Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

MT. ETNA in Sicily, is in a state of eruption.

MRS. MARY A. GATEWOOD, aged 40, under arrest in New York, for theft, cut her throat on Tuesday last.

THE sum of one thousand dollars has been contributed in Camden for the purpose of buying coal for the poor during the winter.

N. M. LUDLOW, of St. Louis, has gone into bankruptcy, and among his liabilities are $6000 to Fanny Kemble and $5000 to Charlotte Cushman.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing Spectacles from Travelling Agents, representing themselves as Agents of Wm. Barber. He has no travelling Agents. Read his advertisement.

THE new House of Commons of England will stand: Liberals, 381; Conservatives, 286. Conservatism, which means tyranny and aristocracy, is becoming unpopular the world over.

THE working-women of New York have seriously taken in hand the case of Hester Vaughan. They have prepared a memorial to Gov. Geary, passed resolutions against capital punishment, and made a subscription of $500 for the lone woman's benefit.

THE Republican candidates for speakership of the next Pennsylvania House of Representatives, are:—H. H. Strang, of Tioga; George Wilson, of Allegheny, and A. J. Herr, of Dauphin. Richmond L. Jones, Esq., of Berks will receive the support of the Democrats for the Speakership.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S HEALTH.—Paris advices say that the French Emperor declines to take his usual exercise, and shows signs of declining strength and mental apathy. The policy of his Government seems just now to be to make a demonstration of vigor against the opposition, to render the latter unpopular, and to preserve the "morale" of the departmental officials.

THE Presidential Electors for Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on Wednesday and cast their votes for Grant and Colfax. The electors met in all the other States entitled to them, on the same day, and cast their votes for President and Vice President. Twenty-six States voted for Grant and Colfax; seven for Seymour and Blair.

AN AUSTRIAN "ENTERPRISE."—The Austrian Government has fitted out and despatched an expedition which will sail around the world. It is under the command of Karl Sherzer, and the object of the enterprise is to introduce the products of Austrian industry into distant markets, and to extend the commerce of the empire. The expedition is under special instructions to visit the principal ports of China and Japan, and to proceed thence to California, and cruise along the South American Coast.

THE life of the editor of a Parisian journal may be summed up in the expression, "to be, to do, and to suffer." About a dozen of them have been fined in amounts ranging from 500 francs to 2000 francs, and some of them imprisoned for simply encouraging subscriptions to the Baudin monument. Let Napoleon III. die and the revolution of Spain will be re-enacted in France.

SPAIN is somewhat divided on the proposition to establish a Republic, but the republican feeling is strong. At the close of last week a great Republican demonstration was made in Madrid. The young men of the city held a meeting, and, with indescribable enthusiasm, passed resolutions protesting against the rule excluding all persons under twenty-five years of age from the franchise. The people, to the number of five thousand, crowded the square where the meeting was held, and every allusion made by the speakers to the Republic was received with tremendous applause.

THE Lebanon Courier thinks that as the State Treasurers are enabled to make in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars annually, by retaining as their perquisites of office the INTEREST of the funds entrusted to their keeping, which properly belongs to the State, a law should be passed this winter to meet the case, so that hereafter the Commonwealth will be made to reap the benefit of a judicious investment of the public funds not required for immediate use. We endorse the Courier's views on the subject, and believe that it is indeed, high time that the Legislature puts a stop to this using of the public funds for private benefit.

"THE INDEPENDENT."—That admirable New York paper published by Henry C. Bowen, Esq., and edited by Theodore Tilton, Esq., assisted by ten other editors of ability, has entered upon the twenty-first year of its existence, and commemorates the interesting event with a new font of type, and by adding a column to each page, and lengthening each column. The Independent is now the largest as it is the best religious weekly in the country, and we recognize it as a power on earth for the uplifting of the poor, the teaching of impartial justice, the rooting out of intemperance, the spread of a pure Christianity, and the salvation of men.

COMING TO ITS SENSES.—The 52,000 majority of Illinois for Gen. Grant seems to have brought the Chicago Times, the most influential of the Western Democratic papers, to its senses. It gives some wholesome advice to its friends in the South, and the evidences are numerous that they are disposed to follow it. Hear:

"We must (says the Times) abandon the policy, which while proposing nothing, opposes everything that any other body proposes, and gives no honest reason for anything. What further use is there to fight in a direction where defeat must be certain and inevitable? Why, for example, seek to prevent the execution of the Radical 'reconstruction' acts? Why talk about State rights or Federal intervention? Why stand back and hurl the epithet 'unconstitutional' at measures and doctrines which the people have already passed upon and approved? Is this the business of statesmen? Is this the way to win popular favor?"

CONGRESS will meet in its short session on Monday next. It will probably, be the most quiet and unexciting session since Andy has been acting President, as his time is now occupied in preparing to return to his home in Tennessee, and he realizes the fact that "there's no use doing anything more for that hoss; (My Policy,) his eyes is sot." Congress we trust, will early in the session pass Moorhead's Supplementary Tariff Bill,—the best we can expect at a short session, and which will do until the new Congress comes in to enact a more elaborate and perfect Tariff Bill. This with definite action on the Suffrage question by means of an amendment to the Constitution, are matters which should engage the early attention of Congress.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—THE NORTH-WEST.—The Cheyenne Argus gives the following valuable table of distances of the great Pacific Railroad together with other points in the northwestern territories:

From Omaha to Cheyenne is 515 miles; from Cheyenne to Denver and Golden City, 111 miles; from Cheyenne to Salt Lake, 535 miles; from Salt Lake to Lake's Crossing, on the Truckee, 499 miles; from the Truckee to Sacramento, 119 miles; and thence to San Francisco, 124 miles; making a total distance between Omaha and San Francisco, 1,792 miles. From Cheyenne northwest to Fetterman, 170 miles; to Fort Reno, 274 miles; to Fort Phil Kearney, 339 miles; to Fort Smith, 429 miles, to Helena, 609 miles; to Fort Benton, on the Missouri, 749 miles. On the Montana route, the distance from Salt Lake to Bear River, a junction point with the road to Boise mines, is 84 miles; to Malad City, 116 miles; to Taylor's bridge, Snake river, 288 miles; to Virginia City, Montana, 422 miles; to Helena City, 516 miles. From the junction, at Bear River, to City of Rocks, 181 miles; to Boise City, 393 miles; to Idaho City, 340 miles; to Owyhee, 475 miles.

The distance from New York to San Francisco by rail when the Pacific Road is completed, will be in the neighborhood of 3200 miles, about the same distance as it is from New York to Liverpool by the Southern route. By the Northern route it is a little less than 3000 miles across the Atlantic.

GEN. GRANT'S ANNUAL REPORT.—This Report is a model in its way, short and to the point. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1868.—Gen. J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the reports of division, district and department commanders for the past year. These reports give a full account of the operations and services of the army for the year, and I refer to them for details. I would earnestly renew my recommendation of last year, that the control of the Indians be transferred to the War Department. I call special attention to the recommendation of Gen. Sherman on the subject. It has my earnest approval. It is unnecessary that the arguments in favor of the transfer should be repeated. The necessity for it becomes stronger and more evident every day.

While the Indian war continues I do not deem any general legislation for the reduction of the army advisable. The troops on the Plains are all needed. Troops are still needed in the Southern States. A further reduction can be made in the way already used and now in operation, where it is done, namely, by allowing companies to diminish by discharge without being strengthened by recruits, and by stopping appointments of Second Lieutenants. If it should be deemed advisable, the Veteran Reserve Regiment might be discontinued by absorption and retirement of officers and discharge of men, without detriment to the service. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

Gen. Grant's suggestions in reference to the transfer of the control of the Indians to the military authorities, is seasonable, when we recognize the fact that agents for their own selfish purposes keep the Indians almost continually hostile to the Government, and that, by this and other means, Indian wars have cost this Government during the past forty years more than one billion of dollars, and thousands of valuable lives. We trust that this excellent recommendation of Gen.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The session of this Court will commence on the first Monday of January next, for the trial of the criminal business of the County. Strange as it may seem, notwithstanding the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court sustaining this law, and the absolute requirement of the Bill in the following section, some of the Justices of the Peace in the county continue to make their returns to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

After the passage of this act all recognizances taken within the county of Schuylkill shall be taken for the appearance of the prosecutors, defendants and witnesses at the court created by this act for said county, and not to the court of quarter sessions of Schuylkill county.

