Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 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.

THE TWO SOLDIERS.

"Let the President disperse the carpet bag State governments."—FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

"Let us Have Peace."—U. S. GRANT.

UNION REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET

Congress.
Hon. HENRY L. CAKE, of Tamaqua.

Assembly.
Gen. WASHINGTON REIPSNYDER, of Ashland.
JOHN HUGHES, of Pottsville.
LUTHER R. KIEFER, of Cressona.

District Attorney.
DANIEL D. DILLMAN, of Mahanoy City.

Commissioner.
JOHN P. HOFFMAN, of Pottsville.

Coroner.
DR. O. M. ROBBINS, of Minersville.

Surveyor.
Dr. J. P. TREICHLER, of East Brunswick.

Director of the Poor.
Dr. AUGUSTUS SCHULTZ, of Auburn.

Auditor.
ISAAC D. LEHMAN, of Tremont.

Election, Tuesday, October 13th, 1868.

GENERAL CARL SCHURZ.

This distinguished Champion of Freedom will speak to the Germans of Schuylkill County, on the issues of the day, in

Union Hall, Pottsville,

ON FRIDAY EVENING,
AUGUST 28th, 1868.

Let Union Hall be crowded on the occasion by the Liberty-loving Germans of the County.

On our First Page will be found an article on our present difficulties and co-operation. As we stated before, our paper is open for a full discussion of these questions, without endorsing all the views expressed. Free discourse will always benefit and not injure any cause. Some of these days we will give our views in full on the eight hour question.

GRANT acts, Seymour talks, and Blair blows.

FRANK BLAIR say: "Revolutions cannot go backward." But the Blairs can.

STATE ELECTIONS will be held in Vermont on September 1st; in California on September 8th; in Maine on September 14th.

LIGHT.—Public attention is invited to "Household Gas Machine" advertisement in this issue by David Jones, Philadelphia. This machine commends itself to public favor.

READ, Weekly "SHARP-SHOOTER."—Novel, Practical and AWFULLY Sharp on Foreign Quackes, Pharisees and Politicians, *"boring them right through!"* Only 50 Cents a year in advance. Send 3ct. Stamp for Sample. Address, Dr. S. M. Landis, Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. T. DOWDALL, of the Peoria Democrat, having read Brick Pomeroy out of the Democratic party, the latter replies by calling Dowdall an "idiotic swell-headed chunk," Whereupon Dowdall calls Brick a "Pandemoniac pauper-pot out throat."

AT the Iron Works of the Prince Balm, in Austria, one of the blast furnaces recently unexpectedly allowed the molten iron to escape, inundating the ground like a torrent of lava, and seriously injuring a number of workmen, sixteen of whom were burned alive before assistance could be rendered.

IN all the experiments made with Bowers Compleete Manure it has been sufficiently developed that it is of immense value to farmers. It is, without exception, a reliable fertilizer, and one which is very popular, being more sought afterwe are informed, each season, since it was first brought in the market.

WILLIAMSPORT DICKINSON SEMINARY.—This Institution for both sexes, is noted for the beauty and healthfulness of its location, capacity of teachers, thoroughness of instruction, and completeness of course. Next term will commence on the 27th inst. Catalogues furnished on application to Thompson Mitchell, Esq., President.

WE are really growing hopeful. If our old friend Schultz should be elected Director of the Poor, of which there is a strong probability, he may be able to draw aside the veil of mystery which now conceals the whereabouts of *them* ten thousand dollars. Let the taxpayers in joyful anticipation, exclaim, in general chorus, "so mote it be!"

THE oil business is looking up again. The Pittsburg Gazette states that no less than four hundred wells were sinking on the 1st inst. At one time it looked as if there was going to be another oil excitement in the neighborhood of Pleasantville. The trade has now settled down into a legitimate business, is paying, and the product is increasing with a market for all the product, at remunerating rates.

NOBLE ACTION.—Gen. Grant has sent a dispatch to Gov. Fenton, strongly urging that the appointment for the vacancy in the Register's Office epould be made in the interest of Gen Halpine's family, if consistent with the public interests. Gen. Halpine was a patriotic Irishman, who served his adopted country faithfully in the field, and we hope that the proposed arrangement will be made for the benefit of his family who need it.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Press*, who seems to be thoroughly posted publishes a long exposure of the wretched management of that extensive humbug, the Pennsylvania Agricultural College. It has already cost over half a million of dollars, and has not done a thousand dollars worth of good from the start. Another great humbug is the State Agricultural Society, which a certain set of men are running in the interest of the Copperhead party and for their own profit. The sooner both these institutions are exploded the better.

