Miners' Journal.
POTTSVILLE, PA.
SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869.

"Be just and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country,
Thy God, and truth."

REMINISCENTIAL.

Our Editorial Forty-first Year.

The present week the senior editor of the MINERS' JOURNAL entered upon the forty first year of his publication of the paper. He is now the oldest political editor in the State, no other person to his knowledge having been chosen continuously for a period of forty years, with one newspaper.

The MINERS' JOURNAL was established in 1829, by George Taylor, Esq., when Pottsville contained only about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, and is therefore forty-five years old. Mr. Taylor, we believe, resides now near Washington City.

We purchased the establishment from the Sheriff, who had it in his possession, in April, 1829, for the sum of $500. The materials in the office were worth about $250, including press. We had a cash capital of $250, and borrowed $500, thus leaving us a working capital of $500, over and above the purchase money. We found about 250 names on the subscription list, and we issued the first number, with the aid of a journeyman and boy, May 2d, 1829, and published it for the period of two years with that force. The size of the JOURNAL then, was a small medium, 20x25 inches. To-day it measures 34x51 inches, and is not only the largest sheet published in the State of Pennsylvania, but the largest published in the United States, with one single exception, the Independent of New York, and it has now the largest weekly circulation of any paper published in Pennsylvania out of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. From the time we took hold of the JOURNAL, its progress has been onward and upward, and during the whole period of forty years its circulation never in any one year diminished. During some of the great reverses in the Coal Region, it remained stationary for a time, but never took a backward step.

In 1829, when we took hold of the JOURNAL, the population of Pottsville was about 1500. That was the year when the great rush commenced to the Coal Region, and the coal trade increased from 47,294 tons in 1828, to 79,893 tons in 1829. This large increase in a single year, (considerably less than a weekly shipment now from this County), so completely overstocked the market that it broke up nearly every operator engaged in the business in the two following years. The weekly shipments by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, the only outlet, then averaged about 1500 tons a week, and the capacity of the boats for carrying coal ranged from 25 to 35 tons. Top boats now carry from 160 to 200 tons. The weekly quantity now sent will average 120,000 tons, and the supply sent to market in 1868 from Schuylkill County, was 4,414,356 tons, which shows the increase in the trade in a period of forty years.

At that time all the coal intended for shipment, was hauled to the canal landings in wagons, there being no railways. In 1829 work was commenced by laying the first rail of the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, the second railroad built in the United States, the first having been constructed and being then in existence at Mauch Chunk. The same year, however, the Mill Creek, Mt. Carbon and Mine Hill railroad companies were incorporated.

What a change even so competitively short a period as forty years works. Forty years ago stumps of trees impeded the progress of wagons in Centre street, and the woods in the vicinity of the embryo town was so dense that it was difficult to say could reach Port Carbon. There was no road there. Nothing but a path over the hills, and that often too indistinct to keep, led to our sister Borough, which is now connected with Pottsville by almost continuous rows of dwellings along what is now known as the upper road.

Of the population of some 1800, embracing adults and children, which Pottsville had in April, 1829, we can recognize but about forty five persons remaining in the Borough. Embracing those who moved away, we doubtless there, are more than sixty of the 1800 now alive. Of the original 250 subscribers to the paper, we do not believe that over six survive, and who still take the JOURNAL.

The population of Schuylkill County has increased from 11,929 in 1829, to 89,000, as shown by the census of 1860. The census of next year will unquestionably show it to be over one hundred thousand. The population of Pottsville has increased from 2,424 in 1830, to about 14,000. In 1829 the vote polled for Governor in this County, was as follows:—Wolf 962; Hiffner, 847, which was some 800 less than the present vote of Pottsville.

In concluding this reminiscential article, we might state that the personal labors of the senior editor in connection with the JOURNAL during the past forty years, have been almost unremitting. His absence from the office during that period, would not certainly average more than three weeks per year, except during the Summer and Autumn of 1867, which he spent in Europe for the benefit of his health, and even then he furnished the JOURNAL with weekly letters during his entire absence of five months. He believes that there are but few instances in the country, where journalists can show longer and more careful attention to the duties of a profession acknowledged to be extremely severe upon the mental faculties by the constant and unceasing application required.

