Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President:
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

Election, Tuesday, November 3.

THE TWO SOLDIERS.

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

"Let us Have Peace."—U. S. GRANT.

To the Welshmen of Schuylkill Co:

Between the October and November Elections in 1865, a large number of our countrymen took out their FIRST PAPERS. ON MONDAY NEXT and the following MONDAY they can get out FULL PAPERS by going to the Court with a witness to prove residence of five years, and paying the sum of 65 cents. Who would not pay that paltry sum to become a citizen of this Great Republic?

MESSRS. DILLMAN, SELTZER, JONES, KNITTLE and others, will fill these papers free of charge. We call on our countrymen to attend to this high duty, that they may participate in the most important PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ever held in this country.

MANY WELHSMEN.

"I Propose to advance immediately on your works."—GENERAL GRANT.

Let that be our proposition in Schuylkill County and let us determined to carry SCHUYLKILL for

GRANT and COLFAX,
PEACE and PROSPERITY.

In 1844 under the lead of "Old Rough and Ready," our ticket was the Banner County. Shall we fall now when led by the ABLEST GENERAL OF THE AGE, and the FOREMOST STATESMAN IN AMERICA?

One more charge along the whole line in November and VICTORY is ours.

MAY GOD DEPEND THE RIGHT!

J. S. PATTERSON,
Chairman Union County Committee.

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

The following meetings will be held during the coming week:

AT ST. CLAIR on Wednesday evening, October 28, to be addressed by able speakers.

AT CRESSONA on Thursday evening, October 29.

AT WOMMER'S TAVERN, Long Run, Wayne Township, on Friday evening, October 30, to be addressed by H. D. Seltzer, Esq., and others.

AT PINEGROVE on Saturday evening, October 31. Speakers, Hon. Lin Bartholomew and H. D. Seltzer, Esq.

RALLY, UNION MEN, FOR GRANT AND COLFAX, PEACE AND PROSPERITY, AND A REUNITED REPUBLIC.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.—We advise all who desire to enjoy a rich treat, to read the address of Mr. Beecher published on the First Page of to-day's JOURNAL. Especially do we ask the attention of each honest, fair-minded Democrat to the statements there made. They must convince him that his duty on the 3d of November will be to vote for Grant and Colfax, and the principles they represent. It is a calm, strongly argumentative, convincing address, worthy of the reputation of the eminent man who delivered it. Do not fail to read it.

THE CONTINENTAL VOCALISTS, who are great favorites here, will give a concert in Union Hall this Borough, on Tuesday evening next, 27th instant. The programme is very fine.

MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD MCCOOK, the famous Ohio cavalry leader, who has been claimed by the Democracy, declares unqualifiedly for Grant.

JUDGE WILLIAMS has accepted the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to succeed Justice Strong.

DR. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, was elected Missionary Bishop of Oregon by the Protestant Episcopal Convention, on Wednesday.

SEYMOUR has taken the stump for the endangered cause. On the 3d of November it will be the lost cause—whelmed in a sea of trouble.

THERE was an earthquake in San Francisco on Wednesday. Several houses were thrown down, and four persons were killed. Loss, $1,000,000.

ON Sunday night last the rebels destroyed the office of the Attakapas Register, published in Franklin, La., and the editors and printers had to fly to New Orleans to save their lives. 'Rah for Seymour!

THE "SEA OF TROUBLE."—The cops are having a terrible fight about swapping candidates. They call each other liars, traitors, scoundrels, &c., and it is noteworthy that both parties tell the truth.

CASPER SOUDER, Jr., one of the proprietors and editors of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, died in that city on Wednesday last, aged 49 years. He was an estimable gentleman and his death is widely regretted.

THE War Democracy of New York had a tremendous meeting on Wednesday evening, and have resolved to support Grant and Colfax. Pierrepont and the others cannot swallow Seymour and Blair, and their revolutionary, repudiating doctrines.

THE Democratic Hero of the Coffee-pot Frauds, is at it again, figuring how much the Democracy won in the late election in Pennsylvania, and telling them to fight on, and victory will be theirs in November. Wallace is evidently a candidate for a lunatic asylum if not a jail.

THE electoral tickets for the Presidential election have been printed, and can be obtained at this office for the different districts of the County. Those of our friends who come to Pottsville can stop and get them. If they find it inconvenient to come in themselves, let them send for the tickets.

JOHN ALLEN, the "Wickedest Man in New York," has relapsed into his old ways. He is now under bonds to answer a charge of larceny. John is a New York Cop, and it is as impossible for him to refrain from wallowing in crime, as it is for a pig to keep out of a mud-hole.

