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☞ The circulation of the JOURNAL is not exceeded by any paper published in the State out of Philadelphia or Pittsburg, and it is now the largest sheet published in Pennsylvania.
Within the last five years the subscription list was doubled, and it continues to increase rapidly. As an Advertising medium it is one of the best in the State.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I will teach you to pierce the Bowels of the Earth, and bring out from the Caverns of Mountains Metals which will give strength to our hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure.—DR. JOHNSON.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY BANNAN & RAMSEY, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

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Pier 13 North, Port Richmond.
SCOTT, WALTER & CO., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF COAL.
Sole Agents for the MAPLE DALE COLLIERY.
Offices: Philadelphia—SCOTT, WALTER & CO., 226 Walnut St.
New York—WALTER BROS. & CO., 119 Broadway.
Boston—SCOTT, WALTER & CO., 29 Doane St.
Jan 1, '68 1-1y

LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO. MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF COAL.
Lehigh Spring Mt. & Wilkesbarre, Locust Dale & Merriam Locust Mt., Greenback Shamokin, Tremont Lorberry, Wolf Creek Diamond & Star Red Ash, Plank Ridge Shenandoah White do, George's Creek & Broad Top.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby Street, Boston. 31 South St., Baltimore. 33 Westminster St., Providence.
SHIPPING WHARVES—Pt. Richmond, Port Johnston, Jersey City, Baltimore.
LEWIS AUDENRIED, GEORGE H. POTTS, WM. G. AUDENRIED, ADDISON CHILD, FREDERICK A. POTTS.
March 21, '68 12-

DAY, HUDDELL & CO., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF COAL.
OFFICES:—No. 205½ Walnut St., Philadelphia. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building) N Y. 7 Doane Street, Boston.
Sole Agents for the Sale of the following Celebrated Coals:
HARLEIGH LEHIGH COAL. HICKORY COAL CO.'S HICKORY & DRAPER COALS, and the EXCELSIOR COAL CO.'S SHAMOKIN COAL.
SHIPPING WHARVES:—Pier No. 18 Pt. Richmond. Pier No. 3 Elizabethport, N. J. Feb 15, '68—7-9m

Pier 10 Port Richmond.
SINNICKSON & Co., Shippers and Wholesale Dealers of the CELEBRATED FRANKLIN COAL OF LYKENS VALLEY.
Sole Shippers and Dealers of the well-known HENRY CLAY COAL.
OFFICES: 132 Walnut St., Philad'a. 68 Trinity Building, N. Y. 21 Doane St., Boston.
JOSEPH G. MOODY, General Agent.
Jan. 18, '68 3-

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BLAKISTON, GRAEFF & Co., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF LORBERRY AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.
Shippers of other approved qualities of WHITE AND RED ASH COAL.
OFFICES: 318 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 76 Trinity Building, New York. 18 Doane Street, Boston. 94 Westminster St., Providence.
Jan 1, '68 1-

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GEO. M. WELD. HENRY W. NAGLE. EDWD. SHERWIN.
May 16, '68 20-

Pier No. 14 North Pt. Richmond.
C. J. & J. H. EASTWICK & CO., SHIPPERS OF WHITE AND RED ASH COAL.
NO. 228 DOCK ST., PHILADELPHIA, and NO. 19 DOANE ST., BOSTON.
Burnside Red Ash, Shamokin White Ash, Locust Mount. White Ash COAL.
April 4, '68 14-

Pier No. 16, Pt. Richmond.
QUINTARD, WARD, & CO. 9 Pine Street, New York. 220 Walnut " Philadelphia. 24 Kilby " Boston.
COAL OF ALL KINDS BY THE CARGO.
Jan 1, '68 1-

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REPPLIER, MOODIE & CO.'s Locust Mountain. GEO. S. REPPLIER'S Mammoth Vein. DUNCAN COAL CO.'S Lewis Vein (Red Ash). ECKERT & CO.'S Lorberry.
OFFICES:—320 Walnut St., Philadelphia. 111 Broadway, New York. 27 Doane St., Boston.
January 1, '68 1-1y

Pier No. 9 Port Richmond.
JOHN R. WHITE & SON, SHIPPERS OF COAL, No. 316 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
DEPOTS FOR STORAGE AND SALE OF COAL:
No. 514 West Thirteenth St., New York. No. 732 Third Avenue, New York. Ives' Wharf, No. 99 India St., Providence. Colby's Wharf, Mt. Washington Avenue, near Federal Street, Boston.
Jan 1, '68 1-

Pier 21.
AUDENRIED, NORTON & Co., Miners and Shippers of COAL.
LOCUST MOUNTAIN, from our HAZEL DELL and CONTINENTAL COLLIERIES.
SHAMOKIN, from ENTERPRISE COLLIERY.
LORBERRY, from MIDDLE CREEK COL.
OFFICES: 328 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 119 Broadway, New York. 27 Doane Street, Boston.
Jan 1 '68 1-

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OFFICES: 327 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 42½ Kilby Street, Boston. Room 64 Trinity Building, N. York.
☞ Sole Agents for West Lehigh Greenwood Coal and Garretson's Girard Coal.
GEORGE CREEK BITUMINOUS on board at Baltimore or Georgetown. Jan 1, '68—1-

DAVIS, FALES & Co., SHIPPERS OF LEHIGH, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, SHAMOKIN, LORBERRY, and BITUMINOUS COAL.
Agents for Bear Valley Shamokin Coal. Preck's (Centralia Col.) Locust Mt. Coal. Plymouth Wilkesbarre Coal.
Office, No. 333 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Jan 1, '68 1-

OASTNER, STICKNEY & WELLINGTON, Miners and Shippers of Coal.
Burnside from their Burnside Col. at Shamokin; Lewis Vein (Red Ash). Locust Mountain (White Ash).
OFFICES: 39 Trinity Building, New York. 203 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 30 Doane Street, Boston.
Wharf No. 6, Port Richmond, Philad'a.
Jan 1, '68 1-

I. J. DOVEY. M. S. BULKLEY. WM. KENDRICK.
DOVEY, BULKLEY & CO., AND JOHN J. DOVEY, SON & CO.,
J. J. DOVEY, M. S. BULKLEY, WM. KENDRICK, J. P. DOVEY
Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated PRESTON AND GILBERTON COALS,
Wharf No. 20, Port Richmond.
OFFICES: PHILADELPHIA—No. 230 Walnut St. NEW YORK—Trinity Building, Room No. 66; H. A. Aechternacht, Agent. BOSTON—JAS. M. Reed, Agent, No. 19 Doane St. WASHINGTON, D. C.—H. Jones, Agent.
Jan 1, '68 1-

VANDUSEN, BROTHER & Co., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF COALS.
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH, LOCUST MOUNTAIN LOCUST GAP, WILKESBARRE, LEHIGH, AND OTHER WHITE AND RED ASH COALS,
SHIPPING WHARVES: Pt. Richmond, Elizabethport, Jersey City.
OFFICES: 201 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 111 Broadway, New York. 5 Doane St., Boston. Jan 1, '68—1-

HAMMETT & NEILL, Pier 7, Port Richmond, SHIPPERS OF WHITE AND RED ASH COAL.
AGENTS for the sale of the celebrated Silver Brook (Lehigh) Shenandoah City, and Wiggan & Tribel's Locust Mountain White Ash Coal. Also Spohn and Peach Mt.
RED ASH COALS. FROM HOBOKEN.
THOMAS COAL CO.'S COAL, WILLIAMS & HERRING and BOYLAN'S Celebrated FAMILY COAL.
Also Bituminous and Cumberland Coals, of well established reputation.
OFFICES—PHILADA., 217 Walnut St. NEW YORK, Room F, Trinity Building. PROVIDENCE, 76 Weybasset St. BOSTON, 25 Doane St.
February 22, '68

