Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—[illegible] subscribers and [illegible] arrangements with J. W[illegible] McArthur, Esq., Attorney at Law, 725 Walnut street, Philadelphia, to attend to the collection of our bills for subscription and advertising in that city, and we hereby give notice that Mr. McArthur's receipt will be recognized and acknowledged by us for all monies paid him on our account.

COAL, IRON AND OIL,
BY DADDOW AND BANNAN.

The Great Work on our National Resources. A Large Octavo Volume, 808 Pages, with Upwards of 100 Maps and Engravings.

The Scientific American says:—"It is the most practical and exhaustive treatise on the subject that has come under our observation, and one that deserves to be read by all intelligent men."

The London Mining Journal says:—"A more comprehensive and exhaustive volume upon the materials treated of could scarcely be desired. ... may safely be said that we have no single work in this country so thoroughly calculated to afford the superior collier and iron-worker all the information he requires in connection with his business."

The first edition is nearly exhausted, and no other edition, owing to the expense, will be published for several years.

Price—$7 50 Cloth; Half Turkey $10. For sale by booksellers, or sent free by mail on receipt of price. Address BENJAMIN BANNAN, Publisher, Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

FOR SALE on reasonable terms and cheap, a two and a half or three horse power Portable Steam Engine, with an upright tubular boiler, in good and complete working order. It is now in use at THIS OFFICE.

Somebody calls President Johnson a cow. To which the "Tribune" objects as inappropriate. He is more like a big bear, it thinks.

Don't fail to read S. C. Taylor's Railroad advertisement in to-day's Journal. It is headed, "Completion of the Pacific Railroad."

The delegates from Philadelphia and Luzerne counties to the Republican State Convention, will support Governor Geary for renomination.

Henry D. Moore, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, has given more than the one half of the less than a hundred offices at his disposal, to honorably discharged soldiers.

To Hon. F. Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, we are indebted for a copy of the "General Laws passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, during the session of 1869."

On Wednesday the annual celebration of the Red Men took place in Philadelphia.—The day was very favorable, and the display it is said, was every way worthy the large and honorable organization.

After referring to the forty years of editorial life of the Senior publisher of this paper, the Sunbury Gazette says:

The duties and labors of Mr. Bannan throughout the long period, have been onerous and unremitting, and have been crowned with a success that has seldom followed the efforts of a journalist.

The Miners' Journal commenced its XLIst year on Saturday last. The paper was established by Benjamin Bannan, Esq., who has continued to conduct it up to the present time. The Journal is one of the ablest and most independent newspapers, among the very largest and best in the State and one of the most successful.—Sunbury American, May 8.

Not established by us. George Taylor, Esq., in 1824, commenced its publication.—We purchased the paper in 1829, and have published it since then.

Mr. Harper, of the Gettysburg Sentinel, claims Mr. Bannan, of the Miners' Journal, to be comparatively a youth in the editorial business. Mr. Harper, we learn from the last number of his paper, has been editor of the same paper for fifty-one years; and he looks young enough yet to live on in the business another half century. Mr. Bannan must fall back into the ranks of "us young fellows."—Lebanon Courier.

We were not aware of Mr. Harper's seniority in the profession, and therefore, yield the palm to him, falling back as suggested by the Colonel.

In a recent pastoral letter Archbishop Spalding says:

Our colored brethren should have a large share in the exercise of our zeal, particularly in those sections of the province where they are more numerously congregated. The Church, while careful never unduly to disturb the established relations between the different classes of society, makes no distinction of persons in the distribution of her heavenly gifts, and she honors alike her devoted missionaries, whether they serve among the white race like St. Francis De Sales, or the Japanese like St. Francis Xavier, or the negro slave of Carthagena like blessed Peter Claver.

The New York "World" is probably, the greatest journalistic enemy of national freedom, as well as of the prosperity of the industrial interests of the United States, published. Of its advocacy of Free Trade, undoubtedly paid for by foreign gold, we need not speak. Its position on that question is as well known as it is reprehensible. But the paper sinks almost beneath contempt, when it is seen playing the role of spy for the Spanish Government in the matter of Cuban Independence. In the interest of the rebels it did the same thing during our late war waged to preserve our free institutions. The hostility of the "World" to institutions of that character not only here but throughout the globe, but ill becomes the character of a leader of American democracy.

The French Cable at Cape May.—The Cape May Ocean Wave is informed that the French Atlantic Cable Company will land their shore end at a point of the beach nearly fronting the new Stockton Hotel, at the cape, under the sanction of the bill passed by the State Legislature at its last session. A company to connect with them, authorized by the same act, was organized at Camden recently. From Cape May three main lines will deviate, one running across the bay to Lewes, on to Washington, another direct to Philadelphia, while the third is to extend along the shore north of New York. The steamer having aboard the cable will sail from France in July, so that we may look for its arrival off our coast in the very "height of the season."

The United States Marshal.—On the 7th instant the vacancy in this position, caused by the death of Gen. Ely, was filled by the President. He appointed Gen. E. M. Gregory of Philadelphia to the position. We earnestly hoped that Col. J. G. Frick of this Borough, would have been selected, to fill the position and can only console ourselves at the disappointment, by recognition of the fact that a gentleman of equal worth, militarily and socially, has been chosen. General Gregory entered the service in October, 1861, as Colonel of the 91st Regiment P. V., and served with distinction during the war. He was brevetted Brigadier General in September, 1864, and was assigned to the command of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps.—At the end of the war, General Gregory was transferred to the Freedmen's Bureau, and was one of General Howard's most efficient agents in administering the difficult duties of that department in Maryland.

Out of 197 votes polled at the late meeting of school directors in Chester county, for County Superintendent, Maria L. Sanford received 95. This is a support of which Miss Sanford may well feel proud even if she was not successful. Her capacity is evinced by the able article, "How can we elevate our Public Schools," written by her and which we published in the last number of the Journal. As a sequel to this, the coincidental presentation of Miss Sanford's name as a candidate for the office named, we publish the following which we find in the West Chester American Republican of Tuesday last:

Miss Maria L. Sanford, late a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of this county, has gone East for the purpose of accepting a [illegible] her in the high school of the city of [illegible]. Her salary there, will exceed that paid to the school superintendent of this county.

We are not disposed to argue the selection of a female for a county superintendency in preference to a male of equal capacity, although we think she should have a fair chance; but we think that female teachers as a mass, are paid too low salaries in this State. Where they teach equally as well it is not better than males, which is often the case, they should receive salaries as large.—We cannot see the justice of making a distinction in this matter.

Decoration Day.—Everywhere throughout the country where the bodies of our brave Union soldiers lie buried, their surviving comrades assisted by their friends, are preparing for the solemn and impressive ceremony of offering up prayer above their mouldering remains, of strewing flowers on the sod which covers them, and of waving the old flag over their resting places. A complete programme for the observance has not yet been adopted by Post No. 24 of this Borough, but it will we understand, take the shape of attending divine service in the morning. In the afternoon the Post will march to the different cemeteries, and perform the ceremony of strewing the graves with flowers. All of the clergymen, the Sabbath schools, the [illegible] will be invited to participate with Post 24 in the sacred duty. It is desirable that all who will furnish flowers for the occasion, will arrange them into bouquets or bunches. Arrangements have been made with Mr. S. H. Purdy, to receive them at his store, No. 185 Centre street, adjoining Bright's hardware store. We think this matter could be facilitated if the ladies of the Borough who have been invited by resolution of the Post to co-operate, would organize and appoint a committee to act with the committee of arrangements of the Post. There is a general desire to make the ceremony even more beautiful and impressive than it was last year, and it would be extremely satisfactory if the ladies of the Borough would lend their taste and practices to assist it so.

SOMETHING FOR FREE TRADERS TO ANSWER.