ASSASSINATION OF GEN. GRANT THREATENED BY FRANK BLAIR.—Blair, the new Rebellionist, made a speech in St. Louis on the 16th, in which he declared that if Gen. Grant entered the White House as President, he would never leave it alive. And his rebel listeners greeted the announcement with shouts that made the welkin ring.

At the Blair and Seymour Club room in Mahantongo street, they hauled in their flag last week, and it has not made its appearance since. What's the matter? Do they give it up, or are they waiting to see who their new candidates will be, so that they can appropriately inscribe the flag before hanging it out again? How is it?

SEYMOUR since the late elections, finds himself plunged still deeper in a sea of trouble.—In a late conference between him and the National Democratic Executive Committee, he said to the members that he was nominated against his wishes, and it would be a relief to him if any other name were substituted for his own.

BLAIR once made a speech in which he said he would like to send all the Fenians (Finnigans as Frank terms them) back to Ireland and keep them there. We see that Frank's friends in Brooklyn are of Frank's opinion, and have lost so much faith in Fenianism, that they have just thrown over William E. Robinson, and nominated a carpet-bagger in his stead. The Sham Democracy headed by Blair, have a warm love for Fenianism—"over the left."

IN New York the forged naturalization papers' game is being carried on to even a greater extent by the desperate Democracy than it was in this State, if we may judge by the following despatch:

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Benjamin B. Rosenberg was to-day arraigned before the United States Commissioner, charged with having been engaged in making forged naturalization papers. Deputy District Attorney Allen stated that Rosenberg had been engaged in this business for several days, at No. 6 Center street, and had sold hundreds and thousands of them. The papers being fully made out, having the seal of the Court attached to them, a blank space being left for the insertion of any name desired, and great quantities of them have been sent up the river and into the interior of the State. These certificates were sold at one dollar each. An examination was fixed for Friday next, when the prisoner should be [illegible]

FINANCES—TAXATION—REPUDIATION.

Senator Trumbull of Illinois, delivered a powerful speech in Springfield, on the evening of the 14th inst., in reply to the speech of Mr. Pendleton, made in the same city some time previously. His dissection of Mr. Pendleton's financial views was as follows:

PAYING BONDS IN GREENBACKS.

It is, however, a hobby with Mr. Pendleton that the five-twenty bonds, as they are called, should be paid off in greenbacks, and he says that the Government of the United States has a right to pay them in that way. In that way he proposes to pay off the public debt. I do not see myself how it would pay the debt to take up one species of indebtedness and issue another to take its place. You would owe just as much afterward as you did before. That would not pay the debt. But he proposes, however, in issuing the second evidence to issue it without interest. Well, is that an honest transaction? Would you consider it honest if you held the note of an individual for a hundred dollars loaned money, bearing six per cent. interest, and he were to come to you and insist upon taking on that note and giving you one in its place that did not bear interest, payable at his option, and taking from you all means of coercing payment? How much money could the United States have borrowed, if, when it issued those five-twenty bonds, that is to say, a bond which was to be payable absolutely in 20 years, and which the Government of the United States reserved to itself the right to pay whenever it pleased, in five years, it had said to the public from whom it expected to obtain money, "If you will purchase these bonds, it must be with the understanding that at the end of the five years the Government shall have the right to take them up, and give other bonds called greenbacks that do not draw interest, how many of you would have furnished money under such a proposition? Do you think the Government could have got a dollar on such a proposition as that? I do not, however, attach any considerable importance to this question of whether the 5-20 bonds may be paid in greenbacks or not. The discussion of that question seems to me premature. In this reason: We have not the greenbacks to pay them with, and we have not the question unless we have the means to discharge them.

PENDLETON'S PLANS FOR PAYING OFF BONDS.

Mr. Pendleton scouts the idea of issuing thousands of millions of dollars of greenbacks to take them from us; he says he has never advocated any such idea. He is opposed to it. Well, how does he propose to pay them? He is going to be economical. He is going to save enough out of the $250,000,000 that we collect each year to pay off these five-twenty bonds. Well, what is the trouble with that statement? Why the same difficulty that arises in several of Mr. Pendleton's statements—we do not collect any $250,000,000 a year. Last year the income sum that we collected was $406,000,000, and since that time we have reduced the taxes so that the present year we will probably not collect more than $300,000,000, barely enough to pay the interest on our public debt and the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now I suppose Mr. Pendleton spoke in all "sincerity and integrity" of the "$250,000,000 that were to be collected." He believes so, no doubt, but the official reports say that we did not collect any such sum last year. Does he propose increasing the taxes? If he does, let him say so, if that is what he means, instead of reducing the taxes, as the Republican party in the 36th Congress of Congress has done. Within the last year nearly $200,000,000 have been taken from your burdens. We have taken off the entire tax from ten thousand articles that you paid taxes upon a year ago, and our internal revenue tax is now collected from a very few items—half a dozen perhaps—chiefly from liquors, tobacco, stamps, licenses and incomes. Then you cannot pay off the debt with our present taxation, in the way that Mr. Pendleton proposes, and I apprehend he would be very far from advocating before the people an increase of taxation.

