Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 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 LUCAS, of P ttsville.
LUTHER R. KIEFER, of Cressona.

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

Commissioner,
JOHN P. ROFFMAN, 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.

DADDOW'S NEW MAP OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS.

This Map is the latest published of the Anthracite Coal Regions of Pennsylvania. It differs in many respects from other Maps published; because it gives the formation and the correspondence of the various strata, together with the location of all the collieries in the Anthracite Coal Regions, &c., &c.

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COAL, IRON AND OIL.

BY DADDOW AND BANNAN.

This new work on our mineral resources has proved a complete success. The edition of 2,000 copies is nearly exhausted. As but a portion of the work is stereotyped no new edition will be issued until after 1870, the great expense, time and labor required in procuring the necessary statistics will not warrant any other edition before that period. It contains 808 large octavo pages and is profusely illustrated with upwards of 250 maps and engravings. (A single map cost $1000. We append a few notices of the press at home and abroad:

In no work published can so correct an idea be formed of the immense resources of this country, as in the perusal of the pages of Coal, Iron and Oil, and it will prove quite as interesting to the general reader as those more directly interested in developing the mineral wealth of the country.—Ledger.

"THIS NEW WORK HAS PROVED A SUCCESS BEYOND OUR MOST SANGUINE EXPECTATION.

Its public reception, both at home and abroad, has been extremely encouraging. The first thousand has already been disposed of, and the second is going very fast. According to present indications we shall soon exhaust the first edition. We will say to our friends at home, that they will have to supply themselves early if they wish a copy of the present edition. We shall not publish a second edition for some two years, while the cost and labor of collecting the statistics to the date of publication will be very great.

Some few of our friends have objected to the price of the Book as being too high. We think we can satisfy them that such is not the case—it is unquestionably the cheapest Work of the kind ever published.

The vast and varied amount of new information which it contains, together with the Magnificent Illustrations, has called forth commendation and praise from the most influential, scientific and mining journals.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN says:—"COAL, IRON AND OIL is the most practical and exhaustive treatise on the subject that has come under our observation.

It is a most valuable work, and one that deserves to be read by all intelligent men."

The editor of the U. S. RAILROAD AND MINING REGISTER says:—"COAL, IRON AND OIL is a work of extraordinary utility, research and ingenuity. The amount of patient, untiring, perseveringlabor of which this volume is the product, can only be measurably appreciated after careful examination of its contents.

The intrinsic worth of this book will make it indispensable to all who wish to possess, in a compact, convenient form, testimony that is authoritative, facts known to be authentic."

(From Hulper's U. S. Mining Journal and Petroleum Recorder.)

"COAL, IRON AND OIL, is illustrated with numerous maps and engravings, and is altogether the most comprehensive and reliable work yet published on these important staples.

The LONDON MINING JOURNAL, the best authority in England, says:—"A more comprehensive and exhaustive volume upon the materials treated of could scarcely be desired than that just issued by Messrs. Daddow & Bannan, under this title.

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It may safely be said that we have no single work in this country so thoroughly calculated to afford the superior collier and iron-worker all the information he requires in connection with his business, as is the book of Messrs. Daddow & Bannan, to meet the wants of those similarly engaged in the United States. The numerous and able pens that have enriched its pages, and there is ample evidence that the labor has not been supplied without being made to yield the largest results of which it was capable."

PHILADA., THURSDAY, June 21st, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—I have had much pleasure in examining your work and have derived from it much information. For the service you have rendered the community in collecting it, you deserve the public thanks, as you already have those of

Yours, very respectfully,
HENRY C. CAREY.

S. H. DADDOW, Esq.,

The leading newspapers of all our great cities and Mining and Manufacturing Districts have given the Book a warm reception, and reviewed it with no qualified praise; while practical and scientific men generally have given us the most gratifying assurance of its value and usefulness, as the only standard work of the kind.

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EXTRAORDINARY LOW RATES FOR CLUBBING.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL will be furnished at the following low rates, which but little more than pays for the paper from the first week in September until after the Presidential election, payable invariably in advance:

Single Copies	$ 2.50
5 Copies to one address	9.00
10 " " "	17.50
20 " " "	35.00

And all above 20 copies at 30 cents a copy. Send in the orders before the 1st of September. We hope the Republicans will exert themselves in circulating the JOURNAL for the campaign at these extremely low rates.

