shipping	50
Total	

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN A GOOD COAL LEASE.

THE LOCUST DALE COAL Co.,

Offer to LEASE a portion of their Locust Dale Estate as yet untouched, in the Ashland basin of the Mahanoy Region, containing the MAMMOTH, with the underlying and overlying VEINS, in very fine condition.

Application to be made to GEO. H. POTTS, Esq., President, No. 110 Broadway, New York, or to S. C. HARRIS, their Agent at Pottsville, Pa.
April 18, '68. 16-tf

COLLIERY TO LET.

The Patterson Colliery near New Castle, recently worked by the New Castle Coal Co., formerly by Wm. Littlehales, will be leased to an experienced operator who will sink a slope on the Jugular Vein, or extend the water level tunnel to the veins back of the Jugular, on liberal terms. For particulars, apply at the colliery. For terms, &c., to HARRIS BROTHERS, Civil and Mining Engineers, Pottsville, April 25, 1868 16-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED—a small supply of Oriental Pickles—a delicious compound of sweets and sours. JOHN O. BECK.

A Fresh lot of Boston Cold Water and Graham Crackers, just received. JNO. O. BECK, Mahantongo Street, opposite Post Office.

A fine assortment of English and American Pickles. JOHN O. BECK, Mahantongo Street, opposite Post Office.

Assorted Syrups, Dry Preserves, Ginger, Wet Preserved Ginger, &c., &c., at JNO. O. BECK'S, Mahantongo St., opposite the Post Office.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

This Institution is located on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, one and a half hours' ride from Philadelphia, and two and a half hours' ride from Pottsville. The eighteenth term of 40 weeks will open September 5th, 1868. Terms for Board and Tuition in the English Branches for 40 weeks, $200. For circulars apply at the Office of the 'Miners' Journal, or address Rev. JOHN MOORE, Principal.
July 18, '68 29-3m

$1000 REWARD!

CATAWISSA RAILROAD CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA., July 11, 1868.

A Reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons, who, on the morning of the 10th inst., loosened rails on the line of the Catawissa Railroad, and thereby caused damage to our property and probable loss of life. GEO. WEBB, Superintendent.
July 18 '68 29-3t

H. GRESSANG & SON,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
COR. OF CENTRE AND UNION STS.,
POTTSVILLE.

H. Gressang having admitted into his business his son, John F. Gressang, the firm is now prepared to furnish the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity with furniture of all kinds of the latest and best styles. Undertaking promptly and satisfactorily attended to.
July 18 '68 H. GRESSANG & SON.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Schuylkill, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscriber, acting executor of the estate of Walter Jenkins, late of the Borough of St. Clair, in the County of Schuylkill, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on

Friday, August 14th, 1868,

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, in the Borough of Tamaqua, in the County of Schuylkill aforesaid,—All that certain two-story Frame Tavern Stand and Dwelling House with stone basement attached and lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, described as follows: Commencing on the north east side of lot of I. W. Nutt on Mauch Chunk street, thence along said street twenty two and a half feet to a post, thence in a westwardly direction fifty eight and seven-tenths feet to Centre street, thence along Centre street twenty-seven and a half feet to line of said I W. Nutt's lot, thence along said lot forty-three feet to the place of beginning, bounded on the south-east by Mauch Chunk street, east by lot of Gottlieb ..., north by Centre st. and west by lot of I. W. Nutt. Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale by JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Acting Executor.
By order of the Orphans' Court, CHARLES McGEE, Clerk.
Pottsville, July 9, '68 29-3t

CHEAP CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY STORE,

356 Centre street, Pottsville.

THE citizens of Pottsville and neighboring towns are invited to call and examine my stock, before buying elsewhere, as I am not to be undersold, and can furnish house-keepers, with every article they want in my line of business.

FRENCH CHINA.—Tea Setts, Dinner Setts, Vases, ... China Setts for Children, and a general variety of Toilet Setts, &c.