NOTICE.
WE have appointed Messrs. HAMMETT & NEILL, 217 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, sole Agents for the sale of our SILVER BROOK LEHIGH COAL, From Port Richmond, Philadelphia.
HOSIE & LONGSTREET, Miners.
Silver Brook, Feb 22, 1868. 8-1y

JOHN ROMMEL, Jr., SOLE AGENT FOR Hill & Harris White Ash, Daniel Webster R. Ash, Franklin Coal of Lykens' Valley Red Ash, Silver Run Free Burning, & Oakdale Pink Ash COALS.
PIER 17, PT. RICHMOND, PHILADA
George's Creek Cumberland & Broad Top.
Raven's Wing and Hazleton Lehigh.
PIER NO. 2, ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.
OFFICES:—205 1-2 Walnut St., Philada. 68 Trinity Building, N. Y. 21 Doane St. Boston.
J. G. MOODY, General Agent.
January 1, '68 1-1y

Pier No. 9.
BANCROFT LEWIS & Co., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE Celebrated ASHLAND COAL, FROM MAHANOY MOUNTAIN.
OFFICE—111 Walnut Street, Commercial Building, Philadelphia.
New York Office—111 Broadway, Trinity Building, Room 69, ISAAC SELTZER, Agent. Boston Office—7 Doane Street. Jan 1, '68—1-

OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL CO., 208 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
SWATARA FALLS FREE-BURNING COAL.
We have appointed WELD, NAGLE & CO., of Philadelphia and New York and WELD, SHERWIN & CO., of Boston, Agents for the sale of our Coal in the New York and Eastern markets.
All orders through them or direct through us will receive prompt attention.
SILAS YERKES, Treasurer.
OFFICES: Weld, Nagle & Co., 205½ Walnut St. Phila. 110 Broadway, N. Y. Weld, Sherwin & Co., Doane St., Boston.
Pier No. 4 Port Richmond.
March 28, '68 13-tf

PT. JOHNSON & HOBOKEN. COAL. COAL.
S. VAN WICKLE, Successor to A. T. Stout & Co., MINER & SHIPPER OF THE CELEBRATED "Fulton" & "Stout" (Lehigh) Coals,
From the Ebervale and the Stout Collieries, near Hazleton, Pa.
Delivered direct from mines on board vessels at PT. JOHNSON, HOBOKEN and N. BRUNSWICK, N. J.
OFFICES—44 & 46 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New York.
May 16, '68 20-

N. D. HALL. H. E. HAYWARD.
HALL & HAYWARD, SHIPPERS AND DEALERS IN Locust Mountain, Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin, also, Allegheny & Broad Top COAL,
By Railroad, Canal, and from Port Richmond
GEORGE'S CREEK, CUMBERLAND, FROM GEORGETOWN, ALEXANDRIA and BALTIMORE.
OFFICE, 313½ WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
March 21, '68 12-6m

PHILADELPHIA, &c.

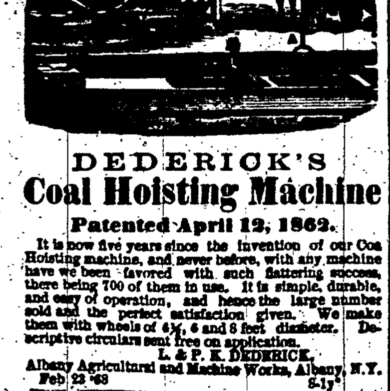
SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION, Shipping Wharves for ANTHRACITE COAL at Greenwich, Delaware River, Philada.

LEWIS AUDENRIED & Co., AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE Wolf Creek Diamond Coal Co's Diamond Red & Black Heath White Ash Coals.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby street, Boston.

Wharf No. 2.
REPPLIER & BRO.
OFFICES: N. E. cor. Walnut & Fourth sts., Phila. 85 Pine Street, New York. Merchants' Bank Building, Providence

AV. PEARSON, PHILA. EMANUEL EAST, ASHLAND.
DAVIS PEARSON & Co., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH and SPOHN VEIN RED ASH COAL.
OFFICES: No. 188 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 9 Trinity Building, New York. No. 11 Doane Street, Boston.
WHARF—GREENWICH, DELAWARE AVENUE.
Jan 1, '68 1-

CAIN, HACKER & COOK, SHIPPERS OF LOCUST GAP, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH.
Also, dealers in other first qualities of WHITE AND RED ASH COALS.
No. 314 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill River.
THOMAS CAIN. MORRIS HACKER. JESSE M. COOK.
JOHN B. STRYKER, Shipper and Agent, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
Jan 1, '68—1



DEDERICK'S Coal Hoisting Machine
Patented April 12, 1862.
It is now five years since the invention of our Coal Hoisting machine, and never before, with any machine have we been favored with such flattering success, there being 700 of them in use. It is simple, durable, and easy of operation, and hence the large number sold and the perfect satisfaction given. We make them with wheels of 4½, 6 and 8 feet diameter. Descriptive circulars sent free on application.
L. & P. K. DEDERICK.
Albany Agricultural and Machine Works, Albany, N.Y.
Feb 22 '68 8-1y*

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. ROMMEL, Jr., of Philadelphia. Their New York office is in Trinity Building—JOSEPH G. MOODY, Agent; their Boston office is at 21 Doane St.—J. 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

To Housekeepers.—A new and splendid article for making soap, at BRIGHT & CO'S. Aug 8 '68 Centre Street.

NEW YORK.

E. HECKSCHER, JR. F. A. MASON.
HECKSHER & CO., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF COAL.
Office, Room 79, Trinity Building 111, Broadway, NEW YORK.
WHARVES—No. 4, Port Richmond, Phila. Foot of 20th St. East River, New York.
Jan 1 '68 1-

WHITE, FOWLER & SNOW, (SUCCESSORS TO JOHN WHITE & CO.,) Shippers of LEHIGH, LOCUST MT., WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON and CUMBERLAND COAL.
OFFICE—NO. 73 TRINITY BUILDING 11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
April 11, '68 15-1y

BOSTON.

JAMES M. REED, No. 17 Doane St., Boston.
SOLE AGENT, FOR EASTERN MARKET, OF Dovey, Bulkley & Co., Miners and Shippers of Preston Coal. John J. Dovey, Son & Co., Miners and shippers of Gilberton Coal.
Jan 1, '68 1-

HASTINGS & Co., Manufacturers of Oil and Candles, and Dealers in Curriers' Oils.
MINERS' OIL IN CASKS AND BARRELS Always on hand and for sale at the very lowest market price.
NEW YORK—184 Front St., corner Maiden Lane. WAITSTILL HASTINGS, New York. JOHN HASTINGS, New Bedford. Manufactory at New Bedford.
New York, May 18, '67 20-1y*
The above oils sold at Manufacturers' prices by BANNAN & RAMSEY, Pottsville.

CENTRALIA COAL
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS APPOINTED CALDWELL, GORDON & Co.
Of Philadelphia, sole Agents for the sale of this celebrated Coal, which will be shipped from my wharf at Port Richmond and landings at Port Carbon under my own direction. Orders may be addressed to them at PHILADELPHIA—No. 119 Walnut St. NEW YORK—No. 35 Pine St. BOSTON—No. 144 State St.
J. M. FRECK.
Centralia, January 1st, 1868. 1-

TO COAL OPERATORS. IMPROVED COAL SCREENS.
J. & L. LAUBENSTEIN, Minersville, Schuylkill County, Penna., MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE & SQUARE ROD SCREENS.
Patented February 4th, 1868.
And decided by the Circuit Court of the United States in Philadelphia, October 29th, 1867, to be an original invention, and that the Jenkins' Patent is not infringed by it, nor by weaving round wires of the plan of J. & L. Laubenstein.
(See the opinion of Court, published in the newspapers and in circular form.)
The square rods are justly celebrated for their superior strength and durability, and are preferred to all others wherever tried.
Different sizes manufactured as required. All orders promptly filled. Prices moderate.
November 2, '67 44-1y

W. RIGHTER & SON, COLUMBIA, PENNA., (Established in 18[illegible].)
Dealers in all kinds of lumber, which they will sell at the lowest prices.
Seasoned lumber constantly on hand.