We find that age is gradually creeping upon us, and are consequently admonished that we must relax our duties to some extent. We will continue to exercise a greater supervision over the columns of the JOURNAL and the business department is now entirely under the control of our partner, Col. Robert H. Ramsey, a graduate of this office, and whose energy and business tact fully qualify him to take charge of the establishment.

As the large circulation of the JOURNAL is rapidly wearing out the type with which it is now printed, we propose at the beginning of next year to put on an entire new dress, and will then make the JOURNAL one of the neatest as well as one of the largest papers in the country.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday of citizens interested in American Industry, is one of the cheering signs of the times. This movement is all the more important in view of the persistent and active efforts of the New York Free Trade League to throw open the markets of this country to the manufacturers of Europe, by decreasing or removing the present inadequate protection to domestic industry. It is also of moment for the purpose of arranging plans to obtain information on this subject to place in the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means of the United States House of Representatives, for the action of Congress on the Tariff at its next session.

To all workingmen this subject is of vital importance. They are now endeavoring to reduce their hours of labor from ten to eight hours, without reduction of their wages—This can be successfully effected by having their labor fully protected from the long hours, the low wages, the cheap capital and abundant machinery of Great Britain and the Continent. Protect home industry and employers can readily grant what the employees ask. Without that protection, and with demands on the part of workingmen which business cannot stand, and the result will be, closed workshops and distress.—Every man of business understands that it is better for the general interests of trade that the wages of workingmen should be good, and manufacturers will give those wages when the business warrants it.

The only man in any community who is benefited by free trade and cheap foreign labor prices, is the non producing direct or dealer in money. The legal rate of interest on the money he loans is 6 per cent. and the cheaper things are for him to purchase, and the more numerous are to the producer, the better the balance is in favor at the end of the year—for the rate of interest for money does not vary, its lives cheaper, and his business is more likely to increase with pinched business men to deal with, than when they are easy, business brisk, and wages good.

Workingmen, do not abate your efforts but labor on steadily and unceasingly, for the adoption by Congress of an adequate Protective Tariff to your industry.

THE SOUTH.

Colonel John W. Forney, who did so much, some months since, during a visit to the Southern States, to harmonize feeling and soften the sectional asperities resulting from the late war of the rebellion, is again making a tour of the latter section. He is also, writing letters to the Press, in which he gives many interesting facts and the impressions of "the situation." Real estate can now be purchased on most advantageous terms in the South. In fact, it is stated by the editor of the Fauquier Land Journal, that in his State, Virginia, "on a simple calculation of dollars and cents, estimating the cost of improvements—improvements which would cost on the frontier of civilization far more than they have cost here—we can furnish a settler and capitalist or agriculturist with highly improved lands at less than the Government price of $1.25 per acre." The mineral wealth of the South is highly spoken of. Colonel Forney notices the fact, well known here, that Mr. L. T. Brooks, of this County, has a large rolling mill three miles from Lynchburg, on the James river, in successful operation.

Of the political, social and moral situation Colonel Forney says:

"I was very much gratified to learn from Hon. A. J. Hamilton of Texas, whom I met a few days on the train on his honeymoon trip, of the material improvement, the public security, and morality, in that great Commonwealth during the past year. The more stringent measures adopted for the situation as soon as General Grant was elected. Nothing but the strongest military hand could do it, and Andrew Johnson, and the hope of the election of Seymour, prevented them long since from becoming peaceful and law abiding citizens. If Hamilton had remained, Governor Hamilton stated, in his experience of twenty-three years, he had never known a settler man to be hurt for murder. In fact, a white man could very seldom be found to convict him, and murder was common, and, of course, took law powerless. The people themselves were fearfully awakened to the necessity of doing something to stop the career of lawlessness and bloodshed. Legal tribunals are now recognized and appealed to, and the consequence is an improvement in the society of Texas that seems to be magical, and that immeasurably promotes the material safety."

There is, however, still considerable ostracism of Northerners in a social and business point of view. Therefore, for storekeepers and men of that kind of business, the South offers at present no inducement for immigration. But for capitalists, mechanics, and others who can in a great measure, be independent of close business and social relations, the South offers considerable inducement.—The most sensible man in the South, who were formerly rebels, know that there is but one way to reconstruct and save the South, and that is by emigration and capital. They, therefore, are alone absolute necessity of introducing money and men into Virginia and the other original rebel States.

