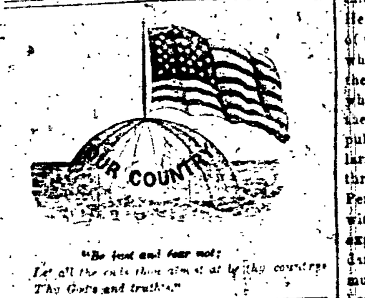
Miners' Journal.
POTTSVILLE, PA.
SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.



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

THE REGISTRY LAW.

This law having been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court, the State election to be held in October next will be under its provisions. It is therefore of the utmost importance that not only assessors and election officers but all of our citizens should be acquainted with its provisions, and they should give it a careful perusal.

The law in pamphlet form can be obtained at this office, but we will for the information of all of our readers, give an abstract of its provisions:

The first section provides that it shall be the duty of each assessor on the first Monday of June, to revise the transcript which he has received from the commissioners, and strike therefrom the names of all persons who have died in or removed from his district since the last previous assessment, and to add the names of all qualified voters who have moved into the district in that time.—The way in which this is to be done is stated in detail in this section, and should be carefully studied by assessors. Section two provides that when a complete list of assessments is made, duplicate copies shall be made out by the commissioners, one to be posted prior to the first of August in each year, where the election is held, and one to be retained in the possession of the assessor for inspection, and to have added to it the names of persons claiming the right to vote. Naturalization papers and declarations of intention must be exhibited to the assessor.—Section three provides that the assessor shall return to the commissioners on the second Monday preceding the second Tuesday of October, all additional assessments, which shall be added to the regular list and furnished to the election officers on or before six o'clock on the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on the list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote by making affidavit, written or printed, to certain facts which are contained at length in Section four, and to which we refer the reader. This affidavit with that of an accompanying witness, shall be preserved by the election officers among their other papers. Section five provides for the right of challenge, and every naturalized citizen is required to produce his naturalization certificate before voting, except where he has been for ten years, consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers to vote. The election officers must write or stamp on such certificate, the word "voted," with the month and year. To neglect this, or to offer and receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, will subject the offenders on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and an imprisonment not exceeding one year.—Section six prescribes like penalties on election officers who shall be convicted of refusing or neglecting to enforce the provisions of the act requiring proof of the right of suffrage. Section seven provides for additional assessments previous to a Presidential election, which list shall be posted at the place of election eight days before the election.—Sections eight, nine and ten give details of additional duties of assessors and election officers under the act.

Section eleven is of importance especially to this County, where in the strongly Democratic districts it has been almost impossible heretofore to hold fair elections. Let the Republicans throughout the County wherever they may suspect there will be fraud at the next election, act under the provisions of this section, and thus check them:

"SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practised at the election about to be held, in any district, it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, if in session, or, if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober, and intelligent citizens of said county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election; provided that no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer."

Section twelve provides the punishment for being convicted of issuing and voting on fraudulent naturalization papers. Section thirteen provides the punishment for being convicted of committing perjury to procure a certificate of naturalization, and voting on the same. Section fourteen provides the penalty for any assessor, election officer, or person appointed as an overseer, neglecting or refusing to perform any duty enjoined by this act. Section fifteen says that all elections for city, ward, borough, township, and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October. The sixteenth section provides that all elections hereafter held, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock, A. M., and closed at seven o'clock, P. M. Section seventeen makes provision for furnishing blanks to the election officers necessary for the discharge of their duties under the act. Section nineteen provides that citizens of this State in the United States Government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several districts if otherwise duly qualified. Section twenty repeals all laws altered or supplied by this act.

This law is necessary to the purity of the ballot-box in this State. The Democratic party is hostile to it because it prevents frauds at the State elections, by which it has been benefitted in the past, and by which it hoped to carry the State in October next.—Hence the abuse of the law by the Democratic papers.

Now let the people see that all of its provisions are rigidly enforced at the October election.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AND ITS NOMINEE, JUDGE PACKER.

The Democratic State Convention which met in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, was not the harmonious assemblage which we were led to expect from the soundings in advance of the fuglemen of the party. Rival interests with banners and roughs to influence and intimidate, were present, and from the outset to the close the disorder was marked. The Hon. T. W. Hughes complained that in his progress to the Chamber, he was impeded by hordes of pickpockets and such ilk, who throng however, naturally to Democratic conventions.

