Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 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.

GRANT, COLFAX AND VICTORY.

Union Republican County Convention.

The members of the Union Republican party of Schuylkill County, who are in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax and of Peace and Prosperity, in opposition to the Rebellious sentiments of the candidates of the Sham Democracy, and to the re-establishment in power of the men who lately attempted to destroy the Republic, are requested to assemble in their respective election districts throughout the County, on

Saturday, August 8, 1868,

between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, in the afternoon, to elect 2 delegates from each district, to represent them in the County Convention to be held in the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, on

Monday, August 10, 1868,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be presented to the voters of Schuylkill County, at the ensuing October election.

The following officers are to be nominated:
ONE PERSON FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.
THREE PERSONS FOR ASSEMBLY.
ONE PERSON FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
ONE PERSON FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
ONE PERSON FOR CORONER.
ONE PERSON FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.
ONE PERSON FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
ONE PERSON FOR AUDITOR.

The election of these delegates will be held at the places and by the persons named, as follows:

Auburn—House of John H. Maulfair; Doctor A. Schulze, Peter Linaweaver.
Ashland—East Ward—House of Wm. Lerch, Jr.; M. M. Mock, Esq., Evan Evans. Middle Ward—House of Troutman & Osman; Reese Davis, Lewis Bush. West Ward—House of Enoch Morgan; Theophilus Lewis, James Lake.
Barry—House of C. M. Billman; John Rice, Henry Dengler.
Butler South—House of John Witman; James E. Wilson, John R. James.
Butler North—House of John Griffiths, Girardville; Evan Thomas, Philip Mangold.
Blythe—House of Daniel G. Barnett, New Philadelphia; Joseph Smith, John Heran.
Branch—House of Abraham T. Troutman; Abraham Ernst, Esq., William H. Straw.
Brunswick East—House of Geo. Dreibelbis; Capt. Lewis Dreher, Charles Focht.
Brunswick West—House of Michael Moser; Lewis Riegel, Franklin Yost.
Cass North—House of Mrs. P. Eagen; George Allen, George Scott.
Cass South—House of Mrs. C. Walker; John R. Davis, Thomas Patton.
Cressona—House of George F. Dengler; Isaac J. Burton, John McCollin.
Eldred—House of J. Geise; George Boyer, Esq., Simon Hepler.
Foster—House of Hiram Moyer; John Beury, John Francis.
Frailey—House of David Lomison; Lewis Miller, Esq., John Waerfield.
Hegins—House of David Daniel; John Holdeman, Elias Artz.
Hubley—House of John A. Klinger; William H. Klinger, Gabriel Saltzer.
Landingville—House of Jarael Coller; James Gaynor, David C. Bown.
Mahanoy City—East Ward—House of Philip Bradbury; John W. Williams, John Parker. West Ward—Mansion House; O. C. Tiffany, P. B. Dreher, Esq.
Mahanoy Township—House of D. M. Boyer, Shenandoah—Capt. Lamar S. Hay, Lieut. John M. Rich.
Minersville—East Ward—House of Morgan Swartz; Samuel Foltz, James H. Levan. West Ward—House of Evan Evans; Wm. Mathews, Luther S. Kaufman.
Mt. Carbon—House of M. E. Eckert; W. H. Sheafer, Joseph Erb.
Manheim North—House of Elizabeth Wilde, Cressona; Wm. Bittle, Henry Berger.
Manheim South—House of Andrew Reber; Daniel M. Reber, Joseph Paxson.
Manheim East—House of M. E. Eckert; Andrew M. Gray, Henry Bittle, Jr.
Middleport—House of Henry Kreiss; Peter Kiefaber, Daniel Sheip.
New Castle—House of Ephraim Phillips; Jeremiah Ziegler, Robert Phillips, Jr.
New Philadelphia—House of Daniel G. Barnett; James Wooley, Moses Hine.
Norwegian—House of Martin Curran; Frederick Gross, Uriah Barnes.
Norwegian East—House of George Millward; Joshua Crawshaw, Samuel Dewart.
Orwigsburg—House of Mrs. Mary Shoener; Francis Wise, Samuel M. Yost.
Palo Alto—Palo Alto House; William Bensinger, Thos. F. Wright.
Port Carbon—House of Michael K. Weand; Charles Holder, Wm. H. Lawrence.
Port Clinton—House of O. C. Hatch; William C. Guldin, John Crawford.
Pinegrove Borough—House of Samuel P. Filbert; F. E. Stees, A. K. Francis.
Pinegrove Township—House of John Dubbs—John F. Werntz, Esq., Daniel Buechler.
Pottsville—South Ward—Merchants Hotel; O. C. Bosbyshell, A. B. Cochran. South East Ward—American House; George Schaeffe, Asbury F. Mortimer. Middle Ward—Middle Ward Hotel; John Ebert, J. Frank Werner. North East Ward—House of Thomas Williams; Frank Hause, James Staats. North West Ward—House of William P. Glassmyer; Philip Edwards, George Weiser.
Porter—House of J. Updegrove; Tobias K. Bender, Esq., Peter Kreseler.
Reilly—House of Martin Zerbe; William Adams, Frederick Schmidt.
Rush—House of William Neifert; Charles Blew, Thomas Job.
Ryan—House of William Weaver; Henry H. Stauffer, Esq., David Klingerman.
Rahn—School House; John Moser, Evan E. Jones, Esq.
Schuylkill—House of Benj. Rowbottom; John Hartman, Jacob Heltz.
Schuylkill South—House of Joseph Boyer; William B. Shock, Israel Yost.
Schuylkill Haven—South Ward—House of Mrs. Mary Koons; Sergt. Henry Heill, D. J. Haesner—West Ward—House of Mrs. Stanton; Thomas Whalen, Albert Leiby—North Ward—House of Hoffman & Heiser; Capt. D. B. Holmes, Wm. H. Seyfert. East Ward—House of Israel Wagner; John Rickson, Lieut. John Murphy.
St. Clair—South Ward—House of James Wood; John Eitzinger, Esq., Charles Ferrebee. Middle Ward—House of F. W. Richardson; John Pollock, Joseph Denning. North Ward—House of Charles Johnson; Wm. Short, Daniel K. Slobig.
Shenandoah—House of D. M. Boyer; Dr. George L. Reagen, Thomas Cassidy.
Tamaqua—East Ward—House of Peter Marks; John Halston, and George W. Denniston. North Ward—House of Michael Beard; B. L. Fethcroff, James W. Hadesty. South Ward—United States Hotel; Wm. W. Bailey, John S. Boyer.
Tremont Borough—House of James Hill; Samuel Otto, Isaac D. Lehman.
Tremont Township—School House, Lower Rausch Creek; Daniel Harter, James Fuller.
Upper Mahantongo—House of William G. Herb; Isaac Knorr, Esq., Henry Hoffa.
Union—House of John Fenstermacher; Henry Zimmerman, Amos Lamberson.
Union East—House of John Cressy; Nelson Brandon, Rudolph Breisch.
Union North—House of John Bond; Josiah Breisch, William Yoder.
Washington—House of Frank W. Reber; John R. Fertig, Michael Wenrich.
Wayne—House of Charles Hummel; Dr. George Y. Lehr, Jacob D. Wommer.
West Penn—House of Noah Kistler; Jacob Mantz, Thomas Hess.
Yorkville—House of John Fletcher; Henry J. Rich, Irvin Gallagher.

We earnestly request every Union voter to attend these primary meetings, so that a good and active list of delegates may be chosen who will see that good and reliable men are selected as candidates for office.

By order of the Union County Committee.

JOSEPH S. PATTERSON, Chairman.
F. B. WALLACE, Secretary.

FROM the best authority we have reason to believe that the "Crœsus Soap," manufactured by Messrs. Hockley & Hall, advertisement in this issue, is an article possessed of superior merit. *Reader, try it!*

GOVERNOR GEARY reached here on Thursday last, for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the condition of this County, having heard that a complete state of anarchy existed. He found everything quiet and peaceable, and left here yesterday afternoon satisfied that things here would so continue.

GEN. GRANT is meeting enthusiastic receptions wherever he goes in the West. On Tuesday night last he in company with Generals Sherman and Sheridan arrived at St. Joseph. They were met at the depot by a large crowd and escorted to the Pacific House amidst enthusiastic cheers, music, and the firing of cannon. Colonel Harbern delivered the address of welcome, after which they were entertained by the Grand Army of the Republic and citizens generally. A similar demonstration was made on their arrival at Omaha.

IT is surmised that the late assistant-District Attorney, who is something of a *walker*, and who is now mysteriously "absent" from town, is on a pedestrian excursion, industriously endeavoring to solve the problem which for more than a year has perplexed the minds of the tax-payers of Schuylkill County, as to the exact whereabouts of *them* ten thousand dollars. Should he succeed we trust that he will immediately telegraph us, in order that we may lay the welcome news before an anxious public.

"BRICK" Pomroy is going to publish a Copperhead daily paper in New York city in character similar to the *La Crosse Democrat.* He thinks both the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* are too decent to suit the New York so-called Democracy. The *World* recommends Seymour because he has "such beautiful white hands just like a lady's," to commend him to the support of the rebel chivalry. This "Brick" considers "too foppish," and he is no doubt right; and the *Journal of Commerce* claims to be a decent paper, which "Brick" thinks is out of place in the Copperhead party of New York. He knows the tastes of the ruling spirits of the Five Points, Mackerelville, &c., and is just the man to cater to their propensities; and his daily will soon eclipse all the other Copperhead sheets. The *La Crosse Democrat* has the largest circulation of any Copperhead sheet in the country, because all foul "birds of a feather flock together."