Suppose we take the duty off of iron as the free traders desire, what would be the result, we ask? The wages are, for puddling a ton of iron in England, $2 37; in Belgium, $1 20; in the United States, $4 37 gold. The average weekly earnings in gold in the United States are $16 51; in England, $8 75; in France, $9 00, and in Belgium, $4 00. The price of freight on a ton of iron from either England, Belgium or France, to New York, is not as great as from Pottsville to New York. Now cannot any person see that with such competition, under free trade, our Iron establishments must close or wages must be reduced to the European rates? Recollect that in England, France and Belgium there are nearly as many iron establishments standing idle, for the want of a market for their products, as we have in the United States. In England, Wales and Scotland alone in 1867, out of 913 furnaces built, 350 were standing idle, while we produced in 1867 only 1,461,626 tons against 4,761,023 produced in England. By starting these furnaces, England alone could supply us with a quantity equal to our whole product. Under free trade the iron business of the United States would have to be abandoned or wages reduced nearly one-half of the present rates. We can only maintain the iron trade in the country by protective duties. France which produced more iron in 1867 than the United States did, built up her iron trade by prohibitory duties, and even now finds it necessary to protect her iron trade by duties, although labor is lower in France than in England.

We have singled out the iron trade, because we have the statistics at hand—but the same argument applies to nearly all other branches of industry in this country; and if we abandon manufactures we must all go to farming—and who is to buy the surplus produce? Europe only takes it when they cannot raise sufficient for themselves; and besides, with every ton of iron, or yard of goods, &c., that we import we import also products of the farm that were consumed by those who manufactured the goods, thus crippling the home market for our farmers to that extent, while the importations of produce, in the shape of manufactures, would far exceed all our exportations. Don't you think, therefore, that for an American to be a free trader (unless he is an advocate for a reduction of wages to nearly the European standard) it is but one remove from a ——, whatever you may choose to call him?

The National Peace Jubilee.—This celebration to come off in Boston in June, will occupy five entire days, viz: the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th. An immense building, capable of accommodating fifty thousand persons, is now in course of erection, and will be entirely finished and appropriately decorated before the opening day of the festival. The Jubilee will be inaugurated with the national anthem, "Hail Columbia," the musical portion of which will be performed by an orchestra of one thousand pieces, and a grand chorus of twenty thousand trained voices. This ocean of melody will, in the last verse of the anthem, be still further augmented by the pealing of all the bells of Boston, the rolling of brigades of drums, musketry firing, and salvos of artillery. The musketry and artillery will be in unison with the music. All the bells will be rung, and all the cannon fired from the music stand, by means of electricity.

This is but one feature of this grand celebration. All the others are on a scale of grandeur and magnificence worthy the august occasion.

Hon. Alexander H. Rice, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, informs the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer that all the choruses, musicians, &c., have already been secured, and little now remains to be done save to complete and decorate the building wherein the celebration is to take place.

How about it George?—Lately, when the sensation papers reported that a ship with a thousand armed men, had sailed from New York to aid the Cubans to achieve their independence, George Francis Train, popularly known as "The Blower," sent a dispatch to President Grant, demanding in the name of one hundred thousand, or a million, we forget which, Fenians, that the vessel be pursued and brought back. Now, we wonder whether George or the Irishman who spoke at the late Philadelphia Cuban meeting, represents the Fenians on the subject. The latter said that he and a thousand other Irishmen who had fought in the late war for the Union, were ready to go and assist the Cubans in their fight for liberty. As George is a non combatant, not having smelt powder during the late war, we take it that of the two the Philadelphia Irishman will carry more weight with him on this subject than G. F. T. To oppose the efforts of other people to gain their independence, is a poor way of advocating the disenthrallment of Ireland. George's position on this subject, is to say the least, queer.

There is no mistake about it, Plantation Bitters will ward off Fever and Ague and all kindred diseases, if used in time. No family need suffer from this distressing complaint if they will keep Plantation Bitters in the house, and use it according to directions. The most important ingredient of this medicine is Calisaya or Peruvian Bark, which is known to be the finest and purest tonic in the vegetable kingdom. The extract of this Bark is the active principle of all the good Fever and Ague Medicines prescribed by intelligent doctors. Calisaya Bark is used extensively in the manufacture of Plantation Bitters, as well as quinine, and we dare say they owe their popularity mostly to that fact. We can recommend them.

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

The More the Merrier.—People used to talk about high prices as something inseparable from big stores. Oak Hall has done much to do away with that foolish prejudice by giving a live example of the Largest Clothing House in the State selling goods at the lowest prices. And men are coming to understand that the truth is just the reverse and that the houses doing the most business and so requiring the largest accommodations are the ones who can and do sell the cheapest. In this as in everything else, except courtship and marriage, "the more, the merrier."

The smartest place in town is Wanamaker & Brown's, S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

It has long been a great objection to Life Insurance, that no matter how much a man may have paid on his policy, if on any account he at any time discontinued his payments all the money already paid in went for nothing, and was to him a dead loss. This was certainly a real and serious objection. For many reasons a man may wish or may be compelled to discontinue the payments of his premiums; and that used to mean the forfeiture to the company of all previous instalments. But now, "The American," of Philadelphia, has so arranged that all its policies are "non-forfeitable;" that is after two or three payments of premium, the party is insured for an amount proportionate to the sums paid, though there is never another cent forthcoming. So that there is no risk now in taking out a policy of Life Insurance. Every penny you put into it is sure to bring a rich return. C. Little, Agent for this County.

Mr. Jacob Schertz—Sir: I suffered for over two years from Dyspepsia, with a sense of suffocation and severe pain after eating, and although I tried various remedies, and took medical advice, yet I found no relief until I tried your "Celebrated Bitter Cordial," which acted like magic upon my system, and before I had used one bottle, I found myself entirely cured, and have not had the return of the complaint since. I can therefore recommend it as an invaluable remedy to those afflicted in the same way. JOHN SNETHEN, [illegible] of Franklin Square—Res., 109 N. Seventh [illegible], Phila.

[illegible] Schertz's standing advertisement in another column.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, May 15, 1869.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 36,481 19—by Canal 14,673—for the week 51,154 19 tons, against 108,643 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The shipments reported from this County took place on Friday and Saturday of last week. There was very little coal sent to market this week. The suspension is general here. The report of shipments from the other regions were for the week previous to the suspension. Next week the shipments will be decreased upwards of 250,000 tons, and may fall short 275,000 tons, if the miners suspend above Pittston, which it is believed they will do after to-day.

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

	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.	Inc. / Dec.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The total quantity sent by Lehigh & Susquehanna R. R. for the week [illegible] ... Canal Report.

Our Philadelphia correspondent writes as follows:

[illegible]

The Suspension.—As far as we could learn yesterday, all the collieries were suspended in Lehigh and Schuylkill Counties, and as far as Pittston in the Wyoming Region. The latest accounts state that it was understood that the men would also cease work above Pittston to-day. It is the intention to suspend until the 31st inst. or 1st of June. This period, it is believed, will remove the surplus coal in the market. Another suspension for a week or so may become necessary some time in August, which is about the dullest portion of the summer season. After this year we do not believe any suspension will be required, as the demand will be up to the capacity of the collieries now worked.

The Suspension.—The Scranton Republican is not honest; it makes false quotations from the Journal, or in effect, it only quotes sufficient to mislead, and then draws false inferences. Our remarks on the conduct of the Hyde Park miners were based on the fact that they resolved to unite in the suspension, which resulted in perfecting the movement—then afterwards resolving not to suspend, and passing the following resolution unanimously:

Resolved, That we [illegible] efforts to [illegible] of the American Coal Regions made complete.

Now was not such a course perfectly farcical? If they had not agreed to a suspension, it probably would not have taken place, as the order for the suspension was not promulgated until after the Hyde Park men had agreed to join them. Of course, they were influenced either by the companies and overawed, or they are not worthy of confidence; nor is the Republican newspaper much better, if it persists in mutilating quotations and in giving wrong inferences.

We knew, after Congress adjourned without adjusting the tariff question, that the capacity of the coal regions was much greater than the demand for coal was likely to be. We knew that at least one million of tons of coal could be mined beyond the wants of the market, and we suggested to those engaged in mining coal, not to push business, but to work to the best advantage, so as to make a little profit, or at least save themselves from losses this year. The trade generally acquiesced in this view of the case. The carrying companies were also aware of the situation of the trade, and on the proposition of a leading firm in the Wyoming Region, they were in conference in New York for several weeks, to divide the trade among the different regions up to the wants of the market, and limit it to that quantity, making the lesser quantity produce the same income, but it failed.