We will also furnish the paper to responsible Democrats at the same club rates, payable when GRANT AND COLFAX are elected. As many of the honest Democrats receive but little information as to the true state of affairs, here is an opportunity to obtain information cheap; and also for nothing, in case SEYMOUR AND BLAIR are elected. Should GRANT AND COLFAX be elected, of which we have no doubt, they will be better able to pay, for confidence and business would be reestablished; but if SEYMOUR AND BLAIR should unfortunately be elected, nothing but turmoil and confusion would continue for the ensuing four years, and all confidence in the future would be destroyed.

THE Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia number seventeen hundred members.—They are equipped with cap, cape and torch, and present an imposing appearance when they parade.

If the negroes of the Southern States should all go for Seymour and Blair, and elect them, what will become of Frank Blair's programme? What will become of the cry that this is a white man's Government?

THE Hon. Mr. Boyden, conservative member of Congress from North Carolina, has announced himself in favor of Grant and Colfax. He wants Peace and no more Rebellion.

"VIRGINIA's vote for President SHALL be counted," says Green Clay Smith. The law of the United States says it shall not. What is Green Clay going to do? He says he will head another rebellion to carry out his edict!

GOV. BROWNLOW believes that Tennessee will give 60,000 majority for Grant and Colfax. He states that the people desire peace and prosperity, which can only be secured by the election of Grant and Colfax.

PENNSYLVANIA ought certainly to throw her vote for Republican administrations in all coming time. The State debt now is only $33,651,637 47, when it was $37,969,847 50 in 1860. Of the indebtedness $851,641 is redeemable now. Is not this a good argument for Republican administration?

THE GERMANS.—From all parts of the country we learn that the Germans are rallying strongly to the support of Grant and Colfax. They are generally friends of Protection to American Industry, and they also desire peace and prosperity, which they know will result in the election of Grant and Colfax.

"THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, ITS CAUSES, CHARACTER, CONDUCT AND RESULTS," by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, is the title of a valuable work just issued by the The National Publ ing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

From the well known ability of Mr. Stephens and his position of Vice President of the proposed Southern Confederacy, a work from his pen will be sought after by many who have heretofore admired his talents, and his great devotion to the Union up to the time he committed the fatal step of joining the Rebellion against his better judgment. As far as we have glanced over this work, it appears to be a labored apology, or rather an attempted justification of his course during the Rebellion, to remove the stain of treason to his country from his shirts. He first endeavors to prove that the great conflict was not caused so much by the antagonistic ideas of Freedom versus Slavery, as a conflict between the views entertained as to the power and sovereignty of the States, and of the general Government. It is really nothing but a re-hash of the old State Rights Doctrine of John C. Calhoun, and all the arguments of those who entertained such views at the time of the adoption of the present Constitution, together with the discussions that followed its adoption.

We are aware that under the articles of Confederation reserved into by the States, they claimed a right to secede. They were only held together by one common interest during the war of the Revolution, but when it was ended, seeds of decay, caused by the jarring interests of the States, were soon discovered, and the present Constitution and Union were formed and ratified by the people of all the States, acting directly in their sovereign capacity in conventions, and not through the State Legislatures. The preamble to the Constitution expressly declares that "We, the people of the "United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, "&c., do ordain and establish this Constitution of the "United States of America." They formed a perfect Union under said Constitution, from which no State could secede without the consent of all the parties, and this was the paramount object for which our present Constitution was formed. It was so proclaimed in Virginia and other States while its adoption was pending before the people, that no State could withdraw from the Union thus formed without a successful revolution; and it was so accepted by a majority of the people of all the States. We are very well aware that there were at that time two parties—one in favor of making the Federal Government sufficiently strong to preserve itself from destruction, and those who supported the present Constitution were called Federalists; while the other party who contended for greater rights to the States took the name of Democrats, but the Federalists triumphed in the adoption of the Constitution. In this Constitution, it was declared in the following words, that Congress shall "Provide for calling forth "the militia to execute the laws of the Union, ex-"press *insurrections*, and repel invasions. * * * To "make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for "carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all "other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department "or officer thereof."

Nothing but a stultification of the intellect could deny that these clauses of the Constitution contain all the authority for the National Government to maintain itself and the Union, by using all the power at its command, to suppress insurrections, whether in the shape of States withdrawing, or nullifying the laws of the general Government as a State, or the people of any State openly defying the laws of the same. This is a question, it was supposed, had been settled by the greatest intellects of the country years ago, when Calhoun organized the first State Rebellion in South Carolina, under Gen. Jackson's Administration. It has again been so successfully settled by the logic of the Rebellion, and the triumph of loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, that we did not suppose there was a man in the country bold enough to repeat these exploded arguments at this period of our National history. Mr. Stephens has, however, written this work under a keen appreciation, and in justification of, his treason to his country; but he may cry

"Out d——d spirit,"

And all the books he may write from now to doomsday, will not remove the stain of his treason to the best Government that has ever shown upon.