"MILES O'REILLY"—General Halpine—of the New York *Citizen*, does not improve his temper with the increase of Democratic despair. Speaking of the old rebel recruits that are coming back into the lines of the Copperhead party, Miles says:

"At Vicksburg and Fort St. Philip we prayed then with our mortars; at Fort Pulaski we devoted our rifled ordinance to their service, at Savannah we turned our fifteen-inch guns to their improvements, and at Richmond we gave them the finishing touch with whatever we had at command; and yet they come back to us—what is left of them—as fresh in their folly as ever. In fact, the process seems only to have brought the disease to the surface, and they are blooming all over with folly spots, as well soaked topers do with gin blossoms. One of them helps along the election of Seymour and Blair by announcing that it would result in the salvation of the "Lost Cause." Another repudiates the plank of the Democratic platform which announces as the settled conviction of North and South alike—of Union and rebel soldiers—that secession is dead; and they all proclaim that the election of Seymour and Blair is to be the vindication, and possibly the renewal, of rebellion.

"This is bad enough; but worse remains to be told. It is announced that rebel generals and Congressmen, soldiers with hands red with the blood of our fellow Northerners, and politicians fresh from plotting the destruction of the Union, are to stump the North against Grant and Colfax. We have all we can do to win this election at best—save us from this assistance or we are lost. Let them carry their own States; that employment will occupy their full time, and require more abilities than they have as yet shown in this canvass. If they can draw over the negro vote on a fair basis, such as qualified suffrage, let them do so. We do not care to have Buckner's opinion that Grant is no General. Questions of this kind are pretty well settled in our view, and are not involved in the present election. If they were, and the Democrats took the Southern side, we should not be left with a corporal's guard on election day. Every rebel speech made at the North—and rebels seem unable to make any but rebel speeches—will cost us a hundred votes for every one it gains."

The appeal, friend Miles, will go unheeded. The chivalry believe themselves born to do just as they please, and do it they will.

TROUBLE ABOUT FUNDS.—It is rumored that in consequence of the Repudiation plank in the Copperhead platform, Auguste Belmont has received advices from his employers the Rothschilds, that repudiation is against their interests in the United States, and that it ought to be defeated. Upwards of $600,000,000 Bonds are held in Europe, and of course the Rothschilds and their friends are hostile to Repudiation. Since then, Belmont is not only not enthusiastic but it is positively asserted that he holds back his funds necessary to secure Seymour's election. He was made Chairman of the Copperhead National Committee on account of the European friends he could control to defeat American interests for the benefit of European interests. This is a bad state of affairs for Seymour and Blair. The $600,000,000 bonds it appears, even outweighs the free trade policy, to which the party is committed with Belmont's masters in Europe, and which they desire so much in this country.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS DETERMINED TO STICK.—A despatch from Washington states that notwithstanding the earnest desire of Andy and of Secretary McCulloch to remove Commissioner Rollins, to give A. J.'s followers crumbs of consolation, Mr. Evarts, the newly appointed Attorney General decides that Mr. Rollins is entitled to retain the office until his successor is duly qualified.—Under the new law providing for supervisors of revenue districts, with powers of appointment, Andy aims at universal decapitation. Mr. Rollins has given the President to understand that he is willing to turn over the office to any one who in his opinion will be acceptable to the majority of the Senate. In the meantime Commissioner Rollins will stick.

THE TRAITORS TO BE HEADED OFF.—Several Southern Congressmen who have remained in Washington have telegraphed to the Legislatures of their States that the proposition to choose electors in the manner in vogue in South Carolina previous to the war will be generally acceptable to the Republican members of both houses. So it should, while the Southern traitors butcher freedmen to impede reconstruction on the Congressional terms.

COARSE people use coarse perfumery, and *vice versa*, it is safe to set down a lady who uses that spiritual perfume, PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," as a person of taste and sensibility—perhaps a poetess, or a fine musician. Sold by all druggists. 31-2t e o w

IF you feel debilitated and "worn out," and want something to tone up the system, instead of using stimulants, take Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water, a most powerful vitalizing agent and restorative. It permeates the entire system, and its effect is permanent.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

A natural slave—The surf of the sea.

Young ladies act as telegraphers in New York, and do it well.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in San Francisco on Saturday.

Wade Hampton is to become an editor of a newspaper in South Carolina.

Jefferson Davis and family sailed from Quebec for Europe on Saturday.

James F. Howell, compiler of directories, died suddenly in Reading last week.

Gov. Patton says that Alabama will raise $40,000,000 worth of cotton this year.

Seventeen houses in London, Canada, have been destroyed by fire. Loss $80,000.

A Frenchman has invented a vehicle in which the "cart really goes before the horse."

Mr. Macartney, of the *London Star*, a warm friend of the United States, is coming here this fall.

One of the teachers in Lowell, Mass., has been over thirty years in the service, and another twenty-six.

The employees of a Canadian printing office recently struck because their wages were paid in American silver.

The President has signed the Deficiency bill, which appropriates over $500,000 for Reconstruction expenses.

It is estimated that $4,000,000 worth of lumber has been consumed by fire in the Canada forests this season.

During the recent heated term in Illinois, farmers offered harvest hands from $5 to $7 a day, but could get none.

The steamer Dexter sunk in the Ohio river during a severe storm and it is reported that three lives were lost.

On the 14th of August there will be visible over large portions of India, the Oriental Islands and the Malay Peninsula a most imposing solar eclipse.

There is to be a pic-nic of fat men at Utica next month. No person will be allowed to participate in the festivities who weighs under 250 pounds.

The Secretary of State has issued a proclamation announcing the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

The Merchants' National Bank of Memphis, closed a month since for alleged violation of the Banking law, has been reopened after an examination by a Treasury agent.

The flood at Baltimore on Friday of last week is estimated to have done $3,000,000 worth of damage. The Granite mills, Ellicott City, were carried away, and sixty lives were lost.

George W. Childs, Esq., editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has subscribed one thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the late terrible floods in and near Baltimore, Maryland.

All the arrangements for the visit of another English cricketing eleven to America have been definitely settled. The eleven will leave England soon after August, and will be absent about ten or eleven weeks.

The Paris Epoque announces that Madame Italia Garibaldi, the lately married wife of Menotti Garibaldi, proposes raising a battalion of amazons. Two of her friends are now in England endeavoring to recruit the force.

The case of Hester Vaughn, sentenced to be hanged in Philadelphia for the murder of her infant, is still held under advisement by Governor Geary. Efforts are being made to have her sentence commuted to imprisonment for a long term.

The Chinese embassy pays its own expenses in this country. Amongst the items of expenditure paid by them in Washington, is the considerable sum of one thousand seven hundred dollars for hack hire. They sail for Europe, August 29.

The project of tunnelling the Channel between England and France has recently been renewed. Engineers report that it is almost a certainty that the soil over which the sea flows is white chalk, gray chalk, and green sand further below. The chalk can be easily worked, and the expense is placed at $50,000,000, gold.

A little daughter of Mr. S. Jordan, Durham, Connecticut, swallowed a piece of acorn last winter, since which time she has been troubled with a very bad cough—so bad that she was thought to be in consumption. About three weeks ago she coughed up the acorn, which was found to be sprouted, and she has been well ever since.

The Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, alluding to the strictures of *Figaro* on the long speeches made at the American Ball in Paris on the Fourth of July, says that the beauty, grace and charming manners of American women will render any gathering of Americans an attractive one. There is but one opinion in Paris on that point.

The Emperor Napoleon recently discovered at Fontainbleau a brook which tasted to him like the water of Wiesbaden. Several courtiers testified to the identity. Careful analysis was made, when the doctor thought he discovered indications of chickens' interiors, and, the cook being summoned, admitted that he washed his fowl in the spring where the brook had its origin.

At Carthage Landing, near Poughkeepsie, on Saturday evening, three Spanish ladies went in bathing, and two of them were drowned. Their names were Josephine Rafael and Justina Rafael. The young ladies were between twenty and twenty-five years of age, and this is the fifth year they have summered at Carthage Landing. They leave a mother and father in Cuba, the former an invalid.

There was a great freshet in the Lehigh Valley on Saturday last. At Bethlehem the water rose twelve feet in six hours. All along the valley, the damage was great. The Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge at Slatington, was carried away, and the track badly washed at Lehigh Gap. The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad bridges at Perryville and Lehigh Gap, also one below, and the acqueduct at the Gap, were carried away.

The Senate at an Executive Session, on Saturday, confirmed the appointment of Henry M. Watts, Esq., of Philadelphia, as Minister to Austria. The Senate also confirmed J. B. Blair of West Virginia, as Minister of Costa Rica; O. C. Cox as Commissioner of Pensions; Judge Foote, Commissioner of Patents; J. Hubley Ashton, Assistant Attorney General, and Samuel Milligan Judge of the Court of Claims. It has rejected the nominations of John L. Dawson as Minister to Russia; General McClernand as Minister to Mexico; Noah L. Jeffries as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and E. O. Perrin as Chief Justice in Utah.

In the village of Henderson, Texas, there is a buxom school girl of 14 years, who possesses the following name:—Dionysia Boadicea Jeffalinda Jacobina Christiana Bockiana Caledonia Susannah Emily Wyatt Wilkinson Moore Wynne. This young lady is a cousin of a young man of that village who, in the short span of his life of 22, has done and suffered the following things: He has had over a hundred personal encounters; has shot mortally three men; not mortally, eight; is now resting under seven bail bonds; has been through the war from the beginning; married, buried an infant daughter, and separated from his wife, who is now going to school, and is now living on his father's substance; in possession of a pair of fine boots, a spavined horse, a Mexican saddle, a silver watch, three revolvers, and a Derringer, and one dollar in specie.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1868.—SENATE.—The bill to regulate the carriage of passengers on steam and other vessels was passed. The House bill relating to River and Harbor surveys was passed; also the House bill to protect the rights of settlers on public land. Mr. Conness tried to have the Citizens' Protection bill considered, but the Senate, at noon, went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—The Senate Loan Certificate bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee and passed. A conference was asked on the Senate amendments to the bill making awards for the capture of Jefferson Davis; also, on the bill relating to a steamship line between New York and Europe. A conference report on the Alaska Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill goes to the President. A motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution for a September recess was tabled up and tabled, making the action of the House in the matter final. A conference report on the bill to amend the Postal laws was agreed to. The Senate bill to relieve certain iron-clad contractors was referred. A bill allowing honorably discharged soldiers to secure titles under the Homestead laws in one year, was reported and passed. Mr. Sypher, of La., introduced a bill to enforce the third section of the Fourteenth Article, which was referred. Mr. Bingham, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill providing for the provisional government of the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. After a brief discussion, the bill was passed by a party vote.—A conference committee was appointed on the Funding bill.

