Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

Mount Vesuvius is in eruption.

A. J.'s "native village" gave 200 Republican majority.

Baron James Rothschild, estimated to be worth $400,000,000, died in Paris on Monday last, aged 96 years.

Another "Erie Railway War," with a rumored higira of Directors to Jersey City, is reported from New York.

The famous horse Dexter, "on Fashion Course, one day last week, trotted a half mile in the brief time of 1 min. 6 sec.

The Liberal party has carried the Parliamentary elections in England by a large majority. This means Reform and enlarged suffrage.

The returns counted by three observers at the Cambridge (Mass.) Observatory, on the night of Nov. 13th, and morning of Nov. 14th, reached the number of 4641.

The Odd Fellows propose establishing an orphans' asylum in this State. Members of lodges are to contribute one dollar each before the 1st of April next, towards the object.

Female Teachers.—Of the 150,000 teachers in the United States, it is asserted that 112,500 are females. The city of Boston has 533 females to 62 male teachers: New York city 2,206 females to 176 males; the State of Ohio 12,229 females to 834 males.

In Hon. John Covode's district large numbers of the illegal Snowden Supreme Court naturalization papers were voted upon. Mr. Covode will undoubtedly successfully contest the election. The Supreme Court illegal papers were sent to this County in considerable numbers, but the exposure in Philadelphia made the parties here having them in their possession, afraid to use them.

Poetical Superscription.—On Tuesday a letter was received at this office from Philadelphia bearing the following poetical superscription. On behalf of the Colonel, whose modesty is only second to that of his former commander, Gen. Thomas, we waive acceptance of the "best of men" part of it, but give the superscription as a curiosity, *verbatim et literatim*:

Please forward this Letter to the best of men,
Even Robert H. Ramsey.—(the Colonel,)
Who resideth in Pottsville, State of Penn.,
and publishes the "Miners' Journal."

An Illinois Farmer in the Iron Age suggests Ben Wade for the office of Secretary of the Treasury. He says he is honest, capable and ingenitious, and he was the means of clearing out that infamous horde who have been stealing the people's money since Andy Johnson has had charge of the Government.

The same writer also suggests the great War Secretary, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, as Minister to England, to take the place of Reverdy Johnson, who shamefully misrepresents the country abroad.

As the Prothonotary, of this County has stated we understand, that it is his belief that his name has been forged to naturalization papers now in existence in this County, and as the community knows that such a paper bearing the seal of the Orphans' Court, was offered at the last election in the South Ward of this Borough, by one Dennis Eagan, who was arrested and held for trial, it would be well on his trial to have the matter thoroughly investigated. It is somewhat singular to say the least, how the seal of the Orphans' Court became attached to the paper.

The Civil Service Bill.—A citizen of Illinois writes to the Iron Age as follows:

We fully endorse his views:

> There is one thing I do hope Congress will do at its coming session, and that is, pass *Jenckes' Civil Service Bill into a law.* Let that be done, and let every appointee for Civil office under the United States Government undergo such an examination as they would have to pass before such a commission as General Grant would constitute to the Senate, with Collar at its head, and I tell you we would have a set of United States civil officers that we could be proud of, a set of officers who, if they could not live on their pay without *stealing*, would frankly tell the government so, and if they could live on their pay, go to work and do so like people. Let that infamous heresy, inaugurated by the "Albany Regency," after Gen. Jackson's election in 1828, and which has done as much as any one thing to bring this country to the verge of ruin (now that we are putting things in shape all around), *be wiped out entirely.* Let the Portland Congress do that, and they will have completed that "reformation" which treason unwittingly permitted to be commenced when it fired its first gun at Sumpter in 1861.

"Lady of the White House".—In connection with the promotion of Mrs. Grant to this position, it is gratifying to the American people to know that it is one which she will fill with the true simplicity of an American woman. There will be no attempt to ape the grandeur of a regal court, and no vulgar striving after mere sensation. Mrs. Grant is a lady who has maintained, through every event which has marked the vicissitudes of her husband's life, a marked propriety of demeanor. She has been helpmeet in days of adversity, and has shared his honors without being dazzled by the position or contaminated by the foolish adulations of those who worship at the shrine of success.