On behalf of the North, in this matter Colonel Forney has been and is still doing a work of incalculable value. For the interests of both the North and South, it is desirable that there should be a speedy return of fraternal feeling, and the leading men of the Republic, who by their personal labors hasten this consummation, are entitled to the warmest thanks of their country men.

THE EIGHT HOURS LAW.—Senator Henry Wilson has written a letter to the Secretary of War upon the latter's construction of the eight hour law. He says emphatically, that he "is clearly of the opinion that the construction put by officers of the Government upon the act constituting a day's work for all laborers, workmen and men and mechanics employed by the United States is a palpable violation of the letter and spirit of the act, of the intentions of Congress, and of the desire of the men who petitioned for its passage." He further says that "Congress was asked to constitute eight hours a day's work. Congress was not asked to reduce the pay in proportion to the reduction of the hours, but to fix the number of hours that should make the day's work. Congress was asked to try an experiment, and Congress believing that the Government could afford to test the experiment, enacted the eight hour law. By the law eight hours constitute a day's work—a day's work that commands a day's wages." Again, "no Senator suggested that the passage of the act reducing the hours of labor one-fifth reduced the wages of labor one-fifth. On the contrary, all admitted that it reduced the hours of labor without reducing the rates of wages. Mr. Sherman's amendment was intended to reduce the rate of wages in proportion to the reduction of time! Sixteen Senators voted for it to accomplish that avowed purpose. Twenty one Senators voted against it to defeat the accomplishment of that purpose. The action of officers of the Government is in direct opposition to the decisive action of Senators. The recent action of the House of Representatives is an emphatic declaration against the construction put upon the law. I think this action of the House should be an admonition to those officers to revise their opinions and repeal their orders."

There is no question that with the enactment of a Protective Tariff to protect the manufacturers in this country against the long hours of labor and low wages of Europe, there would be no difficulty in establishing eight hours as a day's work without a reduction in the present rates of wages. Without Protection, however, the way is not so clear, for if we do not, we can while undersell our home producers, and the latter would be compelled to close their workshops. Let workmen insist on Protection, and then there will be no difficulty in constituting eight hours a day's work all over the country.

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To say the least of it the whole affair whether truthful or not, is exceedingly disgraceful to independent, respectable journalism in this country.

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THE HARRISON POTATO.—We also planted 2¾ bushels of this celebrated potato. The seed was all small, not larger than a small walnut. We planted them two in a hill three feet apart, on a space of 240 by 50 feet, which is about one-sixth of an acre, yielded 17 bushels of the finest potatoes seen in this neighborhood, which would give the yield about 476 bushels to the acre. Both kinds of potatoes are nearly all of a good size with but very small pointed among them. Not a single rotten potato was found among the whole lot, and they are both excellent table potatoes.

Feeling not so fine about potatoes, we just cultivated the ground full, keeping it free from weeds with the cultivator and afterwards with the hoe. We gave no more attention to the cultivation of these potatoes than is given to ordinary potatoes. We used no stable manure, but we planted them, first dropped chicken manure mixed with plaster, in the hills, and also Hall's Super-Phosphate, manufactured at Exeter, Berks Co., (of whom Judge Donaldson is Agent), on a portion, and mixed and sowed mixed manure for potatoes.

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"But they, haven't, unfortunately, or they would long since not only have had steamships plying between Philadelphia and Liverpool, but they would have kicked effectually against a discrimination in the matter of cost which a railway monopoly places in New York from this Region at the same figures it charges Philadelphia—a square discrimination against the manufacturers and people of Philadelphia, in favor of those of New York. *Monsieur Le Presse*, a little old, forgetful in your direction yet, eh?

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Senator Henry Wilson was the recipient of a public reception from the United States armorers at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday.

The Temperance work in this State is to be carried forward from the political to the religious field. Its advocates and their fields of labor in the pulpits and Sunday schools, and their weapons in the moral law. A forward movement along the whole line will be commenced on the 30th of May, when every clergyman in Pennsylvania is to preach a Temperance sermon, and to ask a contribution from the people for the cause.