Before the nominations were made, Mr. Hughes submitted some resolutions, the gist of which is as follows:—The negro should not have the ballot; the fifteenth amendment was condemned; the Reconstruction laws ditto; the finances and labor need reforming; taxation is heavy, and that we should sympathize with all countries struggling for liberty; the soldiers and sailors are insulted by compliments; and equal rights declared while they deny the right of the franchise to all the citizens of this country. On this parti-rebel platform—far behind even Virginia and South Carolina in true democracy—the Pennsylvania Democracy have placed Hon. Asa Packer, of Carbon, for Governor, and Mr. C. L. Pershing of Cambria county, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Of Judge Packer in his private relations we would say naught that is derogatory.—We recognise that in his social and business relations he stands before the world without reproach. His identification with the Lehigh Valley Railroad conjoined, with fortunate speculations, has made him a millionaire.—With these means he has been liberal, donating to religious, benevolent and educational purposes, something over half a million of dollars. We freely accord to Mr. Packer all the praise due to him as an exemplary private citizen. But when we come to speak of him as a public man, as a partizan, as one whose heart throbbed with no patriotic impulse when the dagger of secession was at the throat of the nation, we have a different character to deal with. As the Democratic candidate for Governor he challenges criticism, and his partizan career is open to just censure.

What claims has Judge Packer upon the suffrages of the patriotic people of Pennsylvania who stood true to the flag and the Government in the darkest hours of the Rebellion? He turned away in cold disdain when the Government called upon the people to assist it to strike down treason. He was not simply indifferent, but his party sympathies were with the traitors of the South. He showed it in many practical ways, some of which will engage our attention and to which we will give publicity in the course of the campaign. One partizan act alone of which he was guilty in Mauch Chunk during the war, and which we will lay before the public as soon as we obtain the full particulars, will cause a thrill of indignation to run through the hearts of the patriotic people of Pennsylvania. It proved that his heart was with the rebel cause. Finding that openly expressed hostility to the Government was dangerous during the War, Mr. Packer spent much of his time in Europe while the Rebellion was in arms. Is such a man fit to succeed in the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, John W. Geary, who fought on scores of hard contested fields to save the nation, and who only sheathed his sword when the closing scene of Appomattox Court House electrified a rescued people? Let the answer of the Keystone State the soil of which is hallowed by a Gettysburg, answer at the ballot-box in October next.

There is another reason especially interesting to the producing sections of Pennsylvania why Mr. Packer should not be chosen Governor. The Lehigh road with which his name is so intimately identified, is anti-Pennsylvanian, and his interests co-operate with those monopolizing interests, based on immense capital by means of which New York has been enabled to work so disastrously on our leading interests. He is the monopoly candidate, and his endeavors as Governor would be to subserve the interests hostile to individual interests here and elsewhere throughout the State. Protection to life and property would be weakened, and the value of property reduced. Mr. Packer's policy has been to crush all opposition, and to control everything, much like that of the Reading Railroad Company in this Region, and the blighting effect of that policy is too well known to need comment.

A feature of his nomination and which from what his supporters say, we presume, will be a feature of the attempt to elect him, is the use of money. It is asserted that $100,000 was used to secure his nomination, and his friends boast that a quarter of a million will be used by him to secure his election if it should be necessary. This is an insult to the honest people of this State, who went unbought through the fires of the late Rebellion, and that Rebellion is too fresh in their memories to allow them to be bought to vote for a millionaire who sympathized with the men who shot down their fathers, sons and brothers. Such an attempt, Mr. Packer, will fail as signally as the slaveholders Rebellion failed. October will show him that the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania cannot be purchased like sheep at the shambles, to further the political aspirations of Mr. Packer or any other individual.

The candidate for Supreme Judge, Mr. Pershing, is hardly known beyond his own district, and is not by any means a first-class man, nor will he add strength to the already doomed ticket.

VOLUME OF CURRENCY.