GEN. CARL SCHURZ, probably the finest and most effective speaker in the German language, in the country, will be in Pottsville on Friday, August 28, and in the evening deliver an address in Union Hall, to the Germans of Schuylkill County, on the issues of the day. Our German fellow-citizens in all sections of the County, should endeavor to be present and hear Gen. Schurz, for it is rarely that they have an opportunity of listening to so eloquent a speaker in that language. Gen. Schurz has lately been speaking in the West to large audiences. The Germans out there are almost a unit for Grant and Colfax.

ARE the people of this country prepared for another prolonged and bloody war? Everywhere throughout the country the opposition jubilantly exult over the dark cloud of trouble they themselves are raising. It is but natural that the uncompromising rebels should rejoice in the prospect of again meeting the Union ranks in battle, hoping by the aid of their allied friends in the North to undo the glorious results growing out of the rebellion in which they were so wofully defeated. The threat of the SEYMOCK-BLAIR party to bring war to the doors of the Republicans means more than idle electioneering words.—They are in dead earnest, and if they secure a victory at the polls their wickedness and violence will break forth upon the people like a storm cloud, and plunge the country into scenes of anarchy and bloodshed.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—WHAT HAS BEEN PAID OFF.—The New York Tribune thus analyzes the last statement of our National debt to August 1:

The by-monthly exhibit of the National Debt for August 1 has just been issued from the Treasury Department. It shows a total of $2,008,811,800 of Debt bearing Coin interest, $64,004,000 of Debt bearing Currency interest, $18,495,715 which currently paid interest, but which draws interest no longer (as the Government stands ready to redeem it on presentation), beside $33,610,000 of bonds issued to the several Pacific Railroad Companies, drawing interest; but this, as well as the principal, is payable by the companies.—The Debt bearing no interest (Greenbacks, &c.) is $415,303,891. The Public Debt of all kinds amounts, therefore, to $2,532,685,706; to which deduct $170,024,016 cash in the Treasury ($80,000,000 gold in coin), and the actual Debt is $2,362,664,845; from which deduct the $33,610,000 of bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies and payable, principal and interest, by them, and the actual Debt is but $2,329,054,845. This is over $267,000,000 less than it was at the 1st of August, 1866 three years ago; beside which we have paid more than $100,000,000 for Soldiers' Bounties, State War Claims, and other items of National Debt, since that time. Thus far, we have reduced the actual National Debt by more than $100,000,000 per annum since our Volunteers were generally paid off and mustered out; and we should have kept up the taxes and persisted in paying at least that sum per annum till the last dime was paid off.

PROGRESS OF WOOLEN MANUFACTURES IN THE WEST.

The first Exposition of the North-Western Woolen Manufacturers' Association opened on Tuesday, August 4, at Chicago, with over 1,500 bale or samples on exhibition, representing over eighty Western woolen mills. The samples of cloth delighted and surprised all who attended, as well by their variety, durability, luster, finish, and strength, as by the number of mills they represented. Their texture and workmanship was equal to those of the best foreign cloths of the same styles, not to mention their freedom from the shoddy which entered so largely and disagreeably into the manufacture of what should be the more substantial varieties of imported cloths. The number of woolen mills in the seven States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota has increased from 229 in 1860 to 557 in 1868, the number of sets from 594 to 995, and the amount of capital invested from $1,616,740 to $5,448,000. It is claimed that during the period Chicago, Detroit, and Milwaukee have constantly proved better markets for wool, freight and exchange added, than Boston, New York or Philadelphia. Some exchanges were also produced to show that the profits of manufacturing wool at the West would considerably exceed average Eastern profits in the same branch of industry. The occasion was appropriately celebrated by speeches of welcome by the Mayor of Chicago, the Governor of Illinois, and others. We extract the following pithy remarks from the speech of Mr. Stebbins:

The Chancellor of England sits on a woolsack as his official throne, typical of the wealth and power that great industry gives to the British realm. How come the marvel of a little island producing nearly 300,000,000 of pounds of wool, and manufacturing 600,000,000 of woolens yearly? British pluck and persevrance and skill shall have their due share of honor, but I want to say a word of what your Western States have done for the work. In the fourteenth century Edward III. forbade the exportation of rams, and levied heavy taxes on imports. Calling a Parliament, he spoke almost wholly to legislate on the matter. In 1719 there were 311 laws on wool and woolens, aiming at the building up of this great industry. In the days of Queen Elizabeth, Lord Bacon said to her Majesty, "Let us turn the woods of our land into clothes of our own growth. It would add more to your revenue than the Indies, or material five, ten, or twenty times in value." Thus, for over 400 years, England constantly took care of her wool industry, never stopping even if somebody did ask how long its infancy would last. That British woolen body was *four hundred years* old when at last they thought it advisable to stop to walk alone, and then they cried out, "Hurrah for free trade in woolens the world over!"

In 1864 our entire production of woolens amounted to $120,000,000, of which the North-Western States produced $60,000,000. This branch of industry is destined to develop at the West with enormous rapidity.

In a very few years the whole West will clamor louder for Protection to American Industry, than it does now for free trade.

MUDSILLS—CARPET-BAGGERS—SCALAWAGS.

Before the rebellion broke out, the working classes were stigmatized as mudsills, but their sympathizers in the North did not dare to repeat the epithet. Now the same party stigmatize in derision all Northern men who go South, and assist in building up the South again, as "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags," and their Northern Copperhead allies unblushingly join in the cry. Nine-tenths of the Northern people travel with carpet-bags, and more of the rebel sympathizers than any other; and, as for "scalawags," go to any Copperhead and Republican meeting, and you will soon see where the "scalawags" are to be found. Yet the Copperhead papers and leaders in the North in order to gratify their Southern rebel and slavedriving masters, do not hesitate to insult the whole body of the working classes of all parties, by stigmatizing those who travel with a carpet bag or valise, which they carry in their hands as, "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags." A workingman who has one particle of self-respect, would not continue to act with such a party a single day.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

At 12 o'clock on Tuesday night last, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens died at his residence in Washington City, No. 279 South B street, Capitol Hill. His last moments were calm and peaceful, and free from pain.

Thus has passed away from the active scenes of life a statesman, who, although identified with Pennsylvania and her interests for more than half a century, was for many years preceding his death a recognized leader in every National progressive measure, having for its object the welfare of the country and of the people. Enemies he had many, but they were the foes of human liberty. The name of Thaddeus Stevens will live in history to the end of time as a fearless champion of liberty, and opponent of human slavery which he had the supreme satisfaction of living to see abolished in the American Republic.

He was born April 4, 1792, in Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont. He was educated at Dartmouth College. In 1814 he removed to York in this State, where he taught school. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1816 he removed to Adams county, where he practised law and soon rose to the head of his profession. In 1833 he was elected to the State Legislature, holding his seat up to 1836, when he became a member of the convention to revise the State Constitution. He first became famous by successfully contending for the common-school system, which earned him the gratitude of every poor man and woman in the State. In the Constitutional Convention he opposed but unsuccessfully, inserting the word "white" into the clause defining the qualifications of voters. In 1838 he was appointed a canal commissioner. In 1842 he became insolvent, and to pay his debts he removed to Lancaster to practice law. After years of toil he paid off his liabilities, principal and interest. Mr Stevens represented Lancaster county in the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. His career in those Congresses is familiar to all. It is part of the history of the country. He was undoubtedly, all things considered, the ablest political and parliamentary leader of his day or time.

The funeral of Mr. Stevens will take place from his house in Lancaster, on Monday next, at 2 P. M.