GLASS WARE.—Goblets, latest Patterns, consisting of Tumblers and Bar Tumblers, Goblets, Wine, Ale and Beer Glasses, &c., &c. Lamps of every variety, ... &c.

CROCKERY.—Iron Stone China and Common Ware ... in sets or single pieces, to suit the public.

YELLOW AND STONE WARE.—Pudding Dishes, ... Flower Pots, Butter Pots, Jars, Jugs, &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Toilet Sets, ... Coal Oil, &c.

... E. H. GRESSANG.
July 18, '68 ...

WIRE ROPE

FLAT & ROUND, IRON & STEEL,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF WIRE.

ADDRESS

THE HAZARD MANUFACTURING CO.,
Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., Pa.
May 23, '68. 21-1y

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO
1435 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
May 23, '68—21-1y *Sent to cor. of Fifteenth.*

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

By Steamship and Sailing Packet, by weekly lines, at Reduced Rates.

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
86 SOUTH ST., NEW YORK,

Continue to issue Passage Tickets, available for Twelve Months, from LONDON, LIVERPOOL, or QUEENSTOWN, and DRAFTS, payable on demand, for any amount from £1 and upwards.

ALEXANDER S. SILLIMAN, Agent, opposite the Union Hall, Pottsville. March 14, '68—11-1y

ALFRED M. HALBERSTADT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
J. B. CARTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED LUBRICATING OILS.

IT IS THOROUGHLY CLEANED, containing no DIRT or SAND, and does not GUM, and is 29° gravity. I guarantee every barrel.
June 20, '68 25-3m

LOUIS SHLOSS

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND STRAW GOODS,

275 Centre Street, Pottsville, Penna.

May 16, '68 20-3m

CHARLES KEHRER, Second Street, Pottsville, manufactures SALAMANDER SAFES, warranted Fire-proof, which in point of workmanship and finish, will compare with those obtained from any other establishment. He keeps Safes on hand for sale, and will make them any size, cheaper than they can be obtained from abroad. Jan 1, '68—1-

BUY YOUR GUM
—AND—
LEATHER BELTING, LACING AND PUMP LEATHER,
AT
W. W. WOLFF'S,
No. 64, Cor. 4th and Market Sts.,
POTTSVILLE.
June 13, '68 24-1y

Wire Railing, Wire Guards, for Store Fronts, Fact'ries, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for cleaning ores, coal, &c. Heavy Screen Cloths and Coal Screens. Wire Webbing for sheep and poultry yards. Paper Makers' Wires, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Painted Screens, Ornamental Wire work. Every information by addressing the manufacturers, M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 N. 6th St., Philada.
Feb 1, '68 5-1y

CHAS. A. GLENN. GEO. W. BELL.

GLENN & BELL

Have taken the extensive store room and warehouse No. 309 RAILROAD St. (bet. Callowhill & High Sts.) **POTTSVILLE, PA.,** And are now offering to the public an extensive stock of **Flour, Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw and Potatoes, Wholesale and Retail.**

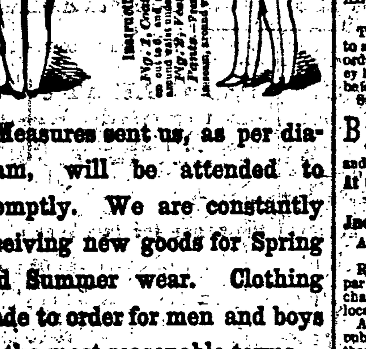
ALSO DEALERS IN RED AND WHITE ASH COAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Flour, Feed, &c., in any quantity forwarded promptly to any point by rail. Grain, Flour, Potatoes, &c., received on commission at reasonable rates. Orders and consignments solicited. April 25, '68—17-1y

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
Clothing Made to Order.

SPRING AND SUMMER **1868** SPRING AND SUMMER

Ready-Made Clothing,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Low Prices. Low Prices.