The editor of the New York *Economist* gives the following statement of the volume of currency of the United States, including paper and coin, since the year 1830. The editor states that it has been compiled with great care, with a large amount of labor, and is valuable at this period. It shows that the amount of currency is much greater per capita than the people generally supposed, and is ample for all business purposes when the industry of the country is adequately protected. Strange as it may appear to some, under Protection, when the country is creating wealth more rapidly, less currency for circulation is required. This is fully shown in the table while the Tariffs of 1828 and 1842 were in operation. It is not an increase of currency but an increase of home productions that builds up, enriches, and advances the prospects of the country:

Year.	Currency.	Per capita.	Year.	Currency.	Per capita.
1830	$93,000,000	$7 30	1852	$360,000,000	$14 50
1833	119,700,000	8 50	1853	380,000,000	14 80
1835	143,000,000	12 40	1854	418,000,000	15 50
1836	205,000,000	13 80	1855	444,000,000	16 40
1837*	222,000,000	14 00	1856	448,200,000	16 10
1838	203,000,000	12 50	1857*	474,380,000	16 70
1839	222,000,000	13 40	1858	408,600,000	14 00
1840	190,000,000	11 20	1859	458,900,000	15 40
1841	187,000,000	10 70	1860	457,000,000	14 50
1842	148,700,000	8 00	1861	443,400,000	13 70
1843	178,500,000	6 90	1862	482,500,000	21 00
1844	176,000,000	9 10	1863	672,000,000	27 40
1845	186,000,000	9 40	1864†	742,000,000	28 50
1846	202,500,000	9 90	1865	854,000,000	24 90
1847	225,500,000	10 70	1866	650,000,000	23 60
1848	240,000,000	11 10	1867	844,000,000	22 80
1849	234,100,000	10 80	1868	839,000,000	22 60
1850	285,000,000	12 20	1869	832,000,000	21 50
1851	241,000,000	14 20			

*Suspension. †Highest inflation during suspension.

The above embraces the whole amount of paper issued for circulation, and the estimated amount of coin in the country for circulation; but it is not all in circulation, as large amounts are deposited in banks, where they lie. In 1861 only a little upwards of $200,000,000 of paper currency was in circulation, about $100,000,000 in coin, and the balance was held by the banks, and stored away in old stockings, &c. In 1865 when the currency issued reached $850,000,000 not over $550,000,000 was in circulation. The currency of England amounts to about $22 per capita of the population, which would be ample for our purposes when the country is in a prosperous condition.

The *Economist* remarks as follows on the above:

"It will be remarked that, down to the breaking out of the civil war, the currency was always much larger than has been generally supposed, the aggregate of 1860 having been $457,000,000. When we consider the enormous increase of the trade of the Republic since that period, and the vastly greater uses for money, it would be folly to suppose that we could now go back to that aggregate without absolute ruin, wide spread and universal. Even as to the proportion of currency per capita, we find that there is not much of an excess; but this is more than made up by the augmented uses of money, in consequence of the development of our mining, industrial, commercial, agricultural, transportation, and other interests. Before the contraction was commenced at all by Secretary McCulloch, the amount of currency per capita had been diminished, and the proportion has now fallen very considerably below the highest point. This shows the progress we have actually made in the work of growing up to the currency, and what prospect lies ahead."

The more we consider the plan we submitted to Congress, to have the issue of currency on assessed value of the real and personal property of the country at the rate of $1 in currency for $30 in valuation, the more we think it ought to commend itself to the favorable support of the people and the Government. The present value of the real and personal property of the country will be found to be about $22,000,000,000. This would give us $733,000,000 paper, which would allow an additional issue to those sections of the country now requiring it without withdrawing it from other sections where they have more than their portion, until the issue was equalized throughout the country on this basis. A more equal distribution based on the wealth and business of each State could not be made, and while it gives an ample volume of currency both for business and development, it has a safe limit, which checks periodical expansions and contractions, so destructive to investments, and particularly manufacturing investments, while at the same time it expands as wealth and business expand, without any further disturbing legislation on the subject. This would be preferable to Free Banking, because Free Banking is liable to the same objections as the old system of State Banks, and would have a tendency to centralize the Banks in the cities of the sea-board instead of distributing them over the country, as they ought to be in justice to all sections.

ROSECRANS IN 1863.

