Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

ADVERTISEMENT.—To our Pennsylvania correspondents and others. We have entered into arrangements with J. Wesley Wheeler, Esq., Editor, at Lock, 725 Walnut street, Philadelphia, to attend to the collection of our bills for subscription and advertising, and we hereby give notice that Mr. Wheeler's receipt will be recognized and acknowledged by us or all subjects will him on our account.

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THE LONDON MINING JOURNAL, says:—"A more comprehensive and exhaustive volume upon the materials of which it is composed, we scarcely believe it possible to be produced."

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BENJAMIN BANNAN, Publisher,

Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

G. I. C. HOUSES, a colored man, publisher of a paper in Harrisburg, named, Progress of Liberty.

In even the adjournment of the Legislature on Saturday, Hon. C. H. Stinson of Montgomery County, was elected Speaker of the Senate.

MOUNT VERNON, the home of Washington, is being thoroughly repaired by a suitable force of workmen.

The real love of the Copperhead party for Johnson, is shown in their grumbling at the appointment of Mr. Haggerty, a talented young Irishman who fought for the Union, as a foreign consulship.

One Philadelphia correspondent writing under date of April 21, says that strawberries in market that morning, sold at $2 per qt., and tomatoes, Southern raising, 75 cents per quart, or 10 cents a piece.

MR. A. T. STEWART's property on Broadway alone is worth about five millions of dollars, Mr. W. B. Astor's real estate on Broadway is worth about three millions. The Lorillard estate has eight millions invested in Broadway thoroughfare.

The Quakers propose to appoint a superintendent of the Quaker interests at the South, whose duty it shall be to visit the members of the sect in all the Southern States, and endeavor to work some improvement in the condition of the people in that section.

A GENTLEMAN of Columbus, Ohio, who recently visited ex-Secretary Stanton, says his health is as vigorous as ever, but he is greatly belittled. His system is in a very weak state; he is unable to leave his room. He conversses with great difficulty with the visitors that are admitted, on account of a painful cough which greatly annoys him.

Of the one thousand nominations made by the President Administration, thirty-seven are diplomatic, ninety-nine are consular, fifteen are territorial, two hundred and sixteen are in the Internal Revenue Department, three hundred and twenty-two are postmasters, sixty-five are Judges, Marshals and Attorneys, and fifty-nine Navy and Land offices. About three hundred additional changes will be made during the Summer.

THE REPORTED LAW.—The late session of the Legislature passed a Regular Law. We have not seen it yet, as it has not been published. As soon as it appears we will publish its provisions for the information of our readers—for the preservation of the purity of the ballot this is an important law, and its provisions should be thoroughly understood by the people.

MRS. ELIZA P. EVANS, widow of a Lieutenant of an Ohio regiment, having been appointed Postmistress of Ravenna, Ohio, the local paper there says she is eminently qualified for the position, and considers it a grace ful acknowledgment of the petition of the Martyr Lincoln, that the nation should "care for him who had borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves."

A NUMBER of residents of Cleveland, Ohio, of small means, have adopted a plan for securing homes, independence and good society, and are carrying it into successful practice. They organize as an emigrant association for the purpose of combining their small means and purchasing and settling a tract of western land. In pursuance of their project they have secured 20,000 acres of land in Saline county, Kansas, and the first detachment of settlers left Cleveland a few days since for their western home. The women were left behind until shelter should be provided and some crops harvested. Another party will go forward in May.

WHILE Senator Cameron opposed the confirmation of ex-Governor Curtin as Minister to Russia, Senator Scott we are glad to say, in an eloquent manner advocated his confirmation for the patriotic and disinterested services he had rendered the country. The Senate confirmed Governor Curtin without a division being called for. Mr. Cameron would have served his reputation better, by acting as his colleague did. His confirmation was a wretchedly diminutive piece of bad spite.

NAVAL matters are brisk. We are informed by our Philadelphia correspondent, that at the navy yard in that city, the authorities have several monitors ready or nearly ready, to despatch to Key West. They are, the "Dictator," 1 ist raus, with 2 guns; "Miantonomah," 2d rate, 4 guns, and "Canonicus," 3d rate, 2 guns. All the Government vessels at Boston, have orders to start for the same point. Transports capable of carrying 12,000 men, the number now within 24 hours sail of Key West, also at convenient points ready for immediate use.