The last moments of Mr. Stevens are thus described by a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, under date of Aug. 12:—

About seven o'clock the two colored ministers, Rev. Mr. Hall and Rev. Mr. Reed, both of the Israel Methodist Church, arrived and requested permission to see Stevens and pray with him. When asked if they should do so, he said, "Oh, yes." These colored ministers then entered the chamber, and approached the bedside. He looked toward them, nodded his head, and smiled. Rev. Mr. Hall said, "Mr. Stevens, you have the prayers of all the colored people of this country." He again nodded his head. They then prayed at his bedside until eight o'clock, when Rev. Mr. Hall left, and Rev. Dr. Young again called, and had a brief interview with his patient. The Doctor pronounced him dying, and he nodded his head. Stevens looked at the Doctor, nodded his head, but made no reply. Dr. Young informed the household that his patient would in all probability die before morning.—Sister Loretta and General Genevieve came in and at once proceeded to read the prayers for the departing soul. In the meantime Mr. Stevens lay quietly on the bed, to when an and any question by his relatives would say "yes" or "no" quite distinctly. The Sisters desired to perform the baptism, and no objection being made, Sister Loretta performed the ceremonies in an impressive manner. At 11 o'clock it was observed that he opened and closed his eyes with a nervous twitching, but still appeared conscious, and still continued to swallow the small pieces of ice that were placed in his mouth.

There were in the room at this time two Sisters of Charity, Thad. Stevens, of Lancaster, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. J. Scott, secretary of the Interior Department; his body servant, Lewis West; his coachman, John H. Epps, servant of the house servants. Sister Stevens sat upon the bed fanning him; your Thad. stood by the bedside holding his hand; Mrs. Smith knelt at the foot of the bed, while the Sisters, who kneeling, continued to read the prayers for a departing soul.

The scene at this juncture is described by those who were present as most solemn and impressive. The plaintive tones of the holy sisters, the repressed and troubled breathing of the dying man, and above all, the loud and violent palpitation of his heart, mingled with the sobs of his faithful friend and housekeeper, Mrs. Smith, and his nephew Thaddeus, were the certain indications of the presence of the angel of death.

A few minutes before midnight his eyes closed, and he seemed apparently to sink into a quiet sleep. The clock struck 12, and his spirit passed from his body.—The sisters continued to read, and commenced to recite the prayers for the dead, while those in the room remained. Mrs. Smith and young Thaddeus exhibited deep grief in their loud demonstrations, and were finally conducted from the room.

Surgeon General Barnes detailed Surgeon E. P. Scranton, of the Medical Department, to embalm the body and prepare it for interment, and at 10 o'clock this morning the doctor had finished his labors. The body was then dressed in a suit of plain black clothes, and laid in state in the parlor of his residence on South B street, where it has been visited to-day by hundreds of his friends. Looking at the face of the corpse to-day, it was difficult to perceive any change in a single feature, and from the serene surroundings and the placidity of mourners the impression is that he was enjoying a calm, contented sleep, readily suggested itself.

The face, in the latter years of his life, was so colorless and almost as bloodless as parchment, and it still retains its natural paleness, while both hands are fully open, evidently proving that he did not suffer much physical agony, save and except the agonies of death.

He will be laid out in a suit of black, the same dress in which he appeared in the House.

Lemuel Williams, the undertaker, has prepared a rosewood coffin, adorned with silver handles and silver mountings and lined with white satin. The silver plate upon the coffin bears the following inscription:

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In this the representative of a district, and then, when conveyed to Pennsylvania, they will be enclosed in a metallic box. Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, and Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant-at-Arms, of the House, will leave to-morrow morning, and arrange for the remains to be laid in state during to-morrow and Friday morning, in the Rotunda of the Capitol. Surgeon General Barnes has provided a sarcophagus for the purpose.

The arrangements for the funeral are not yet completed, but it is understood that the corpse will be carried from the residence of the deceased to the Rotunda of the Capitol at two o'clock to morrow, by the citizens of Lancaster now resident in Washington. A military guard will be stationed around the bier, and the body will be in state until Friday, when it will be conveyed to Philadelphia by special train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, through Baltimore via York and Harrisburg to Lancaster. Among the pall-bearers will be Messrs. Stevens and pray with him. Secretary Seward, Attorney General Evarts, ex-Secretary Stanton, Senators Sumner and McDonald, Mayor Bowen, of Washington; Surgeon General Barnes, and Gen. Rawlings, chief of General Grant's staff. The train will be composed of three cars, one of which will be devoted to the exclusive use of the family and immediate mourners of the deceased, while the remaining two will be occupied by political and personal friends. The train will arrive at Lancaster Saturday evening, and the body will lie in state until Monday at two o'clock, when the final ceremonies of the funeral will take place. A delegation of colored Masons and a delegation of colored citizens of Washington will accompany the remains to Lancaster.