While the States do exercise a limited sovereignty, like counties, boroughs and townships, they are all subject to a higher government, and none can claim the right to rebel against the higher power that controls them in their different spheres. The Union, cemented by our present Constitution, is indissoluble so long as the National Government exists, and nothing but a successful revolution on the part of the people in their sovereign capacity can dissolve it, without the consent of all the States composing it. The right of the people to throw off or destroy Governments which fail in carrying out the objects for which they were created, we do not pretend to deny; it is an inalienable right which no government can cancel; but before such a momentous step is taken, they must show to the world that their cause is just, and that their government has departed from, and has failed in the object for which it was created, to avoid the stain and penalty of treason in case of failure. Its leniency and faithful adherence to all its obligations, under the intolerance and aggressive character of slavery, the foul blot on our Republic, has compelled the acknowledgment even from honest slave-holders, and if we are not mistaken, from Mr. Stephens also, before he was driven into the vortex of treason and rebellion; and when we take into consideration the charter of our liberties, the Declaration of Independence, the principles of which underlie and on which our glorious Union is based, is there a man on the face of the globe that will assert that our National Government failed in the objects for which it was created, and rendered revolution necessary?

Mr. Stephens in issuing this book, which is deceptive, one-sided, filled with miserable quibblings about words, and the hair-splitting sophisms of the Calhoun school of politicians, has not relieved himself, but rather added to his load of treason, that he is still an unrepentant rebel, and has fully incurred the penalty of treason which a merciful Government has not thought proper to inflict upon this guilty rebel.

The book contains 654 octavo pages, is neatly printed on good paper with large, readable type, and will be read by all those who desire to refresh their memories with the earlier discussions on these questions. It is sold only by subscription, and agents are wanted to canvass for the work. For terms, &c., address National Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

THE Democratic threats of a new Rebellion are receiving force in the West by the fact of the existence in Missouri of a Democrat secret armed organization designed to carry that State for Seymour and Blair. An expose of it is made by the St. Louis *Democrat*. The *Democrat* says several companies are already organized and armed in that city, and has information of the existence of the organization in several counties of the State. It is connected with a similar organization in Tennessee, Kentucky, and other Southern States. Every voter in this State should so act first in October and then in November, as to secure Peace. Elect Hartranft and Campbell in October, and these armed rebel organizations will be scattered like chaff before the wind.

An esteemed friend writes very encouragingly from the upper end of Schuylkill County. He says that the friends of Grant and Colfax are generally increasing in that section, and in his township he promises a handsome majority. When Wm. F. Johnson was elected Governor, it only gave five votes in opposition to the so-called Democracy. The writer was himself a Democrat before that party abandoned its principles and united with the slave-oligarchy in its treason to the Union. He says that "Congress cannot be too radical in dealing with the murderous rebel scamps in the South, as leniency only makes them worse," and he is right, so far as the mass of the leaders at least are concerned.

A STATEMENT that the Public Debt has been increased "from March 31st, '65 to August 1st, '68 one hundred and fifty millions of dollars," is going the rounds of the Democratic press, and to give it the aspect of plausibility, they quote pretended statements from Secretary McCULLOCH, reporting the debt, March 1st, '65 at $2,366,955,077 44. This is a clear fabrication; the Secretary never reported such figures. He reported July 1st, '65, the total of the debt as $2,681,734,717 33, and in October 1st, '65, the total was $2,808,549,437 55, the increase representing the immense sum required in paying off the soldiers and other war claims and disbanding the volunteer army.—From that point the highest attained by the debt—it has been since steadily diminished.—Come, gentlemen, do have some regard for the truth, at least so far as to avoid such palpable falsehoods as the one herein exposed.

PRIZE FLAG.—P. L. Weimer, Esq., Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Lebanon, announces to the Republicans of that County that a flag costing one hundred dollars will be presented to the Republicans of the township in Lebanon County making the largest proportionate increased vote on Hon. Henry L. Cake, at the election on the 2d Tuesday of October—the increase to be reckoned on the vote cast for Mr. Cake two years ago.