The Democracy cannot it seems, learn in this progressive age. We perceive that the Democratic Legislature of Ohio is deliberating upon fresh penalties against voters of visibly admitted blood. They regard the approaching adoption of the XVth Article with the same sort of horror which African savages exhibit at the approach of a solar eclipse,—and attempt to avert the phenomenon by similar means—by making a tremendous noise to scare the intruder away.

CHIEF JUSTICE THOMPSON in Nisi Prius on Thursday, entered an order setting aside the order of Justice Read, made in November last with reference to certificates of naturalization. There should be some more settling aside. Judges Read, Agnew and Williams should set aside Prothonotary Howe, who issued illegal naturalization certificates by the thousand. And we hope they will do it.

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PETERSON'S for June.—Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, entitled "The Lost Heiress." Philadelphia; we have received "The Last Attaman," translated from the Swedish of Victor Rydberg, by William Dana Thomas, Jr., late U. S. Consul at Gothenburg, Sweden. Complete in volume. Price $2 00 in cloth; we give our readers extracts from the interesting portion of the Work.

"Don't forget 'The Last Attaman,'" said Fredrika Bremer, as she gave me her hand and bade me good bye. "Read it, Fredrika Bremer." Before closing of one Miss Bremer's little evening receptions. "It ought to be read in America," she said; "Americans would appreciate it, for I am an American. Why cannot you translate it for them?" I promised to do so. "Translation is an emphatic declaration against the constructions put upon the law. I think this action of the House should be an admonition to those officers to revise their opinions and repeal their orders."

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The Continental Life Insurance Company of New York, is not in any way connected with any other company either life or fire. It is the most successful Life Insurance Company of its age.—See advertisement on third page. 15-1f

Spring stock just received at Galland's, 210 Centre St.

Noted.—Chief Engineer Harmon Newell is detached from the Norfolk navy-yard, and ordered to the "Lancaster," as fleet engineer of the South Atlantic Squadron. Second Assistant Engineer Hiram Parker has been ordered to the "Lancaster."

Removal.—Mrs R. A. Frost has removed her stock grocery store from Market square to the corner of Third and Market streets. Thankful for liberal patronage in the past, Mrs. Frost trusts that it will be continued in the future. 3.*

Temperance—Social Re-Union.—The regular monthly Social Re-Union will be held in Tuscarora Hall, corner Second and Market streets, third story, on next Monday evening, May 3d, 1869, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

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ANOTHER NEW NOVEL by Mrs. Emma D. E. M. Southworth, entitled "The Changed Brides," is in press and will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It will command a very large sale, as it is fully equal to "Fair Play" and "How He Won Her," which have proved to be two of the best novels ever published and which are having unprecedented sales, for Mrs. Southworth's productions are the best female novelist of the day. It will be issued in a large duodecimo volume of over five hundred pages, in a good clear type, and will be sold at "How He Won Her," and sold at the low price of $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover; or copies will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt by the publishers, on receipt of the price of the work in a letter to them.

PETERSON'S for June.—Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, entitled "The Lost Heiress." Philadelphia; we have received "The Last Attaman," translated from the Swedish of Victor Rydberg, by William Dana Thomas, Jr., late U. S. Consul at Gothenburg, Sweden. Complete in volume. Price $2 00 in cloth; we give our readers extracts from the interesting portion of the Work.

"Don't forget 'The Last Attaman,'" said Fredrika Bremer, as she gave me her hand and bade me good bye. "Read it, Fredrika Bremer." Before closing of one Miss Bremer's little evening receptions. "It ought to be read in America," she said; "Americans would appreciate it, for I am an American. Why cannot you translate it for them?" I promised to do so. "Translation is an emphatic, she added, "You must translate it. I insist upon it. On my return to Gothenburg I bought the book, read it, and became so enthusiastic over it as Miss Bremer herself. Encouraged also that the professors at the two Swedish Universities, Upsala and Lund, had recommended the work to their students, not on account of its great merit as a literary production, nor its deep investigation of dispute, but as being purer and religious and moral questions, but because it contains no sensuality or sensuality, but takes manners, customs, and daily household life even of the interesting period it describes.