Six years ago a letter was written by the "Abolition Satrap" just nominated for Governor of Ohio by the Democracy of that State, in which he said:

"*I am amazed that any one could think of 'peace on any terms.' He who entertains the sentiment is fit only to be a slave: he who utters it at this time is, moreover,* A TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY, WHO DESERVES THE SCORN AND CONTEMPT OF ALL HONORABLE MEN."

The Copperhead wing, which is nine-tenths of the party, did not like it much then—it would have been strange if they had—and now the Cincinnati Enquirer which he then ordered to be suppressed, and which condemned the promulgation of such sentiments, gulphs them down with the General, for expediency's sake. Principles are abandoned in the hope of winning success beneath the Major General's stars of a "Lincoln Hireling." Truly, ye Democracy are pliable, and of easy virtue.

As for Gen. Rosecrans, in the early part of the war he made himself quite a military reputation, and he certainly was actuated by patriotic motives when he wrote the truthful sentiment quoted above. Afterwards he did not meet Gen. Grant's expectations, and he fell off. This soured him, and he sank into the arms of the party which he so warmly condemned in 1863. The depth of degradation to which he has descended is appreciated when he is seen to accept a Copperhead nomination for office. Poor Rosecrans! you and Hancock are to be pitied in consequence of the wretched political company into which you have fallen. Have you no regard for your reputations as soldiers and patriots?

THE present year marks the centennial anniversary of the invention of steam. In 1769 a patent for the new condensing engine was granted to an obscure person, one Watt by name, hence civilization of this current year of grace, its wonderful industries, bodily comforts, leisure and humanities.

COPPERHEAD FREE TRADE IN OHIO.

At the recent Copperhead State Convention held in Ohio, they passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we denounce the high Protective Tariff which was designed only in the interests of the New England manufacturers: that said tariff is also, by its enormous impositions on salt, sugar, tea, coffee, and the necessaries of life, unendurable and oppressive, especially upon the people of the West; and that we demand its repeal and the substitution of another, based upon revenue principles alone, upon the closest possible approximation to absolute free trade."

Throughout the whole country the Copperhead party at their State Conventions, are taking the stand in favor of Free Trade with England and Europe, and in favor of low wages in the United States. Now, how can any workingman support such a party? The N. Y. Tribune comments on this resolution as follows:

"The 'high Protective Tariff' we are told, was designed only in the interests of the New England manufacturers;' and then its enormous impositions on salt, sugar, tea, and coffee, are especially complained of. New England consumes a great deal more of these than Ohio does, yet produces none of them, while salt is largely manufactured in the close neighborhood of Ohio. Ohio makes pig iron largely; New England makes little of it, but buys a great deal. So she buys coal enormously, paying $1 75* gold per ton into the Federal Treasury on a large proportion of it, while Ohio has her coal from mines on her great river, which pay nothing to the Government, and whose prices are scarcely affected by the Tariff. Ohio grows wool, which is largely protected, and for which our growers receive higher prices than any others on earth; New England produces very little wool and buys immense quantities, mainly from the West. The assumption that New England is especially favored by the present Tariff is based on falsehood and upheld by malevolence."

[*This is an error. The duty on foreign coal is only $1 25 in gold.—EDS. MINERS' JOURNAL.]

THE LATE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

After a review of the field and of the men recently chosen in Virginia for State officers, Congress and the Legislature, we believe that the Richmond Dispatch is right when it claims the victory as belonging to neither of the prominent parties of the country. The fact is that the party which is successful is made up of disappointed office seeking Republicans, and of those who were opposed to the proscriptive provisions of the new Constitution, which have been expunged, and with this party the Virginia rebels united and voted. It succeeded unquestionably, by assuring the people that it would sustain President Grant's Administration, and we observe, that on Monday last the Governor elect, Walker, had a long interview with the President, during which he is understood to have expressed an earnest determination to support the policy of the Administration, as it is construed by the party which elected him. What that construction is, remains to be seen. We fear that it may be contingent on the amount of patronage the Walker party may receive from the Administration, for unfortunately, the curse of the South is office-seeking. We have no doubt that the Walker party is in favor of the 15th Amendment, or universal suffrage, for no party can exist in the South without the negro vote. But there also, is no doubt that the party was organized in no love for the negro, and we shall rather wait to judge it by its acts than to conclude it is right because of its professions.

REPUDIATION OPENLY ADVOCATED.