The subject of a suspension was afterwards discussed among the men. This soon became noised abroad, and it was first published in the newspapers of the cities with a view no doubt of creating a demand for coal. It did create a demand and the trade was stimulated beyond what it would have been under other circumstances. The men then demanded an increase of wages which was at first refused, on the ground that the trade would not warrant it; that the increased demand was caused entirely by the apprehension of a suspension, which was true. Their wages were increased on the assurance on the part of the men that their organization for a suspension was nearly completed, and would take place as soon as the trade slacked off, and continue until there was a demand for coal again.

This is the whole truth of the matter. The coal operators did nothing. Some approved and some opposed the policy of the men; they seemed to be powerless, and the consequence was that they merely drifted along with the current, without any action on their part whatever. The whole movement was fostered and strengthened by publications made in the newspapers abroad, not by the newspapers published in the coal regions, and we firmly believe that no suspension would have taken place if it had not been for these publications, the object of which was to foster speculation. The suspension last year was caused entirely by false publications made in the New York papers principally, and which led to the high prices during the winter. We assert fearlessly that there is seldom a correct publication made with regard to the trade in the papers abroad, except those that were made by the correspondent of the New York Tribune, the writer of which had the good sense to put himself in communication with those here, for information, on whom he could rely; and the consequence was that so fair were those articles, that several of these letters were cut out and enclosed to us, as the only true statements published abroad with regard to the trade—with a request to republish them. Even The Journal of Mining, which has heretofore been generally fair, had an article in its last publication which is extremely one-sided, and shows that the writer knows but little about the mining business in the coal regions. Before he pens any more such articles, we would advise him to visit these regions, and become better posted up on coal mining.

Luzerne County Coal Operators.—The Luzerne County coal operators, particularly the coal mining and transporting companies, are very selfish, if not mean and greedy. It is known that two years ago a contest sprung up between the coal mining and carrying companies and the employers, which caused a turnout, and lasted nearly three months. It was a local affair, and the Schuylkill County miners were not asked to stop, because there was a demand for coal. Last year a difficulty on the eight-hour question occurred in Schuylkill County, and almost a general suspension of the trade took place in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Regions, which removed a surplus of about 600,000 tons of coal from the market and saved heavy losses to the trade. Schuylkill and Lehigh counties bore the whole brunt of this suspension, and this squared the difficulties in these regions. This year it was known that the market would be overstocked again if all the collieries were to be worked full time. The first proposition to remove this difficulty, by the carrying companies, came from Luzerne county. It failed, owing to the greediness of some of the parties. The men undertook to do what the companies desired, but failed to do. Now, after the men had agreed upon a suspension in all the Regions for a period of about two weeks, one of the companies, after the men at Hyde Park had agreed to join in the suspension, and after due notice had been given to consumers to lay in stocks to last during the suspension, prevailed, through intimidation or otherwise, to induce these men to violate their agreement and go to work, expecting to reap the advantage of such an operation, and then induced their papers to charge the whole suspension upon the operators in Schuylkill County, when the suggestion first came from Luzerne county. If this is not meanness, we do not know what is.

But few abroad understand the coal mining business. It is different from all other branches of business. It cannot be curtailed below a certain point without causing as much loss as to stop entirely. A certain quantity of coal must be taken out to pay for the equipment of a colliery, and the profits are on the excess of that quantity. To curtail the business below that quantity makes the losses as great, if not greater, than a suspension.

It will require a suspension of about four weeks this year to keep the coal market at a paying rate. This would reduce the production from 900,000 to 1,000,000 tons, which is about what the others could produce in excess of the demand, if they were worked up to full time. Other branches of business more favorably situated, frequently regulate the supply to the demand to prevent heavy losses, and as the carrying companies and the coal operators have often failed in their attempts to do so, we hope the men may succeed in their efforts to accomplish the object, so as to maintain paying rates both for coal and labor. But if they attempt to run up the prices beyond what are fair remunerating rates, we will not withhold our opposition to their organization.

It has been rumored we understand, that Mr. George W. Johnson, late of St. Clair, but now of Phoenix Park, is the author of the letters which have appeared in this department, over the signature, "Operator No. 2." It is a mistake. Of course we know the author. He is not Mr. Johnson. That should settle the matter as far as Mr. Johnson is concerned.

Diamond cut Diamond.—We stated a few weeks ago that the Reading Railroad Company had purchased the half of the Treverton Lands for $310,000 to obtain control of this property they having previously purchased the Treverton Railroad, and were making a connection with it. We learn that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, who own the other half of the Tract, have purchased the lease of the lands from Col. E. P. Boyer, which has upwards of twenty years to run, which gives them the control of the property. This movement was one of the follies of the Reading Railroad to expend money, and run up the capital stock so tremendously for which the coal trade has to pay, and they deserve to suffer for such folly. When they suppose they have everything right to control the trade of this Region, the new railroad, leading direct to New York Bay will be built, which can carry coal at $1 per ton—and pay handsomely—and then where will the Reading Railroad be with its immense capital so foolishly piled up?

Meeting of the General Council of the Anthracite Coal Fields of Penna.

Pursuant to call of the President, the Council met at Hazleton, Luzerne County, on the afternoon of Wednesday, 11th inst. A full delegation of [illegible] and all the officers were present. In addition to the [illegible] a special delegate from Summit Hill, Carbon County, also one from Hyde Park, Luzerne County.

The Convention proceeded to the transaction of the business which came legitimately before it.

The special delegates from Summit Hill and Hyde Park were allowed seats and the privilege of speaking but not of voting in the Council. For reasons satisfactory to the Council, the privileges were afterwards withdrawn from the Luzerne County special delegate.

The proceedings of the Council have been marked by moderation and harmony, and amid the most intense feeling, good will has prevailed, which bids fair to crown the labors with success.

Among other business transacted, the following resolutions were adopted and communications received, accepted and placed on file:

ON RESTRICTION AND BASIS.

Whereas, So much discontent exists at present between the counties and even between the different sections of the same counties, concerning the different modes of working, some working by the rule of limited amount of coal to be cut and loaded, while others have no rule or limitation; and, Whereas, It is the earnest desire and intention of the Anthracite Coal Fields of Pennsylvania to have a restriction of labor, wherever there is a possibility to do so, therefore

Resolved, That we the Representatives of the six Anthracite Counties, do pledge ourselves to use our endeavors to have the restriction of labor as a rule in each and every district throughout the aforesaid counties, and to curtail one car of coal per day and yardage in proportion, whenever it can be done; this to be enforced by the Executive Boards through the District and Branches. This rule to be enforced where we agree [illegible]; and further

Resolved, That the Basis question be referred to each Executive Board for their settlement and final disposal to the best advantage possible. Further

Resolved, That the minimum price of coal to be fixed as follows: $5 at New York City, and $3 at Port Carbon, Schuylkill Co., Pa., and the Basis to be fixed in accord therewith; and further

Resolved, That in case one or more of the Districts should fail to obtain a fair Basis, and compelled to refuse work in consequence thereof, or if they shall be prevented resuming work when the suspension shall be closed, then the members in such District or Districts shall be supported either by finances, or by sharing our work through each District working.

ASSURANCE.

Whereas, The workingmen of Hyde Park and No. 2 District of Pittston, seem to have a lack of confidence in Schuylkill County, as to whether the men of said County will faithfully stand by with them in any trouble into which they may be drawn, on account of their connection with the union of the counties in their endeavors to maintain their just rights against the great monopolies with which they have to contend; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the delegates of Schuylkill County to the General Council of the Anthracite Coal Field, do pledge ourselves that should the workingmen of Hyde Park or No. 2 District of Pittston, ever be placed on account of the above reasons, in such a position as to require substantial proofs of good will and kindly feeling of the workingmen of Schuylkill County, that we will use all the influence and means in our power to prove to our brethren in Hyde Park and Pittston No. 2, that they can place implicit confidence in their brother workingmen of Schuylkill County.

Signed, John Parker, John Siney, T. P. Williams, D. J. McCarthy, Delegates.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE DELEGATES.

Archibald.—A vote of thanks was passed to the men of Archibald for the promptness they displayed in ensuring the course of the seceding Districts.