In November our townships will contend for the Vicksburg-Surrender Cane offered by a patriotic lady of this County to the Club of the township showing the largest proportionate increased vote over the vote of last October.

GEN. CARL SCHURZ had a splendid reception in Pittsburgh on Monday night. The torchlight procession on the occasion by the German Republicans and Grant and Colfax clubs of the two cities, was an imposing affair. General Schurz was received at the depot by the Second Ward Club, who escorted him to the hotel, and afterwards to the City Hall, where he delivered a stirring address in German to an immense audience. The hall was crowded to excess and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. He was afterwards serenaded at the Monongahela House, and responded in English.

THE Alps are perilous to sojourners. On the 6th of July as Miss Stevens, a beautiful young English lady, aged 17 years, was standing near a wall of ice at the "source of the Arveyron," a river that is born at the termination of the "Glacier of the Woods," a stone from the moraine rolled down from the hill of ice and struck the unfortunate lady full upon the back of the head, and she fell dead into the turbulent water. She was instantly raised, but mortal aid was of no avail, and her gentle spirit had taken its flight forever.

GEN. SHERMAN is pursuing a rigid course with the Indians who committed the late murders at Solomon's and Saline, Kansas. He has ordered Gen. Sheridan to pursue them south of the Kansas line, and in pursuing to kill if necessary. The War Department approves the action as far as the guilty Indians are concerned. Extreme measures seem absolutely necessary to secure the lives and property of citizens on the frontier.

FLOODING THE COUNTRY WITH PAPER.

The Kentucky Yeoman very properly remarks as follows:

Mr. Pendleton was in Congress in 1867, when a bill was under discussion for the issuing of $100,000,000 in legal tender greenbacks. He opposed, then, this issue upon the double ground of its unconstitutionality and inexpediency. He then said of this issue:

"You send these notes out into the world stamped with irredeemability. You put on them the mark of Cain, and, like Cain, they will go forth to be vagabonds and fugitives on the earth. What, then, will be the consequence? It requires no prophet to tell what will be their history. The currency will be expanded; prices will be inflated; fixed values will depreciate; incomes will be diminished; the savings of the poor will vanish; the hoardings of the widow will melt away; bonds, mortgages, and notes, everything of fixed value, will lose their value; everything of changeable value will be appreciated; the necessaries of life will rise in value. * * * Contraction will follow. Private ruin and public bankruptcy, either with or without REPUDIATION, will inevitably follow."

Now Mr. Pendleton is advocating the issue of thousands of millions of greenbacks in order to pay off the bonds. His prediction of the inflation of the currency by the issue of 1868 were true, and now gold is at 40 per cent. premium. Multiply this issue of greenbacks by seven, and also the inflation of the currency by the same number, and we will have gold at 280 per cent. How much more then will prices be inflated, fixed values depreciated, the savings of the poor vanish, the hoardings of the widow melt away? How much greater in the sad mass be the contraction, and how much surer the public and private bankruptcy, and how sure will repudiation, open and unblushing, follow? What Pendleton opposed in 1863 he now advocates; what was then predicted to be evil he now says is good. He then opposed it because it was the necessities of the Government demanded it and he now advocates it because he thinks it popular. When the country was in danger he would have had his hands. Now that she has preserved her unity, he would bring upon her disgrace and ruin.

Pendleton's ideas are embraced in the Copperhead platform, and Horatio Seymour pledged himself to carry out that platform if elected.

With the present issue of greenbacks gold varies from 40 to 45 per cent. premium, and if our large National debt were paid off by the issue of greenbacks, they would be scarcely worth ten cents on the dollar. Mechanics and laborers, how would you like to receive such a currency in payment of your wages? Strange as it may seem, this is the great reform in currency which the bungling Copperhead party offers for your votes.—They insult you by presuming that you are too ignorant of monied matters to understand the effect of their policy.

A WASHINGTON correspondent who resides there but who is a citizen of and tax-payer of this County, writes to us that a man named John E. Roberts, who for fifteen months was a member of the Capitol police, but who was recently discharged, threatens to come here this Fall and try to induce our Welsh citizens to vote against Gen. Cake. It is not likely that Johnny can effect much in that direction, but as according to our correspondent's statement, he is pretty good at stirring up matters and persons, and rates his value at five thousand dollars for the service of attempting to defeat Gen. Cake, we would suggest that he be employed at once to stir up the Commissioners and induce them to reveal the exact whereabouts of *them* ten thousand dollars. That, hard as we have found it, after more than a year's steady labor, is a more feasible task for Johnny than his first proposition. Come, Roberts, come, and be received with open arms by the tax-payers of Schuylkill.