TAXING THE BONDS.

But he favors the taxation of Government bonds.—He wants a tax to be assessed upon the bonds themselves. Well, let us see how how that would work. In fairness, it is a tax to put upon the bonds it should be paid upon other property, upon your farm as well, shouldn't it? upon your house and lot in town, upon any other property that you have? Does Mr. Pendleton propose this? The law does impose a tax already on the income of the bond where more than a thousand dollars is received. The law provides that a tax of five per cent. has been assessed upon every income of more than a thousand dollars, whether it is derived from interest on bonds or any other source. Then the bond is, in that way, assessed, or the income upon it, the same as an income derived from a farmer, or from any other branch of business. This is equal justice. But suppose you tax the bond itself. Let us see how that would work. When the Government wanted to borrow a thousand dollars, if the bond is to be taxed by the General Government and the various States, the person who loans the thousand dollars will take these facts into consideration. If the States are to be allowed to tax these United States securities, they will tax them different amounts; some will tax them more and some less. What would then be the value of your United States securities subjected to taxation by the States in their discretion? How much would the State of Kentucky be likely to tax United States securities? (Laughter.) How much would the city of Memphis tax them, do you suppose, for municipal purposes? Who would loan the Government money, when the security which he received—the bond—was liable to be taxed at the discretion of every State, county, city, town and school district in the United States? And if they could tax them, they could, as I said, tax them in their discretion and tax to such an extent as to render the security entirely valueless. Could the Government maintain such a principle as that? Can any Government exist without the means of sustaining itself? Can any Government exist without a revenue? Can any Government collect a revenue or borrow money when its money and its property, and its securities, are to be taxed at the discretion of some other Government? Why, I think these States that favored secession would easily carry out their determination, if the notion is to prevail that they may tax United States property and United States securities in their discretion. The public lands of the United States have never been taxed in the States. It has always been provided, when new States are admitted into the Union, that they shall not tax the lands belonging to the United States, and it has never been done. The United States securities were to be taxed by State and local authorities, and the tax amounted to three per cent., which was the effect when the money was borrowed—assuming that that was about the average amount of State and local taxes in each of the States of the Union. Why, then, when a man furnished the Government of the United States with a thousand dollars, two per cent. of that thousand—that is, twenty dollars—would be taken to pay the taxes of the State. He would know this when he loaned the money, and the result of it would be, that he would ask an additional two per cent. interest from the Government, and the Government, instead of paying six per cent. for the money it borrowed, would be compelled to pay eight per cent. This would compel heavier taxation to pay the interest on the public debt, and how would anything be gained to the citizen? Would he gain anything by paying two per cent. more to the Government of the United States, and having the State tax, and raising two per cent. at home for State purposes? It is as broad as it is long, except in this wise, that the citizen would be subjected to the additional expense of collecting three taxes. So that nothing would be gained by taxing United States securities in the manner proposed.

HOW TO MAINTAIN OUR CREDIT.

How, then, is the credit of the Government of the of the United States to be maintained? I will tell you my view of that, in a very few words. It is clearly expressed in the sixth resolution of the Chicago Platform, that "the best policy to diminish our burden of debt, is so to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest." Improve our credit—that is the way to lessen the burden of the public debt. That is the way to have one uniform currency for the laborer, and the same currency for the bondholder. I am for the same currency for everybody—the bondholder, the laborer, the sewing-girl, and everybody else of whom Mr. Pendleton speaks, but I am for having that a good currency.—(Applause.) We must make it all good, instead of trying to make it all bad and worthless. But how is that to be done? By redeeming specie payments at the earliest practicable period, without deranging the general business of the country. That is the way to have an uniform currency to give to the laboring man something that has a fixed and definite value, and that he cannot be cheated out of by sharpers and speculators, who can inflate the currency to-day and contract it to-morrow. That is the way to reduce the public debt. We are paying now six per cent. interest on $1,500,000,000 in gold every year, while Canada can borrow money at four per cent. in any of the markets of the world, and any sovereign government on the face of the earth, that has a good credit, can borrow money at four per cent. or less. Brazil and in the North American Republics, subject to revolution every few years, most of them can borrow money cheaper than these great United States of America. Why? Because of our depreciated currency which some of these Democrats, as they call themselves who used to love hard money, want to inflate and increase by the hundred thousand millions of dollars. If you would protect the laboring man from the most cunning scheme that was ever devised to cheat him, then protect him against these issues of irredeemable paper money.