July 25.—SENATE.—The bill relative to the rights of American citizens abroad was passed by a vote of 39 yeas to 5 nays. The House bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy was passed, as was also the report of the conference committee on the Jeff. Davis reward. Among the other bills passed was one for the removal of the legal and political disabilities of certain persons, one annulling the recent stationery contract made by the Interior Department with Dempsey & O'Toole, and one regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases. The Freedmen's Bureau bill was passed over the veto. George E. Spencer, Senator elect from Alabama, was sworn in. The bill relative to the pay of the new Senators was adopted, after which the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill relative to the prosecution of appeals and writs of error by the United States was passed, as was also a bill containing the section added by General Logan to the funding bill. Four members elect from Georgia were then sworn in. A preamble and resolution for the impeachment of the President were referred to the Judiciary Committee, after which the Senate amendments to the bill regarding the rights of American citizens were concurred in. Report of the conference committee regarding the ocean steamship line was agreed to. Freedmen's Bureau bill passed, by a vote of 115 to 23 over the veto. The bill relative to the extension of certain United States laws over Alaska was passed, as was also the joint resolution appealing to Turkey in behalf of Crete. The bill relative to the military peace establishment was referred. Adjourned.

July 27.—SENATE.—A resolution was passed to supply each Senator with a Congressional Dictionary. A resolution was adopted directing the Foreign Relations Committee to inquire into the expediency of making a treaty between Canada and the United States. Report of the committee of conference on the Alaska bill concurred in. The Senate then went into executive session, and, at 12 M., took a recess until the third Monday in September next.

HOUSE.—The conference report on the funding bill was agreed to by a vote of 102 to 32. A member elect from South Carolina and two from Georgia were sworn in. Adjourned until the third Monday in September.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS." The undeniable fact that those Bitters are composed in the main of Speer's pure wine analysed and recommended to invalids and the Medical Profession, by the best Chemists in the United States, cannot fail in inspiring confidence in the public, in the use of the "Wine Bitters."

Sold by Fred. Brown, corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., and other Druggists.

TO BEAUTIFY and dress the hair, and restore it to its natural color, and impart that beautiful gloss, odor, etc., use MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. 30-4t

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.

CHOICE CONFECTIONERY.—Mr. John G. Kuhnle (late of the firm of J. J. Richardson & Co.,) now at No. 428 Market street, next to corner of Seventh, has a very superior stock of everything appertaining to the confectionery business, which he growl at wholesale and 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, JOHNNIE MAC, UNCLE DICK, for sale at CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHER, 310 Centre street.

FRENCH PADDED LINEN DRILLS, a beautiful article, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

"A GOOD MAN LEAVETH AN INHERITANCE." No man with a DEPENDENT family, is free from reproach if his life is not insured. See J. G. Lowrey & 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. 1, '68 47- 1-

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

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, August 1, 1868.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 5,879 07 tons; by Canal 897 00 tons; for the week 6,776 07 tons, against 110,861 tons for the corresponding week last year. Loss by Railroad so far this year 205,857 and by Canal 61,272 tons.

The trade in this region has been entirely suspended; all the coal transported was for keeping iron works in operation.

Everything remains quiet in this region at the present writing. The proclamation of the Sheriff has had a good effect, and no threats have been made, as far as we can learn, except at Greenwood Colliery at Tamaqua, where the men went to work on Wednesday. They were threatened and quit work, but we learn that they have gone to work again, and have not since been molested. We understand that a few threats were made against some of the hands employed by the Reading Railroad Company. The persons are known, and the police are ready to arrest them as soon as the Company will make a charge and are ready to prosecute them.

As far as we can learn, nine-tenths of the men are ready to resume work at the old rates, but the committee so far object to their going in. So far nine-tenths of the coal operators who were stopped did not desire to start again before next week, and we believe that as soon as they are ready, the men will be ready to go in. We would advise them to do so, under existing circumstances, and we firmly believe that as soon as the price of coal advances, that the operators will also advance the rates of wages to correspond to the advance. We are in favor of the eight hour system, whenever the business is in such a state as will warrant it, and all we have to say to the working men throughout the country is, to pass resolutions at all your meetings, and have them ready to pour into Congress at their next session, demanding protection to American Industry, and we will guarantee that you will succeed. You will then be in a position to obtain any reasonable demand that you may make. No combination whatever can force up wages beyond a point that the trade will warrant, when said trade is in an embarrassed condition.

We understand since the above was written, that in the western end of the County one or two collieries have started, the men having gone in at the old rates.

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

	1867. WEEK	1867. TOTAL.	1868. WEEK	1868. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
P & R RR	82,128	1,901,394	5,879	1,695,537	205,857
Schuyl Ca	28,733	541,736	897	480,456	61,272
L Val R R	43,542	1,149,609	16,348	1,315,291	165,682
Lehigh Ca	24,548	434,688	5,184	391,569	43,099
L Nav R R			4,620	204,615	209,615
" Nth	9,265	238,917	18,893	294,465	54,548
Scrant Sth	28,431	717,615	12,451	533,440	184,175
Penn C C					
By R R	32,290	484,869	20,453	457,967	26,894
By Canal	265	10,274	709	13,451	3,477
Del & Hud	40,809	835,896	51,271	771,611	63,645
Wy'g Sth		127,667	5,590	108,082	19,575
Wy'g Nth				2,730	2,730
Shamokin	11,686	271,196	9,496	261,160	10,036
Trevorton	1,213	26,429	783	11,389	15,040
Short Mt.		34,486		51,775	
L. V. Co.	1,904	34,204	235	43,631	9,427
Wharton	2,801	32,973	1,181	13,617	19,372
Brd Top	5,091	122,194	5,180	123,880	1,538
	317,281	4,734,450	161,281	4,909,781	
	161,281			4,735,450	
	156,070			165,331	

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

The falling off this week is 156,070 tons, and the increase for the year has been reduced to 165,330 tons. Last March the increase was upwards of 600,000 tons. With such a state of the coal market, we would advise every person engaged in the trade to do the best he can, until there is a change for the better. The revolutionary and repudiation plank in the platform of the Copperheads, has already run gold up to 144¼,—and as gold goes up, business invariably goes down.

CHEAPER COAL.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, speaking of the difficulties in this Coal Region, and the disadvantages the region labors under on account of high rates of transportation, states that the prices of coal will be lower as the season advances. This is not correct. Coal will not be lower than it is now this year, and such publications are very pernicious under the circumstances. The price of coal is now lower than it was before the rebellion, notwithstanding everything entering into its production, is nearly, if not quite, 50 per cent. higher. It is a losing business, and if prices go lower, the trade must stop, which of course will run the prices up higher.—Consumers abroad can lay in their coal now with perfect safety, and by doing so they will insure a supply in the market, and prevent a famine for coal which run up prices to a very high figure in the Eastern and other markets last winter, when coal could not reach them before the opening of spring navigation.

Since the above was written, the last auction sale of Scranton coal shows an average advance of 40 cents a ton.

The auction sale of Scranton Coal took place on Wednesday in New York. The sale was well attended, and prices show an advance in comparison with last sale, as follows:

	July.	June.	Advance.
Lump	$4 10@4 37½	$3 67½@3 72½	62½
Steamer	4 30@4 40	3 77½@3 82½	67½
Grate	4 35@4 90	4 02½@4 17½	62½
Egg	4 55@4 85	4 15 @4 60	35
Stove	5 25@5 10	4 62½@4 71½	62½
Chestnut	4 05@4 10	3 90 @3 95	15

Showing an average advance of 40 cents per ton on last sale. This will, of course, cause a corresponding advance elsewhere, and will no doubt result in a partial resumption of the trade next week.

A TELEGRAM from Mr. Storrs, of Scranton, received by Governor Geary at Pottsville yesterday at noon, says: "All is quiet here."

THE LATEST.

The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon:

WILKESBARRE, July 31—3 P. M.

HON. JOHN W. GEARY, Pottsville:

The miners are all quietly at work, and have been all the week. We had no trouble yesterday, and do not anticipate any.

CHARLES PARRISH.

SHAMOKIN, July 27, 1868.

MESSRS. BANNAN & RAMSAY: Gents—In your coal article of 25th inst. you say: "The advance asked is 20 per cent. advance."

If I paid $1 00 for 10 hours, I paid 80 cts. per hour. If I now pay $1 00 for 8 hours, I pay 25 cts. per hour, an advance of 5 cts. per hour, which I find to be 25 per cent. instead of 20 per cent. Yours truly,

PENCENTAGE.

[Our correspondent is right; we wrote it 25 per cent. Was a typographical error.—EDS. JOURNAL.]

THE following comes from a responsible source, and the writer speaks feelingly on the subject:

(COMMUNICATED.)

A looker-on, yet sufficiently interested to feel the keenest anxiety in regard to the "strike" at present prevailing in part of the coal region, the writer of this is moved to add a word to the excellent letter from St. Clair, printed in the last JOURNAL.