The interment will take place in the O. O. Schreiner's Cemetery, in which Mr. Stevens purchased a grave lot some time since, after having previously purchased lots in two public cemeteries, the deeds to which he returned because they contained clauses prohibiting the burial of colored people within their enclosures.

DEMOCRATS NOT BOUND.—"Brick" Pomeroy declared publicly, and a large number of correspondents writing from New York affirmed the truth of the assertion, that the delegates in their Convention were bought up for the nomination of Seymour. Under such circumstances, no Democrat, however great a stickler he may be for party, is bound to support the nominations made under such circumstances, and cannot be accused of deserting his party by voting for Grant and Colfax.

THE PROGRAMME.—The Richmond Whig has been wondering why the New York Herald has so little to say on the subject of parties and candidates. On the day that it expressed this wonder in an article, the Herald thus unconsciously answered the Whig:

The Southern leaders of the rebellion who were members of the recent Democratic Convention take stronger ground above for a full share of responsibility in the manufacture of the platform upon which their candidates stand, and express themselves satisfied that the triumph in the election would be the revival of their cause. There can be but one interpretation of this language.—It means that the men who in 1861 raised the standard of revolt against the Government, because they could no longer control it, seek in 1868 to make use of the power and authority of the Government to recover all they lost by their unsuccessful rebellion. As rebels, they naturally failed. When they refused longer allegiance to the Constitution and withdrew from the protecting shadow of their country's flag, they committed a fatal blunder. The first shot fired by a traditional hand at an American fort brought back to the nation's heart the patriotic blood of '76, and sealed the doom of those who had banded themselves traitors and aliens by their own act. At the close of their unholy war they were probably prepared to accept the situation and to renew their relatives embraced. But now, encouraged by the action of the President and the prospect of a Democratic revival, they take a new departure and boldly avow that they intend to carry the war into Africa and to seize control of the Southern governments. If the people of the United States are prepared for this change from rebellion to the old slave-owning oligarchy, aristocracy they will submit to the Southern programme of the ex-rebel leaders and place the Federal Government in the hands of Seymour and Blair. Perhaps we then expect to see Wade Hampton and Forrest leading armies against the New England States, not as rebels, but backed by the power and authority of the Executive, the Commander-in-chief of our army and navy of the United States. They may look to a civil war not confined to sections, but spreading over every State of the Union, making picket lines of every river and a sharp-shooter's ambush of every tree. They may calculate with certainty upon a repudiation of our heavy national debt; for why should the Confederate chiefs and their gallant followers, when they again obtain control of the Government, consent to be burdened with the cost of a war waged for their own subjugation? The issue is in the hands of the people, and it is for them to decide whether they will submit longer to the rule of the Radicals or consent that the fires of rebellion shall be rekindled over all the land.

THE SITUATION.—The New York Tribune in commenting on the disposition now evinced by President Johnson to co-operate with the legislative department of the government in the matter of Reconstruction, says:

The Democratic party are beginning to smart under the consciousness of their stupidity in not nominating the only candidate who had any power to aid their cause or counsel to carry out their measures. For whatever of political capital they may have are indebted to President Johnson. He alone has him overboard. They cannot complain if he discharges the duties of his office, during the remainder of his term, in a manner more in accordance with the laws of the land and the dictates of sound and statesmanlike patriotic statesmanship, than with their revolutionary platform. The instructions issued by the President through the Secretary of War to the military commander in Louisiana, amount to a recognition, by the President, of the validity of the Reconstructed State Governments, and, by inference, repudiate the Democratic platform, which denounces them as unconstitutional and void. The proclamation of the validity of the XIVth Amendment tended strongly in the same direction; but the plain political evidence afforded by the action of the President in response to Gov. Warmoth's application for military aid to sustain the new State Government in New Orleans, leaves no there remains no doubt that the Executive branch of the Government recognizes the validity of the work of Reconstruction accomplished by Congress. This comes on the part of the President will receive the unqualified praise of every lover of liberty, union, and peace. On a very vital point, indeed, on nearly the whole issue which has separated the President from Congress—it restores the harmony between the Legislative and Executive powers, and does very far to assure the speedy solution of the long and vexatious problem of reconstruction. Disregarding, as he himself, has done, the issues now past, a grateful people will thank him heartily for his course, and trust that he may carry it out to the end.