Although the present administration has reduced the public debt $50,000,000, and we can, during the current century, wipe out entirely the national debt without increasing the taxes per capital or per capita, yet the Democrats are rascally and foolish enough to talk of repudiation. Some are shy of owning it, others are opposed to it, but the prevailing sentiment where Democracy is dominant is for cheating the nation's creditors. A recent number of the Louisville Courier Journal contained a letter from Franklin, Ky., which bears testimony to this fact, as follows:

"The Court room at this place, yesterday, was filled with an intelligent assembly of citizens, gathered together for the purpose of hearing speeches from Asbury Dawson and W. W. Bush, rival candidates for a seat in the next Legislature, and also to listen to an address from the Hon. J. S. Golladay, our representative in Congress. Mr. Golladay was in fine trim for the occasion, and without any circumlocution whatever, came squarely out in favor of repudiation, and announced that it was the only solution of our financial difficulties. He spoke at length of the two political parties in the country, but said that the doctrine of Repudiation was no part of the Democratic creed, but originated in common sense, and is older than Democracy. Many instances were cited to show that the history of all debts created for war purposes had resulted in repudiation. He charged that the Radical party, while it trampled on the sacredness of the public faith to liquidate its obligations thus contracted, had virtually set the example of repudiation by refusing to pay for private property taken without just compensation, as well as the passage of a bankrupt law; and he now was in favor that the entire public debt should be paid in good faith by none at all. In the course of the address Mr. Golladay exhibited a piece of Continental scrip issued by the then colony of Virginia in 1781 for $1,500, which was repudiated by the Assembly after it became a State and a restoration of peace had been declared between the Colonies and Great Britain. His speech was listened to throughout with marked attention, and was frequently greeted with rounds of applause."

THE officers of the Army of the Potomac have formed an organization and have chosen Gen. Phil. Sheridan, President. The Convention was held in New York City, and was largely attended.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

July—'69.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's changes.	D.	H.	M.	
17 SATURDAY	4 43	7 30					
18 SUNDAY	4 41	7 29	Last Q.	1	7	50	ev.
19 MONDAY	4 44	7 27	New M.	9	9	42	mo.
20 TUESDAY	4 45	7 26	First Q.	16	1	51	mo.
21 WEDNESDAY	4 46	7 25	Full M.	23	8	55	mo.
22 THURSDAY	4 47	7 25	Last Q.	31	0	11	ev.
23 FRIDAY	4 48	7 24					

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Temperature for the Week.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending Thursday. Kept for the MINERS' JOURNAL by W. S. Luther.

July—1869.	6 A. M.	NOON.	6 P. M.
9 Friday	71°	72°	74°
10 Saturday	59	74	81
11 Sunday	92	91	84
12 Monday	67	75	78
13 Tuesday	73	70	70
14 Wednesday	67	76	79
15 Thursday	64	81	86

"*Cousin Paul.*"

Mosquito Nettings at Focht's, 261 Centre St.

Milk for sale at No. 286 Coal St.

Purchase your coal at the Pottsville coal yard.

Read R. R. Morris' advertisement in another column. to

The assessment of citizens entitled to vote, is in progress.

Yesterday was a "breather." Only 90 in the shade. Warmest day of the season.

Silk Sacks, Cloaking Cloth, Laces, Fringes, etc., at Maggie Boland's, 122 Centre street. tf

For the early train to Philadelphia and return same day, tickets are issued at reduced rates.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas in greatest variety, perfect gems—great bargains at Galland's, 210 Centre street.

A few single gentlemen can obtain boarding at No. 58, corner Third street and Church Alley.

To-morrow.—Twenty-ninth Sunday of the year and eighth after Trinity. Day's length, 14 hours and 44 minutes.

R. R. Morris keeps Alexanders best Kid Gloves.

Mr. James B. Henderson of this Borough left on Saturday for San Francisco via. the Pacific Railroad. He will return via the Isthmus.

Fruit jars, jelly jars, jelly tumblers, &c., for preserving season, can be had at Trexell's China and Glass Store, No. 256 Centre street. tf

On Tuesday last, Frederick Patterson, Esq., was elected Cashier of the Miners' National Bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chas. Loeser, Esq.