The authors of that communication (MINERS AND LABORERS), inadvertently, no doubt, got off what is at once a common error and most bitter truth, in their sixth paragraph. It hits the mark a little to one side, but any stinging shot aimed at the producer of anthracite coal is sure to hit the mark. The miner is bigger than any barn-door. No concert of action can be hoped for among operators. The men—the workmen—can, if they will, erect a safety-valve. Look through and through the subject:

Anthracite coal is found only in five or six counties in Pennsylvania. At a price that would warrant its exhaustion it is the cheapest and best fuel yet discovered. Whoever becomes accustomed to its use never gives it up, and there is to-day a free market for twelve millions tons annually. This amount will be consumed this year, and an increased consumption of half a million of tons a year can henceforth with safety be depended on. It is always preferable to fix the figures within the mark, and no one will say they are fixed too high here.

The practice of the trade is to mine and force into market a little more than is wanted. An individual, firm or company, seeing millions of dollars in a trade whe e ninety-nine out of every hundred have failed, open a mine, build expensive works, and then only discover that they had been looking at a mirage. Then, in order to make it pay, a system of saving is commenced. Jack-o-lantern projects are followed until somebody else gets the colliery, and it has only resulted in cheapening coal to the consumer.

Anthracite coal is more precious than gold. It is rapidly disappearing, and by the time it will pay to produce it there will be little left. The operator, compelled to resort to all manner of shifts to cheapen his expenses at the mines, loses from thirty to forty per cent. of the coal that might be saved under remunerative prices. His money is in the machine; his time has been lost, and if he cannot take kindly to whiskey he had better commit suicide at once, than live a wretched life, with bankruptcy, insanity or the grave constantly staring him in the face. Men with souls are here referred to—not such as delight in final settlements at from three to thirty-three per cent.

The history of the trade will warrant this gloomy picture. The gradual sliding into debt has sent many a gray head to the grave; many men who might to-day have been enjoying a fair competency, had they never emb rked in coal mining, have gone to ruin through the valley of the shadow," leaving bitterness in the hearts of many strugglers whom they could not pay.

In low priced times, the operators know they cannot afford to pay the wages they are compelled monthly to make up, and while they growl at the workmen, the workmen growl back, so that instead of the most friendly, the most unfriendly relations are established between employer and employed. A common misfortune having originated the difficulty, it grows until hatred and distrust in many cases have been succeeded by actual hostility. Is there no remedy?

The coal that can be brought to the surface at two dollars per ton, allowing wages at rates that banish hopes of more than a bare living for the workmen, is fast disappearing. In order to mine cheap y, much that ought to be saved is left in the mines, and is lost forever. As this is nobody's business in particular, it is merely alluded to, to show that the prevailing and self-imposed poverty leads to wastefulness, and is a crime.

Yes! For this depressed condition of the anthracite coal trade, for the bitterness between employer and employed, for the wastefulness, stupidity, extravagance and crime; for the distress, humiliation, bankruptcy, insanity and death, there is a remedy! For the want of general concert of action, all concerned in the production of this prime necessity have suffered in common. The remedy is to be found only in

JUST COMPENSATION

for all concerned. The labor question is asserting itself just now, and as it is bound to take the lead it may as well be disposed of first. The excuse for the prevailing "strike" should never have existed. A Republican Legislature passed a law, and a Republican Governor signed it, establishing eight hours in twenty-four as a legal day's work. This settles the question. Solomon, Hiram, King of Tyre, and Hiram Abiff, and it is high time to reduce it to practice. If there be a man to gainsay this, let him go to work at some good, healthy employment on the first day of August, 1868, and after making eight hours a day for the twenty-six working days of this good coming month, write down his theory then fairly established by hours, practical experience, otherwise his opinion is worthless. Having been there," the writer knows all about it. The legal day being fixed, the per diem will adjust itself to the price of bread and the labor market. If the day of eight hours be established and as strictly adhered to as the day of ten hours has been since it became the law, the price of labor must go up, for it will require more men to keep up the volume of productions required, it being quite certain that the people of our rapidly growing Commonwealth will not be able to get along with less, and just as certain that we will annually require more of every thing to eat, drink and wear. While the laborer may be satisfied to give things go now with one dollar and sixty cents for a day of eight hours, it is not likely that the rule will be at once established; but it is more probable that two hours more work will in most cases be submitted to at twenty cents an hour, and the good old hunger for "two dollars a day and roast beef" will be satisfied at last. If to work only eight hours a day could be rigidly adhered to it would work beneficially upon the anthracite trade, because if the breakers run only forty eight instead of fifty-eight hours per week, the production would be reduced at least fifteen per cent., allowing sufficient to cover more uniform activity for the shorter time. This is just what is wanted. The improvements in the anthracite region are equal to the production for shipment of thirteen millions of tons, whereas one million of tons more than can find a healthy market. Reduce it by fifteen per cent, and you find the required supply nearly a million of tons short. This is the operation in truth and in brief: James Lanigan burns twenty thousand tons a year.—Mine a little more than is warranted by the market, and sell the operators will offer to supply Mr. Lanigan's furnace. "A" will offer at "two fifty;" "B" will offer at "two twenty-five;" "C" will offer at "two ten;" "D" at "two;" and so if "A" wants the order he must let the horse go with the bid, and take "one ninety-five." while he knew as plainly as "pay day and no money" can demonstrate that he is losing "anywhere from five to fifty cents a ton." "This is the slide to perdition." Upon this "bread, meatshaft road" have we all been traveling. On the other hand, if we mine a little less than is wanted, instead of ten tons being offered to Mr. Lanigan for every one that he wants, he will escape the annoyance of being bored for his trade, will deal with his neighbor at a fair price, and will be happier in the consciousness that all are prospering than he could be that he is forced to buy his coal at less than cost. Jim will excuse me for naming him in the exemplification of a fact. It is well known that he pays the highest price that 's "going" for his coal, and neither he "nor any other man" would be justified in paying fifty cents a ton more than he need to pay for a commodity that goes a begging twelve months in the year.

But that the eight-hour strike will so reduce the production of anthracite coal as to bring it within the limits of fair prices in the market, is a hopeless and profitless expectation. That the law will operate sooner or later for the benefit of the toilers is not to be doubted, but the "extra hour" system will deprive it of its general beneficence.

"Strikes" to coerce the operator is a part of the ruinous and fatal policy that has reduced the trade to its present strait. A "strike" never resulted in permanent good. Loss, ill-will and strife between employer and employed has been its only offspring. Irregular "strikes" are worse than useless. To be effective, the stoppage must be general. The labor of the coal region must move together. In order that the movement may enlist the sympathy of good people, without which the object will not be reached, every laborer must become a vigilance committee-man, and every rowdy must be handed over to the law. Disorderly conduct must be frowned down, so that labor may escape the stigma that too often attaches to every effort made to vindicate it. Draw the line between a disorderly "strike" and an orderly "stop." How?

THIS IS "THE HOW."

Eleven millions of tons of anthracite coal mined and shipped in 1869, will sell for more money than thirteen millions of tons. Then mine eleven millions of tons only. Or, mine all you can mine in ten months. Let the world know beforehand that not a drop of sweat shall be expended in the Pennsylvania mines during the months of April and July of each year. To accomplish this is not an easy task; nowhere can the operator be depended on. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions a rise of fifty cents a ton will always set us to work; and we will fight you fiercely because you will not work for us day and night and Sunday. If a 'stop' is broached, we all want our neighbor to stop—we want to work. As long as our neighbor will not work we can get four dollars a ton. We will work, "anyhow," and when our neighbor resumes, we will take just what we can get. If our neighbor should die we will make a dash for the coppers on his eyes. If there is any mean thing to be done, depend on us. In the Scranton Region it is worse. The owners of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Delaware and Hudson and the Scranton Company par excellence, are large consumers of coal. They want cheap coal. No eight hour law for them if they can help it. Their workingmen are human and eat. They mine their coal cheaper by fifty cents a ton than we do in Schuylkill and Lehigh, and their miners and laborers is a docile people. It will be here the best that [illegible] ...

[illegible]

[COMMUNICATED.]

ST. CLAIR, July 29th, 1868.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—Of late, I, a constant reader of your paper, have seen various letters in support of and against the miners of this County. Now I, for one, do blame and condemn [illegible] ...

[illegible]

... and which would keep us at variance all the time if they could with our employers. It is generally [illegible] ... employers and employed.

There are three parties in connection with the mines, not the Republicans and Democrats," but three others. You may think this very strange, having lived in the midst of the Coal Region the most part of your life, and never noticing it before. Now, I will try and give you some ideas of the parties. There is a party which is connected with those men who want work, and are always on the look out, and some of them can read and perhaps, I don't know, take a daily paper, or get to see one at some of the lounging places, saloons, &c., and very generously keep this party well posted on matters which are going on. They would not believe a sensible man if he should say anything to them for their own good, because they had been to the meeting and were there when it was decided, and saw it, and therefore is true.

The next party is a party which is very easily led, like a poor old mule, which, when worked out, understand nothing, one can do anything with, and which is moved by anything, because of having an ignorant and different drivers, and not in the first place by being properly trained. This party lets the other party lead them, and whenever there is anything going, of course, they go with them.

The other party is the few sensible men, who are in a minority and of course have to do like the rest on the principle of "going so far is necessary, and that they do it against their wills." Their good faith and blame, in everything, the former they were with the other parties that they will do the [illegible] and trade. These ... [illegible] ... everything connected with the interests of the miners and operators. This party's advice in the end is always accorded too, but not until a great deal of harm is done, and experience has taught them that they are wrong.

Now, if this party would use their influence with the other party as soon as they hear of anything going to take place as no doubt but many of the strikes which take place without cause would be prevented and every one be benefitted thereby.

The first party, that I named, is in all cases the first who run to work if the bosses will let them without any consultation whatever with the rest of the men. Then the easily led come and follow as they did when they turned out, and so on.

Then the few of sensible men are compelled to follow almost ashamed of themselves at being compelled to play a long while and then go to work as they came out without an advance. There is not a class of men on earth, that could be better respected and better paid than the miners if they desired it and would only go about it in a right manner, and there is no class of men that would have the sympathies of the public more if they would only properly organize themselves and act as God intended they should. They would not only get the support of a few members of Congress as they have at the present time, but would have the support of the majority, whether democratic or not.