A MAN in Ohio got fired while blackberrying, slept upon a railway, and his friends had to do the rest of his "burying" for him.

GENERAL LONSTREET ON THE SITUATION.

HE SUPPORTS GRANT AGAINST SEYMOUR

HE WANTS PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

THE COTTON CROP—THE NEGROES.

The New York Tribune of Tuesday says:

Yesterday a Chieftain of the late Rebellion, Gen. James Longstreet, arrived in New York. Since the war he accepted the situation and has used his influence to counsel his late friends in the South to lead them safely back to an enduring peace. Yesterday evening a reporter called upon that General at the New York Hotel. Imagine seated at a table by a well-built man in a suit of blk s. The face is a kindly, pleasant one, the beard is sandy and grizzled, and the cheeks are flushed. The hair is cut short, the eyes are gray and soft in expression. The mouth squarely cut denotes decision, and there is that quiet, resolute air about him that reminded one of Stonewall Jackson, whom he strongly resembles in looks and manners. Although suffering from an attack of fever he bore himself resolutely above pain, and after dinner conversed freely upon affairs in the Southern States. As a portion of the conversation bears directly upon the coming campaign I will give it in full.

Reporter—Do you think we will have better days in the Southern States?

Gen. Longstreet—Assuredly. The cotton crop has been very large this year, and we will soon have capital of our own to put into it.

Reporter—Suppose Seymour is elected, do you think we will have another war?

Gen. L.—I cannot say as to that, but I believe that if he is elected it will open all those old issues, and we will have trouble; but I don't think he will be elected.

Rep.—What do you think of Grant?

Gen. L.—He is my man. I believe he is a fair man. I met him at West Point. I think he is above measures. His silence is grand.

Rep.—There is one thing I would like to ask. It is in regard to the negro.

Gen. L. (emphatically)—I will tell you all I know.

Rep.—Will he keep his contracts in regard to labor?

Gen. L.—I can relate my own experience. My men have worked well. They like to have a white man come out in the field and tell them what to do. There was always a class of lazy men who would sit in their houses and give their orders. These men deserve to have trouble.

Rep.—And in regard to jury trials—I mean negroes upon a jury bench.

Gen. L.—In some cases that is bad—for instance, where an action involves an account. Negroes generally are incompetent upon the matters of business. But, if a district is disposed to do right with them, the jury may be divided—white and black. They (the negroes) soon learn and appreciate the position.

Rep.—About negro supremacy?

Gen. L.—Ah, that can never be; it is silly to think of it. The negroes can be managed as well as they now are and the whites of the South know it, but they are misled by the politicians.

Rep.—In regard to the acts of Reconstruction?

Gen. L.—I advise my friends to accept them, and come into the Union, and try to bring about peace and prosperity. I told the people of Alabama that if they would not be guided by the politicians they would come out all right.

Rep.—And you think it will come out all right.

Gen. L.—I do; the crops are large. The cotton crop is worth $200,000,000. That is a step toward bringing about the desired result. Chase was my man. I think if nominated he could have been elected, and the Southern people would rally about him without knowing it. I cannot vote for Seymour; but any way, I think good times are not far distant.

INDIANA.

FAILURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANVASS IN INDIANA—THE LEADERS STAMPEDING.

LAFAYETTE, Aug. 17.—The long expected stampede on the Democratic side has fairly begun in Indiana.—All the leading Johnsonites, who since 1866 fought as with the most intense bitterness, have openly turned their backs upon the Democratic party, and announced their determination to take the stump for Grant and Colfax. Inasmuch as this step has been taken almost simultaneously by all the aforesaid ex-Johnsonites in the various parts of the State, it was in all probability brought about by a general consultation held by these gentlemen. They must, however, have held their consultation very carefully, as nothing definite has been scattered on the subject. It is generally known only that about three weeks ago, when the Democratic managers at Indianapolis made arrangements for the campaign, and assigned speakers to the various districts they took it for granted that the leading Johnsonites of 1866 would take the stump for Seymour and Blair, and without consulting the gentlemen in question, made quite a number of appointments for most of them.—They were at once overwhelmed with indignant letters from them, and a short time after there appeared notices in the Republican papers throughout the State, that Messrs. Stilwell, Dodd and Alfred Kidgre, Hob, Hodson, Gross, Bundy, in short, all the leaders of the Johnson movement in 1866, were in favor of Grant and Colfax, and would take the stump for them. Most of them have done so, by this time; and there are in Indiana now only two prominent men who sided with the Republicans during the war, and who now make speeches for the Democracy.