There is a proposition—made in New York and therefore, characteristic of the extravagance which rules in that city—to increase the salary of the President of the United States to $100,000 per annum. As the President has his residence furnished to him by the Government, with everything appertaining thereto, except his food and clothing, we cannot see the necessity of making his salary more than $30,000. Increase the salary of the President as suggested, and each Government official from Cabinet officers down, will expect to have his salary increased in similar proportion. Now, the people who have to bear the burden of a large national debt, are not prepared for such a move as this. They prefer seeing Republican simplicity maintained at the Capital, and they think that a President has just as good a chance to save money now in the office, as he had twenty years ago. It is well known that nearly all the Presidents saved money while in office. Too high salaries would have a demoralizing effect, and we desire to see that avoided. As for the offices below the President, there are plenty of capable men able and willing to fill them at the present salaries. We earnestly hope that the proposition to increase the salaries of Government officials will be frowned down by the press and people.

A LIE SQUARELY NAILED.

The Copperhead organ of last week in an editorial article headed "Fraudulent Voting," made a series of statements in reference to Mr John Totty, which are totally, unqualifiedly and we might add, maliciously false. The glut of the Copperhead organ's charges is, that Mr. Totty is a resident of Ashland; that he came to this Borough on the second Tuesday of October last with a fraudulent naturalization paper; that this paper was shown by Mr. Totty to James Gilfillan, at the Mortimer House, in the presence of Solomon Feather; that Gilfillan told Mr. Totty that his paper was fraunulent, and advised him to burn or destroy it at once; that Mr. Totty tore up the paper in the presence of Mr. Feather, and at the same time tore up a letter which read as follows:

> Tamaqua, Oct. 7th, 1868.
>
> *John Totty, Esq., Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa.*
>
> Dear Sir:—Your letter of 3d inst., came to hand. In reply, please see Gen. Washington Reilly, or W. Moodie of your town. Very respectfully, yours, &c., H. L. Cake, per J. C. C.

The organ says that a fraud was contemplated, and in a fit of virtuous indignation calls for an investigation, and wants to lug Henr L. Cake, John C. Conrad, Wm. J. Moodie and Washington Reilsnyder into court as witnesses.

Now for Mr. Totty's letter in reply to the charges of the Copperhead organ, which squarely nails to the counter the infamous lie about him:

> Mahanoy Plane, Schuylkill County, Nov. 15, '68.
>
> Edward Minnis' *Journal*—*Gentlemen:*—My attention has been called to an article in the *Pottsville Standard* of the 14th inst., and to a *copy* of a letter received from the Hon. H. L. Cake, in answer to one I sent to him.
>
> The *Standard* makes a great furore about the letter, but does not tell the truth.
>
> I never was a resident of Ashland; my residence for months past has been in Second street, Pottsville.
>
> I did not go to Pottsville on the second Tuesday in October, armed with a fraudulent naturalization paper, or show one to any person. James Gilfillan did not advise me to burn or destroy any paper. If I tore up a letter in his presence it was not by his advice I did so. If I love Hon. H. L. Cake's letter, I cannot understand how it now happens to print after the lapse of a month or more. It was not copied in my presence. The letter did not relate to voting or papers of any kind. A fraud was not contemplated by me as charged by the *Standard*. I am prepared to prove this in my court. I do not know John C. Conrad, Wm. J. Moodie or Washington Reilsnyder, and I don't think either of them know me.
>
> Yours Truly, JOHN TOTTY.

Gen. Cake's letter to Mr. Totty had no reference to voting nor to papers of any kind; Mr. Totty never had in his possession a fraudulent naturalization paper, and never even entertained the idea of attempting to vote on such a paper. What confidence can be placed on any political statements of a paper capable of making such malicious and libelous charges against a respectable resident of this Borough?

COUNTY FINANCES.

There is probably no county in the State nor in the United States in which the taxpayers have given less attention to the manner in which the County finances are conducted, than in Schuylkill. It is a satisfaction, however, to believe that they are beginning to see the necessity of paying more attention to this matter. And that it is necessary, let us illustrate.

The amount of outstanding County taxes, much of it running back for several years, is at this time, at least ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. During this year notwithstanding this fact, and the fact that the rate of taxation is heavy, many of the collectors have been extremely dilatory in paying in to the Treasury their collections and the consequence has been that the Treasurer at times found it difficult to pay orders. Now there is no doubt that much of the money due on this year's duplicate had been collected, and as little doubt that many of the collectors held money which should have been paid into the Treasury, in their hands for the purposes of speculation. Under this state of affairs the County Treasurer, Conrad Seltzer, Esq.,—who by the way, is a most trustworthy and faithful officer, with an eye single to the interests of the County finances—employed counsel at his own expence, to ascertain if he had not the power under the law to compel delinquent collectors to pay the amounts in their hands due the Treasury. His counsel, F. W. Hughes, Esq., told him that he had the power. The Treasurer then placed a number of writs of Fi. Fa. in the hands of the Sheriff for execution against several of delinquent collectors. The effect of this movement has been good. Within three days after the issuing of the writs, thousands of dollars of old liabilities were paid in.