Every voter at the coming November election must remember that if he votes the Democratic ticket, he will vote in favor of repudiation and destruction of the credit of the Government. This is so plain that he who runs may read. Can any honest Democrat vote that ticket? Think.

SINCE the pardon of Kane, the fratricide, the Copperhead leaders have been active in their efforts to make political capital, by attempts to obtain the pardon of McCloskey, the "Flour Barrel Hotel" murderer. They have also worked in another way to make votes, which to a certain extent was successful at the late election, by charging in posters here and elsewhere in the Coun y, that Gen. Cake and Gen. Reifsnyder had made promises that in case of their election they would obtain his pardon. This charge is not only insulting to Gov. Geary, but we are assured positively by Gen. Cake that so far as he is concerned, it is totally and unqualifiedly false. We have not met Gen. Reifsnyder, and therefore, cannot make a denial as far as he is concerned, on his authority, but we believe it to be equally untrue as regards him.

A consistent set these Copperhead leaders! While they issue posters denouncing any effort to have McCloskey pardoned, they are working to secure it, for partizan purposes.—Of course there is no probability that Gov. Geary will ever grant it on the application of men who have opposed the new Criminal Court Act going into operation here, and who as partizans have ever been found arrayed against law and order in Schuylkill County.

If the people want to increase their burdens of taxation, they will vote the copperhead ticket in November. The copperhead platform demands that "every species of property shall be taxed according to value." If successful the copperheads will tax the farmer's land, the poor man's horse and cart, all mechanics' tools, household furniture, etc. If miners, laborers, mechanics, farmers, etc., do not vote for the copperhead ticket in November, they will miss the prettiest chance they ever had for increasing their own burdens.

THE Democratic arithmeticians are the most ingenious fellows living. To illustrate—Ohio, last year three thousand Republican, is this year only sixteen thousand, which they find to be a great Democratic gain.—Pennsylvania, last year nearly a thousand Democratic, is this year only ten thousand Republican, which they find to be a Democratic gain of the most magnificent proportions. Give us plenty of such Democratic gains in November, and we shall be amply satisfied.

DEMOCRATIC PROSCRIPTION.—A young man of this Borough who works in Allentown, but whose residence is with his father here, came home and voted at the late election. This incensed his employer who is a Democrat, and when the young man announced his intention to return in November and vote for Grant, his employer told him if he did so he would discharge him. The young man said he would do it notwithstanding. Workingmen should not vote with a party that practices such intolerance.

REFORMERS in voting in November, that the Republican party has ever been the friend of the workingman, and made labor honorable and remunerative, while the so-called Democratic party has ever fostered slavery and the British free trade system which degrade the laboring man.

LOUSIANA.

A Wholesale Slaughter of Union Men Commenced.

Assassination of Judge Chase, Col. Pope, Robt. Gray and Bernard Sanlet.

(Special Telegraph to the Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—An eye witness who was present at the recent horrible outrages in Franklin states that on the night of the 11th inst., Judge Chase formerly of the Ohio Legislature, and Col. Pope, sheriff, late commander of the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, were sitting at half past eight o'clock P. M., on the rear balcony of their hotel, when a band of men rushed upon them and shot Col. Pope almost to pieces.

In the struggle Judge Chase escaped to the street, but was speedily shot and stabbed. The citizens refused to allow coffins to be made for them, and treated their remains with barbarous indignities. A company of Seymour Knights were drawn up in line near the hotel when this occurred. Colonel Pope's remains were forwarded to Illinois to-day, with his wife, who his become a raving maniac.

Information has been received of the assassination of Robert Gray, justice of the peace of Caddo parish, on the 14th inst., and Bernard Sanlet, sheriff of Iberville, while in bed with his wife, on the night of the 19th inst. As I have before stated, between now and the Presidential election there will be a wholesale slaughter of Union men.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.—Geo. W. Childs, Esq., the enterprising and public spirited publisher of the *Daily Ledger* of Philadelphia, on Saturday last presented to the Typographical Society of that City, a cemetery located at Woodland. It was presented with formal ceremonies, and many distinguished gentlemen, themselves formerly printers, were present. The cemetery embraces two thousand superficial feet, enclosed with a handsome marble wall, and has an elegant gothic marble gateway of massive size. At the presentation ceremony prayer was delivered by Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D.; Hon. Morton McMichael made some introductory remarks, and Hon. Ellis Lewis, one of the oldest practical printers in the United States, made the presentation address, from which we make the following extract:

Mr. Childs provides for the comfort and health of his employees during life. He secures an insurance on their lives for the benefit of their families, after death. And even then he does not desert them. He provides this beautiful and magnificent burial lot for the repose of their lifeless bodies forever. Such a man surely deserves the love and gratitude of his fellow creatures on earth, and the blessings of his Creator in the world to come.