It is evident that Justices of the Peace would not thus openly violate the law unless they were instructed to do so by those higher in authority, and particularly as those Justices who do so, invariably belong to the so-called Democratic party. Under these circumstances, we think that it will be advisable to apply to the Legislature for additional legislation defining the duties of the Court, more fully, and as the civil business of the County is so far behind hand, and the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in his disposition to grasp the criminal business of the County, also, will not be able to bring up this civil business, we would also advise an application to the legislature to invest the Criminal Court with the power of trying civil cases where the sum involved exceeded a certain amount. Under the circumstances, such a course seems to be absolutely necessary in order to bring up the civil business. The granting of licenses might also be transferred to the Criminal Court where it properly belongs.

When at the instance of the present Court and the Copperhead members of the Bar, application was made to the Legislature for an additional Law Judge, on the ground that the business of the County, required it, we supposed they were sincere—but judging from the course things have taken the business of the County was a mere secondary consideration, and the object was to procure another office for a Copperhead member of the Bar to fill. The impartial administration of justice in the Criminal Court will greatly tend to diminish crime in the County as the mere passage of the bill did even before it went into operation—so that there will be ample time for the Judge to attend to the granting of licenses and also to the despatch of a portion of the civil business of the County. The almost criminal opposition to the creation of the Court and subsequent opposition to its performing its duties, demand such legislation—particularly as the murderers are again plying their business under the assertion made by many of the Copperhead leaders that the new Criminal Court would never go into operation.

ON the 27th ult., a band of Indians under Black Kettle, were defeated signally after a desperate fight, by Gen. Sheridan, on the Washita. The dead bodies of 102 warriors were left on the field and the following property captured at the Indian village: Eight hundred and seventy-five ponies, 1,123 buffalo robes and skins, 535 pounds of powder, 1,050 pounds of lead, 4,000 arrows, 700 pounds of tobacco, besides rifles, pistols, bows, and an immense quantity of dried meats and other provisions. Our loss was Major Elliot, Captain Hamilton, and 19 enlisted men killed. Brevet Lieut. Col. Barintz, badly wounded; Brevet Lieut. Col. J. W. Custer, Second Lieut. Z. Marsh, and 11 enlisted men wounded. Sheridan has issued a congratulatory order to his troops. It looks as if he would soon end the Indian troubles.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.—The report of Commissioner Rollins for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, states that the total expense of assessing the revenue for the year was $6,142,931. The total expense of collection for the same period was $2,406,269, exclusive of office expenses. The total assessments of Internal Revenue were $270,039,891, and the total collections were $254,409,614. In the State of New York the collections were over $4,000,000 less than the assessments. The salaries of the Revenue and Special Agents of the Bureau during the year were $92,912, and their expenses $60,501, in all $153,413. The salaries of Internal Revenue Inspectors for the year were $238,488 and their expenses $81,911, making $391,349.

MR. BONNER, of the New York Ledger, has succeeded in making even a prospectus that is readable. It is one of the most interesting of the new advertisements in our present number. From it we learn that Rev. Dr. Tyng is writing a long story for the Ledger.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, December 5, 1868.

The quantity sent by Railroad for three days to the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 30, was 45,278 18 tons; for the week 72,014 12 tons. By Canal, 33,248 09 tons, for the week, 105,263 01 tons, against 104,259 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The total coal tonnage from Schuylkill County via main trunk of Reading Railroad, for the year ending on the 30th ult., was......3,103,211 17 tons.
In 1867......3,099,588 04 "

Increase in 1868......3,623 13 tons.

The total coal tonnage of Road including the quantity received at Harrisburg,
In 1868, was......3,574,873 14 tons.
In 1867......3,446,826 06 "

Increase for 1868......128,047 08 tons.

The total coal tonnage of the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868, was......2,603,102 11 tons.
In 1867......2,080 156 16 "

Increase in 1868......522,945 15 tons.

The increase by the Lehigh Navigation Railroad and Canal so far this year is 247,831 tons, making the aggregate increase via the Lehigh Valley 770,776 tons!! The tonnage by Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal combined for the year will no doubt show a decrease, as the Canal is so far 88,084 02 tons behind last year's shipments.

Men of Schuylkill, compare these figures, and then decide whether you will delay any longer the building of a Railroad direct to New York harbor.

It is rumored that the receipts of the Reading Railroad for the year ending November 30th, 1868, are about $800,000 less than in 1867, just as we predicted they would be.

The price of Coal, particularly Stove and Egg, has fallen largely at New York. The quotations are now $7 75@$8 50 for Red Ash and $7 50@$7 75 for White Ash by the cargo. The shipping season however by the Canals may be considered as over.

Notice of a reduction of the last advance in wages has been given by the Operators. At Shamokin the reduction proposed in wages is 25 per cent. for the winter season.

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

	1867. WEEK	1867. TOTAL.	1868. WEEK	1868. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
P & R R R	29,733	3,099,588	45,289	3,103,212	3,624
Schuyl Ca	32,265	1,017,948	33 248	979,864	d 38,084
L Val R R	55,749	1,948,235	54,316	2,225,680	277,345
Lehigh Ca	29,490	997,574	30,995	968,160	d 29,474
L Nav R R			*12,601	440,693	440,693
Scrant Sth.	20,176	1,143,010	28,697	998,643	d144,367
" Nth	14,633	456,957	10,776	560,[illegible]	103,852
Penn C C					
By R. R.	18,580	777,841	19,458	855,141	77,300
By Canal		21,170	866	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del & Hud	49,718	1,[illegible]	44,196	1,574,[illegible]	245,176
Wy'ng Sth		344,[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Wy'ng Nth		58,[illegible]		67,567	8,804
Shamokin	11,922	452,443	9,985	462,628	10,185
Trevorton	1,158	43 [illegible]	1,[illegible]	32,761	d 10,501
Short Mt.	3,066	63,[illegible]	3,149	119,[illegible]	25,[illegible]
L. V. Ca.		62,[illegible]		77,071	14,[illegible]
Wharton		112,[illegible]		155,[illegible]	44,[illegible]
Brd Top	6,537	220,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	254,944	33,723
	283,[illegible]	12,314,781	294,168	13,351,243	
			[illegible]	12,314,784	
			[illegible]	1,036,[illegible]	

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

Since the publication of the Report for the proposed Through Traffic Railroad, leading directly from this region to the Bay of New York, we have received letters highly approving of the project. Now is the time for action.

We understand that there are a large number of hands employed on the road now building from the West Branch along the line of the Mine Hill to Tamaqua.

This road will not interfere with the proposed Through Traffic Road from Pottsville to the Bay of New York. This is decidedly the best route, because it will cheapen transportation and will not cost much more than one-half the sum to connect with the Lehigh Valley, and the distance via Schuylkill Haven, will be no greater. This route will also open the whole Region, while the Mine Hill route will only partially open it.

THE Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail Road Company have leased the Morris and Essex Rail Road. The terms have not yet transpired.

THE BLACKGUARDS OF THE P[illegible]—[illegible] supposed that "Brick" Pomeroy's Crone Democrat, was the gr[illegible] guard connected with the press in [illegible] try, but he is completely out-rivaled by Fe[rnon's] a certain rackess and cash about "Brick's" blackguardism that is quite taking with those of similar tastes; but there is not one redeeming quality about Fernon's—it is low, dirty and malignant, and seems to be ingrained into his system, controling the very fountain-head, and flows out naturally in all its filthy depravity. We need only recall the shameful attack made upon the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, and many others within a short time, and also upon other officers of the State heretofore, to prove what we assert. The railroad interests have decent organs in New York, Boston and Chicago, devoted to these interests, but the Philadelphia organ sinks below even "Brick" Pomeroy's Democrat in its vulgarity.