SCHUYLKILL CO.

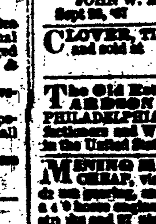
JAMES J. CONNER, Miner and Shipper of the Celebrated LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.
Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Penna.
Jan 1, '68 1-

COAL LANDS TO LEASE.—The Schuylkill Coal Company are now prepared to make leases on their lands in Foster Township, Schuylkill County. These lands are located on the very best portion of the Heckscher Basin, having over four miles run on the Daniel, Crosby, Lealor, and all the veins known in that basin, both above and below water level. Favorable leases with an abundance of timber for mining purposes, will now be made to good tenants, on application to H. H. BODY, President of the Company, No. 8 Wall Street, New York. Jan 1, '68.—1-

LORBERRY CREEK.
EAST FRANKLIN LORBERRY VEIN COAL.
My East Franklin Lorberry Coal is now sold exclusively by Messrs. CALDWELL, GORDON & Co., who are my sole Agents. Parties ordering from them, may always depend upon getting a pure article.
OFFICES: No. 119 Walnut St., Philadelphia. No. 35 Pine St. New York. No. 144 State Street, Boston.
January 1, '68—1- HENRY HEIL.

LORBERRY COAL.
We, the undersigned, having consolidated our Three collieries in the Lorberry Region, will hereafter transact our business under the name of MILLER, GRAEFF & Co. MILLER, STEES & Co. GRAEFF & NUTTING.
Mr. GRAEFF, a member of our firm, having associated himself with J. R. BLAKISTON, will reside in Philadelphia and all our coal shipped by tide-water will be under the exclusive control of BLAKISTON, GRAEFF & CO.
By increased care and attention in its preparation, we hope to maintain the reputation of our celebrated Lorberry Coal. Purchasers abroad can rely upon having this coal shipped in the very best order.
MILLER, GRAEFF & CO.
Jan 1, '68 1-

LAFLINS, BOIES, & TURCK, 205 LACKAWANNA AVENUE, SCRANTON, PA., Manufacture the Superior "Star" Mining and Blasting Powder
Expressly for the Anthracite Coal Trade. Any size or quantity of either A or B Powder, delivered promptly at the lowest market rates, to any operation in the Coal Fields, fresh from the Spring Brook Mills, and satisfaction guaranteed.
A complete stock of the Laflin Powder Company's GUNPOWDER Constantly on hand, and all kinds of SAFETY FUSE.
Orders for the Lackawanna Region, from Scranton, Pa., for the Wyoming Region, from R. J. FLICK, Agt., Wilkesbarre, Pa. WM. ALLEN, Agt., Pittston, Pa. For the Middle and Lower Basins, from WM. GOYNE, Agt., Ashland, Pa.
October 26, '67 43-1y*



WIRE ROPE.
The subscribers agents for GARNOCK, BIBBY & CO.'s Celebrated Steel and Charcoal Wire Rope for Mines, Inclined Planes, Bridges, Derricks, and Hoisting purposes. Also Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. Rope for Ships' Standing Rigging, Stays, Guys, &c.
A large stock constantly on hand. Orders filled with dispatch. For further particulars as to price, test, weight and working strain, apply for Mining Circular to JOHN W. MASON & CO., 43 Broadway, N. Y.
Sept 28, '67 38-1y*

CLOVER, TIMOTHY and GRASS SEED bought and sold at BANNAN & RAMSEY'S Seed Store, Pottsville.

The Old Established Firm, J. J. RICHARDSON & CO., 126 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, is the largest Manufacturing Confectioners and Wholesale Dealers in Fruits, Nuts, &c., in the United States. March 7, '68—10-1y*

MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, viz: [illegible]

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IN AN ACT OF THE GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "An act relating to the General Elections in this Commonwealth, passed on the 2d day of July, 1839," it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give the public notice of such election to be holden, and to make known in such notice which officers are to be elected.

Therefore, I, GEORGE C. WYNKOOP, High Sheriff of the County of Schuylkill, do make known by this advertisement to the electors of said County of Schuylkill, that a General Election will be held in said county,

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1868,

between the hours of 6 o'clock in the forenoon and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, (when the Polls shall be closed at the several election districts,) as follows, to wit:

The electors of the Middle Ward of the borough of Ashland will hold their election at the house of Troutman and Oxman, in said ward.

The electors of the East Ward of the borough of Ashland will hold their election at the house of Jeremiah S. Hall, in said ward.

The electors of the West Ward of the borough of Ashland will hold their election at the house of Catharine Carter, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Auburn will hold their election at the house of Abraham Moyer, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Barry will hold their election at the house of Charles M. Dillman, in said township.

The electors of the North District of the township of Butler will hold their election at the house of John Hower, in Girardville.

The electors of the South District of the township of Butler will hold their election at the house of Charles Kimmel, at Fountain Spring, in said township.

The electors of the township of East Brunswig will hold their election at the house of Joshua Boyer, in McKeansburg, in said township.

The electors of the township of West Brunswig will hold their election at the house of Michael Moser, in said township.

The electors of the township of Blythe will hold their election at the house of Patrick Fogarty, in said township.

The electors of the township of Branch will hold their election at the house of Cornelius Coleman, in said township.

The electors of the Northern District of Cass township will hold their election at the house of Mrs. O'Conner in said township.

The electors of the Southern District of Cass township will hold their election at the house of Michael Kelly, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Cressona will hold their election at the house of George F. Dengler, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Eldred will hold their election at the house of John Wetzel, in said township.

The electors of the township of Frailey will hold their election at the house of David Lomison, in the town of Donaldson, in said township.

The electors of the township of Foster will hold their election at the house of Hiram Moyer, in said township.

The electors of the township of Hegins will hold their election at the house of Wm. H. Bressler, in said township.

The electors of the township of Hubley will hold their election at the house of Joel Kopenhafer, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Mount Carbon will hold their election at the house of Mrs. Grim, in said borough.

The electors of that part of North Manheim township who formerly voted in the borough of Orwigsburg, will hold their election at the house of Israel Coller, in Landingville, in said township.

The electors of that part of North Manheim township who formerly voted in the South Ward of the borough of Pottsville, and all that territory on the east side of the river Schuylkill and within the Penman election line, the southerly line of the borough of Pottsville, and the old line of the township of Manheim, whose electors hitherto voted in Norwegian election district except that part now comprising the borough of Mount Carbon, will hold their election at the house of Francis Donohoe, in said township.

The electors of North Manheim township, not embraced in the foregoing districts, will hold their election at the house of George S. Melot, in said township.

The electors of the township of South Manheim will hold their election at the house of Andrew Reber, in said township.

The electors of the East Ward of the borough of Mahanoy City will hold their election at the house of Patrick Ryan, in said borough.

The electors of the West Ward of the borough of Mahanoy City will hold their election at the house of Matthew Donohoe, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Mahanoy will hold their election at the house of Mrs. Groody, in Shenandoah borough.

The electors of the East Ward of the borough of Minersville will hold their election at the house of John Maher, in said borough.