Mens', Youths' and Boys' Clothing,
Mens', Youths' and Boys' Clothing,
Ready-Made and Made to Order.



Measures sent us, as per diagram, will be attended to promptly. We are constantly receiving new goods for Spring and Summer wear. Clothing made to order for men and boys on the most reasonable terms.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 & 605

Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
April 11, '68. 15-3mif

NEW MARBLE STORE.
NO. 902
Chestnut St,

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,

Have been appointed SPECIAL AGENTS in this city for the sale of the **Gorham Mfg. Company's Fine Electro-Plated Ware.**

We guarantee these goods to be decidedly superior to anything in the market, excelling in design, finish and quality.

A large assortment will be maintained, and sold at the manufacturers' regular FIXED RATES.

Trade mark of Electro Plate. Stamped on the base of each article.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
902 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.
July 4, '68 (March 7, '68—10-1y) 27-

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.

HARKER & WAITE, 713 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, have all just received, and are selling now, Best Iron Stone Dinner and Tea Sets, of 100 pieces for $15.

Best Paris Granite Dinner and Tea Sets, of 100 pieces for $20.

Best French China Dinner and Tea Sets, of 100 pieces, for ...

Best Iron Stone Tea Sets, 46 pieces, for $5 50.
Best Paris Granite Tea Sets, 46 pieces, for $6 75.
Best Gilt Band Tea Sets, 46 pieces, for $12 50.
Fancy French Colored Sets, ...
Cut French Table Tumblers, for $2 ... a dozen.
Cut French Goblets for ...
Best Bohemian Engraved Goblets for $4 ... a dozen.
... complete, 10 pieces for ...
... (June 27, '68) 26-1y.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—Philip Mack offers for sale one Sprinkling Wagon, two Truck Wagons, one Sleigh and Bells, three Horses and four setts of Harness.—Possession given any time. July 18—29-tf

FOR SALE.—One 14-inch Pole Pump and 200 feet 14-inch Column Pipe which will be sold low. Also ten tons of T Rail, one Steam Engine, 20 horse power, and Box Bed Plate as good as new. Also two ... Hoisting ... Apply ... at the Machinery Depot of Coal Street. JABEZ SPARKS.
July 18, '68 29-

A House and Lot situated on Sanderson Street, No. 120, in Pottsville for sale. The house is frame, three stories, with brick basement.—Lot 150 feet deep and 20 feet wide. For terms, &c., apply to PHILIP WILLIAMS, on the premises.
July 11, '68 28-1t

FOR SALE.—On favorable terms, the lease, fixtures, &c., of a good Lehigh Colliery in active operation. Address BOX 2744 PHILADELPHIA P. O. July 4, '68—27-4t

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two three story BRICK HOUSES in Market street, with Brick Stables in rear, for sale or to let. Apply to J. C. BRIGHT, Pottsville.
July 4, '68 27-tf

FOR SALE.—In Port Carbon, the property occupied by E. O'Regan. For terms apply to CHARLES FRALEY, Esq., Pottsville.
June 27, '68 26-tf

CHECK AND SEAMLESS BAGS.—The Warden of the County Prison has a large assortment of superior Check and Seamless Bags on hand. Also MINERS BOOTS AND SHOES which he offers for sale, at the Prison, at low prices, for cash. Highest cash price paid for Clean Rags. June 20, '68—25- ISAAC WARD.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a Farm situate in North Manheim Township, on the Friedensburg road, on the Borough line of Cressona, containing 75 acres, 55 under cultivation, and 18 timber land. There are 2 dwelling houses, 1 barn, and 1 hay barn, and all necessary buildings. There is a small stream of pure water running through the farm, and a stream running to the barn, for the purpose of watering the cattle, &c. A good well is made near the house. Terms reasonable. Apply to JACOB BITTLE, Jr., on the premises.
June 13, '68 24-3t