We owe an apology to the few readers of the Register, if this article should be the means of opening the dirty fountain again.

THE following article from the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, contains so much good and correct advice as to the best mode of burning coal, and economizing fuel, that we publish it for the benefit of our readers, as so few know how to manage an Anthracite fire to advantage:

Some Suggestions on the Burning of Coal.

The season when closed windows and doors and glowing coal fires have superseded well-aired apartments has arrived, and as the price of fuel has increased, any methods of preventing the waste of so necessary an article as a commodity must be useful.—We give, therefore, a few brief suggestions, drawn from experience, in regard to the care of ranges, heaters, cooking and parlor stoves, and grates.

It is a false economy to be chary of the use of kindling for anthracite fires. Charcoal is probably the best kindler, but is not always to be obtained, and then, is costly. In this and other cities, kindling wood, of pine, sawed short—five or six inches in length—and split fine, is sold in convenient little bundles, one or two of which is sufficient to start an anthracite fire for any household purpose. It may be obtained also in barrels or boxes, or in quantity. In the country these conveniences do not exist, but every householder prepares his own kindling. One great mistake in this preparation is in not cutting it short enough or splitting it fine enough. More heat can be obtained by using fine than coarse kindling. This preparation is to the stove, what mastication is to the stomach, an assistant to combustion or digestion, in this case to the coal.

After the kindling is lighted, it should be allowed to burn until it is all enveloped in a light blaze and portions have become live coals before a particle of coal is put on. If the coal is heaped upon the unignited wood the process of combustion is delayed by cooking, and much of the carbon that would otherwise produce heat is carried off in the form of dense smoke or is deposited or held as carbonic acid gas, the greatest enemy to inflammability. Most persons have seen this fire, an apparently well-kindled fire has been extinguished and had to be re-made.

The coal put on the kindlings should be new coal, not the remnants of a former fire; and it should be carefully spread in a thin layer. The practice of filling the fire pot or furnace will materially delay the process of combustion. In such cases we have seen an hour elapse before a bed of incandescent coal could be formed sufficient to broil a steak or a fish, or to emit any sensible heat, while with a decent draft a good coal fire, with judicious management, may be obtained in fifteen minutes.

Where a fire is kept all night, or for days and weeks together, as is now so frequently the case with base burning stoves, and even the common cylinder stove, the first thing to do in the morning is to put on fresh coal, without disturbing that in the stove, open the draft and the damper, and do no raking until the new coal is well ignited. Then the ashes may be rattled down until sparks drop through the grate. Soon as these are seen the raking should cease. Never poke a coal fire—anthracite—at the top. This rule, as military men say, is "general."

But a greater fault than any other and a very common one is choking a fire by piling on a grate or filling up a stove with coal when the fire is low. In all cases the coal should be added in moderate, even small, quantities, and it should be placed or spread evenly. In some cases it is well to deposit the lumps piece by piece by hand. When dumped on in masses the coal wastes rapidly without giving out heat, a large proportion of the carbon escaping up the chimney in the form of visible soot or as thick smoke. No anthracite fire should ever be allowed to emit a visible smoke. The gases in the form of a bluish flame carry off enough of the best producing products. It would be well if all this could be retained and consumed; but we almost despair that this will ever be an accomplished fact.

Drafts and dampers are too frequently used without intelligent reference to their respective offices. Many leave the stove doors open, and close the chimney damper. The effect is, to be sure, to retard combustion, but at the same time the gases evolved, finding no escape by the natural draft, are forced out into the room, poisoning the atmosphere and rendering the apartments unhealthy, inducing languor and headache. If the chimney damper is closed, or the passage to the chimney, the door or aperture above the fire should always be closed, while the draft at the bottom of the fire, or under the grate, may be opened; for if the gases escape through this opening, they will have been neutralized by passing through the fire.

In open grates the draft is frequently found to be insufficient. This is because too large a portion of the fire is exposed. A sheet of boiler plate covering a portion of the grate bottom will in many cases improve the draft, reduce the consumption of coal, and, at the same time, increase the available heat.

Some persons, especially inexperienced help, do not know how to distinguish between unconsumed or slacked coal and valueless clinkers, as the former may be coated with white ashes. It may be accepted as a general truth that in a grate, or stove furnace, or fire box, the clinkers, being of a semi-metallic nature, sink and the unconsumed coal be left on the top. We have found it to be economical to gather the top lumps by hand before disturbing the mass. Thus, most of the unconsumed portions will be recovered, and can be used again. In many cases this will prevent the necessity of sifting the ashes and picking out the scoria.

In sifting it is a good practice to drench the ashes in the sieve with water. Much that would otherwise be rejected will be found to be pure coal, the water washing off the coating of ashes, and exposing the "black diamonds," which are frequently in fine particles.—These savings are valuable to be used when the requirements of cooking or if particularly sharp airs do not demand a brisk fire. Even the ashes that escape through the sieve, when made into a mortar with water, are serviceable. They may be used advantageously in preserving the fire in a grate, and it is surprising how much of what might be otherwise condemned as waste coal be made thus to yield available heat.

Coal should be kept under cover, exposed neither to the sun, the rain, or the frost. Inexsible combustion and waste by the action of the elements rapidly diminish the heat producing qualities of even the hardest anthracite coal. By some this possible waste is estimated as high as fifty per cent. This may be an exaggerated estimate, but that it is considerable the observation and experience of twenty years warrant us in confidently affirming. Even the fine dust left in the coal bin is valuable. Mixed into a mortar, as we advise with the ashes, it gives out an intense heat, greater than that of lump coal because of the more readiness with which the oxygen of the atmosphere can permeate the mass; and here we may give a few words of advice. Small sized coal is more economical than large coal, especially for household purposes, if the grate is adapted to the size, for the reason just stated. To prove this let one take a lump of anthracite as large as a man's fist, "all alive," and crack it so as to expose the interior, it will be found to be entirely black inside and undisturbed by the heat.

These practical suggestions and facts, unaccompanied by scientific reasons are submitted for the consideration of our readers. We might have given the philosophy of combustion as applied to anthracite coal, but preferred to make a few simple statements, leaving our readers to trace the truths back to their source.—We are confident, however, that an observance of these rules will result in a valuable saving of coal.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Workingmens' Benevolent Association of Schuylkill County.

ST. CLAIR, December 2, 1868.

Were I competent to do justice to the serious task imposed by the interests of our Association and by request of the members I would not pause for a moment for apology; but as such is not the case I can but offer the excuse of incompetency to labor under the circumstances, being fully assured that my fellow workmen—to whom these remarks are especially directed—will fully understand me.

The object of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association is to unite in one band of brotherhood, all who earn their bread by hard toil,—more especially the miners and laborers of Pennsylvania. BENEVOLENCE is not sectional but willingly assists all who needs assistance. But, before we can assist one another we must become united so that to whatever locality the miner may move he will find a home and friends to take care of him.—The success of the case is plain, since from the great danger in the business we follow we have become outcasts from all other Benevolent Societies. Then who will deny us this right, and why all this fuss about the miner? Must he become a subject of criticism and of reproach if he adopts measures, in his simple way, for his own protection? Or, must he suffer to be scoffed at and abused simply for being a miner who toils for the comfort and profit of others? Who ever heard tell of an educated man mining for a livelihood? Then, must the ignorance of the miner be entailed on his children, or must he never rise from that ignorance for which he is not responsible?

Our eyes are being opened and we look back at our folly for not sooner uniting ourselves for our mutual benefit.

All sectional feeling will cease in our organization and its simple, honest principles will carry us safely through all our difficulties.