The electors of the West Ward of the borough of Minersville will hold their election at the house of John Mohan, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Middleport will hold their election at the house of Henry Kreis, in said borough.

The electors of the township of New Castle will hold their election at the house of Levi Reber, in said township.

The electors of the township of Norwegian will hold their election at the house of Martin Curran, in said township.

The electors of the township of East Norwegian will hold their election at the house of John Dormer, in said township.

The electors of the borough of New Philadelphia will hold their election at the house of Margaret Kelly.

The electors of the borough of Orwigsburg will hold their election at the old Court House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Pinegrove will hold their election at the house of George F. Fessler, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Pinegrove will hold their election at the house of John Dubbs, in said township.

The electors of the township of Palo Alto will hold their election at the house of Thomas McManamie, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Port Clinton will hold their election at the house of Joseph Weikel, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Port Carbon will hold their election at the Port Carbon House, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Porter will hold their election at the house of George Reiner, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Pottsville, in South Ward, will hold their election at the house of J. M. Feger & Co., in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Pottsville, in South East Ward, will hold their election at the American House, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Pottsville, in Middle Ward, will hold their election at the house of David Muntzrich, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Pottsville, in North East Ward, will hold their election at the house of Mrs. Ellen Curry, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Pottsville, in North West Ward, will hold their election at the house of Mathias Gressle, in said ward.

The electors of the township of Rahn will hold their election at the School House of Coal Dale, in said township.

The electors of the township of Rush will hold their election at the house of Philip Ginther, in said township.

The electors of the township of Reilly will hold their election at the house of Edward Connelly, in said township.

The electors of the township of Ryon will hold their election at School House, No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, in South Ward, will hold their election at the house of J. Machemer, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Schuylkill Haven, in East Ward, will hold their election at the house of Israel Wagner, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Schuylkill Haven, in West Ward, will hold their election at the house of Mrs. John C Stanton, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Schuylkill Haven, in North Ward will hold their election at the house of Benjamin Teter, in said ward.

The electors of that part of Schuylkill township lying North of a line on the top of Sharp Mountain, will hold their election at the house of Hugh Haggerty, in Tuscarora.

The electors of that part of Schuylkill township lying South of a line on the top of Sharp Mountain, will hold their election at the house of Joseph Boyer, in Lewistown.

The electors of the borough of Shenandoah will hold their election at the house of Milton L. Bickel, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Saint Clair, in South Ward, will hold their election at the house of Thomas Campion, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Saint Clair, in North Ward, will hold their election at the house of Amos Brown, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Saint Clair, in Middle Ward, will hold their election at the house of John Betz, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Tamaqua, of the East Ward, and all those residing north of Sharp Mountain in West Penn township, and also including all those who reside within the limits formerly a part of West Penn township, and now annexed to the borough of Tamaqua, to wit: Beginning at a stone in Union street in said borough, and then including the same north 70 degrees east, 18 rods to a post; thence north 17 degrees 18 rods to a post; thence by a 30 feet alley, south 70 degrees west, 28 rods to the beginning—will hold their election at the house of Charles Frendenberger, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tamaqua, in North Ward, will hold their election at the house of Michael Beard, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Tamaqua, in South Ward, will hold their election at the house of Humphrey Donohoe, in said ward.

The electors of Tremont borough will hold their election at the house of Joseph Eosensperger, in said borough.

The electors of Tremont township will hold their election at the house of Joseph Eosensperger, in the borough of Tremont.

The electors of the township of Upper Mahantongo will hold their election at the house of A. K. Hepler & Bro., in said township.

The electors of the township of Union will hold their election at the house of Joseph H. Shuman, in said township.

The electors of the township of East Union will hold their election at the house of John F. Creasey, in said township.

The electors of the township of North Union will hold their election at the house of John Bond, in said township.

The electors of the township of West Penn will hold their election at the house of E. W. Zigler, in said township.

The electors of the township of Washington will hold their election at the house of Isaac Batdorf, in said township.

The electors of the township of Wayne will hold their election at the house of John Carl, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Yorkville will hold their election at the house of Michael Beahler, in said borough.

At which time and place are to be elected by the freemen of the County of Schuylkill:

One person for AUDITOR GENERAL of Pennsylvania.

One person for SURVEYOR GENERAL of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the Counties of Schuylkill and Lebanon in the Congress of the United States.

Three persons for MEMBERS of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the State of Pennsylvania.

One person for COMMISSIONER of the County of Schuylkill.

One person for CORONER of the County of Schuylkill.

One person for COUNTY SURVEYOR of the County of Schuylkill.

One person for DIRECTOR OF THE POOR of the County of Schuylkill.

One person for AUDITOR of the County of Schuylkill.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled, "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the second day of July, A. D. 1839, notice is hereby given:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporate district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be, employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officers of such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

It shall be the duty of the Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors or Judges, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

That no person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days preceding such election, and within two years have paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election; but a citizen of the United States who had been previously a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid tax as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months; provided, that the white freemen citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty one and twenty-two years, who have resided in this State one year and in the election district ten days aforesaid, shall be entitled to a vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners as aforesaid, unless first he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath, or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failing to produce a receipt, he shall make oath to the payment thereof; or, second, if he claims the right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application and make such proof of residence in his district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote on account of his age, and in either case the reason of such vote shall be called out to the Clerks, who shall mark it in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found in the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear to his bona fide residence, in pursuit of his lawful calling, is within his district, and he did not remove in said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make proof, if required, of residence and payment of taxes, aforesaid, shall be permitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent, any officer of the election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace in such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months. And if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any elector, authorized to vote at any public election, shall directly or indirectly accept or receive from any person any gift or reward in money, goods, or other valuable things, under any agreement or promise, express or implied, that such an elector shall vote or refrain from voting for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, or for any person that he shall thereafter receive any gift or reward in money, goods, or other valuable things, office, appointment or employment, public or private, or any personal or pecuniary advantage whatever, under such an agreement or promise, express or implied, such elector shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction of either of them, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Any person who shall directly or indirectly give, or offer to give, any such gift or reward to any such elector with the intent to induce him to vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, or who shall directly or indirectly procure or agree to give any such gift or reward to such elector with the intent as aforesaid, or shall with the intent to influence or intimidate such elector to give his vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, give, offer, or promise to give to such elector any office, place, appointment or employment, or threaten such elector with dismissal or discharge from office, place, appointment or employment, public or private, then held by him, in case of his refusal to vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.—An Act.—A further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes, and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof. *And whereas,* Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That at all elections hereafter to be held in the Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judges and inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge or inspector of election, or any of them, shall receive, or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall, for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall, for each offence, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

No body of troops in the army of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, shall be present, either armed or unarmed, at any place of election within this Commonwealth, during the time of such election:— Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any officer or soldier from exercising the right of suffrage in the election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to law.

The Judges to make their returns at the COURT HOUSE, in Pottsville, on Friday, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day.

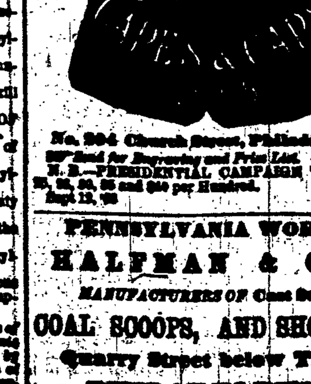
Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office Pottsville, and dated September 12th, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and ninety second year of the Independence of the United States of America.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

GEORGE C. WYNKOOP, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, Sept. 12, 1868.