It is a singular fact that the County Commissioners, who are supposed to be the especial custodians of the interests of the taxpayers, oppose the Treasurer in this matter, and have gone so far as to employ counsel at the expense of the taxpayers of the County, to get an injunction to prevent the Treasurer from compelling delinquent tax-collectors to pay up. The case will be brought before the Court at its next term, and should it be decidedly adversely to the Commissioners we hear it intimated that they will carry it up to the Supreme Court, of course still at the expense of the taxpayers whose taxes after collection they don't seem to care to see paid into the County Treasury, where they belong.

Whether this action of the Commissioners is caused by enmity to Mr. Seltzer, because he is not a member of the Court House "ring," or by a desire to save delinquent tax-collectors of their party from the necessity of paying over what they owe the Treasury, we cannot say, but under any circumstances the course taken by the Commissioners in the matter is certainly extraordinary On the other hand Mr. Seltzer deserves praise for the course he has taken, and taxpayers will we are sure, award it to him cheerfully.

"Across the Atlantic."—With great pleasure we are enabled to announce the appearance of this book. The publishers, Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers of Philadelphia, have done full justice to the great merits of this work of Dr. Charles H. Haeseler, by having it printed with clear and beautiful type on fine white paper, and bound and lettered in morocco cloth in a style which renders the book an ornament for the centre table of any drawing-room, or for the shelf of any library in the country. Since the letters from France, Switzarland, Germany, Italy and England, which compose this work, appeared last year in the Miners' Journal, at which time they attracted great attention not only here but in the principal cities of the Union, Dr. Haeseler has rewritten, enlarged and added to them, and they now appear in a much more complete form than when they were first written. The *esprit* of these letters, the varied and useful information they contain, the graphic descriptions of noted places in Europe, the amusing incidents, combine to render the book one which should be read by all, young and old. There is not a reading family in this County which should neglect to secure a copy, and as the price of the book is low, it is within the means of all.

The book is a volume of 400 pages, 12mo., and is dedicated by the author to Charles Wittig, M. D., of Philadelphia. It contains twenty-seven letters. The first describes the voyage across the Atlantic, and arrival at Havre and Paris. The second, giving about Paris. The third is about the Grand Exposition. The fourth dwells upon the amusements of the Parisians. The fifth which especially must attract attention for the peculiarly valuable and accurate information it contains on the subject, is, on the medical institutions of Paris. The sixth describes a visit to the tomb of the great Napoleon. The seventh is on Strasburg, its Cathedral, etc.—The eighth takes the reader to Switzerland, where he sojourns delightfully, every movement of his time occupied, through the ninth, tenth and eleventh letters. The twelfth is on Munich and Stuttgardt; the thirteenth on Heidelberg, and the fourteenth takes the reader to Mayence, to Frankfurt, down the Rhine and to Northern. Letter fifteen describes rural life in a German town, and carries the reader through the mazes of a delirious German waltz. The sixteenth letter dwells upon what is worth seeing in Berlin, while the seventeenth tells of an incident which happened to "My American Friend," and gives a description of the Battle of Langensalza. The eighteenth is on Leipzig, and narrates the incidents of a visit to the battle-field of Sadowa. The nineteenth describes the personal points of the Austrians, and speaks of visits to the General Hospital and to Rokitansky, the pathologist. The twenty-eth is on Trieste, Venice, Milan, Genoa and Florence. In the twenty-first letter the reader journies through Italy and reaches Rome. The Eternal City is "done" thoroughly by the Doctor and his American friend, in the twenty-third letter, and the latter bids adieu to the "Old Town" in the following pathetic strain:

> "Good-bye, Rome! You are an old town, and pretty badly wrinkled; but then you have nursed some ugly fellows in your time, and I am not surprised at your own down-trodden and marks of desolation. I have much respect for your venerable age; but cannot say, that I am filled with grief at leaving you; though your ten thousand monuments, and other sights, would make you almost as desirable to dwell in as good old Orvieto-ing. You have survived the ravages of time and adversity, and will live on, I dare say. But I feel confident you will still be able to do so, without me, in the future. Hoping, yourself well, old Town; for to get up another like you would require the expenditure of more time and money, and ingenuity than any one man can afford just now. You are like a photographers negative, and many impressions have been taken from you; but it an earthquake or some similar accident should put you through it to burn or say what a similar accident would be you would be printed more than you are now, and could never be reproduced; therefore, old Rome, old Negative; and keep away from such quakes and downfalls! You can rest in peace from Nile, and your Tiber river, and many fountains; of your big cities, your Tarpeian and Colosseum; of your Vestal and other temples; your Triumphal and other Forums; your Tarpeian and other rocks; and oh! take care of the numerous relics of your *Pagan* science. It is not likely that we will ever meet again, old Town; but cheer up, there will be another stripping of the laurels, quite as serious to spend his money and open his verdant eyes, to that which you have. And often the oblivious shade shall hide us from the memory of man, the prestige of your old history and relics, and leave them fresh with every year, in universal greenness, for all time to come. Old Town, farewell."