On behalf of the Society Mr. H. J. Dorbrow, the President, accepted the gift in a neat and appropriate address. After adopting a preamble and resolutions of thanks to Mr. Childs, the assemblage dispersed.

Mr. Childs will soon visit Europe for the benefit of his health. He will return in January next.

We received the following from a very dear friend, (the author,) in Nashville, Tennessee, a few weeks since, but have found no opportunity for publishing it until now—the press of current political matter preventing us. We are glad to be able now to find a place for it in our columns:

ADAM AND EVE IN PARADISE.

BY M. B. F.

In that high home of love, the azure skies
Were cloudless; and the peaceful stars shone out
With ten-fold brilliancy! The balmy zephyr
As it floated o'er them stole with fragrance
Of a thousand flowers, echoed the song
Of birds, and music of the stream!
The shadows of the lofty trees fell softly there
Around the "Happy Pair,"—who gladly poured
Their souls in hymns of praise and prayer to God
Who made the world so beautiful and bright,
And filled it with his Peace!
They shared each other's labors, and when
Eve' shed its dews in dance o'er them,
Sank like weary children to their sweet repose
And *thus forever* had it been! till glowing hours
In golden light had melted to eternity,
And *they* in all their purity *translated quick*
From *Earth to Heaven, blessing* and *being blest.*
But *ere* also! Time's mellowing touch had dived
The rose upon his leather cheek, and wrought
The *fear* of *ill*, or DANGER crouching near,
Fear for a moment parted from her lord,
Fell quick beneath the wily tempter's power,
To *rise no more!*—and Adam swiftly FLED:
Down fearful height to depths of dark despair,
And yawning gulf of awful, fiery wrath,
Where anguish, agony, remorse, echo fell
On *misery's* ear, from *misery's* voice that WRIT
The *bitter* change that *sin* had fiercely wrought
On HELPLESS, *hopeless* nature filled with woe!
On spirits *once* so GOD-LIKE, *fallen so low!!!*
While *heaviest* shadows swept with billowy might
And fearful gloom, around their trembling forms.
Sad morning, but ah! sad as the glorious face
Of Heaven's offended majesty and mourned.
Till "*mercy*" rose! a *Day Star* from on high!
And shed it's hallowed beauty o'er the sea
Of sorrow's *bitterest* strife!!
Lifting the crushed and bleeding soul
Of PROPITIATE MAN *to Heaven* once more!
To God's high presence! from the altar
Of deep *long*—and *faith*—and *prayer!*
And God *once more* looked down to pity! and
His Light was their's! shedding its holiest radiance o'e
A *fallen race* that bowed with REVERENT joy before that throne
Of glory, where *God's promised Son bent o'er* them with a smile,
That brightened coming ages with *new* life and light.

THE ADVANTAGE OF USING PRINTERS' INK.—This advantage is duly appreciated by those who have tried it judiciously in the shape of advertising in the newspapers. As an illustration of how extensively certain firms advertise, we might state that the proprietors of Plantation Bitters have contracted with Geo. P. Rowell & Co., advertising agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York, for $45,776-26, and this is but a small part of the expenditure of Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., in this way for the present year. The agency which is sending out this order is another example. It commenced business less than five years since, and the fact that it now controls a greater advertising patronage than any similar establishment, is without doubt to be attributed to their having expended more money in advertising themselves and their facilities within that time than all other advertising firms put together, since the establishment of the first agency a quarter of a century since.

GET ASSESSED.

Remember that to vote at the Presidential election, you must be assessed ten days before. The time expires at 12 o'clock tonight. If not assessed attend to it at once.