210 Centre Street. Grand closing out sale of Dry Goods at Galland's.

On the 9th inst., in Schuylkill Haven, a lad named Horace Sitzer, was run over by an empty hay wagon, injuring his head and breaking several of his fingers.

Black Silk by the yard for dresses, cheap for cash, at Maggie Boland's 122 Centre street. tf

Any person wishing to employ a boy about 15 years of age can learn of a good boy of this age who wishes employment by applying at this office.

Cloak and Dressmaking, Dress Furnishing Goods, etc., at Maggie Boland's, 122 Centre St.

A special meeting of the Schuylkill County Medical Society will be held at the Council Chamber, in the Borough of Pottsville, on Tuesday, July 20th, 1869, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

S. Huber & Son, of Danville, Pa., are manufacturing Iron House Fronting of various patterns. Also their new Grecian Bend Window Hood far excels all others. Particulars will be furnished upon application. 28-6t

Elegant Grenadines, beautiful Poplins, Lustres, Roubaix, Leocs, Toil d'ecosse, Lamas, Organdie, Jackonets, Percales, etc., etc., at cost, at Galland's, 210 Centre street. We are determined to clear out our entire stock.

Mr. A. Stankowitch, the tuner and repairer of pianos, will be here on Monday next, and all orders for his services will receive prompt attention if left at Mr. Duerr's jewelry store, or at the Merchant's Hotel where Mr. Stankowitch will stop.

The Rev. Burdett Hart will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, Market Square, tomorrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Subject: Character. All are invited to come and hear this eloquent Divine—especially the young men. Seats free.

Tall Timer Oats.—In our last we noticed tall oats grown in Wayne Township, by Mr. J. H. Wommer. This week Mr. Chas. Reichard of Washington Township, sends us some stalks grown on his farm, which are 5 feet, 10½ inches in height. They will be hard to beat.

Galland's are selling out their whole stock of Dry Goods at cost. A rare chance to buy bargains.

Don't forget to call at Potts' Ladies and Gents. Oyster, Ice cream and Dining Saloon, where hot coffee, tea, oysters in every style, as well as other refreshments can be procured at all hours. Parties always furnished with Oyster suppers at short notice and moderate prices. No. 191 Centre St., second door from Mahantongo. tf

A variety of seasonable Dry Goods just received at Focht's store, 261 Centre St. to

J. Galland & Co., 210 Centre street, are selling out their entire stock of Dry Goods, preparatory to their removal into their new storeroom, now in course of erection on Centre street. If you wish to secure bargains in Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloths, White Goods, Notions, Parasols, etc., give them a call.

Great closing out sale of Summer Stock and Dress Goods at reduced prices, at Morris Lehmaier's clothing store, No. 259 Centre St.

An interesting and novel match came off at the Park on Thursday.—Mr. A. W. Gamble of Albany, New York, against Mr. P. Lima's grey Horse "Sarsarack," for $300 a side, Mr. Gamble walking 1 mile while the nag trotted 2½ miles. M. Gamble made an easy victory, beating the horse 100 yards.

Neal's Patent Mining Pick.—This is an improved steel pick, which can be readily detached from the handle, and costs no more than the ordinary pick. The right to manufacture and sell in the Anthracite Region is offered for sale by Chas. A. Hardy, No. 9 Maiden Lane, New York. See advertisement.

Those who desire to have served up to them in the best style, Ice Cream, hot coffee and tea; oysters, stewed, roasted or in the shell, and in fact, all refreshments appropriate to the business, should call at Cyrus Sheetz's Ice Cream, Oyster and Confectionery Saloon, No. 260 Centre street. Oyster suppers furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms. Pay Sheetz a visit. tf

Be sure to call on the Agent of the Continental Life Insurance Company of New York, before insuring elsewhere. See advertisement on third page. 13-tf

Ladies do not miss the grand closing out sale of J. Galland & Co., 210 Centre street; this is no humbug; we intend to clear out our whole present stock in order to enter our new establishment with an entire fresh stock. Please favor us with a call.

Death of a Soldier.—Henry Himbleton, late a soldier of the Eleventh Penna. Cavalry, died yesterday at his residence Callowhill street, in the Fourth, this Borough, of consumption, after an illness of more than a year. His funeral will take place on Monday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

Princess Alice Hoopskirt, the finest thing ever offered in this line at Galland's.