One common country—that in which we live—and one political creed only is known in our Association. Without obligations, signs or passwords, we move along fearless of imposters and determined to judge for ourselves in future; having dearly learned that our labor is our own capital, that our company is a strong one, and that its stock is always worth its par value. Let preachers preach on and politicians seek for office; and above all, let editors of newspapers in the interests of boasted large corporations blow away against the miners' interests. Let him make a covert of his designs by abusing and stigmatizing the Schuylkill County miner and the industrious individual enterprise of our coal operators. We will press on in the good work of reform until our purpose is accomplished,—until all the counties work together as one strong man, without any claim of preference whatever, or fear of results from honest, honorable claims. We have no idea of begging or parleying for our rights, or to claim them in an underhand or disguised manner. That day has gone by. The operator can now make his calculations without the risk of being undersold by those great New York corporations for their speculative purposes. The miner cannot be rewarded for his dangerous labor without leaving it to the mercy of such tyrants. He will suffer no longer to be driven to his work like a sheep to the slaughter.

Fellow workmen of Scranton and vicinity, we congratulate you on your success so far. You must have deprived yourselves of many comforts to secure those "tidy little homes," your Local Editor of the Morning Republican says you possess. I say your Local Editor became, in his allusions to the miner of Schuylkill County he showed a gross ignorance of the conditions of that individual, and referring to mode of life, &c., he shows further his ignorance, and that he must have based his information concerning our manners on hearsay given by others whom he knows nothing about. "Molly McGuires" "Buckshots," &c., &c., never cause giving us the credit that our Association is not yet nine months old; and further, that it is not responsible for the actions of the whole community. By the rules of the Association all acts of violence are strictly forbidden, and any member found guilty of such will not only be expelled from the Association, but from the County also; and, we hope soon, to say, from the six Anthracite counties; for where they have a union, they will carry with them strict adherence to their laws and rules. Tendering you the thanks of our Association for the kind reception you gave myself and my colleagues while among you; and tendering also our heart felt thanks for the generous aid you gave us in the strike, and hoping before long to see you united in one Union with you to the end that the union will be consummated which will serve us, and to prove to the world that the miner is not such a degraded animal as is generally supposed here in the mountains to secure this city bold and to maintain healthy organization under the rule of health and life, in distant coal pits, for whatever paltry pittance they see fit to give us.

Very Respectfully,
JOHN SINEY, President.
[NO. 52 CONTINUED.]

COAL LANDS TO LEASE.

The New York and Middle Coal Field Railroad and Coal Company, are now prepared to make Leases on their lands in Columbia and Northumberland counties. These lands are adjoining the Coal Ridge property on the North and West, where the Mammoth vein and other veins are opened in splendid condition. There is a run of four miles on the North and South dip of the veins, which has been drifted and can be worked above water level.

Responsible parties can obtain Leases on favorable terms.

Apply to W. R. SYMONS, Engineer, Pottsville, or at the Company's Office 236 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
December 5, '68 49-3m

VALUABLE COLLIERY TO LEASE.—The Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company propose to lease from the first day of January, 1869, the colliery [illegible] known as

LOCUST RUN COLLIERY,

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

This is one of the most productive and valuable collieries in the Mahanoy Coal Field, more than 300,000 tons of Coal having been mined in market from it in the last five years.

The mine is worked on the Mammoth vein, 35 to 55 feet thick, of the best quality of coal; the Dock vein, 10 to 15 feet thick, and the Buck Mountain vein, 8 to 12 feet thick.

The Mammoth vein has been worked above, and one lift below water level, and the Buck Mountain [illegible] Coal was opened by a tunnel above water level.

For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, No. 200 South Third Street, Philadelphia, to
Oct. 17, '68 -42-tf JOHN RIDDLE, Pres't.

[illegible]

SCHUYLKILL COAL TRADE.

Coal Trade by Railroad, & Canal 1868.—The quantity sent by Railroad, for the week ending Thursday last:

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
St. Clair	17,087 05	
Port Carbon	2,115 00	12,408 04
Pottsville	1,134 17	1,818 16
Schuylkill Haven	14,406 00	17,777 19
Auburn	1,749 05	
Port Clinton	8,519 15	1,884 00
Total paying freight	44,865 02	
Coal for Company's use	1,413 11	
Total for Week	45,278 13	33,248 09
Previously this year	3,057,[illegible] 04	946,615 08
Total	3,103,211 17	979,863 17
To same time last year	3,099,588 04	1,017,947 19
Increase		
Decrease	3,623 13	38,084 02

Coal Trade by Railroad, for 1868—69.

St. Clair	9,416 02
Port Carbon	1,[illegible] 08
Pottsville	778 12
Schuylkill Haven	8,951 05
Auburn	2,[illegible] 19
Port Clinton	6,063 19
Total paying freight	26,101 17
Coal for Company's use	634 02
Total for Week	26,736 19
Previously this year	
Total	26,736 19

SCHUYLKILL CO. RAILROADS—'68

The following is the quantity sent for last week:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.	22,008 02	1,531,285 02
Schuylkill Valley	6,081 09	179,202 07
Mt. Carbon	3,779 08	148,985 18
Mill Creek	7,084 05	268,508 17

BLACK BAND IRON ORE.

Sent over the Mill Creek Rail Road For the week ending on Saturday last,

Week	
Previously	
Total	

PINEGROVE COAL TRADE—'68.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Lorberry Creek	10,789 16	92,787 08
Good Spring	6,005 06	57,294 19
Union Railroad	16 795 02	150,083 07

LEHIGH COAL TRADE FOR 1868.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Quantity sent by Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending on Saturday last and for the year:

	RAILROAD. WEEK	RAILROAD. TOTAL.
From Mahanoy	12,459	468,993
" Hazleton	25,274	1,099,093
" U. Lehigh	578	33,307
" Beaver Meadow	11,895	423,449
" Wyoming	4,117	278,499
" M. Chunk		
Grand Total	54,316	2,225,680
Same time last year	55,749	1,948,895
Increase	567	277,345
Decrease		

LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION CO.

Quantity sent over the Lehigh and Susquehanna R. R. and Lehigh Navigation Company's Canal for the week ending on Saturday last:

	1868.	1867.
By Canal	30,995	29,490
By Railroad	12,601	
	43,596	29,490
Previously	1,373,040	968,084
Total by Railroad and Canal	1,416,636	997,574
Same time last year	997,574	
Increase	419,061	
Decrease on Canal in 1868	29,414	
Increase on Railroad	448,476	
Total increase	419,061	

Railroad tonnage, of which part only is reported above.

	Week.	Year.
To Lehigh Railroad		26,466
On line above Manch Chunk	338,09	26,294
Below Manch Chunk	15,888	472,285
To coal Port for Canal	12,963	412,192
	29,189	947,927

	Week.	Year.
Wyoming Region	15,449	464 984
Upper Lehigh "	2,599	127,754
Hazelton "	7,476	323,767
Beaver Meadow "	3,545	112,646
Mahanoy "	232	4,613
Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co's Mines	13,153	404,337
	42,59[illegible]	1,443,101
Less delv'd to L V R. R. at S. Notch		26,466
	43,596	1,416,636

CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE—'68

Quantity of Coal transported over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad up to to Saturday last:

	Sent by CANAL.	By B. & O. R. R.	TOTAL.
For week	13,371	16,543	29,914
For Year	404,237	560,743	964,984
For 1867	370,754	543,816	914,570
Increase in 1868	33,483	16,933	50,415

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SHIPMENTS EAST OF NEW BRUNSWICK, AND SOUTH OF CAPE HENRY.

Dec. 3, 1868.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared	$7 50@	
" Chestnut	@	
" White Ash Lump	5 25@	5 50
" St. Boat	5 25@	5 50
" Broken	6 00@	
" Egg	7 00@	7 25
" Stove	7 50@	
" Chestnut	5 50@	
Locust Mt. Lump	5 25@	5 50
" " St. Boat	5 25@	5 50
" " Broken	6 25@	6 69
" " Egg	7 25@	7 50
" " Stove	7 50@	7 75
" " Chestnut	5 50@	5 75

AT NEW YORK.