Letter twenty-third brings the reader back to Paris, where he sojourns through letter twenty-four, and until letter twenty-five brings the fellow-voyager with the Doctor in these pleasant pages, home, by the way of London and Liverpool. Letter twenty-six contains a review of Dr. Haeseler's trip, while the twenty-seventh and concluding letter is written by "My American Friend."

This mere glance at the headings of the contents of "Across the Atlantic," is sufficient to show how much ground the book covers, and we know that it must interest, instruct and amuse all who read it.

For the information of those who desire to obtain copies of "Across the Atlantic," we will state that it can be procured at the bookstore of Bannan & Ramsey in this Borough, price $2. It will be mailed postage paid, on receipt of the price. Booksellers in this and adjoining counties, wanting copies, will address Bannan & Ramsey.

Good canvassers wanted.

Our readers have noticed in the advertisement of Wanamaker & Brown, that their efforts to supply clothing, made of good materials, in the best of styles and yet at moderate prices, have not been limited to this past, but that they have given special attention to the wants of boys, and boast of their "Boy's Department," as one of the best and most successful features of the enterprise.

So take the boys along the next time you go to Oak Hall. By the by a boy's suit costs almost nothing, and if you haven't been buying clothes at W. & B.'s it would pay to buy a suit for one of the boys there, if only as a sample of their work.

Can it be possible that over Five Million Bottles of Plantation Bitters have been sold during the past year? It is almost incredible, nevertheless it is absolutely true, and is the most convincing proof of their wonderful medicinal and health-restoring qualities. Every family should be supplied with these Bitters, at whatever cost or trouble it may be to obtain them. Be careful that you get the genuine, and that you are not imposed upon by a spurious article.

Magnolia Water.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

The following is an abstract of the annual report of Gen. George H. Thomas, on the condition of affairs in the Cumberland (or Tennessee) Military District. His testimony is worth more than a Congressional investigation. He speaks from a long residence among and a long trial of these people; and when he says that more troops are necessary to enforce the laws and to protect the Union people of the South, he means all he says. General Thomas conferred with the President elect last week, and his opinions on the Southern situation will undoubtedly have great weight with the new Administration and intermediately upon Congress.

There is no doubt that Congress upon assembling will adopt measures for the protection of life and property in the South, alike of the Union people as of the Union traveler, and the punishment and prevention of frauds upon the ballot-box. The report of General Thomas shows the necessity of the one, and the evidences of the election outrages in Georgia, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, and New Jersey demand the other:

REPORT OF GENERAL GEO. H. THOMAS —OPERATIONS OF THE KUKLUX KLAN.

General Thomas' report to General Grant says:

It is manifestthat to acknowledge the State and local laws, and the more powerful force of public opinion, do not prevent citizens of the Department from violence. Indeed, crime is encouraged because public opinion favors it. A criminal who is popular with the mob can set law at defiance; but if a man is only suspected of crime who is hated by the community, he is likely to be hanged to the nearest tree or shot down at his own door. The report closes as follows:

"The causes of this lawlessness are different in different States, and apply more particularly to Kentucky and Tennessee than to West Virginia. From the latter State there have been no complaints received other than that of the Governor in his application for troops heretofore mentioned, the sending of which accomplished the object for which they were needed. In Tennessee, where a majority of the late rebels are distranchised, they and the sympathizers with them have a hatred of the State authorities which is unconcealed and aggressive in localities where the distranchised element is strong, a spirit of persecution toward those in sympathy with the authorities, those who recognize the political rights of the enfranchised negroes, and the negroes themselves, especially, shows itself in utter contempt of all law. Violence is openly talked of. The editorial articles of the public press are such as to create the most intense hatred in the breasts of the excitable and their sympathizers. The effect of this is to cause disturbance throughout the State by inciting the ordinary portion of this class of citizens to murder, riot, and maltreat the white Unionists and colored people in localities where there are no United States troops stationed. The local authorities have not the will, moreover, often have not the power to suppress or prevent these outrages. In Kentucky the disturbance cannot be alleged as a reason for the disturbance. Here the mass of the people are in sympathy with the State authorities, and willing to assist them to make no attempt to resist them. The colored people are quiet and peaceable. They have no political rights, not being enfranchised; and their civil rights are limited to tyrannize over them without fear of punishment." The testimony of negroes is rejected in the State Courts, and United States Courts are difficult of access to an ignorant people without friends or influence. In some districts ex-Union soldiers are persecuted by their more numerous rebel neighbors, until they are forced into a resistance which sometimes ends with loss of their lives, or they are compelled, in self-defence to emigrate. An appeal to the courts affords but little hope for redress, as the magistrates and juries too often decide in accordance with this prejudices without regard to justice. The controlling cause of the unsettled condition of affairs in the department is that the avowed efforts made by the defeated insurgents since the close of the war have been to promulgate the idea that the cause of liberty, freedom, humanity, equality, and all the calender of virtues of freemen, suffered violence and wrong when the effort for Southern Independence failed. Now, the course, intended as a species of political cant, whereby the crime of treason might be covered with a counterfeit mantle of patriotism, is the most successful one of rebellion might go down in history hand in hand with the defend-rs of the Government, thus uniting one with their own bands of assassins. This species of anti-loyal forgiveness is amazing in its efficiency, when it is considered that life and property were justly forfeited by the law of the country, and of nations. Under this inspiration the education of a great many people, moral, intellectual, religious, and political, has been turned into channels wherein all right units in common—The impoverishment of the South, resulting from war and its concomitants, the emancipation of the negroes and consequent loss of substance, the ambiguity and uncertainty of political rights and financial values, as well as personal rights, have all combined to strengthen the efforts of the pernicious teachers. The evil done has been great and it is to be regretted that an immediate improvement may be expected.

Governor Geary declines to accredit to Congress any representative from the Twenty-first district, in which it will be recollected the candidates were Messrs. Covode and Foster. He leaves the whole question to Congress.

Philadelphia, March 10th, 1868.

Jacob Schertz, Esq., My Dear Sir: Some eight months ago, when suffering from great nervous prostration, the result of exposure and hard labor, I was induced by you (as a friend) to take as a tonic your celebrated Bitter Cordial; and so agreeably surprising have been the results, as to the cheering, that I refrain from thus bearing testimony in its favor. As a beverage, it is as pleasant and delightful as a glass of rich dark brown sherry; as an appetizer before meals, perfectly magical; and as a digester of food, the most potent compound I ever knew. Altogether, I consider it one of the happiest combinations of medicinal herbs ever offered to the public as a curative. I am not cheerfully and confidently recommend it to every sufferer from Debility, Dyspepsia, or Nervousness. As a substitute for the villainous alcoholic and vinous concoctions imbibed in too many of the public bars of the present day, it must of a verra a blessing. Very truly yours, ALEX. W. BLACKBURN, Wm Marshal.

Read Schertz's standing advertisement in another column.

DR. HAESELER'S

NEW BOOK,

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

FOR SALE AT

Bannan & Ramsey's Bookstore,

POTTSVILLE.

Trade supplied on liberal terms.

☞ GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED.

LOCAL NOTICES.

See the advertisement of Bradbury Piano in another column.

A good 6½ Octave Piano for sale cheap at Leinmer's, 193 Centre St., Pottsville, Pa. 47-1f

The anders proclaimed that Mermaids, Nymphs, Naiads, and the Graces had long flowing tresses which made them envied by their sisters of earth. But they arose out of the sea foam or bathed in fountains reached by no mortal hands and kept their locks of dewy softness, dark and luxurious, and thus had no need of Bing's Vegetable Ambrosia which is doing the same thing for thousands of people in our day. 47-2t

If you would be properly suited with Spectacles, apply to JOS. DUERR, Optician and Watchmaker, 305 Centre Street, Pottsville. October 24, '68.—48-4f

See Bunch of Grapes on Standard in another column. SPERRY'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspeptics, on account of its tonic properties, its purity, and its delicious flavor.

French Padded Linen Dolls, a beautiful article, a D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

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

If you want a good Smoking Tobacco, go and call for the "Old Virginia Gentleman," at CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHER'S, 310 Centre St. Jan. 1, '68 47

The finest Smoking Tobacco manufactured in Lynchburg, amongst which are the following most favorite brands, viz: Old Virginia Gentleman, Spring Po, Forest Rose, Union Pride, for sale at CHARLES WOLTJEN & BROTHER, 310 Centre street.

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

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, November 21, 1868.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 91,341 03 tons; by Canal 34,855 00 tons; *for the week* 126,197 03 tons, against 101,577 for the corresponding week last year. Increase, 24,620 03 tons.