AGRICULTURAL PARK for RENT.—The Agricultural Park Association are erecting a large Hotel in their Park, which will be completed by the 1st of September. Proposals will be received for renting the HOTEL and PARK by the President of the Association. Capt. L. WOMELSDORF, or F. B. KAERCHER, Secretary.
Pottsville, July 4, 1868. 27-3t

FOR SALE.—A first class property, lot 24x230 feet, running from Centre St. to Second St. Located in the central part of the Borough, between the Mortimer House and Merchants' Hotel, now occupied by Samuel Mortimer as a Hat Store. Apply to H. P. STICHTER.
Mar 21 '68—12-6m

FOR RENT.—A house and about 30 acres land on Minford Tract above Middleport. Terms reasonable. Apply to F. B. BANNAN, Agt.
Pottsville, June 6, '63 23-tf

Steam Boilers for Sale.—4 good Boilers, 30 inches diameter, 30 feet long with flue fronts; 3 Boilers 28 inches diameter, 18 feet long with fronts; 1 Flue Boiler 32 inches diameter, 16 feet long with fronts, 10 inch flues and check and safety valves. A New Boiler are always on hand at the Machinery Depot on Coal Street. JABEZ SPARKS.
May 30, '68 22-tf

Steam Engines for Sale.—One of 30 horse power—good as new. One 20 " " —box bed plate. Several small engines from 4 to 8 horse power. One Hicks engine 3 horse power. At the Machinery Depot on Coal Street. May 30, '68—22-tf JABEZ SPARKS.

STEAM PUMPS, ready for sale.—12 inch steam Cylinder, pole 6 inch diameter and 8 feet stroke. Two 25 horse Engines. One 60-horse Engine. POMEROY & SON, Pottsville Iron Works. Jan. 1, '68 1

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—One-twentieth interest in the tract of coal land in New Castle Township, Schuylkill County (known as the Pott & Bannan tract) containing about 490 acres.

A tract of 230 acres of COAL and TIMBER LAND in Riley Township.

Valuable building lots on Mahantongo street. A splendid lot on Schuylkill Avenue, 38 feet front on the Avenue and 57 feet front on Church Alley.

One-fourth interest in the "Coal Hill" Tract of land, in Schuylkill Township, to close the estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Hart.

Apply to HENRY C. RUSSEL, Real Estate and Insurance Agent. No. 19 Mahantongo St., Pottsville, Pa. Jan. 1, '68—1-1y

FOR RENT.—A three story Brick Dwelling, on Centre Street. Apply to M. MURPHY, April 4, '68—14-tf 255 Centre St. Pottsville.

FOR SALE.—A valuable tract of Coal Land situate in the Shamokin Basin on the northern slope of the Locust Mountain near Locust Gap, Northumberland county, Pa., containing 317½ acres. The Enterprise Railroad, connecting with the Mine Hill Railroad, passes through the tract. Apply to A. M. EASTWICK, 121 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, or to PHILIP G. EASTWICK, Shamokin, who will give particulars concerning the property.
December 14, '67 50-tf

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—A story Brick, Mahantongo St. ... story ... Apply to H. C. RUSSEL, Real Estate Agt., 19 Mahantongo St.
Jan 25, '68 4-tf

FOR SALE.—31 new and 6 old Slope Wagons, 4 Dirt Dumpers, 3 new Water Wagons, all heavily ironed, to suit 40 inch track. GEO. W. SNYDER, Jan 25, '68—4-tf Pottsville.

FOR SALE.—A Five Ton Locomotive, suitable for a 3 foot guage road. Has been used for conveying coal and coal dirt at the mines, and is in good order. Apply to GEO. W. SNYDER, Pottsville. April 11, '68 15-tf

640 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Sixty miles of track have been laid this spring, and the work along the whole line between the Atlantic and Pacific States is being pushed forward more rapidly than ever before. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and it is not impossible that the entire track, from Omaha to Sacramento, will be finished in 1869, instead of 1870. The means provided are ample, and all that energy, men and money can do to secure the completion of this

GREAT NATIONAL WORK,

at the earliest possible day, will be done. The UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY receive:

I.—A Government Grant of the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations.