Insure your life in the North American Mutual Life Insurance Company of Phila. It possesses a substantial capital, $100,000 of which in Government Bonds, is deposited with the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, as security for policy holders. Rates low and dividends annual. For further information apply to Luther S. Kauffman, General Agent, Minersville, Pa. 26-to

The new bridge now being erected by the Reading Railroad Company across the track at Mauch Chunk street, will be completed by the 1st of September, and will be from present indications, a fine piece of work when finished. The stone work is as well done as any that we have seen in similar work elsewhere. The bridge is being erected under the superintendence of M. K. Nichols, Esq., Resident Engineer here of the Company.

Grand closing out sale at Galland's commences to-day.

Good Time for an Eighteen-year old Horse.—Yesterday morning a horse and wagon driven by the owner, reached Feger's hotel, in 1 hour and 10 minutes from the Reppiler House, Ashland. The distance is 13 miles. Another party had bet $100 with Lewis Hause and the owner that the horse could not do it in 1 hour and a half. The result is as stated. The horse is eighteen years old. The time made is good for that or any other horse.

The alarm of fire on Wednesday morning about 11 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a chimney at the residence of Mr. Chas. Koehler, Union street, caused by the upsetting of a cooking utensil in the fire-place. No damage except to the coat of the Junior, who kept a steady stream on the roof from a couple of buckets of water, under the efficient superintendence of Engineer Nichols, until the fire companies arrived on the ground.

The most complete stock of Dress Goods in town, is to be found at Galland & Co.'s, 210, Centre street.

Spiced Currants.—The following is said to be an excellent recipe for spiced currants:

Three pints currants, one pint juice, three pounds sugar, and a half pint of vinegar; put over the fire the vinegar and sugar with the spices (mace and cinnamon), let it boil, removing the scum—then add currants and juice and boil well 15 or 20 minutes. The spices can be tied in a thin cloth, and if sufficiently spiced, can be taken out when the currants are put in. Blackberries are excellent done in the same manner.

Summer Shawls, fancy Dress Goods, Prints, Muslins, &c., just received at Focht's, 261 Centre street.

A self-action machine has been on exhibition in this Borough this week, which is indeed a singular piece of machinery, and a great curiosity. The power is derived from four balls, which go down on the arm of a lever, and are raised by the opposite end of apparently the same lever. In the structure of this lever the inventor has realized some very curious results, that seem to contradict received doctrines. It is worthy of the study of those who are curious in machinery, for the construction and motion of these composite levers, are very puzzling.

An immense stock of Muslins, Prints, Delaines, Ticks, Flannels, Drills, Checks, Hosiery, Notions, Trimmings, Silk fringes, Ribbons, Buttons, and innumerable other articles at cost; peremptory sale; a rare opportunity at Galland's.

A Schuylkill Haven correspondent of the Tremont Local News, says:

Thursday night 8th inst., a horse was stolen from Mr. Chas. Kastner in the North Ward (Spring Garden.) Also a wagon belonging to Arthur Wallace, and it is supposed by the same party stealing the horse and wagon. The cellar of Mr. S. D. Trout's Dry Goods and Grocery Store was broken into and robbed of sugar, molasses, meat and tobacco to the amount of $200. The next day the horse and wagon were recovered at West Wood, but the thieves are still at large and Mr. Trout's property unrecovered.

Insure your life in Penn. Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, a strictly mutual company. JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Agent. tf

Gross Outrage.—On Thursday morning about 3 o'clock, three men went to the house of Edward Felons, in St. Clair, and broke in a shutter, and got into the house. They took a watch, two silk frocks, a white crape and brocha shawl, lot of linen, and all the clothing of six children. They then cleared out after trying to set the house on fire. Yesterday morning they went back about the same hour, and tried again to get in. They did not succeed, and their departure was hastened by George Holbauer, a barber, living next to Felons, who fired two shots at them. Felons estimates his loss at $300. The perpetrators of the deed are unknown.