Dec. 3, 1868

Schuylkill Red Ash by Boat Load	7 25@	8 50
" Chestnut	@	
" White Ash Lump	@	
" Steam Boat and Broken	@	
" Egg	7 50@	7 75
" Stove	7 50@	7 75
" Chestnut	@	
Lehigh White Ash Lump	7 75@	
" Steam Boat and Broken	@	
" Egg	8 00@	8 50
" Stove	@	
" Chestnut	@	
" Pea		

Price of Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump	$ 6 50@	Egg	8 00@ 8 50
Steamer	6 50@	Stove	8 00@ 8 50
Broken	6 50@	Chestnut	@

Freights from Elizabethport to New York 60 cents.

Price of Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.

Lump	$7 50@	Egg	8 00@8 00
Steamer	@	Stove	8 00@8 [illegible]
Broken	@	Chestnut	

Prices of Gas Coals.

PROVINCIAL. Duty, $1 25. At Shipping points, Gold.		AMERICAN. Delivered at N Y Currency	
Block House	$1 [illegible]	Westmoreland	$[illegible]
Gowrie	1 [illegible]	Despard	8 [illegible]
Lingan	1 75		
Sydney	2 13½	Penn	8 [illegible]
Picton	2 13½	Newburg, Orrel	8 [illegible]
Little Glace Bay	1 75	For Slack from 25 to [illegible] cents less.	
Caledonia	1 60		

Slack 75 cents to $1 18 per ton.

Freights to Boston $2 75@$3 00, to New York $3 50@4 00.—*American Journal of Mining.*

AT BALTIMORE.

Dec. [illegible], 1868.

To trade by cargo or car load.

Wilkes're & Pittston W. Ash	$8 25@	8 50
Lykens Val. R. Ash	8 50@	8 75
Shamokin, white or R. Ash	8 50@	8 75

From yard or wharf, 50@75 cents additional.
Delivered to consumers......10 00@10 50
Georges' creek and Cumberland Coal......
f. o. b., at Locust Point for shipping. At [illegible] 00@

AT HAVRE DE GRACE, MD.

Wilkesbarre & Pittston on board	$8 00@
Sunbury & Shamokin " "	8 50@
Lykens' Valley	8 50@
Trevorton	

AT GEORGETOWN, D. C., and ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Georges' Creek & Cumberland, f. o. b., for shipping......$4 75@

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond [Philada.

Portland	3 50	Rockport	[illegible]
Boston	3 50	Hartford	[illegible]
Chelsea	3 [illegible]	Norwich	[illegible]
Charlestown	3 [illegible]	New Haven	[illegible]
Cohasset Narrows	4 00	New York	1 60@[illegible]
Fall River	3 [illegible]	Troy	[illegible]
Lynn	4 [illegible]	Taunton	[illegible]
Newport	3 [illegible]	St. Johns in gold	[illegible]
Providence	3 50@3 75	Richmond	[illegible]

117 vessels and 104 boats for week.

Freights from Elizabethport & Port Johnson.

Boston	[illegible]	New Port	$1 75
Lynn	[illegible]	New London	1 75
Salem	[illegible]	Norwich	1 75
Newburyport	[illegible]	New Haven	1 [illegible]
Portsmouth	[illegible]	Bridgeport	1 60
Portland	[illegible]	Hartford	[illegible]
Providence	1 [illegible]	Stamford	[illegible]
Pawtucket	1 [illegible]	Albany	[illegible]
Taunton	1 [illegible]	Hudson	[illegible]
New Bedford	1 [illegible]	Troy	[illegible]
Fall River	1 75	New York	[illegible]

Rates of Transportation to Tide Water

[BY RAILROAD.]

Reading Railroad Company.

(*Prices of Tolls, &c., for the present.*)

[illegible]

The rates from Schuylkill Haven are 6 cents per ton less, and from Tamaqua 7 cents per ton higher.

[BY CANAL.]

Tolls and Freights by Canal.

[illegible]

To New York.

[illegible]

To New York via Morris Canal.

[illegible]

Expenses from Mauch Chunk to Jersey City or Elizabethport.

[illegible]

NEW ADVRT'MENTS.

PRESERVES or Nectarines.—A small supply of this delicious fruit just received.
JOHN O. BECK.

PRESERVED Pears, Preserved Tomatoes, Grapes, Jelly, Currant Jelly, Guava Paste, etc., etc., at
JOHN O. BECK'S.

WINSLOW'S Green Corn, Fresh Tomatoes, Peaches, Green Gages, Huckleberries, Cherries, &c.
JOHN O. BECK.

SARDINES, in ¼, ½ and whole boxes. Boneless Sardines in half boxes—a superior article.
JOHN O. BECK.

TURKEY Prunes, Bordeaux Prunes, in 6 and 8 lb. cans.
JOHN O. BECK.

FRESH Pineapples in jars; Spiced Pears in Jars, Olives, French and Spanish Mousserial Capers.
JOHN O. BECK.

WHAT is nicer for a Christmas Present than one of our excellent Clothes Wringers, every family should have one. Other Wringers repaired and odd parts furnished at
L. C. THOMPSON & CO'S.

SKATES! Skates!!—A large stock of both Ladies' and Gents' Skates of all sizes and patterns. Also Skating Gimlets and separate Straps at
L. C. THOMPSON & CO.

POCKET Knives in endless variety of the most celebrated makers, including Rodgers' Wostenholm's; a very large assortment received. Also a full assortment of the very best quality of Scissors, single and put up in cases, at
L. C. THOMPSON & CO.'S.

TURKEY for Christmas is eaten with more relish when properly carved. To do so, call and get one of our very superior Carving Knives, of which we are just in receipt of a full stock of the most celebrated makers, Also, Table Steels of the best quality, at
L. U. THOMPSON & CO'S.

CHRISTMAS Presents in great variety, comprising Ivory, Rubber, and Horn-handled Table Knives and Forks; Ivory-handled and Silver Plated Ball Picks, Silver Plated Forks, Table, Desert and Tea Spoons; Britannia Sets, Egg Boilers, Napkin Rings, Call Bells, Waiters, and endless variety of other articles, combining both beauty and use. Call and examine.
L. C THOMPSON & CO.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, the subscriber, Administratrix of the estate of Henry Semor, deceased, late of Washington township, will expose to public sale on the premises,

On Thursday, December 24th, 1868,

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate, to wit:—All that certain farm or tract of land situate in Washington township, Schuylkill County, bounded by lands of John Hoffman, Daniel Schwartz, Daniel Leckenbill and others, containing 117 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story log house, log barn and other out-buildings. About 90 acres of the farm is of young timber, and the remainder is cultivated land, and in good order. The farm is divided in convenient fields, in which there are three thrifty young orchards of apple trees of choice fruit; also grape vines. Seven acres of winter grain in the fields will be sold with the farm.

At the same time and place, will be sold the following articles of personal property, viz:—Hay by the ton, oats and corn by the bushel, a one-horse spring wagon, cutting box, wood stove and pipe, about 7000 feet of 1 and 3 inch oak plank, oak plank of different thicknesses, a lot of hickory axles, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Conditions of sale made known at the time and place of sale by MARY SEMOR, Administratrix.
Washington township, Nov. 28th, 1868.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the following described real estate, to wit:—All that certain tract of sprout land situate at the foot of the Second Mountain, bounded by lands of the late Henry Berger, deceased, in Wayne township, Schuylkill County, which was surveyed to John H. Dietrich, containing 267 acres more or less. Dec 5 '68-49-3t

THE NEW YORK LEDGER

For the New Year, 1869.

THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.

The Ledger is the most interesting paper in the world. More people take the Ledger than take any other paper in the country.

It has the largest number of great and distinguished writers.

It contains the purest, sweetest, and most delightful love stories, striking narratives, and instructive biographical and historical sketches.

All questions growing out of the domestic relations, lovers' quarrels, law and business matters, are regularly answered in its column. A vast amount of useful information is given through this attractive department of the Ledger.

The principal Bishops, Doctors of Divinity, and Clergymen write for it.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the great American poet, has translated, expressly for the Ledger, a thrilling Spanish Novel, which we shall publish during the new year.

Rev. Dr. Tyng is now engaged upon an Original Story, which will be continued through twelve numbers of the Ledger.

We are now publishing a series of twelve short true stories, by twelve of the most distinguished clergymen in the United States.