II.—A Government Grant of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road. This is an absolute donation, and will be a source of large revenue in the future.

III.—A Government Grant of United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built. The Government takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c. The interest is now much more than paid in this way, besides securing a great saving in time and money to the Government.

IV.—A Government Grant of the right to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, to an aid in building the road, to the same amount as the U. S. Bonds, issued for the same purpose, and no more. THE GOVERNMENT PERMITS the Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders to deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the road is completed, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class Railroad, laid with a heavy T rail, and completely supplied with depots, stations, turnouts, carshops, locomotives, cars, &c.

V.—A Capital Stock Subscription from the stockholders, of which over Eight Million Dollars have been paid in upon the work already done, and which will be increased as the wants of the Company require.

VI.—Net Cash Earnings on its Way Business, that already amount to MORE THAN THE INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

First Mortgage Bonds

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

Are Secure beyond any Contingency.

The Company have abundant means in their treasury, and make no appeal to the public to purchase their Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are entirely satisfactory; but they submit that, for entire security and liberal returns there is certainly no better investment in the market.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's Office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The Principal is payable in gold at maturity. At the present rate of gold, these bonds pay an annual income on their cost of

NEARLY NINE PER CENT.,
AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY MAY SOON BE AT A PREMIUM.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price to a rate above par at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Subscriptions will be received in Pottsville

By L. F. WHITNEY,

and in New York

At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau St.,
AND BY
Jno. J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 59 Wall St.,

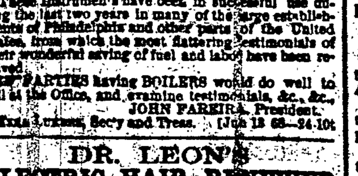
And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868, has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
NEW YORK.
April 18, '68 17-3mitc

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION CO.
Office, No. 147 S. Fourth St., Phila.



The Anti-Incrustator will remove scales from Steam Boilers and keep them clean, render the Boiler less liable to Explosion, and causing a great saving of fuel. These Instruments have been in successful use during the last two years in many of the large establishments of Philadelphia and other parts of the United States, from which the most flattering testimonials of their wonderful saving of fuel and labor have been received.

☞ PARTIES having BOILERS would do well to call at the Office, and examine testimonials, &c., &c.
JOHN FARIERA, President.
EZRA LUKENS, Secy and Treas. (Jan 18 '68—24-10t

DR. LEON'S ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER

Is the much sought for remedy for

WEAK AND FALLING HAIR.

It cures all diseases of Scalp. Makes the Hair grow thick and long.

RESTORES THE ORIGINAL COLOR AND BEAUTY WHEN GRAY.

Sold Everywhere.
April 18 '68 16-

Hand Book of Politics for 1868.
READY IN JULY.

Specially adapted for use in the coming Presidential Campaign. Will contain all the matter in the Political Manuals of 1866, 1867, and 1868. Compiled from official sources. We give the whole Political Action of the Government, and of Parties, including Impeachment, Reconstruction, General Politics, Platforms, Acceptance of Candidates, &c., from April, '65, to July, 1868. Tables on Debt and Taxation, Revenue and Expenditures. Banks, Southern Registration and Votes. Election Tables from 1860 to 1868. 400 pages, 8vo. cloth, $2.50, post paid.

The Political Manual for 1868, separately, cloth, $1, paper cover, 75 cents, post paid. Address EDWD. McPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Postscript.

Saturday, July 18, 1868.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Morrissey for Grant—Mirth in New York of the Moon—Miscellany.