VOTES OF BOROUGHS.—The votes of the principal boroughs of this County, and of the State, at the late election, were as follows:

Pottsville	2085
Ashland	991
Mahanoy City	820
Minersville	635
Port Carbon	358
Schuylkill Haven	542
St. Clair	807
Tamaqua	946
Norristown	2074
Sunbury	696
Pottstown	881
Phœnixville	888
Doylestown	359
West Chester	1284
Lebanon	1832
York	2298

DEMOCRATIC gains in the South are reported. On Friday B. F. Randolph, a Republican member of the South Carolina State Senate, was murdered at Cokesbury in that State. On Saturday night last, the sheriff and parish judge of St. Mary's parish, Republicans, were assassinated at Franklin, La. On Friday Wm. J. Dollar, deputy sheriff of Krew county Ark., an old and worthy citizen, while out serving subpœnas, was tied to a negro and with him were shot dead by the Kukluk. Pennsylvania will put the seal of reprobation on these atrocious acts on the 3d of November, by a majority of 20,000 for Ulysses S. Grant.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, the great bag of wind, now in prison in Ireland for making seditious speeches, has come out for Grant and Colfax, and advises Irishmen in the United States to vote for these candidates, because the Democracy are allied with English interests. Everybody of any sense knew that long ago, and Train seems to have found it out at last. He also knows which way the "wind is blowing."

THE WHIRLWIND.

The majorities in the States that voted in October, are as follows. The full official returns will scarcely vary 100 from these figures:

Pennsylvania official	9,677
Ohio	18,000
Indiana	1,500
Nebraska	2,400

The majorities in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana have been reduced at least 10,000 in each, by infarous frauds in naturalization papers and otherwise, which cannot occur to the same extent on the 3d of November.

In Nebraska, although surrounded by the same influences, they have an effective Registry Law, which tended to check such frauds.

THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The following is the vote for Congress in this district:

	Cake.	Conner.
Lebanon county	4286	2808
Schuylkill county	8215	9475
	12,501	12,278
	12,278	
Cake's majority	223	

The vote in the district two years ago was as follows:

	Cake.	Ginninger.
Lebanon county	4162	2739
Schuylkill county	9039	10,242
	13,198	12,971
	12,971	

THE CAMPAIGN.

LANCASTER AND BERKS.—The good old days have returned. Lancaster beats Berks.

Lancaster, Republican majority	6743
Berks, " Democratic "	6206
Lancaster ahead	537

REPUBLICAN PYRAMID.
OHIO.
MAINE.
INDIANA.
VERMONT.
COLORADO.
NEBRASKA.
CONNECTICUT.
PENNSYLVANIA.

DEMOCRATIC PYRAMID.
CAMILLA.
KENTUCKY.
OPELOUSAS.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE A CONCERN.
100 reams Hot-pressing Paper (quoz;) with signature, head of court, and attestations complete: only the names of the voters lacking, and these to be filled in at desperation.
1 set of stakes, ropes, &c., for the instant setting up of a pugilistic ring—say on the eve of an important election.
1 coffee pot and fixings that have seen service.
Cheap for cash.

Inquire of Wm. A. WALLACE,
Philadelphia, Pa.

HERE are a few names of prominent military supporters of Seymour and Blair: Loyal Democrats will not soon forget their brutality:

Gen. N. B. Forrest, Gen. Wade Hampton,
Gen. Henry A. Wise, Gen. S. B. Buckner,
Gen. Jubal Early, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge,
Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. P. T. Beauregard,
Gen. Robert Toombs, Gen. Magruder,
Gen. Mosby, " Gen. Elliott Pike,
Gen. Kirby Smith.

In Memoriam.

The following epitaph for a headstone, to be raised over defeat Democracy, is ready for the stone-cutter:

Here lies,
Without hope of Reconstriction,
All that remains of
AMERICAN DEMOCRACY,
(falsely so called.)
Her appalling crime was to have sacrificed
A Million Lives,
And Many Thousand Millions of Treasure
In a fiendish struggle to perpetuate
The accursed system of
AMERICAN SLAVERY.
In the presence of this one enormity
It would be a libel to say
The name of any
VIRTUE.

To the Soldiers and Sailors of Pennsylvania.

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 16, 1868.

COMRADES: You have turned the flank of your old enemy, and he is in full retreat; but you must not pause for an instant in your pursuit. Follow him up and press him upon all sides, until he is politically annihilated, and Forrest and Wade Hampton have surrendered in the last ditch. By the wayside you will find many heretofore misguided men, who will gladly join your victorious column. To all such you should extend the hand of welcome and forget the past.

Be not misled by the declaration that the opposition have given up the fight. Place no reliance in rumors of a change of candidates. The ticket is "fixed" for the purpose of the election, and, instead of relaxing your exertions, continue, continue, continue to the last moment of the polls, if you would secure your children's children's rights.

Let your efforts be solely devoted to increasing the vote of last Tuesday, and by this means demonstrate how overwhelming would have been your triumph had the gang of rebel varabonds who invaded the city of Philadelphia been required by their allies at their own houses.