If our present legislators wouldn't do anything for us in the shape of enacting laws we would have it in our power to do it for ourselves, and in a few years we could be able to buy up all the works in the County, but as long as we remain disorganized we shall never be able to do anything. Some one might ask, where are you going to get your men from to conduct the thing? Not among the miners I know. Well my friends, if we cannot get it from among the miners we can buy it like the operators do, and I don't think that they know everything and are much better organized at present than we are, only that they have taken better care of their *greenbacks* that we have earned than we have done.

Now workingmen, let us get properly organized and help to get a tariff bill passed and put good men in office, and if the operators should say that they cannot afford to pay a price for anything, well perhaps we might be able, as some of our operators have said that they have not made anything for this last two years, and that they have been working their places at a loss to prevent us from starving. Like one of our operators who came into the County a few years ago almost penniless, and he can be seen any day driving his span of grays through our streets, and boasting of what he can make out of the coal business. Yet the very same operator tells his men about working his place at a loss to prevent them from starving. *Gammon, operators.* It won't work with the few to talk so fast.

Now workingmen, take this advice, be careful of your pence; let every action of your life display your common sense.

A WORKER.

[COMMUNICATED.]

ST. CLAIR, July 29th, 1868.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL—*Gents*:—We feel very much relieved of an apprehension we entertained, that the JOURNAL leaned too much with the operator in working against our interests.

We are now satisfied that such is not the case; and, by the course it pursues now, we are led to confess that our prejudice has been groundless. We hope that in future the JOURNAL will speak even more boldly in the right, for who than you knows better our dangers and difficulties in the coal mines, and when out of them, how we have to work about the almost barren mountains, moving stumps and stones to clear a little patch of ground to raise potatoes and other vegetables to enable us with our scanty wages to live, and if we save anything, it is by dint of great industry and self-denial—deprived of any luxury in common with the mechanic who commands so much esteem throughout the country.

It is true our work does not take such chiseling and beautifying as that of the mechanic, but it nevertheless takes considerable ingenuity to mine and prepare a ton of coal for the market.

The course we now pursue has been forced upon us by the gross neglect of the operators to regulate the business to suit the demands of the market. Some are so bare-faced as to say they work to keep the men employed! We despise the charity that keeps us in poverty under such false pretense, while men and boys crippled and decrepit from effects of the mines, are left upon our help, because they can no longer do a hard day's work. If he joins with us we will then believe he intends to do us good. Making Scranton coal mines the bug-bear, instead of acting independent of them, is folly. Let them exhaust their part of the anthracite coal fields if they choose to do so; their recklessness does not warrant us in killing the goose that lays the golden egg!

It will be the last coal field of the same kind they can destroy.

As for the men of the Scranton Region, we cannot blame them, for we refused to strike with them some time ago. It now remains for us to carry this out successfully, and the Scranton men will very soon follow us in the same course.

But the big operator has set the Railroad Company to work against us. Some of the other operators are ready to work, but *cannot get cars unless they work the men ten hours.* We pity the operators that feel compelled to resort to these means, and cannot help calling them a cowardly set; because the Reading Railroad Company has done as it pleased with them, they send it to whip us into their measures. We would not have done that to them, bad as they have treated us; and, if we have to cave in to English capital it will be no disgrace, since it has beaten them, until through them the trade is nearly ruined by its exorbitant tolls. They dare not turn out against the Railroad Company, and build a road for themselves in Schuylkill, as other counties have done for the benefit of their trade, and all the losses to the trade are chargeable to the bad management of the operators of Schuylkill County, as they have neglected to build a road, which with very little effort could have been done, and lessen freight one-half. They may thank the Lehigh Railroad, or else the Reading Railroad would charge them much more than it does.

We hate tyrants, whether railroad owners or coal operators; but we have to bear with them. Why are they not held up to the country like the poor workman? If we look for our rights we are soon blasted abroad, and all sorts of abuse heaped on us, by such terms as "rioters," "strikers," "ringleaders," &c., &c. Some of us must act for our butties in the same capacity as the heads of any other organization, and it is folly to blame any one in particular; for the workman who says he is not equally culpable with the men he selects to represent him, is a sneak, and should not be trusted, for he will rob his employer.

Every colliery has such pets, who get the fancy jobs, and therefore, pretend they have nothing to do with the strike.

Americans are usually employed at some other business that is cleaner than mining or laboring, and are apt to agitate politics to such a degree as to cause ill-feeling between the different parties, while urging their friends on us for office. We do not want politicians of the different parties about the coal mines, calling each other black Republicans, Copperheads, &c. Both parties are alike; for neither of them will give us a tariff.*

There is the store-keepers also, who act towards us as though they made nothing by our labor. We wish to inform them that it is *their* duty to put a shoulder to the wheel of reforms as well as yours.

They try to carry water on both shoulders, and we are not insensible of it. But if neither the operator nor the storekeeper will assist us, we must do the best we can for ourselves, and let the consumers look out for themselves. We have done too much for the consumers already, but they did not get as much of the benefit as they ought to; nor will they so long as they allow the middle-men to remain between us. Powerful machinery has been built about the mines, and every possible invention has been made to cheapen coal by lessening labor. But that is not enough for the operator. He wants the miner and laborer to work his life and soul out to keep the machinery running to its full capacity, as though he wanted to glut the market.

In his morbid desire to get rich he defeats his own intentions and drags us with him. And because his engines cannot run until they run us all to ruin, he gets desperate and will not accede to our just demands; demands that will benefit him far more in proportion than us. But the longer he holds from working, the better it will be for us, as the price of coal must rise, and he will be enabled to pay us more than we now ask.

MINERS AND LABORERS.

[*NOTE.—The writer is wrong—there is a great difference between Republicans and Copperheads on the Tariff. The only members in Congress in favor of a Protective Tariff are Republicans—the Copperheads, with probably one or two members from Pennsylvania, are all opposed to Protection. A great press of business, and the apathy particularly of the workingmen throughout the country in not urging Congress to do so, prevented the passage of a Protective Tariff Bill while in session. It will be passed next winter by the Republicans; if they do not pass it then, we will join with the writer in denouncing them.—EDS. JOURNAL.]

[From the Wilkesbarre Record of the Times, July 29.]

THE STRIKE.

The strike in this region is about at an end. At this writing, Tuesday morning, all the works have resumed operations but the Wilkesbarre Coal & Iron Company, at the old time and old rates, and it is safe to predict that by the time this is printed and read, the latter will be at work also, unless interference from abroad shall again influence the men to hold out. A meeting was held in Mahanoy City, on Friday evening, representatives present from all the regions but Luzerne, where it was resolved to stand out for the objects originally claimed—that is, eight hours' work and pay for ten. A committee was appointed to proceed to the Luzerne region and confer with the miners. Whether they have arrived yet we have not learned. It was reported that an advance of fifteen cents a day had been accorded by the operators, but upon inquiry it seems to have no foundation, unless it is by the Franklin. The eight hour system commenced at these works two weeks ago has been abandoned, and ten hours again constitutes a day's work.

From the Hazleton *Sentinel* we copy the following, in relation to the strike in that district:

The excitement in our neighborhood, in regard to the strike, seems to be subsiding. The mechanics have returned to work on the old system, all along the L. V. R. R., so far as we can learn; while most of the miners in this region have either commenced again, or are about doing so. A few of them, we understand, hesitate for fear of violence; but the great majority seem determined to go on with their work at all hazards, and if outside interference is attempted, to meet force with force. The experiment of attempting the enforcement of eight hours' work and ten hours' pay appears so unpromising that very few seem inclined to prolong it under the present discouraging circumstances. Most of the miners in fact, in this neighborhood, have been doing so well during the last two or three months, under the old system, that they prefer its continuance to the doubtful prospects attending a general turnout in favor of a new one. The only class that felt any real dissatisfaction were the laborers who were required to commence work at 6 a. m.; and in regard to these, all ground of complaint has been removed by the adoption by A. Pardee & Co., of the rule regulating the hours of work of all their employees by the whistle of the L. V. R. R. Shop. This fixes the hour of beginning work at 7 a. m., which is now the general rule throughout the region.

The following is in relation to the movement at Pittston, last week:

On Tuesday afternoon, says the *Pittston Gazette*, a delegation from Wilkesbarre and Schuylkill county paraded up Main street and stopped the men at No. 2 slope and No. 6 shaft of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's works. In the evening a meeting was held, presided over by Thomas Williams, of Wilkesbarre, who addressed the meeting, together with several speakers from Pittston. Mr. Williams in the course of his remarks said that one of the objects of the eight hour strike was to prevent the market from being overstocked, as it most assuredly would if the operators throughout the coal regions kept their mines running ten hours during the rest of the summer and fall, and he thought that if they fell down to eight hours work the demand would increase, as would also the price; and that in the end it would be better for employer and employee. The speaker was repeatedly cheered. One of the Pittston speakers urged as a reason for eight hours work that it would give the boys, of whom a great many are employed in the mines, a chance to be educated. This was very enthusiastically received.—On Wednesday morning they went up town, with the intention of stopping the works of the Pittston & Elmira Company, but found them suspended by order of the Company. The crowd then visited the collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Hughestown and put a stop to them. We learn that at the meeting held Wednesday night by the Pennsylvania Coal Company's men a resolution was passed to resume work on Thursday morning. The men have accordingly gone to work, and the strike has proved a failure.

The Shamokin Herald of Thursday last, says:

There is little to note in connection with the strike in this region during the past week. Work has been resumed in one or two collieries, but under what regulation we are unable to state. With this exception, affairs remain unchanged.