PHILIP HILL, MANUFACTURER OF



No. 204 Church Street, Philadelphia.
☞ Send for Engraving and Price List.
N. B.—PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN TORCHES, $[illegible] and $60 per Hundred.
Sept 12, '68 37-3t

PENNSYLVANIA WORKS.
HALFMAN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Cast Steel, COAL SCOOPS, AND SHOVELS, Quarry Street below Third, PHILADELPHIA.
August 22, '68 34-3m*

ROOFING SLATE.
JOHN GALT, Wholesale Dealer in Roofing Slates, SOLE AGENT, FOR New York State Co.; Middle Granville State Co., at Middle Granville, N. Y.; Eagle Slate Co.; C. M. Dovey & Co. [illegible]
[illegible]

IXL. [illegible]

From the Atlantic Monthly for September.

BILL AND JOE.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

Come dear old comrade, you and I
Will steal an hour from days gone by,—
The shining days when life was new,
And all was bright with morning dew,—
The lusty days of long ago,
When you were Bill and I was Joe.

Your name may flaunt a titled trail,
Proud as a cockrel's rainbow tail;
And mine as brief appendix wear
As Tom O'Shanter's luckless mare;
To-day, old friend, remember still
That I am Joe and you are Bill.

You've won the great world's envied prize,
And grand you look in people's eyes,
With H. O. N. and L. L. D.
In big brave letters fair to see—
Your fist, old fellow! off they go!
How are you Bill? How are you Joe?

You've worn the judge's ermined robe;
You've taught your name to half the globe
You've sung mankind a deathless strain;
You've made the dead past live again;
The world may call you what it will,
But you and I are Joe and Bill.

The chaffing young folks stare and say,
"See those old buffers, bent and gray,—
They talk like fellows in their teens!
Mad, poor old boys! That's what it means,"—
And shake their heads; they little know
The throbbing hearts of Bill and Joe.

How Bill forgets his hour of pride,
While Joe sits smiling at his side;
How Joe in spite of time's disguise,
Finds the old schoolmate in his eyes—
Those calm, stern eyes that melt and fill,
As Joe looks fondly up at Bill.

Ah, pensive scholar, what is fame?
A fitful tongue of leaping flame;
A giddy whirlwind's fickle gust,
That lifts a pinch of mortal dust;
A few swift years, and who can show
Which dust was Bill and which was Joe?

The weary idol takes his stand,
Holds out his bruised and aching hand,
While gazing thousands come and go,—
How vain it seems, this empty show!—
Till all at once his pulses thrill;—
'Tis poor old Joe's "God bless you, Bill!"

And shall we breathe in happier spheres
The names that pleased our mortal ears,
In some sweet lull of harp and song
For earth-born spirits none too long,
Just whispering of the world below
Where this was Bill and that was Joe?

No matter; while our home is here
No sounding name is half so dear;
When fades at length our lingering day,
Who cares what pompous tombstones say?
Read on the hearts that love us still,
Hic jacet, Joe. Hic jacet, Bill.

THE DEATH OF FLOWERS.

How happily, how happily the flowers die away—
Oh, could we but return to earth as happily as they!
Just live a life of sunshine, of innocence and bloom,
Then drop, without decrepitude, or pain, into the tomb!

The gay and glorious creatures! they neither "toil nor spin;"
Yet lo! what goodly raiment they are all apparelled in;
No tears are on their beauty, but dewy gems more bright
Than ever brow of eastern queen endiademed with light.

The young rejoicing creatures! their pleasures never pall;
Nor lose in sweet contentment, because so free to all!
The dew, the showers, the sunshine, the balmy blessed air,
Spend nothing of their freshness, though all may freely share.

The happy careless creatures! of time they take no heed;
Nor weary of its creeping, nor tremble at its speed;
Nor sigh with sick impatience, and wish the light away;
Nor when 'tis gone, cry dolefully, "Would God that it were day!"

And when their lives are over, they drop away to rest,
Unconscious of the penal doom, on holy Nature's breast.
No pain have they in dying—no shrinking from decay;
Oh, could we but return to earth as easily as they!

THE CAMPAIGN.

Powerful Speech of Hon. John Sherman, delivered at the Great Mass Meeting in front of the Union League House, Philadelphia, September 15, 1868.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: When I received the invitation of the Union League to take part in this great contest, I was in the midst of your canvass with daily appointments, and had no time to select new topics of political discussion, or to select words in which to express my views. And now, if I followed the promptings of my heart, I would join you in the general joy over the good news from Maine, and leave argument and reason for some other occasion. But, fellow-citizens, while we have gained a great victory, and can afford to feel joyful and hopeful over the prospect, yet the battle is not yet fought. We must learn wisdom from our leader, Gen. Grant, and not relax our efforts until we have imposed upon the Democratic party of the United States the same terms which he imposed upon Buckner and Lee—of an unconditional surrender to the great Union Republican party. Until then the contest must go on.

And I tell you, fellow-citizens, that this contest involves all the issues of the war, and the result of it will either be a complete and glorious triumph of the principles for which we have struggled now for fourteen years, or a disgraceful failure of our long-continued and honorable efforts. And let me say, too, the decision of this great struggle will mainly depend upon the result of the election in the State of Pennsylvania, in October next. Your central position, your great population and wealth, combine to give to the vote of Pennsylvania a conclusive effect; for not only will the result of your coming State election be an indication of the voice of your own State in the Presidential contest, but it will exercise a controlling influence upon the votes of other States. Coming, as I do, from an adjoining State, I appeal to you, therefore, by every consideration that can move a patriot, to enter actively into this contest.

What, then, are the vital issues in the present controversy, and what is the main question to be decided? The candidates of the Democratic party, Governor Seymour and General Blair, differ widely with each other in respect to the character of the question. General Blair declares that the only question involved is that of reconstruction; that it is idle to talk about greenbacks, debt, expenditure, or the public credit; while Governor Seymour, in a recent letter, urges his political friends to disregard all other issues but those of debt and taxation. Now, in my opinion, General Blair is correct, that the question of reconstruction is the great question and that it involves every issue raised by the war. I propose, therefore, to inquire what are the reconstruction measures of Congress. I say to you that the whole Congressional plan of reconstruction is contained in the thirteenth and fourteenth articles of amendment, which were proposed by the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses. These are the beginning and the end of reconstruction. These constitute the foundation and the completed structure, all the other legislation on the subject being mere scaffolding devised by Congress to secure the adoption of the amendments. When their adoption is secured all other reconstruction acts will be swept away.

The first act in the legislation of reconstruction, which became a law on the 2d of March, 1867, was reported to the Senate by myself. That act by its provisions was to continue only until the adoption of the fourteenth amendment; consequently it has now fallen by its own terms, and with it all the subsequent legislation in the shape of amendments to the original act. All that is left of reconstruction are the provisions of the two amendments to the Constitution, of which I have just spoken. Those constitutional amendments have been proposed by two-thirds of each house of Congress; they have been adopted by three-fourths of all the States; they have been promulgated, according to law, by the President and Secretary of State; and they have been recognized as a part of the Constitution by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Every officer of our Government who is sworn to obey the Constitution is sworn to obey these laws. These amendments can be overthrown only by the same violence by which the rebels proposed to overthrow the Government in 1861. I care not what becomes of the mass of minor legislation—the mere machinery by means of which the loyal people of the South re-established their local governments and adopted these amendments—all this is of but comparative value. The great fact is that the safety and well being of the whole country depend upon these amendments, which now, by the concurrence of all departments of the Government, are beyond the reach of change except by violent means. And now, when we had hoped for peace and quiet, after eight of the rebel States have been restored to representation with Senators and Representatives holding seats in Congress, we are threatened that these amendments—all that is left of the reconstruction measures of Congress—shall be swept away by the use of the army and by revolutionary violence.