There was considerable excitement created in sporting circles during the past week by an occurrence in which a well-known member of Congress, from this city, and one almost equally well-known New York pugilist played a conspicuous part. It appears that the Congressman, although one of the shining lights of the Democratic party, had been down town at the St. Nicholas, where he had indulged considerably and bet heavily on the success of Gen. Grant in the forthcoming Presidential campaign. Late in the evening the pugilist above alluded to, and who was no other than the conqueror of George Rooke, in company with another well-known sporting man, Lewis Baker, called in at the Congressman's establishment, to see John C. Heenan, who is now located there. While there, the Congressman very unexpectedly made his uncalled for appearance, and seeing the two visitors, abruptly ordered them to leave the house. Mr. Baker at once complied, but Rockey refused, and the M. C. undertook to remove him by force. The result was that Rockey struck out straight from the shoulder; the Congressman's ocular were damaged, and a clinch ensued, in which both parties rolled down the steps into the street. The advent of a police officer caused a cessation of hostilities, and the parties were separated without further damage.—*New York Clipper of the 18th—advance copy.*

It appears that Mr. Morrissey, to whom the above account does some injustice, has not only been betting his money on Grant, but refuses to endorse Seymour; and announces his determination to run as an independent candidate for re-election to Congress in his present district, the Vth. His politics gave offence to the gentlemen of muscle, and a fight ensued, in which Mr. Morrissey was considerably damaged.—*Phil. Press.*

Morrissey is not a very valuable accession, but it goes to show what the "fancy" think of the prospects of the Copperhead ticket.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing on Thursday, says: The Morgue (dead house) is crowded to its utmost capacity with the dead and dying. The coffins, this morning, were placed in tiers six or seven deep. The time allowed for identification is necessarily very brief, as putrefaction speedily sets in. The place at present has the appearance of a huge lime-kiln in full blast.

It is next to impossible for the pen to describe the distressing scenes which are constantly witnessed at this establishment. Sometimes persons who come thither from morbid curiosity, are startled with the discovery of some friend or relative in the embraces of death. Others, who have missed sons or brothers, or husbands, are plunged into grief by the information that bodies corresponding to their particular description had to be sent off an hour or two hours ago, to Potter's Field, as the heat was too great to keep them longer. The fatal cases to-day, it is estimated, will be between thirty and forty, swelling the aggregate for the week thus far, to between four and five hundred.

Since 1824 the thermometer has but five times touched the point of one hundred degrees.

Commodore Gansevoort, U. S. N., died suddenly at Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, aged 56.

Two hundred of the Schuylkill county strikers have appeared in Dauphin county, and are demanding the closing of the works there.

William Thomas Green Morton, M. D., of Boston, died in New York on Thursday from the effects of sunstroke. His name was very widely known through his claims to the prior discovery of anesthetics.

THE Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent.

GEN. GRANT, it is asserted by those who know, never utters a profane word, and after twenty years of army life had never a personal quarrel.

THE reporter of the North American is responsible for the statement that a man found dead in bed in Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, had his brain literally baked by the heat the previous day.

LARGE REWARD.—The Boston JOURNAL offers a reward of $10 000 for the production of a Copperhead in Boston, who cheered on the announcement of the Copperhead nominations.

THE Hon. James Hughes of Indiana, one of the most eloquent Democratic orators of State, who has been practising law at Washington City, will return to his State as soon as Congress adjourns, and take the stump for Grant and Colfax. So the people go.

THE Washington correspondent of the Press writes:—"In answer to the question 'how do the nominations take?' Andrew Johnson is reported to have replied, 'Like the small-pox; d—d hard to get rid of.' The same correspondent writes that "quite a number of the Johnsonites have, since the nominations, given in their adherence to Grant and Colfax, among whom it is rumored, are several members of the Cabinet, including Seward and Randall."

THE Pirate Semmes is delighted with the Copperhead nominations, and particularly with the belligerent Blair. An exchange seems to think that after the publication of Blair's letter, the life of Seymour would not be worth, much if he should be elected to the Presidency. Another Booth could dispose of him to give Blair the place. We see but little difference in the records of either; but from the indications of the times the people in their sovereign capacity will effectually dispose of both.