This is another plank of the Democratic platform knocked out, by Andrew Johnson recognizing Congressional Reconstruction. They have now only two planks left—Repudiation and Revolution.

FRANK BLAIR'S OPINION OF GEN. GRANT.—The Leavenworth (Ky.) Times of Sunday, Aug. 2, says:

The Hon. Frank Blair, after his speech in this city, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, and in reply to a remark that "Grant was a fool," said:

"Sir, you are mistaken. Grant is no fool. I know him well. I knew him before he went into the army, and when he used to haul wood into the city of St. Louis. I was his friend in the service. I know the man. He is, by—, the greatest man of the age. Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas are good men, but Grant is worth more than all of them.

"Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte were both great men, but, Sir, I tell you that Grant is a greater man than Cromwell and Bonaparte put together. He is no talker, but he is one of the—est thinkers in the world.

"He is ambitious, but he don't show it; and I tell you, that if he is elected President, he will set up a monarchy and establish himself Emperor.

"I tell you, that the people are mistaken when they suppose Grant to be a fool. They have good reason to fear his greatness."

"Yes, but don't you think that he will be controlled by such men as Sumner, Wilson and Washburn?"

"Controlled! Controlled! Why, by G—, he would sweep them away like straw."

"But, General, don't you think that circumstances have done a great deal for Grant?"

"Why, b—ll, the fellow has made the circumstances. I tell you that it is no luck."

"The man that can spring right up from poverty and obscurity, and do what he has done, is no mere creature of circumstances. Circumstances don't run so much in one way."

"I am a Democrat; but if Gen Grant is such a great man as you say he is, I am a Grant man from this out."

"Well, if you want a despotism, vote for him; but if you want a Republican form of Government, you will have to vote against him. I know that he is a great man, and by G—, in saying so, I simply tell the truth."

The above is Blair's style, as every one who knows him, will testify. No wonder the Indiana copperheads have requested him not to speak in their State. How would it do for the Republican National Committee to engage him? He gives the lie to all the copperhead papers that Grant's deficient in capacity for the Presidency, and the people are willing to run the risk of his setting up a monarchy after he is elected.

THE *Germania*, a Democratic journal, published in Zanesville, Ohio, bolts the nomination of Seymour and Blair, and comes out for Grant and Colfax, and gives reasons for this course.—We extract the following:

"We believe it requires no bribery for a War Democrat, as we always considered ourselves, to repudiate this Convention. We can, Gen. Sherman suddenly bribed because he, a Democrat, declared for Grant against the New York ticket? or is Chase bribed because he, *the man*, declares there is no hope for the success of the Democratic ticket? *It is no miracle*, nor does it require bribery, if an honest thinking Democrat prefers Grant, with Union Democrats, as principals, to a man who does not enjoy the confidence of the land. These are our political principles, which we think are settled enough; we have always called ourselves a Democrat and proud of the name. We need not to say: 'My father or grandfather was a Democrat. I am a Democrat, have been one, and, with the hope of the Lord, shall be one all my lifetime.' Our idea principle is: Leave the party if you think it is wrong, and go to the party which aims at right; never pledge yourself to any party, because it may fail."

That is the true doctrine. None but an idiot would stick to a *mere party name* after it had abandoned all the principles on which it was based.

THE VILLAINY OF THE REBEL PARTY.

In our next we will publish some startling disclosures extracted from the sworn testimony taken before the Legislature last Winter, which show by what outrageous means the State was carried last year, and Judge Sharswood election to the Supreme bench. These facts will open the eyes of the people to the extent which rascality is carried by the Copperhead party, and put the Republicans here on the alert to prevent this villainy at work in Schuylkill County this Fall. Let us resolve that there shall be a fair election in this County, no matter what Mr. Wallace, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, may do in other sections of the State with the aid of murderers and coffee colored naturalization papers.

GEN. FRANKLIN, who though a man of good ability, fallen since the commencement, has begun a series of letters showing what sort of a fraud General Grant is. "There is not a respectable Union officer who will the prayers for the dead, while those in the room remained. Mrs. Smith and young Thaddens exhibited deep grief in their loud demonstrations, and were finally conducted from the room.