SAMUEL C. TAYLOR, who is well and favorably known in Schuylkill County, writes us that he has connected himself with Charles Stokes, 824 Chestnut street, and as PRINCIPAL SALESMAN in that very popular Clothing House, wants his old acquaintances to call and see him. Increased facilities for getting up good work will enable him to sustain his well earned reputation as a trustworthy gentleman—and we all know that he never does things by halves, but is up to the times always. We feel assured that this notice will be read with much pleasure by the citizens of Pottsville, among whom Mr. Taylor always found good true friends. Go, pay him visit you will not regret it.

JUDGE WILLIAMS AND SWOYSER.—Notwithstanding the general indignation among the Republicans of Pennsylvania last fall at the conduct of Mr. Swoyden, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, in his participation in the magnificent manifestation rebukes of the Democracy, and notwithstanding three professing Republicans now comprise the judgeship of Supreme Judges, two of whom, Read and Agnew, put on record their disapproval of Swoyden's conduct, we still hear the Professional Philadelphia, to the exclusion of some Republicans who would faithfully and fairly perform the duties of the office. We have heard not one reason for this injustice to the Republican party, which is that Swoyden is a brother-in-law to Thompson, one of the Supreme Judges, and that the Republican Judges are too courteous to do anything to hurt the feelings of one of their brothers on the Bench. When contrary temptations on justice, it is not to be admired. Judges Agnew, Read and Williams owe a duty to justice and to the Republican party which cannot be shirked, behind the gloss of courtesy. Judge Williams wants the Republicans of the State to vote for him at next fall's election. We do not hesitate to say that unless Swoyden be removed or Judge Williams show that he is not responsible for his retention, the Republicans should refuse to re-invest him with power. We have no regard for men who so soon as they get into power forget the source of that power; and when the people find a chance at a case of that kind they will rebuke him.—Lebanon Courier.

The Courier is right. Swoyden's acts in the illegal issue of naturalization papers, have been condemned in the strongest terms by the Judges assumed, and it is their duty to remove Swoyden from the position he is unfit to occupy.

SENATOR ZACK CHANDLER, of Michigan, took the galleries by surprise on Monday last, when he offered in the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Senate of the United States the terms of addition of the settlement of the Alabama claims will be found in the surrender by Great Britain of all the British North American possessions to the United States, and that the President be authorized to open negotiations to settle all matters in dispute on that basis.

The Senate promptly laid the adventure for adoption in a speech, drawing the inference in question that Congress was so day convinced that he was right and that members were almost ready to adopt his views. If Congress did so—withdraw our Minister from London and peaceably inquire—England would settle all our claims to be believed, within thirty days; but if not, and if the vested war, then let us have war—a war "sharp, short and decisive." Senator Chandler indicated, in consequence of the hundreds of thousands of the Union army now in Michigan would by themselves "and to the engage of the British Lion, double pewhack, the people of that territory being now a "national security" with us. England, the Tribune in Europe, asked, the sympathy of her people in the success on the success of the Southern rebellion, and now, the Counter they represented the hostile demonstrations which had been made against the Union from Canada, since the inauguration of the Mr. Albion, raising, knowing that reputation needs its own head long since, now is not for the collection of Beverly Johnson and the Admiration of General Grant step, we but the Admiration, and of war, manned by sixty-four thousand soldiers, of the system of Springfield, Chatham and Wilmington. The sooner we put up the Constitution on Foreign Relations, for adjudication.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

"Paxtang" in writing to the Philadelphia *Press* from Harrisburg, and summing up the doings of the Pennsylvania Legislature during its last session, concludes as follows:

"The strongest and most prominent increase to be drawn from this and some other recent measures of the legislature is that a convention of our people should be called to amend their constitution, and effectually provide against the evils looming up darker and darker year after year, upon each meeting of the General Assembly. The call ought to have been made at this session—it is to be deferred no longer than the next, and in the meantime, let every constituency form now the strongest of some constituency. Let these alert broad minded men, who are in the Legislature—and there are always men in all our Legislatures—that would do honor to any assemblage of men—remain there, indeed, sometimes the soul of their country—remain there, and stay off within," actuated by the purest motives than those of honor and patriotism. There is no constituency in this State which cannot find, without much seeking, just such representatives to send to Harrisburg, and it is their own fault—the fault of their own indifference—that the whole body is not so constituted."