Our standard, popular writer, Mr. SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., is as interesting as ever, and will continue, as heretofore, to write only for the Ledger.

The millions of admirers of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH will find her original stories only in the Ledger.

Miss DUPUY will continue her dramatic, stories, and FANNY FERN her sparkling sketches.

HENRY WARD BEECHER will continue to furnish his weekly article, and JAMES PARTON his biographical sketches.

ALICE CARY, ETHEL LYNN, DR. CHARLES D. GARDETTE, and all our other present writers are re-engaged for the Ledger.

Professor WILLIAM HENRY PECK, JOHN G. SAXE, and MARY KYLE DALLAS will hereafter write for no paper but the Ledger.

Two of our contributors have been members of the court of St. James. Within the past year the son of one of our contributors has been elected President of the United States.

The assurance that a long experience enables us to select, and that money, without stint, can buy, will be constantly spread before the readers of the Ledger. Every reader always gets more than his money's worth in the Ledger.

OUR TERMS FOR 1869—NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Single copies, $3 per annum; four copies, $10, which is $2 50 a copy; eight copies, $20. The party who sends us $20 for a club of eight copies (all sent at one time), will be entitled to a copy free. Postmasters and others who get up clubs, in their respective towns, can afterward add single copies at $2 50.

We employ no travelling agents. Address all communications to

ROBERT BONNER, Publisher,
Corner of William and Spruce Sts., New York.
Dec. 5, '68 49-1t

CHRISTMAS!

Christmas!

AND THE

HOLIDAYS!

New, Fine Gift Books,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN—Beautifully Engraved.

NEW CHROMOS!

NEW STATUETTES!

PORTFOLIOS AND WRITING DESKS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Books for Boys!

SETS AND SINGLE VOLUMES.

Books for Girls!

SETS AND SINGLE VOLUMES.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

TOY BOOKS

Plain and Colored Illustrations,

AT

BANNAN & RAMSEY'S,

168 Centre St.,

POTTSVILLE.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

Bright & Co.,

183 CENTRE STREET,

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Table and Tea Spoons and Forks,

NEW PATTERNS.

Britannia Tea Sets,

BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED AND PLAIN.

SILVER-PLATED TABLE KNIVES,

PUT UP IN BOXES.

Fine Assortment of

FRENCH TABLE MATS.

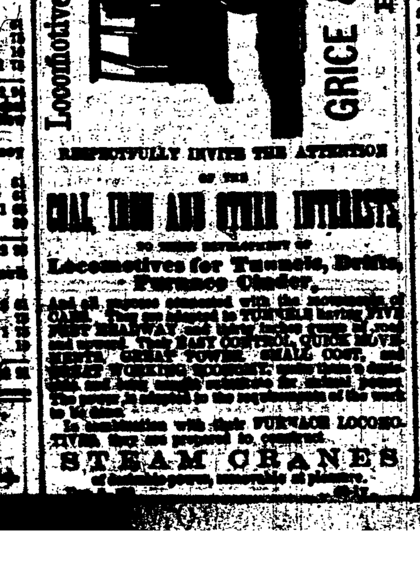
Large Stock of

Table & Tea Knives & Pocket Cutlery

ALL PRICES AND STYLES.

Dec 5 '68 49 3t

Locomotives for Mines, Quarries, &c.



GRICE & LONG, ENGINEERS, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATTENTION

OF THE

COAL, IRON AND OTHER INTERESTS

to their manufacture of

Locomotives for Tunnels, Drifts, Furnace Cinder,

[illegible]

STEAM CRANES

[illegible]

THE

FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH,

POTTSVILLE,

WILL COMMENCE ON THE

17th day OF DECEMBER, 1868,

AND WILL CONTINUE FOR SIX DAYS.

The tables will be furnished with the CHOICEST and most USEFUL ARTICLES. Among others

A GOLD-HEADED CANE,

to be contested between

COLS. BROWN and BOYER of this BOROUGH;

ALSO A BEAUTIFUL

GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN,

between five young ladies of this and the adjoining parishes.

The Public are Cordially Invited all

Dec. 5, '68 49 3t

INSTRUCTION

IN MODERN & ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

GERMAN,
FRENCH,
LATIN,
and GREEK

LESSONS.

Best references given. For further information apply at Bannan & Ramsey's and Garrigues' Bookstores.
Dr. G. H. KAISER.
Dec. 5, '68 49-2m

EXCELLENT SECURITY.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE,

Thirty-Year Six Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These Bonds are the duly authorized and accredited obligations of one of the most responsible Corporations of the American Continent, and are secured by an absolute first lien upon the valuable grants, franchises, railroad equipment, business, etc., of the best portion of the

Great National Pacific R. R. Line,

extending eastwardly from the navigable waters of the Pacific Coast to the lines now rapidly building from the Eastern States.

They bear six per cent. interest per annum, in gold, and both principal and interest are expressly made "payable in United States Gold Coin."

The semi-annual Coupons are payable, July 1st and January 1st, in New York City.

The purchaser is charged the accrued interest from the date of the last paid Coupon, at the Currency rate only.

This issue of Bonds constitutes one of the largest and most popular Corporate Loans of the country, and therefore will be constantly dealt in.

The greater portion of the Loan is now in the hands of steady investors; and it is probable that before many months, when the Road is completed and the Loan closed, the Bonds will be eagerly sought for at the highest rates.

They are issued ONLY AS THE WORK PROGRESSES, and to the same extent only as the U. S. Subsidy Bonds granted by the government to the Pacific Railroad Companies.

Nearly five hundred miles of the road are now built, and the grading is well advanced on two hundred and fifty miles additional.

The THROUGH LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT will be completed by the middle of next year, when the Overland travel will be very large.

The local business alone, upon the completed portion, is so heavy, and so advantageous, that the gross earnings average MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A MILLION IN GOLD PER MONTH, of which 35 per cent. only is required for operating expenses.

The net profit upon the Company's business on the completed portion, is about double the amount of annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereon, and will yield A SURPLUS OF NEARLY A MILLION IN GOLD after expenses and interest are paid—even if the through connection were not made.

The best lands, the richest mines, together with the largest settlements and soonest markets, lie along the portion of the Pacific Railroad, and the FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS thereon will be proportionally great.

From these considerations it is submitted that the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

BONDS,

secured by a First Mortgage upon so productive a property are among the most promising and reliable securities now offered. No better bonds can be made.

A portion of the remainder of this Loan is now offered to investors at

103 Per Cent., and

Accrued Interest, in Currency.

The Bonds are of $1,000 each.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually in transitu at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than eight per cent. upon the investment, and have, from National and State laws, guarantees peculiar to themselves, superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from 5 to 10 PER CENT. PROFIT and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY BANKS AND BANKERS, AGENTS FOR THE LOAN, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND EUROPE, AND BY

DeHAVEN & BRO., Bankers,

40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

All descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT, SOLD, or EXCHANGED, at our office and by Mail and Telegraph AT MARKET RATES.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, and others received and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

FISK & HATCH,

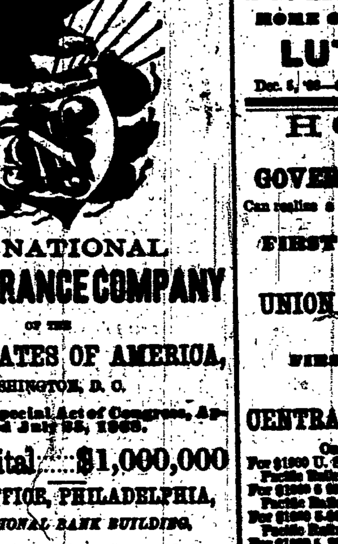
Bankers & Dealers in Government Securities

AND

Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Oct 17 '68 42-3m-cowl



THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

Cash Capital......$1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

Directors.

Jay Cooke, Philada. — E. A. Rollins, Washington.
C. H. Clark, Philada. — Henry D. Cooke, "
F. Ratchford Starr, Phila. — Wm. E. Chandler "
Wm G. Moorhead, Phila. — John D. Defrees, "
George F. Tyler, Phila. — Edward Dodge, New York.
J. Hinckley Clark, Phila. — H. C. Fahnestock, "

Officers.