The demand for coal is slacking off a little, and the price of Stove and Egg coal has receded, in order to keep the trade moving. The fall in Stove from the highest point has reached nearly two dollars a ton; and unless there is a reduction in the recent advance in wages, at the end of the month, caused by the advance in coal, many of our operators will find it necessary to suspend operations at the close of the month. A reduction in the rates of transportation ought to take place also after this month, as they are higher now to Philadelphia than they were during the Rebellion.

Our Philadelphia correspondent writes as follows: "The trade is very quiet, and orders come in very slow. The high prices asked for coal at the mines has checked the business in a large degree, and the season is about over. Dealers abroad in these tight times cannot afford to stock much coal.—Should cold weather now set in the stocks abroad would be light."

Freights to New York by Canal have fallen 20 cents a ton from our last quotations. The season, however, is nearly over, and the New York boats are on their last trip.

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

	1867.		1868.		Inc. & Dec.
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.	
Farrer	68,984	3,998,197	91,341	2,863,120	34,855
Schuyl. Co.	32,120	951,720	34,856	772,516	34,856
Sch'l R.	46,444	1,264,667	54,760	2,114,291	209,770
Lehigh Co.	36,614	995,484	45,000	895,511	99,100
L. Nav. R.	69,120	1,491,120	72,432	439,966	1,051,154
Sch'l Nav.	19,200	428,400	18,000	398,400	30,000
Penn. C.	19,766	721,859	19,766	721,859	
Sch'l Nav. & R.	675	71,625	675	71,625	
Del. & Hud.	67,374	1,703,197	66,000	1,703,197	67,374
Wyo. Val.		197,000		197,000	
Wyo. R.		91,470		91,470	
Tonnage.	22,000	660,000	21,000	630,000	30,000
Tremont.	1,000	29,000	1,750	52,250	23,250
Penn. R.	2,000	60,000	2,000	112,000	52,000
L. V. Co.	2,100	64,000	2,000	76,000	12,000
Tremont.	4,000	111,000	5,000	132,000	21,000
Sch'l Nav.	1,000	30,000	1,000	30,000	
	395,000	12,854,000	374,530	10,426,000	2,427,970
				10,426,000	2,427,970
				2,427,970	
				7,998,030	

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

This article on "The Ventilation Fan" will appear as soon as we have room.

PHILADELPHIA.

A number of unthinking persons in Philadelphia are under the impression that a railroad leading to New York, in opposition to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, would injure Philadelphia. This is a great mistake. Any measure that would have a tendency to force down the prices of fuel at Philadelphia, would result in a great benefit. Trade merely passing through a city to Port Richmond, gives but little benefit to the city, which every business man knows. It leaves about 25 cents a ton. Now, if the manufacturers and the other consumers of coal could have the prices cheapened—say 50 or 75 cents a ton, it would give an impetus to the growth of Philadelphia that could not be obtained from any other source. The extension of manufacturing industry builds up cities twice as rapidly as foreign commerce, and Philadelphia, from her location and facilities for manufacturing, with cheaper fuel, would soon outstrip New York in growth and population. The addition of two large iron establishments to Philadelphia would benefit that city to a greater extent than all the coal that passes through that city to Port Richmond for the East; and the reduction of the price of fuel would, in giving an impetus to manufactures and the growth of the city, benefit it at least four times as much as the passage of coal through the city. The colliers that carry the coal away bring but little trade to Philadelphia; they generally arrive empty; but on the only hand, the domestic productions of the city would increase her commerce just in proportion as her productions increase. The Reading Railroad would be forced to reduce her rates in order to build up a larger trade at Philadelphia and vicinity; and to compete with the new cheap traffic road she would be compelled to secure a portion of the shipping trade at Philadelphia, whether it pays its English stockholders or not. With a liberal policy towards Philadelphia for the last ten or twelve years, the line and Philadelphia would now be consuming at least one million tons more coal, and her population would have been about 200,000 more than it now is; but the Reading Railroad has always discriminated against Philadelphia and the line, and has therefore been a positive enemy to the city. The rates she is now charging to Philadelphia, is $2 43 per ton on coal, a distance of 93 miles, and on chestnut coal, $2 68 per ton, unless the shipper will take the risk of the loss, which risk is increased largely by the increased smashing up every day. Is it not high time for Philadelphia to look into this subject?