Since the ex-Johnsonites have come out openly for the Republican ticket there is no longer any doubt that we shall carry ten of the eleven Congressional districts, including the First, where W. R. Niblack, in 1864, received 400 Copperhead majority, and Palmatier votes.—Correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune.*

The Congressmen elected in the present Congress stand 8 Republicans to 3 Copperheads.

LEBANON COUNTY ITEMS.—From the Lebanon *Courier* of Thursday we extract the following:

The Camp Meeting near Annville is now being held. The attendance on Sunday was immense, the number present being variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000.

The Lebanon and Pinegrove Railroad is progressing rapidly. A large force of hands is employed all along the line, and the work done is wonderful.

MR. JOHN LIGHY, the servant, made a splendid ascension at Harrisburg, last Wednesday. He came down over our county, about a mile north of the Borough, and came down in the vicinity of Womelsdorf. He is now making excursions for a German paper lately at Baltimore, having been engaged for five days.

ON Tuesday afternoon of last week, as a party from Schuylkill Haven were enjoying themselves at Cold Springs, on the Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad, their enjoyment was spoiled by an accident to Mr. Jas. I. Alexander, of Pottsville, who was with them. On the grounds there is a swing, which is walled up some three or four feet level with the grass. While running a race he ran right up to this spring without noticing it until most too late to stop himself. When he observed it he tried to save himself by planting both feet on the top of the wall, but his feet slipped off, letting him fall with his back on the edge of the wall, injuring his spine so severely that he had to be brought home on cushions. His injuries are of a nature that will confine him to the house for some time.

The palm of superiority is awarded to Mrs. S. A. ALLEN for her Improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle*) and a grateful public appreciates the very low price, One Dollar. Every Druggist sells it. 34-4t

FINANCIAL.—PRELOR'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, is creating considerable excitement among the five-twenties, also among the sweet sixteens. Sold by all druggists. 34-2t s o w

POVERTY IS BAD, but the worst kind of poverty is poverty of the blood; this makes a man "poor indeed," for it takes away his strength, courage, and energy; but enriches the blood with the vital element, *iron*, by taking the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron,) and you will feel rich and "as good as anybody." Try it. 1

THE TRIALS OF LIFE.—What shall I do? I am so debilitated that I cannot attend to my ordinary duties. Try Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" they are unexcelled, and will act favorably on all the functions of your system, and restore them to vigorous action. They are simply Speer's wine, without medication, except by such herbs and roots as Physicians use daily.

Sold by Fred. Brown, Johnston & Holloway & Co., and by other Druggists.

"They made her a grave too cold and damp
For a soul so honest and true."

If they had been wise, the dire necessity of opening the grave for one so lovely might have been averted. Plantation Bitters, if timely used, are sure to rescue the young and lovely, the middle-aged and the ailing, from confirmed sickness.

Almost all diseases have their beginning in some *slight* difficulty of the Stomach, which would eventually be Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaints, Night Sweats, Consumption, Death.—Plantation Bitters will prevent these premonitory symptoms, and keep the blood pure and the health good.

While they invigorate the system, they enliven the mind.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the cost. 23-3

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, August 29, 1868.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 82,864 09 tons; by Canal 19,833 01 tons; for the week 102,757 10 tons, against 76,589 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The miners are working at all the collieries in this Region, except one or two, where there is some dispute as to the amount of the advance asked. They work the usual time of ten hours, with an advance of wages, varying from ten to fifteen per cent., as at some collieries in this Region, the rates were lower than at others. Wages are now more equalized throughout the Region.

The trade is now in full operation again in all the regions where the strike prevailed.

Our Philadelphia correspondent writes as follows: "Business has been resumed again at Port Richmond, and I enclose quotations. The coal shipping is generally on contracts made prior to the strike, which was sold at low rates, subject to any advance on tolls. The prices have advanced from 50 to 75 cents a ton, and if the business continues regular in the Schuylkill region for the balance of the season, and parties abroad can depend on getting a supply, Schuylkill County can depend upon getting a large share of trade for the rest of the shipping season.