C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
Henry D. COOKE, Washington, Vice President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
EMERSON W. PEET, Phila., Sec'y and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical do.

Medical Advisory Board.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

Solicitors and Attorneys.

W. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy Holders.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but he will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, an annual income equal to ten per cent. of the par of his policy. In the latter, the Company agrees to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in Philadelphia, or to its General Agents.

LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in every City and Town; and applications from competent parties for such agencies, with suitable endorsements, should be addressed TO THE COMPANY'S GENERAL AGENTS ONLY, in their respective districts.

[GENERAL AGENTS.]

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

F. H. KAERCHER, Local Agt., Pottsville, Pa.
Nov. 28, '68 48-1v

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated Pianos of Steinway and Sons. A splendid specimen of the instrument may be seen at the jewelry store of C. J. [illegible]
[illegible]

IMMEDIATE & IMPERATIVE SALE

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

OWING TO CHANGES that have taken place in our firm, by reason of the death of one of its members, it has become absolutely necessary to sell out our entire Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

Rather than send any portion of it to Auction, we will offer it to the people at

PRICES BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURING,

and thus clear out our entire Establishment. Securing a

QUICK SALE

BY LETTING THE GOODS GO AT SUCH RATES as will satisfy any reasonable purchaser.

Our Immense house is fairly loaded with

GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Suitable to all Classes—
Made up with the utmost care—
Of the very Finest Materials—

COMPRISING, IN THE

GENERAL READY-MADE DEPARTMENT

2000 OVERCOATS, made in most fashionable styles, of all kinds of Beavers, Chinchillas, Incots, &c.
3000 SUITS, Coats, Pants and Vests of the same material, Business, Dress, Traveling, "Independable" Suits, &c.
5000 COATS, Chesterfields and Sacs, Morning and Lounging Coats, Frock and Dress Coats, &c.
5000 Prs. PANTALOONS, of all materials, and cut on every approved style, Narrow and Nobby, plain and comfortable.
6000 VESTS, Velvet Vests, Fancy Cassimere Vests, Cloth Vests, double or single breasted, high or low cut.

IN THE

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Here we have a large assortment of Piece Goods that must be disposed of. To do which we propose for a Few Days to make to order from measure, in our very best style—making a

DEDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT. FOR ALL CASH ORDERS.

Thus we offer Clothing as good in points of STYLE, MATERIAL, FIT and FINISH, as can be had in any

Merchant Tailoring Establishment,

and at about half the ordinary prices.

In the Youths' and Children's Department.

This Department has been a specialty with us this year. We have had manufactured the largest and best assortment of Boys' Clothing to be found in the city, all of which is now for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO FIT OUT the CHILDREN.

BLACK GOODS ROOMS.

MOURNING WEAR,—Clerical Garments, Full Dress Suits, Black Cloth Overcoats, Black Cloth and Doeskin Pants, Black Cloth and Cassimere Coats, Black Vests.

IN THE

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

any customer purchasing an article of clothing, will be allowed a deduction of TWENTY PER CENT. on any additional purchase made in this Department.

HANDKERCHIEFS, OVERCOATS, HOSIERY, SHIRTS, COLLARS, &c., &c.

SALE COMMENCES

TUESDAY, December 1st,

STORE will be opened early and closed late. About SEVENTY-FIVE SALESMEN will be in attendance. Prompt and polite attention will be given to all. No customer will be misapplied, if any reasonable ACCOMMODATION OF PRICES will induce him to buy.

REMEMBER THESE POINTS.

1st. It is the largest and best Stock in this city. 2nd. It must all be sold NOW. 3rd. At prices even below our lowest current rates. 4th. That whatever your size or shape you can be fitted. 5th. The goods are so elegant and the prices so low, that it will pay you to lay in a stock of clothing for the next few years. 6th. That you may never have another such chance.

OUR NECESSITY IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

Oak Hall Buildings,

S. E. Corner Sixth and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 28, '68-48-

NORTH AMERICAN

Life and Accident Insurance Company,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

OFFICERS:

W. W. KURTZ, President. — E. M. DENNIS, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

W. W. KURTZ, Firm of Kurtz & Howard, 32 S. 3d st. — RICHARD WOOD, Firm of Wood, Marsh, Hayward, & Co., 309 Market St.
SAM'L C. PALMER, Cashier Commercial Nat'l Bank. — FRANCIS FUNK, 116 Market St., Philadelphia.
J. E. KINGSLEY, Proprietor Continental Hotel. — JACOB A. GARDNER, Late of the Firm of Hallowell Gardner & Co. 615 Chestnut St.
HENRY W. GWINNER, Gen'l Ticket and Passenger Agent, Penna. R. R. — PAUL P. KELLER, Firm of Borda, Keller & Nutting, 531 Walnut Street.
JAS. SHIELDS, Firm of Shields & Bro., 119 N. 3d st.
THOMAS K. PETERSON, No. 35 South Fourth St.

$100,000 in Government Bonds, Deposited with the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania, as Security for POLICY HOLDERS.

Having lately added some NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, this Company is prepared to effect

Insurance upon Lives

IN THE MOST APPROVED FORMS.

Among its many advantages are its

VERY LOW RATES OF PREMIUMS,

being from 25 to 40 per cent. lower than those of mutual and mixed companies, thereby, IN EFFECT declaring as large a dividend IN ADVANCE as those companies pay after several years use of your money.

ALL LIFE POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE,

so that no premium is lost, but if the Policy-Holder wishes to discontinue his payments, the Company will give him an equivalent in a permanent Policy, FULLY PAID UP.

IT ALSO ISSUES COMBINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES,

which guarantee to the Policy Holder a WEEKLY COMPENSATION of $5 for every $100 Insured, in case of injury, and at death the FULL AMOUNT OF THE POLICY IS PAID.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

This system of INSURANCE should commend itself to all.

The mechanic upon whose daily labor the support of a family depends, may insure himself for a trifling sum, for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, which, in case of Death from Accident, will be paid to his family, and in case of injury guarantees to him a handsome weekly compensation.

General Accident Policies written from One Month to a Term of Years.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED IN ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HOME OFFICE, No. 439 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, General Agent

for SCHUYLKILL and CARBON COUNTIES.

Dec. 5, '68-49

HOLDERS

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

OR THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,

On this date, October 19th, 1868,
For $1000 U. S. 6s of 1881, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $134 [illegible] cash.
For $1000 5-20s of 1862, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $[illegible] cash.
For $1000 5-20s of 1864, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $[illegible] cash.
For $1000 5-20s of 1865, May and November, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $[illegible] cash.
For $1000 5-20s of 1865, January and July, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $[illegible] cash.
For $1000 5-20s of 1867, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $[illegible] cash.
For $1000 5-20s of 1868, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $[illegible] cash.
For $1000 10-40s, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $[illegible] cash.
In case Central Pacific Railroad Bonds are preferred, the difference would be $10 less on each $1000 exchanged.
The difference will vary slightly as Governments go up or down.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc., etc.,

No. 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 28, '68 47-1y

E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL AGENTS,

FOR

PENNSYLVANIA

AND

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE Co

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

F. H. KAERCHER, Pottsville, Agent for Schuylkill County, Pa. August 15, '68—33-1y

JUST PUBLISHED—BESSEMER'S STEEL PROCESS.—A Pamphlet on the Manufacture of Malleable Cast Steel, its progress and employment by Henry Bessemer, with illustrations of [illegible] cents. Sent on receipt of [illegible] cents by mail. For sale by BANNAN & RAMSEY, Pottsville.

MARBLED

SLATE MANTELS

FINISHED

MARBLE

IN

BEAUTY

[illegible]

THOMPSON & HARPER,

MANUFACTURERS,

1332, 1334 & 1336 RIDGE AVENUE,

PHILADELPHIA.