COAL, it is stated, suffers deterioration by exposure to the weather, bituminous the greatest and anthracite the least. From the experiments of a German chemist, it appears that coal exposed to the weather in heaps lost, during a period of nine months, fifty per cent. of its value as fuel, and about as much as a gas-making material: it undergoes a process of slow combustion, taking up oxygen and giving off the volatile products of oxydation—air and moisture playing the principal part, and warmth promoting it; the valuable combustible ingredients are lost, and the injurious ones, as sulphur, oxygen, and ash, are relatively increased. Coke from weathered coal, is of inferior quality, lacking the coherence.

THE COAL exported from Great Britain during the year 1867, according to returns just published, amounted to [illegible] tons; of cinders, [illegible]; of culm, [illegible]; and of patent fuel, [illegible]. The quantity of coal brought into London in 1868, was [illegible], whereas in 1867 it was [illegible]. [illegible]

SIEMENS' NEW PROCESS FOR MAKING CAST STEEL DIRECT FROM THE ORE.—The author of this invention proposes to bring it shortly before one of our learned societies; in the meantime we may state, in a few words, the nature of the process. He makes the steel on an open hearth of a furnace, affecting simultaneously the reduction of the ores in vertical heated hoppers, and dissolving the metal, without exposing it to the flame, in a metallic bath provided in the furnace. Cast steel can be made also on open hearths by causing wrought iron, steel or white cast iron to descend down inclined planes, or through hoppers, where it is gradually heated, and passes thence into a fluid bath of molten cast iron, where it is exposed to the action of very intense heat, by which it is dissolved and made into cast steel. The regenerative gas furnaces are applied to heat the materials, which descend into the furnaces by gravity, and at the same time the remainders, which has not been reduced by contact with coal material, passes through regenerators into a chimney, in metal, the effects being that the temperature of the furnace is not reduced by the introduction of cold material.—*Scientific Review.*

FRANKLIN COAL OF LYKENS VALLEY.

THE Summit Branch Railroad Company and the Short Mountain Coal Company now supply all of this Coal that finds a market in New York and the New England States. The only agents for the sale of this Coal by the cargo are SINNICKSON & CO., and JNO. BOMMEL, Jr., of Philadelphia. Their New York office is in Trinity Building—JOSEPH G. MOODY, Agent; their Boston office is at 21 Doane St.—S. F. RUGG, Agent.

Parties wishing the pure article must purchase through the above named agents. Further information if desired, can be obtained from

WILLIAM B. FOWLE, Treasurer, 38 City Exchange, Boston.

May 2, '68 18-tf

SCHUYLKILL COAL TRADE.

Coal Trade by Railroad, & Canal 1868.
The quantity sent by Railroad, for the week ending Thursday last:

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
St. Clair	2,256 18	424 00
Port Carbon	939 07	
Pottsville		473 00
Schuylkill Haven	183 14	
Auburn		
Port Clinton	2,238 08	
Total paying freight	5,618 07	
Coal for Company's use	261 00	
Total for Week	5,879 07	897 00
Previously this year	1,689,657 18	479,558 19
Total	1,695,537 07	480,455 19
To same time last year	1,901,397 08	541,728 12
Increase		
Decrease	205,857 01	61,271 13

SCHUYLKILL CO. RAILROADS—'68
The following is the quantity sent for last week:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.		
Schuylkill Valley		
Mt. Carbon	1,816 04	61,477 18
Mill Creek		

BLACK BAND IRON ORE.
Sent over the Mill Creek Rail Road for the week ending on Saturday last,
Week
Previously
Total

PINEGROVE COAL TRADE—'68.
Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Lorberry Creek	13,136 08	34,496 12
Good Spring	5,868 09	28,636 08
Union Railroad	19,004 10	63,133 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	84	253,608
" Hazleton	9,669	618,909
" U. Lehigh	89	31,359
" Beaver Meadow	804	233,929
" Wyoming	5,606	154,306
" M. Chunk		
Grand Total	16,344	1,315,291
Same time last year	48,342	1,149,609
Increase		165,682
Decrease	32,098	

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,

RAILROAD.		1868.	1867.
Delivered on line above Mauch Chunk		798	
To Canal at "		4,597	
" below "		2,832	
Week		8,227	
Previously		398,481	
Total to date		406,708	295,653
Increase R. R.		111,055	
CANAL.			
From Company's Mines		93	
" Other "		5,091	
Week		5,184	
Previously		386,685	
Total to date		391,869	434,842
Decrease on Canal		42,993	

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	2,788	18,747	21,535
For Year	172,459	301,606	474,065
For 1867	153,151	287,711	440,862
Increase in 1868	19,309	13,835	33,143

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 30, 1868

We received no quotations of coal this week, as prices are unsettled. Dealers are awaiting the result of the strike.

AT NEW YORK.

July 30, 1868

No quotations—no Schuylkill Coal in the market. So writes our correspondent. No other quotations except the following:

The Pennsylvania Coal Company have advanced their rates on board as follows; which is 25 cents advance on all kinds except Chestnut, on which the advance is 15 cents per ton:

Penna. Co.'s Coal at Port Ewen.

Lump	$4 45	Stove	4 60
St. Boat	4 45	Chestnut	4 35
Broken	4 55	Pea	3 25
Egg	4 55		

Prices of Gas Coals.

PROVINCIAL. Duty, $1 25. At Shipping points, Gold.		AMERICAN. Delivered at N Y Currency	
Block House	$1 75	Westmoreland	$9 50
Gowrie	1 75	Despard	8 50
Lingan	1 75		
Sydney	2 12½	Penn	8 50
Picton	2 12½	Newburg Orrel	8 50
Little Glace Bay	1 75	For Slack from 25 to 50 cents less.	
International Coal	1 75		

Slack 75 cents to $1 per ton.

Freights to Boston $3 50@$3 75, to New York $3.00.
—*American Journal of Mining.*

AT BALTIMORE.

July 22, 1868

To trade by cargo or car load.

Wilkesb're & 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
Georges' creek and Cumberland Coal, f. o. b. at Locust Point for shipping	At 4 75@

AT HAVRE DE GRACE, MD.

Wilkesbarre & Pittston on board	$4 85@
Sunbury & Shamokin	4 25@
Lykens' Valley	5 00@
Trevorton	5 00@5 25

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

George's Creek & Cumberland, f. o. b. for shipping $4 25@4 35

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond (Philad'a.)

Bangor	2 85@3 00	Providencetown	2 75
Bath	2 50	Roxbury	3 50
Portland	2 50	Salem	2 50@2 55
Saco	2 85	East Greenwich	2 00
Bristol	2 50	Providence	2 00
Boston	2 25@2 50	New London	1 75
Charlestown	2 50	New Haven	1 75
Cambridgeport	2 50	Brooklyn	1 30
Fall River	2 00	New York	1 25@1 30
Malden	2 50	Yarmouth	1 50
New Bedford	2 00@2 10		

161 vessels and 33 boats for week.

Freights from Elizabethport & Port Johnston.

Pawtucket	1 65	Taunton	1 70
Portsmouth	2 10	New York	60
Boston	@1 60	Newburyport	2 15
Lynn	2 03	Salem	2 00
New Port	@1 40	Portland	2 00
Providence	1 50	New Bedford	1 50
Bridgeport	1 00	Fall River	1 50
Norwalk	1 00	New London	1 25
Hartford	1 50	Norwich	1 55
Middletown	1 30	New Haven	1 00
Albany	1 00	Hudson	1 00

Freights from Georgetown or Alexandria.
To Philadelphia $1 80@
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.	Egg.	S.	C.
	$3 00	$3 00	$3 00	$3 00	$3 00	$3 00
Drawbacks	1 25	1 15	1 00	65	80	75
Rates from H. Y. and Richmond	75	85	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 25
Tolls, &c., to Phila., Broad Street	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18	2 18

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

To Elizabethport.
L. V. Railroad from Mauch Chunk to Easton [illegible]
C. R. R. N. J., Easton to Elizabethport 1 05
Shipping Expenses at Elizabethport 25
Total [illegible]

To Port Johnson.
L. V. R. R. [illegible]
C. R. R. of N. J. 1 12
Shipping Expenses [illegible]
Total [illegible]

To Hoboken.
L. V. R. R. [illegible]
Morris & Essex R. R. 1 12
Shipping Expenses [illegible]
Total 2 06

[BY CANAL.]
Tolls and Freights by Canal.

Tolls from	Pt Carbon	Pottsville	S Haven	Pt Clinton
To Philada.	$0 98	$0 98	$0 98	90
Freights to New York	1 90	1 90	1 90	1 85
Toll & freight to Philada.	1 98	$2 97	1 98	1 90

Drawback 20 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 [illegible]
Freight through [illegible]
Towage [illegible]
Total [illegible]

To New York via Morris Canal.
Lehigh Canal [illegible]
Morris " [illegible]
Freight [illegible]
Total [illegible]

A drawback of [illegible] cents a ton is allowed on all coal shipped from Jersey City, North and East, [illegible]

Expenses from Mauch Chunk, to [illegible] City for Re-shipment.
Lehigh Canal [illegible]
Morris " [illegible]
Total [illegible]

NEW ADVERT'MENTS.

LOST!—On Mahantongo street, a child's GOLD ARMLET with a coral bead. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at R. C. GREEN'S Jewelry Store, Pottsville.
Aug. 1, '68 31-2t*

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,
Wilmington, Delaware.

This institution offers superior advantages for the thorough and complete education of young ladies. The next Annual Session will begin on SEPTEMBER 10, 1868. For further information, or catalogues, address Rev. JOHN WILSON, A. M., President.
August 1, '68 31-2m

TRINITY SCHOOL,
CLAYMONT, DELAWARE.

One hour's ride from Philadelphia, on the Baltimore Railroad. A Select Family School for BOYS. The Winter Term of this School will open on September 9th. For circulars containing full information, Catalogue, Course of Studies, &c., address
Rev. J. STURGIS PEARCE, Rector.
Aug. 1, '68 31-2m

"Rich as Crœsus."—Tremendous Excitement! Unprecedented rush for the new CRŒSUS

SOAP.