Our good friends of the *Press* may possibly have overlooked the fact and we will therefore, mention for their information, that two or three years since we suggested a plan of reform which if adopted we believe would be effective. Our plan is this—call a convention to amend the State Constitution. Let the amendment provide for increasing the number of Representatives to four hundred, and limit to one hundred. Let each session be limited to forty days; the pay of members be fixed at $4 a day, and the representatives to be elected from single districts throughout the State. In addition to this adopt a general law for corporations beyond the reach of individual enterprise, and have no special laws for these cases. We would also, have all corporations with incomes not exceeding $25,000 each, granted by the courts. Arranged in this way, we firmly believe that to transact the balance of the legislative business of the State but forty and even thirty days would be all the time required.

This in our opinion, is the only practicable plan to break up the present corrupt system of legislation, because it is an indisputable fact that large bodies in short sessions are not so liable to be influenced by improper motives in their actions.

If the *Press* thinks our plan feasible and practicable, we should be happy to have its endorsement.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The action of United States Senators in refusing to confirm good men who are appointed to official positions, and who are the choice of the people, simply because they may be personally obnoxious to certain Senators, merits reproof. Sore with members of the House, who to secure positions for men, regardless of the wishes of the people, who will labor for them to help them to other offices, even threaten the President that if he does not make certain appointments to suit them, they will oppose his Administration. Now, this is all wrong. It is an outrage on the rights of the people. These Senators and these Representatives are chosen for a specified object, viz: to go to Washington and enact laws. To the people belongs the right to express who they want to fill positions, from the highest to the lowest. It is time this matter was put to rest. We speak plainly in behalf of the people, on this subject. It is time that members of Congress should understand that the people will demand that they attend more to the business necessary to the welfare of the country and less to usurping the rights of the people.

Personally, we care very little about the matter. We do not seek a Government office, nor do we desire to be bothered in the matter of appointments in this District. But there is a principle involved in the matter which we desire to see preserved. We believe that all appointments should be made in accordance with the wishes of the people and by their expressed desire. To preserve this right unimpaired to the people, we believe that in the future they should interrogate all candidates for Congress on the subject, and obtain their views. We shall here after support no man who is opposed to the principle that the people should dictate the appointments.

OUR NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—The instructions of Minister Motley, will it is predicted, in effect make the demands on the British government foreshadowed in Senator Sumner's speech on the Alabama question. Mr. Motley will sail for England about the middle of May, and will relieve Mr. Johnson on the 1st of June. The latter will not return to America until after he has completed a tour through Europe.

FIRST CORN. FIRST SEATED.—There will not be a day in the year on which you will not be able to find at Hill's an elegant and large assortment of fine ready-made Clothing. But now is the time to make your purchase; the season is just opening and the shelves and tables are fairly groaning under the weight of the Spring and Summer Stock. You will have a wider range of choice; get the goods while they are fresh and add vastly to your own comfort by changing your clothing with the season. Then stand not on the order of your going, but go at once.

"YOUR affairs may become involved, and your property be taken for debt. Your stocks and shares may fall in value; but a thousand dollars assured on your life cannot be taken for debt; it cannot be alienated from your heirs; and, if you have chosen your company discreetly, is subject to no contingent risk. It is as nearly sure as anything earthly can be."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

By "choosing your company discreetly," Mr. Beecher meant, choosing such a Company as "The American Life of Philadelphia." C. Little, Agent for this County.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM JERUSALEM.—"We started early to ascend Mt. Olivet, to behold the sun gild the minarets and towers of the devoted city, from the place where memory, stirred by a thousand associations, should exalt the mind as well as the eye to the inspiration of the scene. Well is the voyager repaid for long travels, horrid roads, antediluvian company, squalid companionship and the importunities of begging, shieking Arabs. Well would it have repaid you, oh! man of commerce and the crucible! and well might you have been reminded of your own city, for here, painted upon a board nailed against one of the huge ancient olive trees, under which the sacred martyrs toiled for the size of the world, eighteen hundred years ago, were these familiar figures, R. T.—1860—3. We do not know who did it—but no doubt some poor invalid in valor, cured by the Fairmount Springs, wished to advertise their virtues in a place from whence all knowledge flows."