"It is reported that the following advances in tolls, &c., will take place on the Reading Railroad on the 1st of September, on coal destined for the East:

	Per Ton.		Per Ton.
Lump	$0 40	Egg	$0 15
Steamboat	0 30	Stove	0 25
Broken	0 30	Chestnut	0 25

"These advances of tolls, &c., are about equal to the advance obtained on coal at the late Auction Sale of Scranton Coal."

We learn that between 2 and 300,000 tons of coal sold on low contracts remain to be supplied by the coal dealers below, they not anticipating any interruption to the trade or any advance likely to take place. This will tend to keep prices down until these contracts are filled. Should the transporting companies advance to the figures above named, which, together with the advance of wages in the coal region, will leave but little margin for profits to the operators, unless coal advances to a higher figure than is now obtained.

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

	1867. WEEK.	1867. TOTAL.	1868. WEEK.	1868. TOTAL.	Inc. & Dec.
P & RR	60,548	2,107,147	82,864	1,925,135	182,011
Schuyl Ca	16,041	610,667	19,893	557,022	53,645
L Val R R	43,033	1,834,406	45,723	1,697,122	161,776
Lehigh Ca	24,194	848,152	18,331	677,579	68,853
L Nav R R			11,091	268,379	268,379
Scrant Sh.	27,173	833,832	23,331	692,505	141,284
Mt. Ca.	10,026	329,071	13,809	335,649	6,578
Penn C C					
By R R	17,750	619,877	20,675	671,076	57,899
By Canal	8,788	11,938	1,029	11,243	4,278
Del & Hud	34,549	796,846	50,613	917,934	121,088
Wyo Sh		183,167	13,469	157,881	25,286
Lack Ca				117,076	15,000
Shamokin	4,067	304,400	5,405	299,965	4,440
Trevorton	55	29,553	1,347	13,676	15,888
Short Mt.		46,716	1,213	29,213	19,503
L V Co	1,248	41,719	1,741	52,235	10,516
Wyman'a	2,427	94,034	2,295	98,923	3,157
Brd Top	4,754	151,435	6,371	158,975	7,540
	247,710	7,837,917	342,531	7,983,161	
			247,710	7,837,917	
			94,821	145,244	

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

The shipments are heavy for the week, but the supply from Schuylkill County, which is 282,011 tons by Railroad, and 102,224 tons by Canal—in the aggregate 384,035 tons behind last year, cannot be made up for the balance of the year.

The monthly Scranton Auction Sale took place at New York on Wednesday, and resulted as follows:

	Aug. 26.	July 26.
8,000 tons Lump	$4 45 @4 47½	$4 10 @4 22½
13,000 tons Broken	4 75 @4 80	4 25 @4 30
10,000 tons Grate	5 07½@5 35	4 65 @4 90
7,000 tons Egg	5 32½@5 40	4 50 @4 95
12,000 tons Stove	5 42½@5 50	5 10 @5 15
5,000 tons Chestnut	4 32½@4 50	4 65 @4 10

This shows an average advance of about 47 cents a ton.

THE New York JOURNAL OF MINING of Saturday last, was not only unfair in its remarks but they are a libel upon the mass of the coal operators, when it states that they originated the strike purposely by encouraging and paying the men. It occurred in this wise: As the eight-hour law was to take effect on the 1st of July, unless contracts were made to the contrary with day laborers, the carrying companies, as well as the coal operators, notified the men that in the present situation of the trade, they would expect the men to work as usual for 10 hours, at the wages they were receiving. They did not expect that the men would strike, but would continue on as usual. They did work the first week in July, and at least three-fourths of the men were in favor of continuing to work, but the committees decided otherwise, and the men were forced to acquiesce in a general strike. These are the facts. That the trade was in such a condition that there were many operators in favor of a general suspension for a short time, we do not deny; but at the same time there were a number who had contracts to fill at low rates, and others were supplying furnaces, &c., who were opposed to the stoppage, is also true. The strikers were told of the utter folly of their demanding eight hours work here, while they continued to work ten hours in the other regions, and hence the efforts made on their part to induce the men to strike there also. This is a true statement of the cause of the strike, and Schuylkill County has suffered sufficiently in consequence of it, and therefore don't care about being libeled also. The other regions have benefitted by our misfortune, because almost immediately after the strike occurred, they received advanced prices for all the coal they could produce, and therefore their trade has been benefitted at our expense. The advanced wages of the men for the balance of the season will not make up for their losses; and as the carrying companies propose advancing their rates also, the operators and dealers between the two, are not likely to receive any remuneration to make up their losses, unless the price of coal advances at least a dollar a ton in the market.