Now let us see what these amendments propose? The thirteenth amendment prohibits slavery, and declares that it shall never be restored. The fourteenth amendment contains four clauses, each of which is important. This amendment has been before the people of the United States for over two years; it was adopted two years ago by every Northern State holding an election, including your own State and the Democratic State of New Jersey. It is remarkable rather for what it omits than for what it contains, and may be quoted as an example of moderation and forbearance but never as an example of severity or punishment.

The first section secures to the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania the right to travel anywhere within the limits of the United States, and to be protected in the enjoyment of all natural rights. The second section [illegible] a greater degree of power than was given to a white citizen of the North. It does not take away from any State the right to regulate the elective franchise within its limits, but provides that representation in Congress shall depend upon the number who are allowed to vote. The third section punishes no rebel with confiscation, death, or disfranchisement, but simply provides that those leading rebels who have violated their oaths to support the Constitution of the United States shall not again hold office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States. The fourth section secures the payment of the public debt with the pensions to widows and bounties to soldiers. It secures us from the possibility of being called to pay the rebel debt or to pay for slaves emancipated by the war.

These comprise all the provisions of the constitutional amendments, and these would all fall if the policy of the Democratic party should prevail. The validity of these amendments depends upon the validity of the votes cast for their ratification by eight of the rebel States. If the governments of those rebel States are held to be unconstitutional, null, and void, then the constitutional amendments have never been adopted, and the rebel States, as they existed in 1865, will be again admitted to misrepresentation with increased political power. In addition to this, the old leaders, embittered by defeat, will come back into Congress to lord it over loyal men; the infernal fanaticism of the South will again pervade our politics; every Union man who has gone from the North to the South to seek a new home will be driven back whence he came, while the four millions of slaves emancipated by our policy will be reduced into slavery or gradually exterminated. As sure as there is a God in heaven these things will create civil war; for the negro will not surrender his liberty without a struggle, and the loyal people of the South, now in the enjoyment of the protection of State governments without a struggle. If General Grant is elected President the amendments will be quietly enforced, and the white and the black of the South, upon the equitable basis of the amendments, will be fully protected in all their natural rights. In the event of Seymour's election, the struggle, of which I have given you but a feeble idea, will inevitably occur.

Now let us recur to some of the facts which go to strengthen the apprehensions of intended violence and public disorder to which the success of the Democratic party will give rise. The most prominent consideration in this connection is the fact that the only material question presented in the platform of the New York Convention is that part of it framed by Wade Hampton, which declares that all the reconstruction acts of Congress are unconstitutional, null and void. Governor Seymour has assented to his declaration. Frank Blair in his characteristic letter not only repeats it, but declares that this revolutionary scheme must be enforced to the letter, not only by the use of the great military power of the Government for that purpose, but by the admission of rebels into the House of Representatives in defiance of law, and by compelling the Senate to undo all their work in the matter of reconstruction. If you would ascertain how this question is regarded in the South, you have only to look at the current news of the day; you will there find abundant proof that every rebel in the South regards the election of Seymour and Blair as the revival of "the lost cause."

Every prominent rebel leader who has spoken in public has so declared, and the sentiment has been boldly repeated through the press of the South. Only the other day the Mobile TRIBUNE made the avowal that "if we are successful in the approaching contest we shall gain all that we have lost by the failure of the 'Lost Cause.'" This assumption was virtually reiterated by Gov. Wise when he declared that secession was not dead, but was more alive to-day than ever. It was repeated and re-echoed by the Southern delegates to the New York Convention, when they declared that they supported Blair because he promised a revolution. A leading rebel paper of Missouri declares that Blair has devoted himself, not only to defeating the Radical party, but to undoing their infamous work. The infamous Semmes—whom they call ADMIRAL, but whom we call PIRATE—declares that the grand old Democratic party has risen from the long slumber in which it has indulged, and now gives new signs of life and vitality, and that he rejoices in the nomination of Seymour and Blair as a revival of the old Democratic party, for the success of whose cause he drew his sword against the old flag. Similar declarations have been made by Howell Cobb, Gen. Lawton, and many leading rebels; and the Richmond DISPATCH, in a significant article, declares that if Gov. Seymour should undertake to smooth over the rough corners of Gen. Blair's platform, he will only injure the cause he desires to promote and lessen the chances of his own success. It further intimates that the present is no time for temporizing, and that if Gov. Seymour shows any timidity he will find that the South can produce another J. Wilkes Booth.

The spirit that prevails in the South, and which will control that section in case of the election of Seymour and Blair, has been disclosed not only by their newspapers, but in innumerable acts of crime and violence all over the South. So general and so flagrant are these violations of law and order, that no man with ordinary opportunities for information can doubt the deplorable condition of society which now exists in the South. It has recently been verified in various ways, particularly by reports to the Tennessee Legislature, by a formal petition to Congress from Texas, and by the testimony of thousands of witnesses who have been driven from their homes in the South. Bands of conspirators have been secretly organized and are prowling over the country, murdering negroes, driving white men from their homes, tarring and feathering peaceful citizens, burning school-houses and churches, and filling the whole land with terror. If these are the natural accompaniments of a revival of the prospects of the leaders of the rebellion, what will be the effect upon Southern society of the election of Seymour and Blair? Is it not reasonable to infer that as a consequence of such a calamity the South will become one wild chaos, in which life and property will be ruthlessly sacrificed, and that every lover of the Union in that section who has refused to identify himself with the rebellion will be unable to find either peace, safety, or protection?

The Antagonistic Elements of the Democratic Party.

Now it is manifest that the state of affairs I have described was not desired by the astute leaders of the Democratic party. That party contains many patriotic men—men whose desire it is to throw off from their party the taint of rebellion, and to conduct its future upon new questions and with new candidates. These men made the effort to control the policy of the party in the convention of 1864, and were signally defeated by the Copperhead element. So at the New York Convention, they sought to present new candidates and make new issues, but what was the result? My neighbor, Mr. Pendleton, thought he had invented "a new way to pay old debts," a way by which he might cheat the public creditor of his interest, and at the same time depreciate and almost destroy the value of all property by a large increase of irredeemable paper money.

His name, with his new creed, was presented to the New York Convention, but he was lain on the shelf, and his theory was so disguised in ambiguous terms that the language of the platform on that subject is like a Delphic oracle, for it means nothing and promises nothing. The delegates from Pennsylvania and others of the more sagacious leaders of this party proposed to avoid the old issues by the nomination of General Hancock, an excellent gentleman and brave soldier, possessing conservative ideas and with a loyal record. But his services in the army formed a complete bar to his nomination in that convention. He had no more chance before that body than would I have had.

Then Mr. Hendricks, a plausible and ingenious politician of the State of Indiana, had been for a long time training for the office, but he could not receive the Democratic nomination because the discovery had been made that during the war he voted for supplies to the army, and had shown some sympathy for the Union cause. Consequently he was laid aside. Then some of the leaders, feeling that it was necessary to play a bold game, proposed to disband the old Democratic organization, and to discard its more prominent members by placing in nomination a distinguished statesman and jurist, who never belonged to the rebel party, but had rendered the highest service to his country before, during, and since the war, yet whose great failing was his strong desire to be President of the United States. Had he been nominated and elected, I am sure he would have administered the Government with credit, and in a manner to secure the peace, order, and happiness of the country.