Northumberland.—The W. B. Association of Locust Gap, Northumberland County, District No. 2;

Whereas, Pittston, Hyde Park and Olyphant, for their strange and treacherous action in regard to suspension, thereby causing a bad feeling towards them by thousands of their fellow workingmen throughout the Anthracite region; therefore be it

Resolved, That if they persist in such a course in the future, we will sever all connection with them, and will give them no aid or comfort when in distress.

PATRICK MURRAY, Corresponding Secretary. John McDonnell.

The Council also authorized the publication of a semi-weekly paper, to be published in Wilkesbarre, the first number to be issued the latter part of next week; to be continued during the suspension, when the other portion of our proceedings will be published in the first issue of the paper.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.

ANOTHER EXTRA LETTER.

To Mr. William Prichard and Mr. James Oliver, of Scranton or Hyde Park, as the case may be:

Gentlemen: In the scramble for bread that was commenced some time between the Dismissal from the Garden and the Slaughter of Abel the toiling millions have encountered many difficulties; but let me remark that the last ten years have done more for the class condemned to labor and to eat their bread by the sweat of their faces than any hundred or even thousand years since the events referred to. To dignify labor, to educate it, to pay it as should be paid, and to surround it with the conditions that will lessen its dangers and hardships, have ever been the mission of the philanthropist and public benefactor. And, would you believe it, the greatest difficulties encountered have ever been developed among the laboring classes themselves, who have refused to be improved, dignified, educated, paid?

Let me hope that there is no offence in classing you among the common people. None is intended, but you represent a class, and have bloomed out into the newspapers, and will now either become famous or infamous—(the other thing). This letter, addressed to you, is intended to state the case of the workingmen of the anthracite region, and you will read it and ponder it. No man can escape the consciousness of having placed his neighbor's house in peril, although he may escape the consequences.

You will not dispute the fact that the article which you are engaged in producing is a great luxury compared with other fuel, and that, found only among the mountains and valleys of Pennsylvania, it is rapidly disappearing never to be replaced by anything so desirable for its uses. And yet you must admit that until the rebellion stimulated its consumption far [illegible] the productive capacity of the region, compelling remunerative wages, whether the operators cleared two dollars a ton at times (which they did) or lost two dollars at times (which they did) the pay of the miner and mine-laborer was never commensurate with the peculiar dangers and hardships inseparable from the business. When the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association was established, the trade was starting into the same cut throat, poor house business that it had always been in ante war times. Too much coal was being mined, and the inevitable result was sure to be that low prices and want of work would [illegible] be submitted to. Coal associations, trade associations, mine associations, had been tried in great variety, but all failed, and the business was sunk, sunk, until it seemed that nothing short of a miracle could save it. The most valuable natural production of the earth seemed destined to be exhausted without fair remuneration to either the man who risked his fortune in its production or the man who risked his life producing it. The accident that developed the plan of action was the passage of the eight-hour law by the Legislature of last year. The contest over that law obtained good wages for all concerned, because it "cornered" the trade. [illegible] found out that if they could get up the right kind of a "corner," the wages, up to a fair divide, rested in their own hands, and the only way to do so was to interest all who labor in and about the mines. You know the story, and it would be waste of ink to tell it again. The first effort has been a near success, that those who frustrate it will become as historic as Judas Iscariot.

Last year one Schuylkill County colliery (whose owners kindly permitted the writer hereof to look over their books), that shipped over one hundred and twenty thousand tons in 1868 lost, by reason of strikes, two weeks in January, two weeks in February, three weeks in April, four weeks in July, three weeks in August, and two weeks in December; besides the funeral and holidays and breakages fully equal to another week or two—working but eight short months in the year. Leave entirely out of the question the injustice to the owners of such a system of stoppage, and consider only the question of employment of the labor concerned. Is it fair to ask these men to work only eight months in 1869 in order that you may work twelve? Consider this in connection with your pay for May, 1869, in comparison with your pay for May, 1868, and ask yourselves whether the increase, having resulted from the short time made as above described, these men are likely to go on practicing a like self-abnegation for your especial benefit? Recollect, they have already lost all of January and one week in April of this year. And let me tell you, too, that their owners wink at lost time, even in this disreputable way; for what could they make if all the collieries in the region worked full time, and produced a correspondingly increased tonnage? To confine the stoppage to part of the region is impracticable for other reasons. The landlord interest the transporting interest as well as the furnace, steamboat and factory interests, depending on the various regions for their supplies, will take fright at the discrimination, and will seek investments in coal works elsewhere, as they have in your region. Thus individual enterprise will be crushed out and the whole business go into the hands of a few monster monopolies without souls; and by a system of buying and selling, by hook or by crook, the hopes of the laborer will be ground into the earth, and only he will thrive "who crooks the pregnant hinges of the knee."

Not to speak of the unfairness of pretending to acquiesce in the general stoppage until it must inevitably take place in Schuylkill, let us pass to the probable result to you. If you refuse to join your brethren, you say to them by your action, that they may either work six months in the year at two dollars a day, or twelve months in the year at one dollar a day. As [illegible] they choose the latter. If they do, Schuylkill and Lehigh coal will sell on board, in New York, at four dollars a ton and less; for rest assured that the carrying companies will gladly meet the miners and laborers in this, and transport the coal from the mines to market for half that it brings. The operators will acquiesce, for they are a poor set of devils anyhow, with little or nothing to say in the matter, and will agree to pocket one-and-a-half cents a ton profit as complacently as they would a dollar and a half under better management.

So, good Hyde Parkers, if the sober second thought does not place you alongside of your kind, strip for the fight, for, depend upon it, that from the temper displayed, if all are not allowed to make money by a general concurrence in the only means to maintain fair prices until consumption again overtakes production, Scranton coal will sell lower at Elizabeth this summer than ever it did in the days of bad and dismal memory. Then how much will you get of the price it brings?

Do not believe this until you see and feel it. If you cannot act through proper motives with those who, like you, are struggling to better their condition in life, do not be scared into it by such threats, or even threats of violence. When coal again brings less than a dollar a ton at the pit's mouth, your share of the dollar will be thrown to you like spoiled meat to a dog, and the consumer of anthracite will bless you, and "excuse" you, as the revilers of the "meek and lowly" "excuse" the celebrated and historic personage named in this letter, and your names will be "another" for cheap coal and low wages.

[illegible]

E. B. [illegible]

[illegible], May 10, 1869.

WIRE ROPE.

Flat and Round Iron and Steel Wire Ropes for Mining, Bridges, Inclined Planes, Derricks, Elevators, and Guys.

Wire of every description and size for [illegible]. Orders filled with despatch, by HAZARD MANUFACTURING CO., Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., Pa.

E. P. STICHTER, [illegible] Schuylkill County, from whom circulars can be obtained giving all information relating to price, strength, weight, and strand of ropes. May 15, '69 [illegible]

PROPOSALS will be received until May 22d, 1869, for the driving of about 400 yards of Tunnel on the north side of North Mountain [illegible]

GILLIARD DOCK, Sec., Wilkesbarre, Pa.

May 8 '69—2t

WIRE ROPE

MANUFACTURED BY JOHN A. ROEBLING, TRENTON, N. J., FOR Inclined Planes, Mining, Standing Ship Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Ferries, Stays or Guys on Derricks, Cranes & Elevators, Tillers, &c.

Wire Rope Constantly on Hand.

[illegible]

May 15, '69 20-1y

PLOWS RAKES SPADES PLOWS — L. C. THOMPSON & CO. POTTSVILLE, PENNA.

We are General Agents for T. RAIL.

Made by the PALO ALTO IRON CO. All sizes on hand from 16 lbs. to the yard and upwards. Special lengths made to order. L. C. THOMPSON & CO.

WIRE ROPE.

Of all sizes and lengths furnished at manufacturers prices either of the HAZARD MANUFACT. CO. or JOHN A. ROEBLING, for both of which makers we are General Agents. Circulars furnished on application, giving price, size, measurement of drum, and manner of preserving rope, by L. C. THOMPSON & CO.

PURE WHALE OIL.

A full stock on hand, put up in good tight, iron bound barrels, and for sale at manufacturers' prices by L. C. THOMPSON & CO.

USE LEWIS C. THOMPSON & CO. IXL COAL OIL.

For sale wholesale by the one or ten barrels at reduced prices, and retailed all over the County. L. C. THOMPSON & CO.

SAMPSON SCALES.