A NUMBER of leading Irishmen in New York have formed a Republican club, and are advocating Protection to American Industry as the most effectual way to cripple the power of England, and thus secure the freedom of Ireland. These are sensible Irishmen and they will not only render good service to their adopted country, while at the same time they will gain great moral power in support of the cause they have so much at heart. They have an able paper called the *Irish Republic* to espouse their cause, which very ably advocates Protection to American Industry.

THE Pope and his most devoted son of the church, the Emperor of Austria, are at loggerheads. The Legislature of Austria made some sweeping reforms in religious matters, ignoring the authority of the Pope. The Pope remonstrated with the Emperor, who replied, that his only alternative was to abdicate or sign the bill, which he did. The Pope in an Allocution just published, condemns this reform, and prohibits his good subjects from complying with the law. The Minister of State, it is said, has sent a sharp reply to the allocution, and the Common Council of the city of Vienna have passed strong resolutions condemning the actions of the Pope. No human power can check the progress of the age, as education and civilization advances.

BRICK POMEROY, in his paper before the Convention, pitched into Seymour, and thus spoke of the Blairs:

"If as the Democratic party fallen so low as to be used by such creatures? Is it so craven as to allow such fellows to say what it shall do or what it shall not do! One of these Blairs has the impudence to say that the party cannot be united on any one of the candidates already named—some new man must be taken up! Think of it! Look it over! O, the sublimity of this fellow's conceit! Where's Train? So d for him! He only can match him! The Democratic party cannot be united on any candidate already named! Good! Where did you learn all th t, Montgomery? By going to Silver Spring, and consulting the old man, or sending out to St. Louis and asking brother Frank? Then the Blair family stands out against the nomination of any candidate already named! Of course the Democratic party cannot be united then, on any of these candidates! So the party cannot unite on any one of them! The party is not united without the Blairs! Indeed, it is no party without the Blairs! Whew! What a big family! To use the elegant expression of their late lamented master, 'What a long tail our cat has got!'"

Brick, however, will gulp both of them down.

THE New York TIMES thinks that the signs are favorable for a greatly improved state of trade next fall. The grain crops of the country are unusually promising, and there will be a surplus of wheat beyond what has been the case for several years. It is also quite sure that there will be no disturbance of our financial system, which is now as satisfactory as it can be until specie payments are resumed. The election of General Grant to the Presidency, which may now be regarded as a certainty, will be highly favorable to business, as it will insure the country against the disturbing effects of a struggle on the part of the Democrats for the reversal of the acts of the last eight years. These are reasons for expected prosperity that will commend themselves to the judgment of the people.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

AMONG the Garibaldians severely wounded and captured at Mentana, was an illegitimate son of Cardinal Antonelli.

A GREAT American Exposition is proposed for 1876, the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

REPORTS from Italy are to the effect that the revolution is making great strides, and that Mazzini is determined to resume the direction of affairs, convinced that the "rotten administration of Victor Emmanuel" cannot unite Italy.

THE Heidelberg students hissed, the other day, a reactionary professor, for speaking in disparaging terms of the United States, and for pointing to the impeachment of President Johnson as a sure symptom of the impending downfall of the North American Republic.

THE German newspapers are full of matrimonial advertisements, inserted by German Americans in all parts of the Union. Even residents of Cheyenne and Dakota, advertise for German wives. It is said that these matrimonial advertisements elicit plenty of replies.

CELERY PLANTS

By the dozen, hundred and thousand, for sale at GREENWOOD NURSERY.
July 11—19.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One twenty, one twenty-five, one ten horse engine, boilers, screens of all sizes, drift cars, pumping cars, water cars, water boilers and tanks, fourteen hoist pieces, and all kinds of machinery belonging to a breaker.

☞ Enquire at CHARLES BAMBERG, Post Office, or to ADAM SCHILLING, Pottsville, Pa.
July 11 '68—28-3m