By order of the Committee.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.
A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ALL RIGHT.

Hip
Hip—
Hurrah!
It is all right.
Ohio is all right.
Indiana is all right.
Nebraska is all right.
Pennsylvania is all right.
Cary is beat.
Hendricks is beat.
Vallandigham is beat.
Seymour and Blair are dead beat.
Baker is elected.
Shanks is elected.
Cake is elected.
Schenck is elected.
Bingham is elected.
Cumback is elected.
Hartranft is elected.
Let us sing the short-metre hymn, whereof the first verse is,

Seymour and Blair,
Are nowhere.

And the second is like unto it.
And the third and fourth are the same.
And the fifth, seventh, etc., are obtained by repeating the fourth,
And the chorus of them all is:

We'll rally round the flag, boys,
Rally once again,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom!

To be followed by the long-metre piece, whereof the first few verses are, in the words following, to wit, that is:

Where now is little Sam Cary,
Where now is little Sam Cary,
Where now is little Sam Cary,
Has he reached the Promised Land?

He went up in his eight-hour chariot,
He went up in his eight-hour chariot,
He went up in his eight-hour chariot.
Safely at Salt River Land.

Where now is Tom A. Hendricks,
Where now is Tom A. Hendricks,
Where now is Tom A. Hendricks,
Hope he's gone to the Promised Land!

He can't be Governor, he can't be Senator,
He can't be Governor, he can't be Senator,
He can't be Tom A. Hendricks,
For he's bound for the Salty Land.

Where now is Vallandigham,
Where now is Vallandigham,
Where now is Vallandigham,
He, too, leads for the promised land?

He went up in a red-hot canvass,
He went up in a red-hot canvass,
He went up in a red-hot canvass,
Safely to Salt River Land.

Where now is George H. Greenbacks,
Where now is George H. Greenbacks,
Where now is George H. Greenbacks,
Searching for the Promised Land?

He went up with his rag-tag escort,
He went up with his rag-tag escort,
He went up with his rag-tag escort,
Safely to Salt River Lake.

Where now is the "Deerfield farmer,"
Where now is the "Deerfield farmer,"
Where now is the "Deerfield farmer,"
Seymour of the horny hand?

He is planting a patch of melons,
He is planting a patch of melons,
He is planting a patch of melons,
Plowing up the Salty Land!

Where now is Blaining Francis,
Where now is Blaining Francis,
Where now is Blaining Francis,
With his sword and fiery brand (?!)

He's get tickets on the steamer Kukluz,
He's got tickets on the steamer Kukluz,
He's got tickets on the steamer Kukluz,
A light-draft, fast sailing, low-pressure, side-wheel boat, due November 4, in the Salt River Land!
—*Chicago Post.*

PROGRESS.—Columbus sailed to the American coast in a four hundred ton ship, and first landed upon the island of St. Domingo. Last week a vessel from St. Domingo unloaded in New York over four hundred tons of St. Croix Rum for P. H. Drake & Co., of that city. This is but a few weeks' supply of this article, which these gentlemen use in the manufacture of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS. We are informed by an exchange that Messrs. Drake & Co., have not advertised a dollar for a year, but that the sales of this article continue at the former enormous rate. In 1864, the receipts of the PLANTATION BITTERS were equal to those of the New York & New Haven Railroad.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

THERE are some people who seem to think it almost a sin to dress well. Such people we suppose, if they had the world to order, would have made the beautiful sky black, rather than blue, and the bright flowers gray and brown, instead of red and purple.

They make a sad mistake, and the mistake is the more harmful because they who make it are often among the very best of our people, and are betrayed into this extreme, by a laudable desire to avoid what is merely show and vainglory.

But there is a world wide difference between being dressed like a pop or a dandy and being well dressed. Our idea of this matter is about met in the clothes we have seen from Wanamaker & Brown's. Dressed in one of their suits you attract no attention, either by being over dressed or outlandishly clothed; you simply give people the impression of a well dressed man.

A LARGE VOLUME would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry as a safe, efficient, and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonderful.

A GAY DECEIVER.—Generally proves the stove that has been selected for its mere external adornment, with no regard to its internal or scientific construction. We hear it upon the very highest authority, that the "JUNIATA," the *Improved, Illuminated, Magazine Hot air Parlor Stove*, manufactured by Messrs. STUART, PETERSON & Co., of Philadelphia, is the most perfect stove of its character ever invented. Persuring this to be a truth, the trade of our section will see that they cannot afford to exclude so admirable a stove from their lists, and will accordingly forward their orders without delay. We have a highly developed partiality for a good stove, and so take pleasure in referring to the "*latest*" especially when it is "*the best.*"—Exchange. From our knowledge of the long standing business integrity and enterprise of the above named firm, and the uniform excellence of the wares they manufacture, we feel warranted in commending the "Juniata" to the trade as a stove of more than ordinary merit.