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

LOCAL NOTICES.

See the advertisement of Rudlery Piano in another column.

FRENCH PATENT LEVER DRILL, a beautiful article, at D. A. Saltire, Centre street.

GLOVES, Stockings and Hose, to suit every taste, and at reduced prices, at D. A. Saltire, Centre street.

NEW "GOOD MAN LEAVES AN INHERITANCE," 25c. No man with a REPUTATION FAMILY, is Free from Debt. If his life is not insured. See SHAFFER AND LOWRYS advertisement, Fourth Page.

If you would be properly suited with Spectacles, apply to JOS. DUELL, Optician and Watchmaker, 522 Centre Street, Pottsville. October 24, '68—6l-ef

A good 6½ Octave Piano for sale cheap at Leinbach's, 159 Centre St., Pottsville, Pa. 4l-if

FRENCH, English and American cloths, all styles, and of the finest qualities, at D. A. Saltire, Centre street.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF CARBONT OBRAIN.—The new style of the celebrated Hamilt & Hamilts Cabinet Organs, the best instrument, are now offered at prices to suit the times. The one stop Organ is marked down to $100, in reduction of one-hundred, and the five stop Organ for $125. Every purchaser of an instrument warranted five years. Call and hear. The well known superiority of these instruments over all others is sufficient to commend them to every lover of good music. For sale by their sole agents for Schuylkill County, at FISHER BROS.' (Lehmanns) Jewelry Store, 165 Centre Street, Pottsville. Feb'4, '69.—6

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, April 24, 1869.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 96,219 19—by Canal 25,772 10—for the week 121,982 09 tons, against 111,259 for the corresponding week last year.

The shipments are heavy again this week, and the demand, we learn, is slacking off a little for some sizes of coal, and prices are not quite so firm at the higher rates asked by some of the operators. The majority of the trade prefer fair rates and regular business, in preference to any advance in prices that is likely to unsettle the trade, until it is clearly ascertained that the markets will warrant an advance. The miners and laborers are receiving as fair wages as the trade will afford, and if coal remains at present prices and the demand continues as at present we do not how apprehend that there will be an interruption in the trade by a general turnout. There seems, however, to be a determination not to submit to any lower prices, and should the demand slacken off at other prices, a suspension of course will take place until the market is relieved of its overstock. One of the principal objects of the miner's organization is to check the trade when the prices are breaking down, so as to prevent a reduction in the wages of labor. They assert that they are sufficiently organized to do so, while others deny it, and state that a large portion in the Wyoming and Lehigh regions refuse to co-operate with them.

The next Auction Sale of Scranton coal will take place next week. The sale is 20,000 tons, half of which by-name to be in "pegs," will go down for the place of sale on Tuesday next, in the present state of the trade. It is unfortunate that it is nevertheless true that there will be a large many sizes of the market, that surplus for the month, on the whole, exceeds about 1,000,000 tons.

Our Philadelphia correspondent writes as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible]

The following is the Bill for the better Ventilation of Mines, and for the Protection of the Lives of Miners, which passed the Legislature, and is now a law:

AN ACT

For the better ventilation and regulation of mines, and for the protection of the lives of miners, and for the protection of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that it shall be the duty of every person or persons, or company, or corporation, who or which may hereafter open or work any mine or colliery, to provide for, ventilating and directing the mining of such mines in the County of Schuylkill, to provide for, ventilation, operated, controlled, or directed by them, and to provide for the safety of the lives of the miners, and for the prevention of the loss of life by fire and other means of destruction of property, to direct and render inoperative the dangerous gases and other causes of explosions