Are superior to any other scale manufactured. In proof of what we say, ask any one who has them in use. A full stock of all sizes on hand, including Counter, Butcher, Platform, Hay and Cattle Scales. Call and get a circular at L. C. THOMPSON & CO.'S, General Agents for Schuylkill, Northumberland, Carbon, Columbia and Montour counties.

May 15, '69 20-

H. P. STICHTER, GENERAL AGENT FOR PALO ALTO IRON COMPANY'S RAIL T RAIL.

P. O. Address—Pottsville and Mahanoy City. Office with James Langdon, 165 Centre street.

March 13, '69 11-

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firms of WELD, NAGLE & CO., in Philadelphia and New York, and WELD, SHERWIN & CO., in Boston, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned at their old places of business. GEORGE W. WELD, HENRY W. NAGLE, EDWARD SHERWIN.

May 1, 1869.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of the wholesale coal business under the firm names of WELD, NAGLE & CO., in Philadelphia and New York, and WELD, SHERWIN & CO., in Boston. GEORGE W. WELD, HENRY W. NAGLE, EDWARD SHERWIN, HENRY A. RICE, Jr.

May 8, 1869 1-

Pier 7 Port Richmond.

HAMMETT, NEILL & CO., SHIPPERS OF ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL.

AGENTS for the sale of the celebrated SHENANDOAH CITY, WIGGAN & TRIEBEL'S Locust Mountain and Shamokin WHITE ASH COAL.

Also SPOHN and PEACH MOUNTAIN RED ASH COAL.

FROM HOBOKEN. The best varieties of Lehigh, and BOYLAN'S CELEBRATED FAMILY COAL.

Also BITUMINOUS and CUMBERLAND COALS of well established reputation.

Offices—PHILADELPHIA, 217 Walnut Street. NEW YORK, Room F, Trinity Building. PROVIDENCE, R. I., 19 Weybosset Street. BOSTON, 35 Doane St.

February [illegible] 8-1y

THOS. C. PARRISH, SHIPPER AND DEALER IN Lehigh, Schuylkill and Bituminous COAL.

CONSIGNMENTS ON COMMISSION Solicited and Taken on Favorable Terms.

Office—311 Walnut St., Philada.

May 1, '69 18-1y

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.—Coal Lands at Shamokin. The three tracts known as the "Thomas Anderson," "John Carson" and the "R. E. Leverson," containing over 800 acres, [illegible] of the Borough of Shamokin. [illegible] April 17—[illegible] Philada.

SCHUYLKILL COAL TRADE.

Coal Trade by Railroad, & Canal 1869.

The quantity sent by Railroad, for the week ending Thursday last:

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
St. Clair	13,909 15	
Port Carbon	2,114 13	6,991 15
Pottsville	1,686 06	96 00
Schuylkill Haven	11,022 08	4,126 05
Auburn	1,923 07	
Port Clinton	4,611 11	466 00
Total paying freight	35,860 11	
Coal for the Company's use	981 06	
Total for Week	36,481 19	14,673 00
Previously this year	1,238,899 05	163,857 05
Total	1,275,381 04	168,530 05
To same time last year	1,130,513 10	215,473 10
Increase	136,868 13	
Decrease		37,943 07

Schuylkill Co Railroads for 1869.

The following is the quantity shipped last week:

	Week.	Total.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.	18,265 16	511,533 15
Schuylkill Valley	5,066 17	73,989 19
Mill Creek	4,906 06	121,691 01
Mt. Carbon	[illegible]	47,040 17

SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE—'69.

	Week.	Total.
[illegible]	6,379 19	16,651 06
[illegible]	7,437 14	99,450 06
[illegible]	12,058 06	31,600 14

LEHIGH COAL TRADE—1869.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Quantity [illegible] for the week ending [illegible] and for the year:

	Week.	Total.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION CO.

The following is the quantity of coal transported by the Central Railroad of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. for the week ending on Saturday evening last:

	Week.	Total.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE—'69

[illegible]

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible] May 14, 1869.

The prices being unsettled, we omit the quotations.

AT NEW YORK.

May 14, 1869.

The prices being unsettled, we omit the quotations.

AT BALTIMORE.

May 14, 1869.

[illegible]

AT ALEXANDRIA, D. C., and [illegible], VA.

[illegible]

AT HAVRE DE GRACE, MD.

Wilkesbarre & Pittston on board	[illegible]
Sunbury [illegible]	[illegible]
Lykens Valley	5 50
Trevorton	5 00 / 5 25

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond (Philad'a).

Boston	[illegible]	Bath	[illegible]
New Bedford	[illegible]	Kennebunk Port	[illegible]
Salem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newport	[illegible]	Ipswich	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bangor	[illegible]	St. Johns	[illegible]

157 vessels 67 boats arrived for week.

Freights from Elizabethport & Port Johnson.

Boston	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]
Bridgeport	[illegible]	Norwalk	[illegible]
Fall River	[illegible]	Portsmouth	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	Portland	[illegible]
Middletown	[illegible]	Providence	[illegible]
New Bedford	[illegible]	Salem	[illegible]
Newburyport	[illegible]	Augusta	[illegible]
New Haven	[illegible]	Norwich	[illegible]
New London	[illegible]	New Port	[illegible]

Rates of Transportation to Tide Water.

[BY RAILROADS.]

Reading Railroad Company.

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

[illegible]

[BY CANALS.]

Tolls and Freights by Canal.

[illegible]

By Lehigh Canal.

[illegible]

By Morris Canal.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Green Corn and Tomatoes, Cassava or Tapioca Farina, a new article. Turkish Prunes, Trenton Water and Boston Milk Biscuit, just received at JOHN O. BECK'S.

50,000 EARLY and LATE CABBAGE PLANTS, TOMATO PLANTS, four kinds, &c., now ready and for sale at Greenwood Nursery, wholesale and retail. 20 2t

STECK PIANO and also MAINES & BROTHERS.—The above superior Pianos are represented in town by the undersigned as the American House, who gives you full particulars. Information also to be had at F. F. Yeiser's, No. 14 Second street. J. ENERY. 20 1t Agent for J. B. Gould, Philada.

PARASOLS.—All the newest London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety and excellence are unequalled. A large assortment of LACE COVERS, [illegible] at M. DIXON'S FANCY GOODS STORE, No. 21 South Eighth street, Philadelphia. May 15, 1869 20-3m

THE GREATEST THING OUT.—Smith's Patent Plow all complete. Can be used without horses and can do more plowing in one hour than common plows with horses can in six hours. It has been tried by farmers and is sold by the undersigned at the low price $10. Sent to any part of Pennsylvania for $12 packed in boxes. A book will be sent with full descriptions for $1. Address E. M. SMITH, Box 26 Mt. Vernon, New York. 20-

BELLEVUE GARDEN.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that Bellevue Garden and Refreshment rooms are now open for the season, and guests and parties will find in it as usual a pleasant and desirable place to stop for recreation and refreshment. The finest of Ice Creams, Cakes, Wines, etc., will be served. MRS. E. KLEINERT. Mt. Carbon, May 15, '69 20-4t

PLUMBING. WILLIAM C. RHOADS, 1221 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Steam and Gas Fitting, Pumps, Hand-Power and Steam, Marble and Soapstone Work for Plumbers, wholesale and retail. Terra Cotta Pipe, Chimney Tops, etc. Samples of finished work may be seen at my store. May 15, 1869—20 1y

THEATRE. UNION HALL, POTTSVILLE. FOR TWO NIGHTS MORE! SATURDAY and MONDAY, May 15 and 17.

NATURE'S OWN BLOSSOMS, THE BEAUTIFUL AND ACCOMPLISHED WALLACE SISTERS, And their New York Burlesque Company.

When they will present with all the Original Music and properties and elaborate costumes, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

THE GRAND DUCHESS; IXION, (or the man at the wheel.) Each evening's entertainment to commence with a ROARING [illegible]. Doors open at 7¾ o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. ADMISSION 75 cents; RESERVED SEATS, 80 cents. For particulars, see bills of the day. Go and see the GRAND ARRAY OF TALENT! W. REED, Business Manager. May 15, '69 20-1t

SAMUEL MORRIS, Jr., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Groceries and Queensware, NO. 318 CENTRE ST., POTTSVILLE, PENNA.