A very large class of our people would have felt satisfied if either he or Gen. Grant were elected President; but the same influences which operated to bring about the rejection of the claims of other loyal men for the nomination caused the defeat of Governor Chase. His strength in that Convention has never been ascertained; he received only half a vote, and Mrs. Susan Anthony received the same. The result of the whole was the nomination of Horatio Seymour—a local New York politician, the hero of the New York riots, the president of the Democratic Convention of 1864—a man who during the war never publicly breathed one patriotic sentiment or uttered a single aspiration for the success of the Union cause. Though rich and childless, Mr. Seymour boasts that he never took a dollar of Government bonds, and it is impossible to convict him of having rendered the slightest service to his country, unless it was in his three formal performances [illegible]

This nomination, dictated by the Copperhead element, and readily assented to by the rebel element of the convention, was entirely satisfactory to the great mass of those elements in the party. A convention of soldiers and sailors, in session at New York during the sitting of the regular convention of the party, asked the courtesy of naming a Union soldier as a candidate for Vice President, and they exercised that privilege in the selection of Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas, a soldier of great ability, who had rendered valuable services in the army, and against whom nothing could be said, except that he had foolishly slid off into the Johnson faction during the contest of the President with Congress. But their selection was entirely ignored by the National Convention by the fact becoming apparent that General Ewing had taken active steps against the guerillas of Missouri, and that he was unwilling to lend himself to any dangerous or revolutionary measures. Frank Blair, who, when I entered political life, was called a Black Republican; who had uttered more violent abuses of the Democratic party than any man of his age or time; who, after having served through the war with credit and with bravery, became involved during the local political quarrels of Missouri in a fierce conflict with General Fremont and the Radicals of that State, and resolved to break down their power even if it compelled him to turn against the cause for which he had fought—General Blair had written a letter containing most infamous propositions, promising to disperse the local governments of the South, to restore the rebel rule in that section by the assistance of the army, to force into the House of Representatives of the United States rebels who could not take the oath of office, and with all the power of the Executive Department to force the Senate to acquiesce in his unlawful scheme.

This man, threatening a new war in aid of the rebels, was nominated by General Preston, of Kentucky, was declared the choice of every leading rebel general in the South, and was nominated unanimously. Thus, by the action of the New York Convention, the counsels of the wise and prudent men of the party were disregarded, the few Union soldiers belonging to the party were snubbed, and all the Union sentiment of the party, or what was left in it, was entirely ignored.—With their platform framed by Wade Hampton, their candidates nominated by rebels, their whole proceedings controlled by the Copperhead and disloyal element of the party, they now appeal to the American people to trust them with the political power of this great Government for four years; and upon their appeal you will soon be called to vote.

The Opposing Candidates—Who They Are.

Let us now very briefly compare the personal records of the two candidates, and see what they have done and what they promise to do. The history of General Grant's public career is so familiar to the American people that it is not necessary for me to repeat it. When the war broke out he was selling leather in a remote town in Illinois; like thousands of heroes then unknown, he was quietly pursuing an ordinary business, without means or ambition. Seymour was then a wealthy aristocrat, with high social influence, being in the enjoyment by inheritance and acquisition of a large and valuable property. Grant promptly entered the service as a captain; Seymour not only refused to enter the service, but did all he could to dissuade others from entering it. Now, as to Gen. Grant's position at the beginning of the war, hear his own language. He says: "I made up my mind when this war commenced that the North and the South could only live together in peace as one nation, and they could only be one nation by being a free nation. * * * Much as I desire a peace, I am opposed to any peace until the question of slavery is forever settled."—What was the declaration at the opening of the war of his opponent? Gov. Seymour, on the 28th of October, 1861, in the city of Utica declared—"If it is true that slavery must be abolished to save this Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw themselves from that Government which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms." Thus the one entered upon the war to preserve the Union and to abolish slavery; the other opposed the war from beginning to end, lest the institution of slavery might be affected. On the 4th of July, 1863, where were these men? Grant was at Vicksburg, receiving the surrender of forty thousand troops, at the close of a most memorable campaign, after having overcome physical difficulties of a magnitude never before exhibited in war. On that day the fate of this city was being decided on the battle-field at Gettysburg, while Seymour, at New York, was making an inflammatory and partisan speech in denunciation of the war and the draft, and which was calculated to incite rebellion and riot in that great city. The natural results of his teachings culminated in a barbarous riot in which men, women, and children were slaughtered. He again appeared upon the scene, addressing them as his friends and begging them to avoid further violence until his Adjutant General returned from Washington, where he had gone to stop the draft. All this transpired before the State of Pennsylvania had recovered from the alarm into which she was thrown by the invasion of Lee and the terrible conflict of Gettysburg, where your own great hero, General Meade, gained his glorious victory.

Where were these candidates in 1864? Seymour was president of the Chicago Convention, in which were gathered all the elements of Northern opposition to the Government, by which the war was declared to be a failure and peace demanded on any terms. Seymour presided over this convention, sympathized with its purposes, and controlled its movements. They raised the white flag in the rear of our armies, but thank God, the people pulled down that flag by the election of Mr. Lincoln; and Gen Grant soon proved that the war was not "a failure" by pulling down the rebel flag near Richmond. Thus both wings of the Democratic party were defeated. During this time Gen. Grant was fighting his way through the Wilderness, among the dead and the dying, with the tenacious purpose of "fighting it out on that line, if it took all summer," and determined to throttle the rebellion at whatever cost. He was the master-spirit of the great combinations under which Gen. Sherman was fighting his way through the mountains of Georgia, and from the city of Atlanta to the sea. This was part of the same grand campaign in which Farragut, instead of the broom of the old Dutch war ships, tied himself at the mast head; and the same grand campaign in which (all under Gen. Grant's directions) Sheridan organized for victory in the upper Shenandoah, and marched early and late to the scene of final triumph. Behold the two men; Seymour, the Copperhead sympathizer, aiding it so far as he could, the rebel cause; and Grant, the leader of our armies, whose modest but determined efforts finally closed the rebellion in the defeat of the traitors—behold them as they again appear before the people of the United States, and observe how utterly antagonistic are the positions of each, and yet how singularly characteristic of the men themselves. Seymour, declaring himself not a candidate, and asserting that his honor was involved, accepted the nomination. He now writes to a personal friend that he is gratified with the kindness shown him, but they have plunged him in a sea of troubles, and adds: "I do not know how the canvass will go, but I will do the best I can. The Republicans are trying to dodge the issue, but you must push the debt and taxation upon them constantly. If you get time, pray come and see me." Such is the whining tenor of this note from a disappointed partisan seeking to make collateral issues in order to deceive and mislead the people.

On the other hand, General Grant, who was not a party candidate, and never even said he would accept the nomination until after it was tendered to him, but who was nominated by the party of the country because the public voice demanded it, modestly accepts the nomination and tells us that if elected he will endeavor to administer the laws in good faith, with economy, and with a view to the advancement of peace, quiet, and protection everywhere—a promise that you, my fellow-citizens, well know will be literally fulfilled. I might also refer to the fact, by way of future contrast, that Horatio Seymour, though a man of large fortune, had no money to loan the Government in its hour of peril, when our soldiers were for six months without pay; when our credit was affected by the want of means; when all classes of people, rich and poor, from the millionaire to the chambermaid, were appealed to for money to support the Government. This fact alone should serve to damn him in the judgment of all patriotic people. But with the records of these two men before him, what patriotic citizen can hesitate to choose between them?

Moreover, Seymour is naturally a timid man, while Grant is brave and resolute. The spectacle which the former presented on the day of his nomination may be taken as a fair indication of his character, and stamps him as unworthy to fill the high office to which he aspires. While this is true of Seymour, Grant's popularity is steadily increasing by reason of his modest, quiet, unobtrusive deportment, and the resolute firmness with which he follows out his convictions.

The two Great Parties—The Past, Present, and Future.