Late in the year of 1865 I called from Sweden for my native land, not however, until I had written Miss Bremer that her command had been obeyed. In her reply she enclosed the following note, and gave me liberty to make use of it to introduce the book to the American public.

"ARSTA, 80, December, 1865.

"Mr. W. W. THOMAS, Jr.

"MY DEAR SIR: I cannot enlightened to learn that you have not forgotten my parting words about *The Last Attaman*, by my young countryman, Victor Rydberg.

"I am so congratulate you, and thank you for having your translation of this delightful work, giving to American public the best and most genial historical novel that ever was written in the Swedish language.

"Yours, truly, "FREDRIKA BREMER."

Alas! even before her letter reached me, the mind heart that dictated it had ceased to beat.—Her letter written from her pleasant cottage, near, Arsta, was dated December 8th, 1865, and on the last day of the same month, she went out with the old year. The little note, also, contain the last words Fredrika Bremer ever wrote for publication, and as such may be regarded not only as an introduction of Rydberg's book but as her farewell to the American public she so deeply loved. W. W. THOMAS, Jr.

PORTLAND, *February 20th*, 1869.

Local Affairs.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Temperature for the Week.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending Thursday. Kept for the MINERS' JOURNAL by a friend.

April—1869.	6 A.M.	NOON.	6 P.M.
25 Friday,	39°	62°	54°
26 Saturday,	60	75	65
27 Sunday,	40	56	47
28 Monday,	40	58	47
29 Tuesday,	44	65	55
30 Wednesday,	45	64	57
31 Thursday,	43	57	51
1 Friday,	44	52	52

Weekly Almanac.

May—1869.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
1 Saturday,	4 59	56	
2 Sunday,	4 58	57	Last Q. 3 1 4M
3 Monday,	4 56	58	New M. 11 11
4 Tuesday,	4 55	59	First Q. 18 4 31 ev.
5 Wednesday,	4 54	7	Full M. 25 16 57 mo.
6 Thursday,	4 53	1	
7 Friday,	4 52	2	

"*Cousin Paul*."

Purchase your coal at the Polyopic Colliery.

There are about twenty-six hundred post offices in Pennsylvania.

The warm weather of the present week has set the people to making gardens.

Sunday trains will not be run on the Reading & Columbia R. R. next summer.

The farmers horseboats are busily employed in preparing ground for corn planting.

Have you seen Galland's new Spring stock already?

Money in the Old North American of Philadelphia. T. A. Godfrey, agent.

Gent's at Fiehl's, 201 Centre street, for Dress Goods and for Ladies' Cloaking Cloths.

To Journeymen.—Eighteenth Sunday of the year and fifth after Easter. Day's length, 13 hours and 57 minutes.

Notice.—The undersigned announces himself as an independent candidate for Chief Burgess. H. W. BURKY.

Carpetings.—Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Velvet Rugs and Door Mats, at Fiehls, 201 Centre street.

IT is the opening of spring every housekeeper should attend to the white washing of ceilings and to the use of whitewash on the cellar walls.

The peach and cherry trees are in full bloom, and should Jack Frost not interfere it is probable that we may have an abundant crop of fruit.

See notice in our advertising columns of a General Agent wanted for the extensively long connection by a gracious New York Insurance Company.

The celebrated Hickory coal at Pottsville coal yard.

The Rev. D. W. Cranston of Morrisville, Pa., will preach for the Second Presbyterian Church, in the Council Chamber, to-morrow morning and evening.

Mishaps.—A man, aged 24 years old, employed at the Ready Colliery, Shamokin, was run over by a drift car in the gangway, on the 23d inst., and killed.

Mr. Levin's second concert on Thursday evening last was a complete success as a musical entertainment. The audience was not so large as it should have been.

There will be a meeting of old cricketers at the Park Hotel on Monday evening next, for the purpose of organizing a club under the name of "Park Cricket Club."

A iron bridge is being built by the Reading Railroad Company over its roadway at Mauch Chunk street. This improvement will be an ornament to that section of the town.

Wanted.—We will pay Philadelphia prices for first class hands on the east-most coal dirt road. Apply at R. R. Morris's tailoring establishment, 108 Centre street, Pottsville.