[illegible] styles, bought at the lowest cash prices, I am prepared to offer to the public the largest stock and greatest variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c., carried by any house in Pottsville. [illegible] low prices. His ability as cutter is unexcelled, having filled engagements with some of the largest clothing houses in Philadelphia. 20 6t

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry,

On Saturday, June 5th, 1869,

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, the following described real estate, to wit:

[illegible]

GEORGE C. WYNKOOP, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, May 15th, 1869. 20-4t

HON. A. K. M'CLURE WILL DELIVER HIS CELEBRATED LECTURE ON MONTANA, Tuesday Evening, May 25th, At the UNION HALL, Pottsville, Being the Fifth and last of the Course of Lectures.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS, to be had at BANNAN & RAMSEY'S Book Store.

No extra charge for reserved seats. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. May 15, '69 20-2t

AGENTS WANTED FOR Secrets of the Great City.

A WORK descriptive of the VIRTUES, and the VICES, the MYSTERIES, MISERIES and CRIMES OF NEW YORK CITY.

It contains 35 fine engravings, and is the Spiciest, most Thrilling, Instructive, and cheapest work of the kind published.

Agents are meeting with unprecedented success. One in Marlborough, Mass., reports 31 subscribers in a day. One in Luzerne Co., Pa., 64 in 8 days. One in Meriden, Conn., 46 in two days, and a great many others from 100 to 200 per week.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address JONES, BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Book Agents Wanted.

To take orders for the very best and fastest selling book of the day, entitled "OUR NEW WEST."

A New Volume of Travel and Adventure. A splendid book for Agents, now selling better than any other work. Any one can easily make from $100 to $200 per month, by taking an agency. Nearly 600 pages, beautifully illustrated, and sold for $3 00. Large commissions given. For full particulars send for circulars (free). HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct.

SELAT.—More Valuable than Gold. For particulars send two 3-cent stamps to AUGUSTINE DUPIN, Box 1077, Cincinnati, O.

CONSUMPTION. ABBOTT'S INHALING FLUID for the cure of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS and ASTHMA. For list of questions, mode of treatment, and other information, call on or address Dr. Q. VAN HUMMELL & CO., Proprs. No. 16 West 14th St., (bet. 5th and 6th avenues,) N. Y. City.

Ask your Doctor or Druggist for SWEET QUININE—It equals (bitter) Quinine. Is made only by F. STEARNS, Chemist, Detroit.

For $100 Per Line We will insert an advertisement in One Thousand Newspapers, one month. The List includes single Papers of over 100,000 Circulation weekly, more than 100 Daily Papers, in which the advertiser obtains 24 insertions to the month, and the LEADING PAPERS IN MORE THAN 600 DIFFERENT TOWNS AND CITIES. COMPLETE FILES CAN BE EXAMINED AT OUR OFFICE. Send Stamp for our Circular. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, New York. May 15, '69 20-4t

5,000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED for HARDING'S New Illuminated and Illustrated Editions of the LIFE OF CHRIST and BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. The works are now ready for delivery. Address for Catalogue of the best Selling Subscription Books published. W. W. HARDING, Philadelphia, Pub'r of Harding's Edition of the Holy Bible.

PATENTS.—Munn & Co., Editors Scientific American, 37 Park Row, New York. Twenty-three years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet, 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

COLBURN'S PATENT RED JACKET AXE

Is better than our regular shaped Axes for these reasons: First—It cuts deeper. Second—It don't stick in the wood. Third—It does not jar the hand. Fourth—No time is wasted in taking the Axe out of the cut. Fifth—With the same labor you will do one-third more work than with regular Axes. Red paint has nothing to do with the good qualities of this Axe, for all our Axes are painted red. If your hardware store does not keep our goods, we will gladly answer inquiries or fill your orders direct, or give you the name of the nearest dealer who keeps our Axes. LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sole owners of Colburn's and Red Jacket Patents.

The Paisley Soft Finish Spool Cotton

In strength, flexibility and colors unsurpassed. For Machine use equal to any thread made, and for hand sewing better than any three cord thread in the market. THE PAISLEY SILKS are made expressly for manufacturing and family use from superior stock. Warranted full sizes and pure dye. Ask for Paisley.

WANTED, AGENTS, $75 to $200 per month everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO. Pittsburgh, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

Caution.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

Steam Engines AND BOILERS.

FROM 4 TO 350 Horse Power, including the celebrated Corliss Cut-off Engines, Slide Valve Stationary Engines, Portable Engines, &c. Also Circular, Muley and Gang Saw Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., Lath and Shingle Mills, Wheat and Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Belting, &c. Send for descriptive Circular and Price List. WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y.

To the Working Class:—I am now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening, is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and that every person who sees this notice, may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail for 10 cents. Address E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me.

FREE FOR A 3 CENT STAMP. A PAMPHLET containing valuable information on the subject of Advertising. A List of over One Thousand Newspapers, (the best Advertising Mediums,) and price cards showing advertising rates. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York.

BEST OFFERS TO AGENTS to sell PALMER'S EMORY GRINDER for MOWER and REAPER KNIVES and all EDGE TOOLS. It OUTLASTS the Grindstone, and CUTS FASTER WITH LESS POWER. Weighs but 20 POUNDS, and is cheap and convenient. OFFERS VERY LIBERAL and sales large and immediate. To secure an agency, address E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

Fire Extinguisher, Plant Syringe, Window Washer and Garden Engine for $5. Send stamp for circular to N. E. P. PUMP CO., Danvers, Mass.

BUILDERS send for catalogue of all new Architectural Books and Journals. Address A. J. BICKNELL & Co., Publ'rs, Troy, N. Y., or Springfield, Ill.

$3000 Salary. Address U. S. PIANO Co., N. Y.

$10 Indispensable to every Household! Perfectly wonderful! Everybody buys at first sight! Agents making fortunes! Illustrated circulars free! Address APEX S. M. Co., 209 Broadway, N. Y.

Wanted—Agents—TO SELL THE AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

MARY R. CONWAY, LADIES' DRESS FURNISHING AND SHOPPING EMPORIUM, 31 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia.

Miss M. R. Conway having increased her facilities, is prepared to make Wedding, Trousseau, Mourning Suits, Evening Dresses, etc., at the shortest possible notice and in the most elegant style.

On ordering garments, Ladies will please send one of their Best Fitting Dresses for measurement; and Ladies visiting the City should not fail to call and have their measures registered for future convenience.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION. J. M. HAFLEIGH, 1012 & 1014 Chestnut St. Messrs. HOMER, COLLIDAY & CO., 819 & 820 Chestnut St. March 24, '69—12-3m

AUCTION Sale of Most Valuable James River Farming and Coal Property, LYING IN GOOCHLAND AND HENRICO COUNTIES, TWELVE MILES ABOVE RICHMOND, VA., ON THE JAMES RIVER AND JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL. At the request of Mr. John Wickham, we will offer for sale at public auction, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, June 1st, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, his highly improved and TRULY VALUABLE ESTATE, lying as above, and containing 950 acres, more or less.

[illegible]

GRUBBS & WILLIAMS. May 8, '69 19-2t

MR. E. T. TAYLOR, LATE OF THE FIRM OF CHAS. STOKES & CO. 824 Chestnut St., Philada.

Announces to his friends and business acquaintances that he has this day, April 12th, 1869, associated himself with the New Chestnut St. Establishment FOR Finest Ready-Made Clothing & Fashionable Tailoring, JUST OPENED AT 818 and 820 Chestnut Street, BY MR. JOHN WANAMAKER.

Here he invites all his former patrons with the assurance that he now commands better facilities than ever before for giving them entire satisfaction, being able to submit to them the selection the largest and finest stock of goods, home and imported, ever offered in any Tailoring House in Philadelphia, and a corps of Cutters whose talents are sufficient guarantee for the excellence of their work.

Note.—MR. E. T. TAYLOR is so well known to the Clothing Trade of Philadelphia, and the public generally, as a man of good taste and quick appreciation of the wants of gentlemen in the way of Fine Garments, that it is only necessary for me to say that all the resources of our large and extensive establishment will be brought to his aid in his endeavors to please his friends and customers.