The Through Traffic Road.—The Report on the proposed Through Traffic Railroad leading from Pottsville to the Bay of New York which is to connect with all the several railroads in this coal region, has been issued in pamphlet form, and may be procured publishing it in the Journal next week. At this point we will take occasion to remark, that no new railroad to be built from this region that will not lead to the cheapening of transportation under any circumstances, will be a benefit to the region, but a positive injury, because it adds an additional amount of capital for the products of the region to pay on. This can only be done by building a Through Traffic Road, having access to the whole of this and adjoining regions, and which can carry coal, and pay on the investment, at rates which the Reading Company will be forced to adopt, to compete with it. Such a road is proposed to be built to the Bay of New York. The Report will show that a road with a capacity for transporting 2,500,000 tons annually, can be built and stocked for less than TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and that coal can be transported from Pottsville to the Bay of New York for $1 per ton, including the maintenance of road, and will pay ten per cent. on the capital. We are also authorized to state that Mr. Wilder, who has had great experience in building coal railroads, and in the transportation of coal, will build the road for the estimates in the Report, and transport the coal at the rates named, and give ample security for the fulfillment of the contract, if the money is furnished.

The Report also shows how the road can be built, if the property holders in Schuylkill County will unite in a body and loan their credit, without drawing a dollar from the business of the County.

It now rests with the property holders in Schuylkill County to say whether it shall be built or not.

THE WYOMING COAL REGION.

The extension of the Lehigh and Susquehanna, and the Lehigh Valley Railroads into the Wyoming Region has given great activity to the trade in that quarter. Coal lands are changing hands rapidly at very high prices, and all is activity and enterprise. The papers in that Region teem with improvements progressing, and sales of coal lands in consequence of these railroad extensions.—The Wilkesbarre Record states that Col. Washington Lee has sold his coal lands at Nanticoke for $800,000, reserving his homestead. Parish, Leisenring & Co. have also purchased a large quantity of coal land in the neighborhood of Newport, below Wilkesbarre. This is supposed to be in the interest of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

What a contrast does this present to Schuylkill County; here no coal lands are selling; scarcely any improvements are making; and scarcely a new colliery preparing, while this Region contains more coal than any of the others. It is simply because we are bound down by an immense corporation, which is endeavoring to wind its coils around our limbs and hold us in complete bondage, while it eats out all our substance; but we think it will soon be served like the slaveholders—just as they supposed they had their chains riveted upon the country, they were burst asunder, and all their tyranny swept away.

A Beautiful Fight.—The Reading Railroad Company has purchased the Treverton Railroad, and are making a connection with it from the Shamokin Region. Judge Packer has purchased one-half of the Treverton lands, and is also extending the Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad to those lands. They have a beautiful fight. It is in this way that the Reading Road is squandering its money to get the control of everything, and compelling the coal trade of Schuylkill County to foot its bills. The consequence is that collieries are abandoned, and we hear of but one new colliery progressing in the Schuylkill Coal Region.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* now complains that the Auction Sales of Scranton coal are operating injuriously to the Schuylkill region. In reply to this the *Journal* has crooked shanks these sales for a year because they ruined the trade by keeping the prices of coal down too low. The Schuylkill people can become reconciled to these monthly meetings whatever the tendency in price may be. They don't seem to possess that mystical language you would gather the pea-simmons.

We clip the above from the Scranton *Republican*. Notwithstanding the remarks of our colleague, we repeat that the Auction Sales of Scranton coal operate injuriously to the coal trade. They give the opportunity to a few purchasers of coal to run up or lower the prices as it suits their interests. A sale of 50,000 tons a month by auction regulates the sale of the monthly supply of a million tons. The whole trade in all its departments has been deranged by the last sale, and the miners would be justifiable in striking if they do not comply with their demands, in advancing their wages to correspond to the advance, which we observe by the *Republican*, they refuse to do.

(*From the Lehigh Register.*)

Boozing Colliers.—A short time since we made a hasty visit to the new Colliery which Messrs. Savage, Bro. & Kauffman, are opening at Hand's Gap, a short distance east of the county line. We found all parts of the work in active progress and were particularly struck with the excellence of the material and the perfect and substantial manner in which it is put together.

The slope, which is 30 feet wide, with double track and gunway, has been sunk about 40 yards on the pitch. It is intended to sink it 300 yards, which will give them two levels of an aggregate depth of 250 yards. So far as sunk the quality of the coal is simply splendid.

The foundation of the slope house and breaker is completed in a substantial manner, and the latter is being rapidly pushed for erection. The Breaker timber especially is some of the finest we ever saw—most of it being 18x18 of solid oak.