Ridge Avenue Cars pass the door.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Nov. 14, '68 46-3m

GUM BLANKETS FOR HORSES.—Every one that has a horse should have one. For sale at BRIGHT & CO.'S Hardware Store, Pottsville. 49-

NICHOLAS & SHAW,

NO. 12 NORTH 8th Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We invite those who may desire to purchase DRY GOODS, to our large stock, which comprises all goods in the line, together with

Black Silks,

Colored Silks,

Shawls and

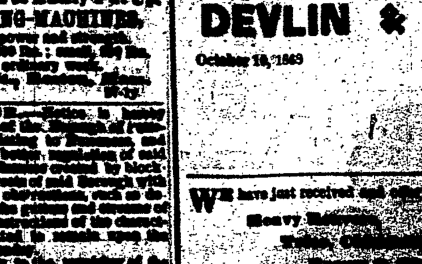
White Goods,

Which we will offer at prices which will be perfectly satisfactory to the buyer.

Call and see our prices before you purchase, and compare our prices.

No. 12 North 8th Street.

October 3, '68 40-3m



Standard Milling Machine. Pipe Vise.—Extra Jaw

THE UNION VISE CO.

MAKE Vises of all sizes, for Blacksmiths' and Very Heavy Work.

WOOD-WORKERS' VISES

And Vises with Screw Covered.

PIPE VISES,

With or without Extra Jaw for Very Heavy Work.
Our Vises are Portable & Easily Put Up.

STANDARD MILLING-MACHINES,

Simple—great capacity, power and strength.
Two sizes—large weighs 1200 lbs.; small, 600 lbs.
Small size good for ordinary work.
Store—81 Water St., Boston, Mass.
July 4, '68 27-1y

BOROUGH NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to persons in the Borough of Pottsville, that the Ordinance for the better regulation of said [illegible]

[illegible]

Postscript.

Saturday, December 5, 1868.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Napoleon's Throne—Cumberland Coal—Miscellany.

Napoleon's throne trembles—the people murmur—the police are vigilant—newspapers are suppressed—Europe watches and waits the result. Will "the nephew of his uncle" safely ride through the rising waters, or will the streets of Paris again run with blood and a new government be proclaimed?

Cumberland coal is now in great demand in the eastern markets, especially for ocean steamers. The shipments from Cumberland this year, so far, are larger than ever before. The shipments by railroad and canal are over 50 000 tons in excess of the shipments last year up to the same date, and will reach 1,800,000 tons for the year.

In the U. S. Circuit Court at Richmond, on Thursday Robert Ould began his argument in favor of quashing the indictment against Jefferson Davis, on the ground that by the Fourteenth Amendment disfranchisement was made the only penalty for treason.

The New York city charter election has been held, and resulted, as was expected, in the election of the Democratic ticket by a large majority.

The "conscience money" paid the United States Treasury during the past fiscal year amounted to $49,000.

Blind Tom is in Washington.

Gold closed in Philadelphia on Thursday, at 135½. The stock market was steady.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

There are many matters which need attention at the hands of the next Legislature, as far as our County is concerned, such as division of election districts, an Act to authorize the appointment of a committee, composed of members of both parties, to investigate the Bounty Fund account, etc. We would urge our friends to have their bills prepared early in the session and presented so that action can be had in due season on them. Bills delayed until late in the session when business accumulates in the hands of the Legislature, generally go over. Let our friends attend to this important matter early, and there will be no trouble if the Legislature should be disposed to do us justice.

MINORITY COUNTIES.

This subject we are glad to perceive, is attracting that attention from not only the press of the minority counties, but of those counties which have Republican majorities, which it merits from its importance. We cannot predict whether the opinions which have been expressed will have sufficient weight to induce Republican Legislatures in the future to do minority counties justice in the matter of needed legislation. But to make the matter entirely sure we would urge the Republican press of the minority counties to join with us in urging the holding of a Convention in Harrisburg shortly after the session of the Legislature commences, for the purpose of impressing upon the Legislature the necessity of doing justice to those counties. Each county might be represented by two or three delegates. We hope to hear speedily from our brethren of the press on the matter.

THE attention of capitalists is called to the advertisement of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, in reference to the proposed sale on the 8th inst., at the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, of the Coal Hill estate, a valuable property and to be sold without reserve to close the estate of Sarah Hart, deceased.

WHILE we sympathize with our friends of Oak Hall in the loss of one of their firm, we appreciate the oportunity that is now for a few days offered to our readers of securing a bargain in clothing which will repay ten-fold, a visit to the city. We, the editors of this paper, will certainly not lose the chance, but will either go or send for something from Wanamaker & Brown's. We advise you all to do the same thing, for sure are we that if you don't you will regret it all winter.

It would not be a bad idea for us to go "en masse" and get the whole county "dressed up" for once—cheap for cash, and if any can not possibly go let them send their orders along with us, and by getting such a big lot at once, no doubt our delegation could secure even better terms than will be current. Whether we go singly or together let us go at once, for first come is first served, and we all know what a rush there will be as soon as this announcement is made public.

CALISAYA BARK.—It is said that Messrs. Drake & Co., (proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS) are the largest importers of Calisaya Bark in this country, and that, with the exception of an occasional sale, all they import is used in the compounding of their celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS,—to which they are undoubtedly indebted for their wonderful health-restoring properties. As a Tonic and Appetizer they are not surpassed, and we cheerfully recommend them. All first-class Druggists keep them for sale.

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

ADDITIONAL HYMNS

Authorized by the House of Bishops,

FOR USE IN THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.

For sale by

BANNAN & RAMSEY.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will expose to sale at the House of John W. Koch, near Moser's Hotel, in the Township of West Brunswick, Schuylkill County, the following named articles on Monday, December 28th, 1868:

1 Threshing Machine, 1 Wagon, 1 Sulkey, 1 set Harness, Scythes, Hoes, Forks, and Rakes, 1 Cultivator, 1 Harrow, 1 Sleigh, lot of Wood, Drawing Knife, Chisel and Augers, 1 desk, Rocking Chair, Bed and Bedstead, 1 Bureau, Blanket, Iron Pots, Clock and Desk, 5 sheep, 1 Heiffer, lot of Grain and Hay, and many other things too numerous to mention. HENRY E. KOCH.
December 5, '68 49 3t

SALE OF THE U. S. MILITARY ROLLING MILL at Chattanooga, Tennessee.—The directors of the Southwestern Iron Company will receive proposals for the purchase of their ROLLING MILL at Chattanooga, Tennessee, erected by the United States authorities and greatly enlarged and improved since it became private property. The land, comprising 150 acres and the railroad, are now held in fee simple, with brick works, saw mill, dwellings, and all the appurtenances required for the production of 300 tons of railroad iron per week. The superior character of the works and their admirable location are well known, but a detailed description can be had on application to the undersigned.

The proposals will be opened on the 31st day of December, 1868, and if none satisfactory to the Directors are received, the property will then be sold at public auction in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869, to the highest bidder.

Parties desirous of examining the works will apply to GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, General Manager of the works at Chattanooga, and further information may be had on application to the undersigned at No. 17 Burling slip, New York.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Treasurer.
EDWIN F. BEDELL, Secretary.
Nov. 28, '68 48 3t

DEVLIN & CO.

EXTENSIVE

CLOTHING HOUSES,

Broadway, corner Grand Street,

AND

Broadway, corner Warren Street,

NEW YORK,

COMPRISING ALL BRANCHES OF THE BUSINESS AS REPRESENTED IN THE

CUSTOM AND READY-MADE

DEPARTMENTS OF

MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

SHIRTS

OF THE CELEBRATED

AMERICAN YOKE PATTERN,

WITH

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Our SPECIALTIES for Fall in NEW GOODS are

Cassimere Suits, entire	$22 00
Winter Overcoats	$15 00
Pea Jackets	$12 00

DEVLIN & CO.

October 10, 1868 41-3m

WE have just received and now open [illegible]
Heavy [illegible]
[illegible]
Cloak [illegible] Trimmings,
[illegible]
A. & M. BOLAND'S,
Centre Street, below [illegible], POTTSVILLE.
October [illegible], '68