Surgeon General Barnes detailed Surgeon E. P. Scranton, of the Medical Department, to embalm the body and prepare it for interment, and at 10 o'clock this morning the doctor had finished his labors. The body was then dressed in a suit of plain black clothes, and laid in state in the parlor of his residence on South B street, where it has been visited to-day by hundreds of his friends. Looking at the face of the corpse to-day, it was difficult to perceive any change in a single feature, and from the serene surroundings and the placidity of mourners the impression is that he was enjoying a calm, contented sleep, readily suggested itself.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

See the advertisement of Bradbury Piano in another column.

Of the almost innumerable number of preparations in the market for restoring gray hair to its original color, we know of none which gives so universal satisfaction as Rene's Vegetable Ambrosia. We have tried it and found it to restore the hair to its original color, to be a powerful tonic, and to prevent its falling out and all itching caused by humors of the scalp. Try it and be satisfied.

See Bunch of Grapes on Standard in another column. SPERRY'S STANDARD WHITE GRAPE JUICE is recommended by physicians for Dyspepsia, on account of its tonic properties, its purity, and its delicious flavor.

CHOICE CONFECTIONERY.—Mr. John O. Kehnle (late of the firm of J. J. Richards & Co.) opened on Aug. 6th, 636 Market street, next to corner of Seventh, has a very superior stock of everything appertaining to the confectionery business, which he offers, wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Of foreign fruits, almonds, nuts, etc., he has a very fine assortment, which is well worthy the attention of buyers. 16-1m

April 18, 1868

The finest Smoking Tobacco manufactured in Lynchburg, amongst which are the following most favorite brands, viz: OLD VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN, SWEETLAD FOR LOVERS, MAID, TIPSON DEAR, for sale at CHARLES WOLFINN & BROTHER, 810 Centre street.

FRENCH FANCIES LOUIS DEMILE, a beautiful article, a D. A. Smith's Centre street.

IF "A GOOD MAN LEAVETH AN INHERITANCE," and his earning support his family, is free from reproach if his life is not insured. See SCRAPER & LOWRY'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 at the "OLD VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN," at CHARLES WOLFINN & BROTHERS, 810 Centre St.

Jan. 1, '68 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 15, 1868.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 17,219 06 tons; by Canal, 1,801 00 tons; for the week 18,617 06 tons, against 78,591 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The Railroad losses so far this year show 319,772 tons coal tonnage—and if business does not soon revive the loss will increase not only in coal but in other tonnage also.—In their efforts to monopolize everything they are not only ruining the region but themselves also. The feeling against the management of the road is increasing daily here.—There are surveys for two roads leading direct to the Bay of New York now in progress, while Reading stock is gradually sinking in spite of all the efforts of the managers and a few interested brokers to keep it up.—A correspondent again asks "why don't this company give a statement of the earnings of the road for the last six months compared with last year, as other companies do?" Our impression is that if they should give such a comparison their stock would sink below $40 per share.

The miners have gone to work at nearly all the collieries ready to work in the eastern end of the region, at 10 per cent. advance on the old wages for ten hours work. We learned that they were to commence work at a number of collieries in the Mahanoy Region yesterday on the same terms. At St. Clair and some other sections, they are still holding out. The other regions are all in full blast, working at 10 hours, and the supply of coal sent to market this week, is nearly equal to the supply of last year, notwithstanding the almost total suspension in Schuylkill County.

We learn that the advance in the price of coal on board vessels at New York, is only 25 cents per ton, and there is no advance on the prices by retail. At Philadelphia a few persons were compelled to pay as high as $5 50 per ton some days ago, to keep their works in motion—but the Lehigh Region is in full blast, and as they can send their coal even on the line of the Schuylkill below Reading, they can be supplied at the usual rates from the Lehigh Region. They have also been boating coal up the canal from below, to obtain supplies.

Our Philadelphia correspondent writes as follows: "Until the business is resumed in Schuylkill County, no regular quotations can be given for Schuylkill coal. The Lehigh Region is now in full blast, and will be able to fill pressing orders until Schuylkill County resumes again. There are but four inquiries made for coal from the East."

Under these circumstances the sooner the trade starts in Schuylkill County the better for all parties concerned. We do not object to the 8 hour system when business will warrant it, but in the present state of the trade it cannot be carried out unless all regions are united in the effort; and even then it is questionable whether it would not fail in a short time if business did not improve. Nothing but adequate protection to American industry, which would increase the demand for labor, will insure a compliance with all reasonable demands made by the working classes.