The washing powers of this Soap are truly marvelous. No person who has ever tried it will do without it. Its recommendations are perfect PURITY, utter HARMLESSNESS and wonderful EFFICIENCY. Warranted to contain more washing power to the dollars' worth than any other soap in the market—therefore the Cheapest. Try it. Satisfaction guaranteed, (if used according to directions) or Money Refunded. Ask any grocer for it. Manufactured only by
HOCKLEY & HALL,
(*Crœsus Soap Works.*)
No. 448 York Ave., (Old York Road,) Phila.
Aug. 1, '68 31-6m-if

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a writ of *Testatum Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, on
Saturday, August 22d, 1868,
At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the southwardly side of Mahanoy Avenue, in the Borough of Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, being the lot numbered ten in Block 60 on the map or plan of said Mahanoy City, constructed by Frank Carter, in July, 1859, containing in front on said Mahanoy Avenue 25 feet, and extending of that width at right angles therewith in length or depth 125 feet to South Alley, bounded eastwardly by Third Alley, southwardly by South Alley, westwardly by lot No. 9, Block 60, and northwardly by Mahanoy Avenue aforesaid, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 3½ story frame Tavern and a dwelling house with stone basement, and a 1½ story frame kitchen thereto attached, and a frame stable; as the property of JOHN KEISTHARD.

Seized and taken in execution and will be sold by
GEORGE C. WYNKOOP, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, August 1, '68 31-4t

CANDIDATES.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

MAHANOY VALLEY, July 29, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow us to recommend to the Republican Convention of Schuylkill County, shortly to convene at Pottsville, the name of GEN. WASHINGTON REIFSNYDER, as a candidate for the State Legislature. The General is favorably known over the County, and is the unanimous choice of the people. NORTH OF BROAD MOUNTAIN.
Aug. 1, '68 31-2t

FOR COMMISSIONER.—At the request of my friends I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.
JOHN LEONARD.
Pottsville, Aug. 1, '68 31-2t

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—We recommend as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention, DANIEL D. DILLMAN, Esq., of Mahanoy City. MANY REPUBLICANS.
August 1, '68 31-3t*

FOR COMMISSIONER.—We recommend EVAN J. THOMAS as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. MANY REPUBLICANS.
Pottsville, July 29, 1868. 31-2t

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of WILLIAM A. LEISER, late of Sunbury, Penna., deceased. Letters of Administration having been granted to the above estate to the undersigned, all persons having claims are requested to present them, and those being indebted to said estate will please make payment to SAMUEL M. YOST.
August 1, '68—31-6t] Orwigsburg, Pa.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. IN BANKRUPTCY at Pottsville, July 30th, A. D. 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BREED NOYES HYDE, of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
J. A. M. PASSMORE, Assignee.
Aug 1 '68 31-3t

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. IN BANKRUPTCY, at Pottsville, July 21, A. D. 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES M. HILL of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the Court of said District.
J. A. M. PASSMORE, Assignee.
Aug 1 '68 31-3t

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. IN BANKRUPTCY at Pottsville, Pa., July 31, A. D. 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ADAM STIEN and DAVID LOMISON, co-partners, of Donaldson, in the County of Schuylkill, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.
J. A. M. PASSMORE, Assignee.
Aug 1 '68 31-3t

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY at Pottsville, July 30th, A. D. 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SAMUEL GARRETT of the Township of West Brunswick, County of Schuylkill, in the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.
J. A. M. PASSMORE, Assignee.
Aug 1 '68 31-3t

OFFICE OF THE U. S. M.
No. 23 NORTH 6TH STREET, READING, PA.
July 27th, 1868.

This is to give notice: That on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL R. CLYMER, of the city of Reading, in the County of Berks and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition; that the payment of any Debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; That a Meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of H. MALTZBERGER, No. 46 North 6th Street, Reading, Pa., before H. MALTZBERGER, Register, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock, P. M. W. W. WALTER,
Aug. 1 '68—31-2t] Deputy U. S. M. as Messenger.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned of his appointment by the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County as administrator of the estate of Amos Wagner of Palo Alto, deceased.—All persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will please present them to the undersigned for payment. SAML. CHRISMAN, Administrator.
Pottsville, July 25, '68 30-6t

DISTRICT COURT of the UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of JABEZ WOOLLEY, a Bankrupt, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, ss.

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of JABEZ WOOLEY, of the County of Schuylkill, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, who has been duly adjudged a Bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Pottsville, in said District, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of JOHN P. HOBART, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.
P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
July 25, 1868 30-2t

DISTRICT COURT United States, Eastern District Pennsylvania.—PETER BOWMAN, of Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, Pa., having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 3d day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., before Register JOHN P. HOBART, at No. 186, Centre street, in the Borough of Pottsville, that the examination of the Bankrupt may be finished. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on Wednesday, the 19th day of August, 1868, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

Witness, Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge, and the seal of the Court at Philadelphia, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1868. G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest: JOHN P. HOBART, Register.
July 18, '68 29-31*

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
E. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1868.

This is to give notice: That on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1868, an alias warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HIRAM B. FREAS, of Shenandoah City, in the County of Schuylkill, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of JOHN P. HOBART, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, before JOHN P. HOBART, Register, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
July 18, '68 29-3t

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

HENRY BAST, of the Borough of Ashland, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, Bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held Monday, the 3d day of August, 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., before Register JOHN P. HOBART, at his office, Centre Street, Pottsville, Pa., that the examination of the Bankrupt may be finished.

The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on Wednesday, August 19th, A. D. 1868, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock, when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

Witness Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge, and the seal at the Court of Philadelphia, July 10, 1868. G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest—John P. Hobart, Register.
July 18 '68 29-3t

NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County.
MARY HARRIS, by her next friend Jos. H. Jackson, vs. BENJAMIN HARRIS. 381 June Term, 1868. *Alias Subpœna for a Divorce.*

To the respondent above named:—You are hereby required to appear at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Pottsville, for the County of Schuylkill, on the first Monday of September next, to answer the complaint of the libellant in the above stated case.
GEORGE C. WYNKOOP, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, July, 11th, 1868. [28-4t

ESTATE OF DANL. SPENCER, Deceased.—Letters of administration on the estate of DANIEL SPENCER, late of Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to ELLEN SPENCER, 1952 Creed St., Phila.
July 4, '68—27-6t*

NOTICE is hereby given that by a certain deed of trust, executed the 6th day of October, 1867, the undersigned was made the Assignee of the Great Eastern Detective Horse and Live Stock Insurance Company. All claims against said company, must be presented to him for settlement, at 128 Centre Street, Pottsville, Pa. A. J. SNOW, Assignee.
April 11, '68—15-3t* 120 N. 8th St., Philada.

NEW BOOKS, as soon as issued. NEW STATUETTES.—(Rogers' Groupes.) Just received at BANNAN & RAMSEY'S Pottsville.

MINERS' SUPPLIES.—The subscribers are Agents for the sale of the Safety Fuse, Blasting Powder, and furnish superior Safety Fuse of all sizes, kinds and lengths. Belts of greater thickness than those kept on hand made to order, at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. Colliery supplies [illegible] ... BANNAN & RAMSEY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
Bearing Six Per Cent. Per Annum.
PRINCIPAL and INTEREST
EXPRESSLY PAYABLE IN
GOLD COIN
OF THE UNITED STATES.

These Securities, based upon the most favored portion of the

Great National Pacific Railroad Line,

representing the first claim thereon, and which rest upon a valuable and productive property furnished by an equal amount of the Government Bonds, and a similar amount of private Capital, Net Earnings, Donations, etc. They have thirty years to run, are already taken in large amounts for steady investments both in this country and in Europe, and are favorably regarded as being among the very best and safest Corporate obligations offered on this Continent, and are believed to be secure against all ordinary contingencies.

The Bonds are of $1,000 each, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in New York City in January and July, and are offered for sale at

103 PER CENT. & ACCRUED INTEREST,

in currency, from the date of the payment of the last coupon. At the present rates of gold they yield more than Eight per cent. upon the investment, with the prospect of a steady appreciation of the premium upon the Bonds.

The Company have now built and in successful operation 150 miles of road, on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains, including by far the most difficult and expensive portion of the whole. They have also an unprecedented force, extending the track into the Salt Lake Basin, the middle of which will be reached in Autumn, making more than 330 miles in operation. Several important tributary Branch and connecting Roads are projected and now being built, and the prospect is fair that the continuous

Through Line Across the Continent will be Completed early in 1870, or about two years from this time.

The Net Earnings from Local Business merely, for the past year upon less than 100 miles, operating under temporary disadvantages, amounted to $1,037,901, in gold, over the operating expenses; and the Gross Earnings for the first Quarter of the current year were 50 per cent. greater than for the same period in 1867. It is estimated that the Net Earnings for 1868 will reach $2,500,000, which, after deducting interests payments, (estimated at less than $1,000,000), are applied to Construction purposes. Besides further Subscription to the capital Stock, and other Resources, the Company will be receiving from the United States Government its 30-year Six per cent. Bonds, at the rate of $32,000 per mile, and are therefore enabled to carry forward the enterprise with the utmost confidence and vigor.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually in transitu at the time of any such advance will be filled at the present prices.

We receive all classes Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from 5 to 10 per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, &c., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

FISK & HATCH,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE C. P. R. R. COMPANY,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Offices of the Company,
No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,
Nos. 56 and 58 K STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.
SOLD BY
BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents,
13 Merchants' Exchange, Phila.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED THROUGH BANKS AND BANKERS GENERALLY.

All descriptions of Government Securities Bought, Sold, or Exchanged, at our office and by Mail and Telegraph AT MARKET RATES.

Seven-Thirty Notes converted into the New Five-Twenties, or any other class of Government Bonds.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

Gold, Coupons, and Compound-Interest Notes Bought and Sold.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold, at the Stock Exchange, on Commission, for Cash.