CHILDREN'S LABOR IN THE MINING DISTRICTS OF WALES.

One of the Welsh school inspectors, Mr. Binns, in his last report, adverts to the employment of boys in the collieries as a great hindrance to the spread of education. The education of children amid the iron works and coal mines of Glamorganshire is, he observes, to contemplate, and one that calls aloud for sympathy. The children are brought amid dirt and squalor, in the dwellings for the most part crowded and not healthy, and without any better place for recreation than the adjacent public house or beer-shop. They are further doomed from too early age to dangerous and protracted toil in the mines. The Mines Regulation Act, which prohibits lads under ten years of age in any circumstances from being employed under ground is, he fears, sometimes evaded. The avarice and selfishness of parents will not infrequently tempt them, under any circumstances from being employed under ground is, he fears, sometimes evaded. The avarice and selfishness of parents will not infrequently tempt them to make false statements of their boys' ages in order to secure their admission to the coal pit, even for some hours before they are physically able to endure the long hours and laborious work which are required of them; and hence accidents, many of which are fatal, unavoidably occur. In the coal mines of South Wales these accidents are more frequent and calamitous than elsewhere. In 1866 one person was killed for every 243 who were employed, and one life was lost for every 78,137 tons of coal raised.

The reports of Messrs. Brough and Wales, the inspectors of mines in this neighborhood for the last two years, give the details of no fewer than forty five fatal accidents, which happened to boys whose ages in no case exceeded thirteen years. The former of these gentlemen states: "In my district boys of too tender an age are sometimes appointed hauliers, when really they possess neither the strength of body nor mind sufficient for such responsible and dangerous employment. * * * Moreover, when boys are too young they are physically unequal to the long hours usually assigned to trappers." The latter gentleman also concurs in these opinions, and while recording the loss of twenty-five lives by trams, he states that of those no less than sixteen skilled boys, and he then adds: "The practice throughout almost the whole of the collieries in the Aberdare Valley is for the door boys, generally from ten to fifteen years of age, to travel in front of the horses, hauling the full and empty trains to and from the shaft, instead of the permanent stationary at the door. Boys of such tender years are utterly incapable of performing such laborious work for twelve hours; and this, I have no hesitation in stating, is in my opinion, the chief cause of the great fatality under this head. Should it be necessary for the haulers to have boys to travel with them, such boys ought to be older and stronger than those now at work."

On this subject Mr. Binns quotes a letter from the Rev. G. Harries, rector of Gelligaer, and honorary secretary of the Llanelly Diocesan Board of Education, in which the gentleman says: "I have thrown a particular instance in which a little boy under age was very nearly burnt to death in his neighborhood. It is frequently my lot to expostulate with the parents on this subject, when I find boys under age are put to work; and in some instances I have succeeded in setting them back to school for a little longer time, but they are soon again taken away and put to work. I am frequently met with the reply, 'The boy is of full age,' and am compelled to be silent, although at the same time I feel sure such is not really the case."

STEPHENSON'S SAFETY LAMPS.—At a time like this, when the collieries fire-damp is very prevalent, and the cousin Davy Lamp is not considered safe, we have procured a lot of the Stephenson Safety Lamps, which contain a chimney glass tube inside of the wire gauze. This Lamp, from recent experiments made in England, is considered the safest Lamp in use, and is now used extensively in all the more fiery collieries in England. For sale wholesale and retail. Also the Davy working Lamps, Gauzes ready made, Alad Gauze by the roll or yard at BANNAN & RAMSEY'S.

SCHUYLKILL COAL TRADE.

Coal Trade by Railroad, & Canal 1868.

The following is the quantity sent for last week:

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
St. Clair	33,619 07	
Port Carbon	4,533 17	2,861 18
Pottsville	9,196 19	359 00
Schuylkill Haven	27,152 04	15,455 11
Auburn	4,144 07	
Port Clinton	5,930 19	1,251 00
Total paying freight	80,676 13	
Coal for Company use	2,947 16	
Total for Week	82,864 09	19,921 91
Previously this year	1,842,271 06	488,749 09
Total	1,925,135 15	508,668 10
To same time last year	2,107,147 03	616,666 19
Decrease	182,011 08	102,094 29

SCHUYLKILL CO. RAILROADS—'68

The following is the quantity sent for last week:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.