LOCAL NOTICES.

See the advertisement of Bradbury Piano in another column.

If you would be properly suited with Spectacles, apply to JOS. DREIFUS, Optician and Watchmaker, 525 Centre Street, Pottsville. October 24, '68—43-1f

If our friends will use preparations for restoring gray hair they should use the best in the market. Our attention has lately been called to an article which has an extensive sale and is very high reputation, known as Rise's Vegetable Ambrosia, and we are inclined to think that it possesses more desirable and less objectionable qualities than any other in the market. It restores gray or faded hair to its original color in a most remarkable manner, and by its invigorating and soothing properties removes all dandruff and humors from the scalp. Give it a fair trial and you cannot fail to like it.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—Three good second-hand Pianos are for sale cheap at the music store of M. Lehmann, No. 128 Centre St. Sept. 19—38-tf

See Church of Gethsemane Standard in letter column. SPERER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspepsia, on account of its tonic properties, its purity, and its delicious flavor.

FRENCH PEBBLE LENSES BRILLIANT, a beautiful article, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

BUY "A GOOD MAN LEAVES AN INHERITANCE," and his family will be provided with the Best Stove in preference if the title is not insured. See SHAFER & LOVERIDGE'S advertisement, Fourth Page.

FRENCH, English and American cloths, of styles, and of the finest qualities, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

If you want a good Smoking Tobacco, go and ask for the "OLD VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN," at CHARLES WEIDIGH'S Establishment, 216 Chestnut St. Sept. 2, '68 36-3m

The finest Smoking Tobacco manufactured by Jacob Dreifus, except which are the following named brands, viz: Our Virginia Gentleman, Sweet Cuba, Honey Mae, Dream Dew, for sale at CHAS. DREIFUS' WOLTOS & BROTHER, 216 Centre street.

STAY AT HOME.

Don't leave home, but stay, and help to get the vote out on the 3d. Every vote is important.

PALMYRA JOHN, Esq., has retired from the proprietorship of the Columbia County Republican, which he conducted with great ability for twelve years. A stock company take it, with Dr. W. H. Bradley as editor.

A COR. writes us since the election that "Fred. Beck" has found them ten thousand dollars. If he has, the taxpayers will be delighted to hear the fact from "Fred. Beck's" lips. Will "Fred. Beck" favor them?

YESTERDAY we were shown a photograph of a child, male, ten months old, now on exhibition in Pittsburgh. He is perfectly formed from his head to his waist, but in place of only two he has four legs. It is a remarkable malformation. The child seems to be perfectly healthy.

A LARGE number of the Democratic leaders headed by the New York World and The National Intelligencer, declare that Seymour and Blair are not fit to be supported. If that is the case,—and we would not doubt such good authority,—why should not the rank and file of the Democracy determine to support Grant and Colfax?

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, October 24, 1868.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 94,370 19 tons; by Canal 36,868 10 tons; for the week 131,239 10 tons, against 112,595 for the corresponding week last year.

The trade continues without any change from last week. The demand for prepared coal is good, while for lump and broken it is slacking off a little. All the operators are making as much prepared coal as their facilities at the collieries will permit.

Both the Canal and Railroad are now worked up to their full average of boat and rolling stock capacity.

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

	1867.			1868.		
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.	
P & R R R	77,824	2,706,164	95,371	2,524,450	D181,714	
Schuyl Ca	55,869	636,539	76,569	774,024	d 64,495	
L Val R R	47,113	1,643,178	49,567	1,897,975	254,797	
Leh Nav Ca	36,868	905,496	43,338	1,061,140	d 43,355	
L Nav R R			*18,231	347,501	347,501	
Shamokin	20,856	1,014,183	16,625	841,793	D172,379	
Penn Coal	14,145	379,918	16,560	416,925	36,907	
Penn C C						
By R R	20,344	670,041	21,080	737,661	67,600	
By Canal	356	15,658	556	24,189	8,543	
Del & Hud	23,840	1,112,790	43,875	1,304,300	190,510	
Wyo Val		930,041	12,545	1,062,314	132,273	
Wyo Nub		22,065		53,123	31,044	
Shamokin	19,539	234,564	10,929	236,860	11,296	
Tremont	1,546	34,429	1,410	53,923	19,504	
Short Mt.	2,