JOHN WANAMAKER, 818 and 820 Chestnut Street, Philada. May 8, '69 19 tf

THE NEW CHESTNUT STREET ESTABLISHMENT, FOR FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT. HEAD OF DEPARTMENT, Mr. E. T. TAYLOR. ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. E. T. Taylor, late of the firm of Chas. Stokes & Co., 824 Chestnut street, announces to his friends and business acquaintances that he has this day (April 12) associated himself with the new enterprise of JOHN WANAMAKER, at 818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET, and that he will take great pleasure in meeting there all his former patrons, having now at his command better facilities than ever before for satisfying and pleasing them in the matter of clothing.

FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Wm. Hughes, late with Edward P. Kelly, and formerly with Andriot, Macouch & Co., is co-operating in this department, and earnestly solicits the patronage of his friends and acquaintances.

CORPS OF CUTTERS.

JEAN BERNARD, from Paris, recommended by Sarguinetti, of Crouy & Lent, Broadway, N. Y.
P. ANDRIOT, formerly Andriot, Macouch & Co.
J. ZACKEY, formerly with Ehlicher.
G. S. AYRES, formerly with Brown & Powers, Broadway, N. Y.
P. KELLY, of Chestnut street, Philada.

The Patronage and Influence of the People of Philadelphia and Vicinity is earnestly solicited.

JOHN WANAMAKER, 818 & 820 Chestnut St., April 17, 1869 16-tf

AMERICAN Life Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILDIN, President. J. S. WILSON, Secretary.

Income 1868......$1,112,530 20

THE AMERICAN—Is now one of the oldest Companies in the United States.

THE AMERICAN—Issues policies on ALL desirable plans.

THE AMERICAN—Makes ALL policies non-forfeitable.

THE AMERICAN—Has no unnecessary restrictions on travel and residence.

THE AMERICAN—Declares dividends annually at the end of the first year.

THE AMERICAN—Pays all losses promptly.

Where can you Find Greater Advantages?

C. LITTLE, Agent. February 6, '69 6-tf

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

Cash Capital......$1,000,000 PAID IN FULL.

BRANCH OFFICE, FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

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

Officers.

C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
Henry D. COOKE, Vice President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Sec'y and Actuary.

This Company offers the following advantages:

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.

It has a paid up capital of $1,000,000.

It offers low rates of premium.

It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.

It is definite and certain in its terms.

It is a home company in every locality.

Its policies are exempt from attachment.

There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.

Every policy is non-forfeitable.

Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount, and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.

Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life, an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.

No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females.

It insures, not to pay dividends to policy-holders but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

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

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia, General Agts. for Penna. and Southern New Jersey.

F. S. HAMMERER, Local Agt., Pottsville, Pa. Nov. 23, '68 47-1y

"COUSIN PAUL."

CHEAP CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY STORE. 255 Centre Street, Pottsville.

THE citizens of Pottsville and neighboring towns are invited to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere, as I am not to be undersold.

[illegible]

July 13, '68—28-1y J. S. [illegible]

LADIES' CLOAKS & MANTILLAS Opening Daily. NOVELTIES IN SILK MANTLES, LIGHT CLOTH SACQUES, LACE POINTES, LACE BOURNOUS, BLACK SILKS, PARIS SHAWLS, and TRAVELING WALKING and DRESS SUITS, for Spring and Summer Wear.

BEACH SHAWLS. By the Yard, for Dresses, all the Lowest Cash Prices.

AGNEW & ENGLISH, [illegible] PHILADELPHIA. April 10 '69 15-3m

WANAMAKER AND BROWN Clothing 6th & Market Sts. OAK HALL PHILADELPHIA.

Samples sent by mail when written for. January 2, '69

NEW SPRING GOODS WALKER & PRICE NEW UNION HALL DRY GOODS STORE.

WE have opened, and are in receipt daily of the newest styles of goods in the market. The following will be found in extensive assortments:

Dress Goods, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS, CLOTHS, FLANNELS, HOOP SKIRTS, DOMESTICS, &c.,

With many other Goods, which we invite all to examine. Our stock is fresh and elegant styles, with prices that will command the attention of all.

WALKER & PRICE, NEW UNION HALL. April 17, 1869 16-1y

NEW ICE CREAM AND OYSTER SALOON. No. 000 Centre Street, Pottsville. CYRUS SHEETZ, PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor feels pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pottsville and vicinity that he has fitted up in convenient style the premises lately occupied as [illegible] store, where he will furnish Ice Cream, Oysters and everything in his line of business, of the first quality and in the most approved style. A spacious room for ladies, where Ice Cream, Oysters, &c., will be served to them in the best style. The Proprietor invites a call and the patronage of the public, promising to leave no effort unspared to merit it. May 1, '69 18-3m

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. INDORSED BONDS OF THE St. Louis, Vandalia and Terra Haute Railroad Company, AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage of only $12,000 per mile on the property and franchises of the company, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1897. Coupons attached payable on the 1st day of January and July in each year.

The payment of principal and interest is further secured by the indorsement of the bonds by the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Co., the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Co., and the indorsement of the two last-named companies being guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. The road on which these bonds constitute a First Lien is 158 miles long, extending from the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, near Terre Haute, to St. Louis, and forms the last and only uncompleted link in the shortest line from St. Louis to Philadelphia and New York. Its immediate construction and equipment are provided for in a contract between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the companies above named, which contract insures that it shall always be operated in the joint interests of the direct line between St. Louis and the East. Seventy miles of the road are now completed, and it is confidently expected that the entire line will be opened for traffic early in 1870. The sales thus far for the entire length of road have been purchased, and sufficient for 100 miles delivered.

The bonds can be had on application to

DE HAVEN & BRO., Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, &c., &c., No. 40 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia.

I can fully recommend the above Bonds as a desirable security. J. EDGAR THOMPSON. Nov. 28, '68 47 1y

OUR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING is the CHEAPEST and the BEST. DEVLIN & CO. BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND ST. BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS for DRESS or SCHOOL purposes are the most tasteful in the market. DEVLIN & CO. BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND ST., BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT IS filled with the finest and best EUROPEAN and AMERICAN FABRICS. DEVLIN & CO. BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND ST., BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

OUR CUSTOM CUTTERS ARE MEN of TASTE and ABILITY, and unsurpassed in their profession. DEVLIN & CO. BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND ST., BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

OUR AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT excels all others in EASE, ELEGANCE and DURABILITY. DEVLIN & CO. BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND ST., BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

OUR PRICES ARE TWENTY PER CENT. below other HOUSES producing the same line of goods. DEVLIN & CO. BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND ST., BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN ST., April 17 '69—16-6m NEW YORK.

NATIVE LIFE IN GUINEA, A course of two (illustrated) LECTURES of the Life and Manners of the Natives of Western Africa, WILL BE DELIVERED IN ST. CLAIR HALL, St. CLAIR, BY THE Rev. B. HARTLEY, of Mass.

Late Missionary to Liberia, on the Evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, May 19 & 20. The illustrations are from the chief tableaux [illegible]. Tickets for the course 50 cents; for single Lecture 30 cents. 19-2t

CHALMER'S PATENT NON-CONDUCTOR, For covering Steam Boilers, Superheaters, Pipes, Cylinders, and all heated surfaces, with Economy, Safety, Durability, Comfort, Simplicity and Neatness.

Price 30 cents per Superficial Square Foot. For estimates and further particulars, apply to

PENNA. HEAT RETAINING MANUFACTURING CO., 706 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. THOS. SIMPSON, Ashland, Agt., for Penna. May 8, '69 19 2m

TROUSSEAU'S FRENCH CARBONISED [illegible]

FIRST INTRODUCTION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Will cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, and all pulmonary and exhaustive diseases.

Luzerne, December 1, 1868.

Samuel B. Colie & Co.—Gentlemen:—I had been troubled very much with Liver Complaint recently and upon taking your invaluable Remedy, I believe by the use of one bottle [illegible]. I cheerfully give my testimony for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.

DANIEL MILLER, Conductor S. H. R. R.

If your Druggist has not got our Remedy, send three orders to us. 12 jars $5; 6 jars $3—sent by Express paid.

SAMUEL B. COLIE & CO., Lebanon, Pa. May 1, '69 18-3m

Postscript.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Saturday, May 15, 1869.