There are only now about three and a half months of our coal season left, and it is high time to begin to prepare for winter.

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

	1867.		1868.		
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	INCR. & DEC.
P & R RR.	51,742	3,048,231	17,197	1,728,459	-319,772
Schyl Ca	22,168	690,156	1,301	453,677	+106,481
L Val R R.	22,620	1,145,065	47,873	1,298,179	+153,524
Lehigh R.	22,680	692,104	15,500	426,771	+34,667
L Nav R R.			+15,763	234,339	+234,339
Sunbury	27,750	779,146	+22,000	448,248	+218,248
Ely Gnal.	8,776	949,168	14,015	311,881	-37,281
Penn C C.			+15,763	234,339	+234,339
Del & Hud	19,783	475,291	20,434	693,533	-53,529
Del & Lack	833	11,796	1,311	15,463	-3,567
Wyo Val	31,119	141,969	50,625	618,944	-94,456
Hemlock		148,936	10,641	128,990	-19,946
Wyo Nth				12,949	-12,949
Shamokin	4,966	220,911	10,543	220,419	+10,492
Mahanoy	1,000	53,000		53,500	+53,500
Shenandoah	8,625	44,631	3,200	59,297	+14,667
Short Mt.	2,000	55,791	2,271	45,145	-9,746
L V Coa.	1,966	85,339	2,900	85,765	+87,665
Tremont	4,400	59,500	2,000	57,150	+57,150
Brd Top	4,494	142,271	6,032	146,312	+4,041
	254,418	7,853,678	244,778	7,539,690	
	244,778	7,539,690			
	9,640	313,988			

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

The supply is now behind last year's shipments to date 45,775 tons, the trade having lost upwards of 600,000 tons since the first of July. The loss of Schuylkill County by canal and railroad, it will be seen, is 426,253 tons with about only 3½ months of the season left.

The New York Tribune of Wednesday says:

COAL.—A good local and Eastern demand for curgoes, and the market is steady; the arrivals are moderate, but the stock is ample; sales by cargo at late auction prices, and by yard at $3 75@4 40 per ton of 2,000 lb. Foreign has been in fair demand and is firm; the stock is light.

The following items from the London Mining Journal of July 25th, we endorse:

WELSH ANTHRACITE.—In England they have commenced experiments in the use of the Welsh Anthracite coal, both in locomotives and in their naval steamers, with very favorable results so far. The North London Railway Company found that 35 tons Anthracite is equal to 40 tons Bituminous in generating steam. The Anthracite districts are very extensive in the neighborhood of Llanelly and Swansea in Wales. In 1867, upwards of 200,000 tons of Anthracite coal were exported from the port of Llanelly.

The iron trade at Merwouth, South Wales, is improving—several vessels of large tonnage, one being laden at the local ports principally for the United States, from which advices are considered favorable as to future engagements, but it is probable that the exports will not be so large as they were in June, on account of the approaching Presidential election. Speaking of the trade in general, the Journal says: "The exports to the United States continue on a tolerably large scale, and Russian engagements were somewhat larger than they were. From the other continental markets the orders are rather small. Last month the total exports reached 21,000 tons, being a large increase on the previous months of the year."

While our collieries are standing idle for want of a paying market, the importations of foreign iron are largely on the increase. When will our people and law makers begin to learn wisdom?

(COMMUNICATED.)

EDITOR MINERS' JOURNAL:—Gents: Some old fogies have taken a stand against the eight hour system on the ground that as much work cannot be done in eight hours as can be done in ten. We admit that this may be so, but feel assured that by shortening his term of labor one hour the workman will be able to work and make up double the time lost now. Is it because it is a custom that an evil must be continued? If other parts of the coal region choose to work twelve hours a day and by so doing glut the market with coal, is that a reason that we should do so at the loss of both our labor and our coal?

That kind of work suits the greedy landowner, and he pleads in his behalf the competition of operators that floods the coal into market. After it passes the weigh scales what does he care whether or not the operator makes a profit on it. He rent is made, and the same rate must be paid whether the operator or tenant miner have the price of a supper or not. The object of the landowner is to get all the coal out during his time if he can so that he may count the money before he dies, and to enable him to do this he will bind the operator down to a lease to bore and remove enormous quantities, or forfe