The regular monthly re-union of the Pottsville temperance societies, will be held on Monday evening, May 3d, in Thompson's Hall, corner of Second and Market streets. The public is invited.

Beautiful Spring Goods opening at Gallandy's.

Improvement.—A three story brick store and dwelling house, 42 by 45 feet, are being erected in Lawton's Addition to Pottsville, (the upper end of Centre street,) by Wm. and Jas. Hunzinger.

The Reading Dispatch of Monday says that the band of Gypsies, who were encamped in Dauphin woods, along the Perkiomen Pike, during the past two weeks, "broke camp" early that morning and started for Schuylkill county.

Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln.—Mr. James E. Murdoch, the celebrated actor and elocutionist, gave a lecture in Odeon Hall on Wednesday evening last, on this subject. It was interspersed with apropriate political selections from the speeches of Mr. Murdoch's inimitable style. As a review of the character and Presidential services of Mr. Lincoln, it is most complimentary. Mr. Murdoch successfully defended the memory of the Martyr President from the malignant attack upon him that he was a heartless jester and buffoon. He was a man of the tenderest human feeling and sympathies, with a natural inclination to innocent merry humor, and it was a blessing that it was so, or Mr. Lincoln would have sunk beneath the great weight of care and responsibility which he had to bear during the Rebellion. Mr. Murdoch thought that the base and malignant persons assailing which were made continually during Mr. Lincoln's life and continued even after his death, had no inconsiderable share in the causes which led to his untimely and unprovoked assassin.

The lecture was one of those intellectual treats with which this community is rarely favored, and which from the comparatively small audience which was present on Wednesday evening, we fear it does not adequately appreciate.

For Saturday Soda and Saltpetre Powder, call at No. 108 Centre street, Pottsville, Pa.

Highway Robberies Commencing Again.—The late Legislature of this State, as well as other Legislatures of the Commonwealth, have from time to time, enacted laws for the better protection of the property of the people in this County, to extend the provisions of the law establishing Courts for the better protection of property and rights in this County, and the effect of these laws has been to very materially decrease the number of robberies in this County, or at least in the County of Schuylkill, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, A. D. 1869, 4 o'clock in the forenoon:

George Schlegel, carpenter, Pottsville.
Jacob Lill, superintendent, Mahanoy Twp.
Moodis Work, carpenter, Pottsville.
George Bowman, Jacob Bowman, Brunswick.
Hugh Tamanyy, yeoman, Tamaqua.
B. H. Crooks, merchant, Tremont.
Dairyman, no name, Mine Hill, Minersville.
Wm. E. Boehner, farmer, East Brunswick.
Hiram Wentz, farmer, Bush.
Jacob Bowman, carpenter, Mahanoy City.
Henry Strunch, painter, Washington.
Henry Artz, farmer, Hubley.
Miles Brown, lodger, Mahanoy City.
Charles Kutz, farmer, Eldred.
Jasper Reed, blacksmith, Pottsville.
Jacob F. Embart, shoemaker, Pottsville.
Robert Irwin, clerk, Cressona.
Thomas Hagenbach, blacksmith, Shenandoah.
Peter Keller, yeoman, Ashland.
George W. Keiter, clerk, St. Clair.
Wm. Bingaman, lumber, Minersville.
Franz Hilderbrand, sag near, Cass.
John Liesig, farmer, Rush.
Aaron Bowman, farmer, Rush.
Wm. H. Reyfert, miller, Sch. Haven.
John H. Fisher, yeoman, Tamaqua.
Charles S. Fridlint, farmer, West Penn.
Rhoads J. Howe, yeoman, Ashland.
Stephen Harris, civil engineer, Pottsville.
Daniel Alspach, carpenter, West Brunswick.
Henry Strauch, carpenter, Pottsville.
J. M. Bachman, blacksmith, Cass.
William Christian, founder, Ashland.
Frederick L. Foster, merchant, Pottsville.
Hugh Chambers, blacksmith, Cass.
Charles Troxell, farmer, West Penn.

Be sure to call on the Agent of the Continental Life Insurance Company of New York, before insuring elsewhere. See advertisement on third page.

A Special Meeting of the Town Council of Schuylkill Haven, was held on the 20th inst. Members present,