Dealers and Investors out of the City desiring to make negotiations in any of the above, may do so through us by mail or telegraph, as advantageously as though personally present in New York.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
June 27, '68 [April 18, '68—16-3m] 26-

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 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
John 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 25, '68 17-3m

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY
FOR SALE.

One twenty, one twenty-five, one ten horse engine, boilers, screens of all sizes, drift cars, dumping cars, water tubs, water boilers and tanks, fourteen inch pipes, and all kinds of machinery belonging to a Breaker.

Enquire at CHARLES BAKER'S, Port Carbon, or to ADAM SCHILLING, Pottsville, Pa.
July 11 '68—28-3m*

STEPHENSON'S SAFETY LAMPS.—[illegible] ... BANNAN & RAMSEY'S.

Postscript.

Saturday, August 1, 1868.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Terrible State of Affairs in the South—Union Men Butchered—Miscellany.

Every day's tidings from the South are fraught with deeper-growing despondency on the part of loyal men. The seed sown at Tammany Hall is fast ripening into a harvest of butchery. The names of Seymour and Blair have become rallying cries for organized bands of lawless men.—The support of Democratic principles has been construed to mean war upon the defenceless.—Despatches say that Radicals are made the special object of attack. Texas is a seething caldron of iniquities. A portion of Louisiana has been given over to the murderous reign of the Ku Klux. Governor Warmouth has been forced to ask the assistance of troops from the President. His action may determine the fate of the South. If he refuses, then farewell to liberty and loyalty—farewell to the lessons of the war.

An abstract of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for this month is printed. It presents a gratifying improvement in the grain prospects over last year. A large majority of the States will produce more than the average of wheat. The most remarkable fact in connection with the corn crop is the great increase of average in the South, while there is almost a corresponding decrease in cotton culture.

The Senate before adjournment ratified a number of Indian treaties. The leading tribes of the West are embraced in their provisions. It is to be hoped that the troubles, which have latterly become portentous, will find thereby a speedy settlement.

General Halleck sailed from San Francisco on Wednesday, for our new possessions in the North. He took with him all the military stores necessary for the establishment and maintenance of posts.

Mr. S. Taylor Suit, to whom the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fifth Maryland district was tendered, has declined to be a candidate, and will support Grant and Colfax.

Every blast blown through Seymour and Blair's repudiation trumpets increases the premium on gold.

The most interesting political rumor of the day is that Mr. Seward, who passed through New York city on Wednesday, on his way to Auburn, gave his friends to understand that he was about to break ground in favor of General Grant.

The stock market was inactive in Philadelphia, on Thursday, and prices were unsettled. In flour there was rather more doing. Wheat was scarce and in fair demand at a further advance. Rye, corn and oats were unchanged. Gold closed at 144¼, an advance of ¼.

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS.—On Monday last Congress took a recess until the 21st of September next.

"Poor Tom's a'cold."
How warm soe'er the genial sun
May look in kindness on the earth,
In Tom Jones' veins no cheering warmth
Dispels the gloomy sorrow of his soul.
Dyspepsia, like a goblin, hunts him down,
Ague, grim chamberlain, lights him to bed,
While Dullness, Vertigo, and Headache dire,
With fiercer aches combine to make him groan.
Harken, Thomas; to instruction:
For all thy ills a remedy is found,
A Panacea, certain, pleasant, sure,
PLANTATION BITTERS—S. T.—1860—X.,
A wondrous Tonic, made by Dr. Drake.
We presume "poor Tom's" case is not worse than hundreds who are cured daily by this wonderful medicine.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the cost. 30-2t

WYOMING TERRITORY.—The House of Representatives, has passed the Senate bill to provide a temporary government for the new territory of Wyoming. The bill contains a proviso that "there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or any other right, on account of color or race, and all persons shall be equal before the law." The boundaries of the new territory are as follows: On the north is situated Montana; on the south, Colorado; on the east, Dakota and Nebraska; and on the west, Montana, Idaho and Utah. It lies between the 27th and 34th meridians of longitude west from Washington, and the 41st and 45th parallels of latitude. It was proposed to call the territory "Lincoln," in honor of the late President; but the name "Wyoming" was chosen to perpetuate the memory of the patriots who suffered in the beautiful valley of the same name on the banks of the Susquehanna. The name is a corruption of the Indian *Maughwaume*, "large plains."

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.
Corrected Weekly for the Miners' Journal

		WH'LE	RET'L.
Wheat Flour, extra family,	per barrel	$12 50	$13 50
do do do do	per cwt	6 25	6 75
do do extra	per barrel	11 50	12 00
do do superfine,	do	9 00	10 00
Rye Flour,	do	9 50	10 50
do do	per cwt	4 75	5 00
Buckwheat Flour,	do	4 50	5 00
Wheat, prime white	per bushel	2 60	2 70
do do red,	do	2 55	2 65
Dried Peaches, pared,	per pound	28	30
do do unpared	do	15	18
Dried Apples,	do	12	12½

	WH'LE	RET'L.		WH'L.	RET.
Rye, ♥ bu.	$1 80	$1 90	Eggs, ♥ doz.	25	28
Corn, "	1 35	1 30	Butter, ♥ lb.	35	40
Oats, "	95	1 00	Cheese,	18	20
Soup beans "	2 50	3 00	Lard,	18	20
Peas, "	2 50	4 00	Hams,	22	25
Rye Chop, "	1 80	1 90	Shoulders,		
Corn Meal "	1 40	1 50	Beef hind qr,	15	16
Middlings, "	1 30	1 40	" front "	10	12
Potatoes, "	1 00	1 70	Mutton,	15	18
Hay, ♥ ton.	18 00	24 00	Pork,	17	18
" bale cwt	1 25	1 50	Veal,	18	25
Straw, ♥ ton.	18 00	23 00	Sugar, Cuba,		
Plaster, "			Sugar House,		17½
Salt, ♥ sack,	2 75	3 00	Porto Rico,		15
Tim Seed, bu.			White,		18
Clover "			Crushed,		20
Flax, "			N. O. Syrup.		25

Wire Railing, Wire Guards, for Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for cleaning wheat, 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., Phila.
Feb 1, '68 5-1yl

Root's Sectional Wrought Iron
SAFETY BOILERS
ROOTS IMPROVED TRUNK ENGINES,
Stationary, Portable and Marine.
Double Piston Square Hoisting Engines, Hoisting Machinery for Coal Shafts, Sloping, Grist Mills, Stores, &c.

One of these Hoisters can be seen running daily at HILL & HARRIS' Colliery, Mahanoy City, Pa.

Particular attention is invited to the Hoister which has no equal. No dead points—having two pistons in one cylinder, either end of which is taking full steam when the other is passing centre. It requires no friction straps, clutches or brakes of any kind. Started, reversed or stopped instantly, and at any point of revolution by the engineer. Having no keys, gibs, set screws, or other adjustable parts, which in other hoisters require the knowledge and constant care of an experienced engineer, can be put in the hands of the most inexperienced person. All its working parts are enclosed in the case or cylinder, and are thus protected from breakage, the effects of dust, dirt, and rust or weather. Its extreme lightness, compactness and rapid speed, highly recommend it for this use. Orders received for the manufacturer by the undersigned, who will also furnish descriptive catalogues, price lists, drawings, estimates, and other information.
NATHANIEL GARRET, Mahanoy City, Pa.
A. H. CHURCH, Danville, Pa.
March 28, '68 13-

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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, '68, to July, 1868. Tables on Debt and Taxation, Revenue and Expenditures, Banks, Southern Registration and Votes. Election Tables from 1860 to date. 400 pages, 8 vo, 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.
29-4t

SHOW MERCY TO THE LITTLE ONES.
Mothers and Nurses who have the well-being of their precious charges at heart, should procure
DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY,
The only safe and certain relief to
TEETHING CHILDREN.
It regulates the bowels, and quickly cures Cramps, Colic and Windy Pains.
Sold Everywhere.
April 18 '68 16-

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. The experience of 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 PAREIRA, President.
EZRA LUKENS, Secy and Treas. [Jun 13 68—24-10t

DR. W. K. LINEAWEAVER
DENTIST,
Graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery
Rooms:—Market Street above Third.
Nitrous Oxyde Gas, Ether and Chloroform administered when desired. Jan 1, '68—1-y

200 Barrels Rosendale Cement, just received by canal fresh from the factory and for sale at lowest rates. Calcined Plaster of a superior quality. Also Marble Dust made extra fine for giving walls a marble finish, at L. C. THOMPSON & CO.

MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, viz: Two 50 horse engines with drum, drum gearing, and 3 34 inch boilers, 25 feet long; also a 15 horse engine and drum; one 14 inch pump, 7 foot stroke and 27 pipes for the same; also 3 pump wheels and shafts, all in good order; a 5 horse power engine; also a lot of 3 inch gas pipe. Apply in person or by mail to either of the undersigned. THOMAS BEDDALL, Port Carbon; AND. ROBERTSON, Pottsville; DAVID WHITEHOUSE, New Philadelphia.
May 16, '68. 20-6m

JUST PUBLISHED.—Ashworth's Priced Catalogue of rare and curious Books in all departments of English and Foreign literature. Mailed on receipt of stamp. Highest price given for old Books or small collections. Address J. ASHWORTH, 726 South Ninth street below Walnut, Philadelphia.
April 25, 1868 17-6m

GEORGE BERNET,
UPHOLSTERER,
Market Street, between Second & Third,
Would announce to the public that he has taken the store next door to Mr. Daniel Barnard's old stand, where all business in his line will be promptly attended to. Jan 2 '68—1

NEW CIGAR STORE.
WILLIAM F. GRESSANG
Has opened a new Cigar and Tobacco Store, at No. 165 Centre Street, Pottsville, and has on hand a large and varied stock of superior Cigars, Tobacco and Domestic, choice brands of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, &c., a fine assortment of Pipes, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the public.
Give him a call. March 14, '68—11-6m