First Train Through—The Triple Alliance against the United States—Miscellany.

On Thursday the first train of through cars passed over the Pacific Railroad. They were traded upon the Atlantic and will be unloaded upon the Pacific shore. This is the first sheaf in the harvest of commercial rewards that energy sowed, hope watered, and the generations will enjoy.

A despatch from Clearfield, Pa., says the County National Bank at that place was robbed, on Wednesday night, of $45,000 in U. S. bonds and about $15,000 in cash.

Samuel B. Talbot shot and slightly wounded Miss Scribner and then committed suicide in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday. She had rejected his proposal of marriage.

At Pittston, Luzerne county, Pa., on Thursday, 1,600 men and boys employed in the coal mines at that point, and some by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, suspended work.

Gold closed on Thursday at 138½. Government securities advanced ½ a ¾. The general stock market was active and quoted firm.

Several parties of miners, more than one hundred in all, have arrived at Scranton, direct from Wales, within the last week.

On Wednesday last at Louisville, a number of General G. H. Thomas' army comrades repaired to his headquarters to present him with a magnificent silver service, but the General declined its acceptance on the ground that he had determined never to receive a donation under any circumstances.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. This article is the True Secret of Beauty. It is what Fashionable Ladies, Actresses and Opera Singers use to produce that cultivated distingue appearance so much admired in the Circles of Fashion.

It removes all unsightly Blotches, Redness, Freckles, Tan, Sunburn and Effects of Spring Winds, and gives to the Complexion a Blooming Purity of transparent delicacy and power. No Lady who values a fine Complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. 75 cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers.

Lyon's Katharion is a very delightful Hair Dressing. May 15, '69 20-4t

The Public Debt.—An examination of the books in the United States Treasurer's office shows that the public debt reached its maximum in August, 1865, when it was $2,757,689,571. At present it is $2,529,157,685, a decrease in three years and eight months of $228,531,686. In August, 1865, there were out but $1,258,000 in Pacific Railroad bonds, while there are now $59,652,000. So that the decrease of the debt exclusive of these railroad bonds, is $284,125,686, being at the rate of near $80,000,000 per year.

The actual reduction of the public debt in April was about six million dollars. The principal of the debt was reduced $13,586,600; but the interest which accrued in that month, and was not payable till after its close, made the difference.

The eighty-fifth annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this diocese was held in Philadelphia this week. On Wednesday Bishop Stevens read his annual address, detailing his labors for the conventional year. He ordained 101 persons, confirmed 1584, delivered 220 sermons and addresses, ordained 1300 to the deaconate, attended three funerals, opened two churches, celebrated five marriages, installed one rector and laid one corner-stone. The Bishop referred to the extreme extent of the diocese, saying that it required more labor than any one man had the capacity to give. He spoke unqualifiedly in favor of a division of the diocese. Five clergymen of this diocese died during the conventional year, twenty-six removed to other dioceses. One has retired from the ministry at his own request. Through the liberality of Mr. J. G. Moorhead, the fund for the education of the daughters of ministers of this diocese was increased $10,000 during the year. The Bishop desired the clergy present to bring this fund and its merits before their congregations once every year. After the address, a Low Church standing committee was elected.

A Friend has sent us the following circular, published by authority of the British House of Commons. It shows clearly why the British interests are so desirous to inaugurate free trade:

From S. W. Hopkins & Co., Exporters of Railway Iron.

85, Old Broad Street, London, May 1, 1869.

Statement of the export of rails from Great Britain, compiled from official returns, published by authority of the House of Commons, for 3 months ending 31st March:

Countries.	1867. Tons.	1868. Tons.	1869. Tons.
AMERICA.			
United States	43,316	60,871	89,619
British	81	1,189	3,447
Cuba	152	279	319
Brazil	449	1,168	549
Chili	3,271	248	3,686
EUROPE.			
Russia	9	900	6,635
Sweden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prussia	2,865	[illegible]	1,069
France	61	17	1,097
Spain and Canaries	1,197	1,576	1,667
ASIA.			
British India	17,435	17,073	11,933
Australia	6,440	9,731	8,617
Other countries	17,771	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	89,901	120,987	148,986

This is certainly very instructive. It shows that Great Britain, with our present duties on Railroad Iron, exports more rails to the United States than to any other part of the world. Under free trade she would completely break down the iron business in this country.

The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic has been in session in Cincinnati this week. There are in the United States 37 departments of the G. A. R., and 2,050 posts. A resolution that the G. A. R., should form a life insurance and annuity corporation, was adopted and referred to a special committee. It is to be organized under the laws of the United States as a co-operative association for the heirs of deceased comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, and will be chartered by Congress. The object is to provide and secure a certain sum of money, not less than $1,000, to the heirs of each deceased member. The conditions of admission to membership are that the applicant must be of good standing; that he must accompany his application by fifty cents admission fee; that applications must be filed before January 1, 1871, as after that date the number of members cannot be increased under any conditions. No restrictions whatever are made as to age, conditions, habits, state of health, or anything else in regard to the qualifications of the applicant.

General Logan was elected Commander-in-chief; Gov. Fairchilds, of Wisconsin, was chosen Senior Vice Commander; Dr. S. B. Wylie Mitchell, was elected Surgeon General for the United States; Rev. A. H. Quint of Massachusetts, was chosen Chaplain-in-chief.

The next meeting will be held at Washington on the second Wednesday in May, 1870.

During the session resolutions were adopted disavowing that any political object pertains to the organization.

A Veteran Editor.—Benj. Bannan, Esq., of the Pottsville Miners' Journal, gives in his last paper some interesting reminiscences of his Editorial career. He states that he purchased the establishment in 1829—and had conducted it ever since—a period of forty years. The Journal is now the largest paper in Pennsylvania, has a larger list of subscribers than any other country weekly newspaper in the State, and is also one of the best and most profitable papers in the commonwealth. Mr. Bannan is a native of Berks county, and a graduate of the Berks and Schuylkill Journal establishment. We heartily congratulate him upon his well earned success.—Reading Journal.

......The steamship China, of the Cunard line, running between Liverpool and Boston via Queenstown, Ireland, has recently made the quickest passage on record between Liverpool and Boston. The China sailed from Liverpool on April 27th, and took her departure from Queenstown on the 28th, and entered Boston harbor on the afternoon of May 6th, after an unprecedented run of only seven days and twenty-two and a half hours. Her greatest speed on any one day was 375 miles, and she averaged fourteen knots an hour all the way over.

To Parents, Guardians, Pastors and others, whose Sons, Wards or Friends may be leaving home for Residence in the City of Philadelphia: The Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, announce that they have a Committee for the purpose of showing kindness to Young Men who are strangers, and leading them under religious influences. They therefore, request all who desire the co-operation of this Committee, to send the names and addresses of Young Men about to reside in Philadelphia in whom they are interested, with such particulars of character as they may deem proper, (which will be strictly confidential,) to John Wanamaker, Chairman of Committee, Hall of the Association, 1210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

J. STEWART DEPUY, 253 SOUTH SECOND ST., ABOVE SPRUCE, PHILADELPHIA.

Now offers an unusual assortment of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, MATTINGS, &c., at very reduced prices, to his friends and the public. April 1, '69 14 3m

BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS Of all kinds kept and for sale by JOHN F. GRESSANG, At the Furniture Store of E. Gressang & Son, corner of Centre and Union streets, Pottsville. Clubs furnished with suits. May 8, 1869 19-3m

DADDOW'S NEW MAP OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS.

This Map is the latest published of the Anthracite Coal Regions of Pennsylvania. It differs in many respects from other Maps published, because it gives the formation and all the location of all the collieries in the Anthracite Coal Regions, &c., &c.

Price on Rollers	$1 50
In case for Pocket	1 00
In Sheets	1 00
Do. on Muslin	1 25
Do. on Muslin (backed)	1 50

These in Pocket form will be sent free by mail on receipt of the above Price. For sale at BANNAN & RAMSEY'S Bookstore, Pottsville.

NEAR SIGHTED People [illegible] or persons with other defects of the eyes, should remember that they can be suited with [illegible] by JOSEPH DUBEE, Optician, No. 206 Centre Street, Pottsville. Sign of the Big Spectacle. March 20, '69—12-6t