The steam engines are in place, being two of sixty horse-power each in the Slope house, and one of fifty horse-power in the Breaker, while there is in addition a donkey engine for water supply. All the machinery and appurtenances are designed for large tonnage, and should the Railroad connection be completed in season for the spring trade the firm expects to send to market next year from 60,000 to 70,000 tons of coal. The capacity of the operation when fully at work is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 tons per month.

The large town plot has been laid out and a number of lots sold, so that the new operation will build a new town in Williams Valley.

The Lehigh Railroad Company is pushing the track, grading of the Railroad vigorously, having several gangs of men at work on it. The line crosses the Susquehanna at Berwick, and will connect with the N. Y. & Erie Railroad at Great Bend, thus giving the Company the right of way from the Wyoming Valley to the junction with the Summit Branch of the Erie Railroad, a distance of 75 miles, and thereby secure the direct route to the west, discharging the dirt directly down the mountain.

VALUABLE COLLIERY TO LEASE.

The subscriber offers for lease, for the term of years, proposes to lease from the first day of January, 1869, the colliery where Ash Quarry, on their property near Ashland, known as

LOCUST RUN COLLIERY,

and worked for the last fifteen years by George B. Wood & Co.

This is one of the most valuable and valuable collieries in the Mahanoy Coal Field, more than one-half of Coal Breaking ready to mine from it, on the line of the Mahanoy Railroad.

The veins are the Mammoth vein, 30 to 35 feet thick, of the finest quality of coal; the Locust Run vein, 12 feet thick, and the Ash vein, 8 feet thick. All of the veins are underlaid with fire clay, and can be worked to advantage.

The improvements consist of a new Breaker, 60 feet high, with all the modern improvements, and a new Slope, 300 feet deep, with a gangway 7 feet wide, and all the necessary buildings, machinery, &c., for working the colliery.

Persons desiring to lease will address the undersigned, at Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa.

GEORGE B. WOOD & CO.

Ashland, Nov. 14, 1868. 47-6t

NOTICE.—Engineers and persons having claims against the Schuylkill, Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad Company, are hereby notified to present the same, duly authenticated, to Alexander Patton, Esq., on or before the 1st day of December, A. D. 1868, at which time a settlement will be made with all persons having claims against the said Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN ALLISON,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1868. 47-3t

DR. CHARLES H. HAESELER'S

BOOK,

"ACROSS THE ATLANTIC,"

PUBLISHED BY

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

IS NOW FOR SALE AT

BANNAN & RAMSEY'S STORE,

POTTSVILLE, PA.

The book contains a number of new letters; and those from Europe, originally published in the Miners' Journal, have been revised and enlarged with additional matter. The literary critics of the Philadelphia papers notice Dr. Haeseler's Work in the most complimentary terms.

☞ Booksellers throughout Schuylkill and adjoining Counties will please send their orders at once to

BANNAN & RAMSEY.

Retail price of the Book, $3 00.

Nov. 21, '68 47

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry on

Saturday, the 5th day of December, 1868,

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, the following described real estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Ashland, Schuylkill County, bounded and described by the road leading to Girardville, a Little Mine Run, and southerly and westerly by the northerly line of the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Haven Railroad, containing in width about 60 feet, and in depth about 100 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 1½ story frame dwelling house, one story frame shop containing a 5 horse power steam engine with fixtures, and one story work shop; as the property of THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.

Also—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the northwardly side of North street (or Railroad street) in the Borough of Minersville, Schuylkill County, bounded as follows: Commencing at a stake, on the north side of north street, 50 feet westwardly from Second street; thence northwardly and parallel with Second street 150 feet to Carbon street; thence westwardly along Carbon street 50 feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Second street 150 feet to North street; thence eastwardly along North street 50 feet to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances consisting of a 2½ story brick dwelling house, with a one story frame kitchen attached, and a frame shed, and a 2½ story frame dwelling house, with a 1½ story frame kitchen attached; as the property of GEORGE W. BRUNER and HANNAH BRUNER, his wife.

Also—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Shenandoah, Schuylkill County, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a wide alley, eastwardly by West street, northwardly by Lot No. 12, and westwardly by lot of P. F. Collins, containing in width 20 feet, and in depth 150 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 2 story frame store and dwelling house and a frame stable; as the property of ROLAND KEHLER.

Also—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by Mill Creek, east by Coal Street, south by the property of Thomas Maloney, and west by a 16 feet wide alley, containing in width 83 feet, and in depth 96 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 2½ story brick dwelling house and dwelling house, and a 1½ story frame shop, and a frame stable; as the property of ROLAND KEHLER.

Also—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Port Clinton, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by Mill Creek, eastwardly by Lot No. 3, and southwardly by Centre Turnpike, contain