Again, let us inquire as to the relative positions assumed by the two great parties of whom Grant and Seymour are the representatives. The Union Republican party has filled so conspicuous a place in American history, that it needs no praise from me. Its foundation was laid in the love of human liberty, in the desire to curb the extension of slavery, and to develop the resources of a great nation. What has it done during the past eight years? It has put down the most formidable rebellion of modern times, [illegible] could not be done, and what the timid of our own party feared might not be done. It has gathered from peaceful walks of private life into the military service more than two millions of men nearly all of them by voluntary enlistment.

At the close of the war it disbanded great armies without riot or disturbance, and sent back to their former quiet occupations the heroes of hard fought fields and brilliant victories. It produced military leaders whose names are known throughout the civilized world, and are ranked among the greatest of the world's celebrities. Its armies made marches without precedent, and fought battles which, in point of numbers engaged and the vastness of the results, compare favorably with the most stupendous conflicts of modern times. It revolutionized the whole system of warfare—inventing new muskets, monitors, and great guns of wondrous power. It organized charities to follow our armies, and bring relief to the sick or wounded soldier upon the field of battle, securing for the helpless victims of the war the highest order of medical skill and the soothing aid and care of woman, while providing for the dying the consolations of religion.

At the head of one of these great charities was a member of this League and one of your most worthy citizens, Mr. George H. Stuart. In its conduct of financial affairs it was as successful as in its management of the war. It borrowed gold in the first years of the war at six per cent. interest thus obtaining more favorable terms than Cobb and Buchanan could get in a time of peace. When specie payments were suspended by the operations of war, it improvised a currency called greenbacks, the best our people have ever had.—When it was found that our State banks clogged the operations of the Government, it devised a system of National banks, which, whatever may be its defects, was conceded on all hands to be greatly superior to that of the old State banks. By a wise and judicious system of duties on imported goods it protected our home industry, thus largely increasing our manufacturing industry, doubling the number of our mines, furnaces, and workshops, and giving practical evidence of the soundness of the political theories of one of the most distinguished of your citizens, and who is also a member of this League, Mr. Henry C. Carey. When capital could no longer furnish the money necessary to carry on the war, the Republican party organized a system of popular loans, which, being taken directly by the people in all parts of this broad country, rich and poor, young and old, male and female, gathered by little streams and rivulets into the National Treasury vast sums of money, and thus sustained the national life. The most active and deserving agent in this great work was another of your citizens, who, I believe, is also a member of this League, Mr. Jay Cooke. It organized a system of internal taxes, which, though during the war somewhat severe, brought into the Treasury vast sums of money, and enabled us, within three years after the close of the war, not only to pay a vast amount of floating debt, but to reduce the unliquidated debt over $250,000,000. And since the war closed it has so changed the system of taxation as to dispense with all taxes bearing upon labor and domestic industry, and to confine internal taxation to a few luxuries, to the incomes of the rich, the employments of a few persons, and the receipts and sales of corporations.

During this time this great party has built new railroads, constructing nearly ten thousand miles of railroad since the beginning of the war, including that great enterprise of the age, which already spans the heights of the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains.—While admitting new States, it has extended our settlements to every portion of our territorial limits. More than all, and greater than all, it has forever abolished slavery and destroyed secession, and has made of this country a great and powerful nation, respected at home and feared abroad.

What now is the record of the Democratic party to balance all these achievements? They left us with a Government without credit, paralyzed in its industry, paying twelve per cent. interest in gold, and with a slaveholders' rebellion on our hands. The whole Southern wing of the Democratic party, pursuant to their threats in 1860, commenced to wage a relentless war against the Union, and tens of thousands in the North were earnest though not as active in their aid to the rebellion. It is true that vast numbers of the Democratic party joined the Republican party at the beginning of the war, and have been throughout active, earnest, and patriotic supporters of the war. And they are so still. This class has a fair representative in General Grant himself, who had the misfortune to vote for Buchanan; but it cannot be denied that the influence of the Democratic party, so far as its leaders dared, was thrown against the cause of the Union.

But for this the war would have been over years ago, and the debt would not have exceeded one thousand millions; and but for their opposition since the war, every question would have been settled, and throughout the length and breadth of the land there would have been peace and quiet. All else that can be said about the Democratic party is that it opposed all the measures of the Republican party which I have enumerated, and only yielded when the people assented to the wisdom of those measures. They now seek to repudiate the debt created during the war and which is the price of our national existence. Apparently the whole desire of that party is to restore things as they existed before the war, and to obliterate all the achievements of the last seven years.

But these parties must be viewed in their relations to the Government by what they will probably do in the future. If the Union party is successful, the question of reconstruction is settled forever, without the passage of a single law or the adoption of a single new measure. The election of General Grant will end the controversy by enabling any man in Philadelphia to take his carpet-bag and go down into the State of South Carolina, plant his flag there, and proclaim his sentiments without fear of molestation.—We will also be enabled to restore to our note, now dishonored by being below par with gold, its real value, so that the greenback in the pocket of the laboring man may be equivalent to the gold in the pocket of the capitalist. We will be honest both to the noteholder and to the bondholder; we will make no discrimination between them; but by securing them both a constitutional and a convertible currency, we will avoid all the issues that have to some extent divided the American people.

We will maintain the protective system, by which our home industry will be further developed and protected, and by which our internal improvements will be extended and increased. We will protect by new treaties our naturalized citizens in equal rights when they choose to return to their native countries. We will extend our commercial operations to China and Japan, and open up new sources of profitable commerce. We will revive and rebuild our commerce, overthrown by British and rebel pirates, and, as an act of justice, demand payment for the injuries done to our commerce by British cruisers under rebel flags. We will protect the negro in his right to life, liberty, and the enjoyment of the fruits of his own labor against the violence of his former master, and thus give him a chance to show his capacity for self-government. In a word, we will do what General Grant promises for himself to do, "administer the laws in good faith, with economy, and with a view to giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere." In such a cause the good people of Pennsylvania may act with the Republican party with a Christian's confidence and a patriot's hope.

During his speech Senator Sherman was repeated by, complimented by the long continued and earnest cheering of his audience. He retired amid general applause.

☞ Missouri has fifty thousand Baptists.

☞ Senator Howe will stump Wisconsin.

☞ John Bull continues to growl at the Chinese treaty.

☞ Scotch plaids are now manufactured in this country.

☞ The venerable Peter Cartwright is failing in health.

☞ Ohio claims to have 172 woolen mills within her borders.

☞ Colts and calves are stung to death by mosquitoes in New Jersey.

☞ The hat factories of Bethel and Danbury are running at full capacity.

☞ A man and wife were murdered in Indiana on Saturday night, and robbed of $10,000.

☞ Postmaster General Randall is going back to Wisconsin to practice law after the 4th of March next.

☞ New gold discoveries have been made near Ophir, in Australia. Gold discoveries are also reported from Arizona.

☞ Eight blast furnaces at Youngstown, Ohio, which have been idle all summer for want of coal, resumed work last week.

☞ The Hon. Darwin A. Finney, M. C. from Pennsylvania, died in Brussels, whither he had gone for his health, on August 25th.

☞ It cost Queen Victoria and suite $150 in gold for a breakfast of coffee, eggs and cold meat at Basle, on her way into Switzerland.

☞ The St. Louis Democrat says that southern Missouri contains enough plumbago to supply the demands of the whole world for the end of time.

☞ A soldier's bounty and pension swindler in New York, named Charles [illegible], is reported to have absconded with a large amount of his clients' funds.

☞ The bleaching and print works of the Washington Manufacturing Company, at Gloucester, N. J., were burned on Monday—loss of $[illegible], partly covered by insurance.

☞ In California [illegible]

☞ By report to the Navy Department [illegible] of the U. S. naval vessels [illegible]

☞ James [illegible] murder of Thomas D'Arcy [illegible]