On Wednesday, J. Wright, Esq., counsel for Jacob Vanblargan, after the latter had made the affidavit which we publish elsewhere, went to the County Commissioners—first to Mr. Dormer, who said that he would assist in bringing the perpetrators of the outrage on Mr. V. to justice, but he thought there would be difficulty in doing so. Mr. Wright then called on Ebert and Dormer, together, in the office, and laid the affidavit and warrants before them, asking assistance to have the warrants executed, as the constable did not feel able to make the arrests without assistance. Mr. Ebert said emphatically, "we will not give one cent towards it." Yet the Commissioners were lately extremely prompt in offering $500 reward for the arrest of a man who were trying to kill and who shot John Kennedy in self-defence.

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. 13-tf

Fatal Mining Accident at Shamokin.—The Herald of Thursday, says:

On Monday last Valentine Kreiger, son of the late Daniel Kreiger, met almost instant death by falling from the platform surrounding the hoisting works at the Luke Fidler breaker. He was engaged in hoisting cars, and it seems that in order to lighten the labor of dumping the car he had shortened the rope, by placing blocks under the "drum," to such an extent as not to allow the car to reach the bottom of the plane, and that in prying off the blocks with a bar, he in some way lost his balance and fell to the ground a distance of 60 feet. He was taken up insensible, and died in a few minutes, after being conveyed to the house of his widowed mother in this place. Deceased was a young man of considerable promise, steady and industrious, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was aged 17 years and 9 months.

Insure in the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Minersville. It is a good company with reasonable rates. For further information call on or address, L. S. Kaufman, Minersville, Pa. tf

Death of a Soldier of the War of 1812.—Jacob Mennig, Esq., of this Borough, died suddenly on Sunday night last at the residence of his son, Edward Mennig, aged 75 years. He eat a hearty supper on Sunday evening and retired to bed apparently in his usual health. At 5 o'clock the next morning he was found dead in bed. An inquest was held by Deputy Coroner Conrad, and verdict of "death from a paralytic stroke" rendered.

Mr. Mennig formerly resided in Friedensburg, this County, where he kept store. For many years he was an acting justice of the peace and a surveyor. In 1850 he was elected Surveyor of this County. In 1812 he served in the United States Army. In all of the relations of life Mr. Mennig was an estimable man. During the late Rebellion several of his sons were in the Union army.

The largest and best assortment of Hoopskirts in town, at R. R. Morris'. td

A "Bush Meeting" of the A. M. E. Church of this Borough, was held at the grove of the Water Company on Sunday last. The attendance in the afternoon was quite large, there being several hundred persons on the ground. Rev. Wm. H. Day officiated in the afternoon, and preached a powerful sermon. We have seldom listened to a more earnest, eloquent and convincing speaker. He made a great impression on the minds of all who heard him. He is an educated gentleman, with oratorical powers of a high order, and ranks in our opinion, with those of the celebrated Fred. Douglass.

On Monday evening Prof. Day lectured in the A. M. E. Church, to a large audience. His subject was "The March of Freedom around the World," and was ably treated by Mr. Day. The proceeds of the lecture will be divided between the Freedmen's Schools and the building fund of the A. M. E. Church.

New styles frame Brussel Carpets, at R. R. Morris', 186 Centre street.

This week we received the following from the Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 281, I. O. of G. T., of Pa.:

JULY 11th, 1869.

EDITORS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL, POTTSVILLE, PA.—*Gentlemen:*—At a regular meeting of the above mentioned Lodge, held July 5th, 1869, the following among other proceedings were had, viz.:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the editors of the different papers published in the Borough, for gratuitously inserting in their papers a special notice of the intended parade of this Lodge, on the celebration of the Declaration of our Nation's Independence on July 5th, 1869, and that the Secretary be instructed to extend the same.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the undersigned has the honor of extending to you the thanks of the members of this Lodge for your willingness to accede to the request of its Committee, and for publishing the same, gratuitously in your issue of 3d inst.

JOHN HEBBERT, R. S.

Fruit Cans and Preserving Kettles can be had at Solomon Hoover's, No. 253 Centre St. 32 to

Drowning of Two Interesting Boys.—On Thursday last two boys, named Washington E. Owen, son of Rev. Mr. Owen, pastor of the M. E. Church, St. Clair, and Dawson D. H. Hunt, adopted son of Mr. Dawson, shoe dealer of the same Borough, went with another boy named Roehrig, to a break in a vein, to bathe. The hole is very deep, but for a certain distance from the bank slopes. Beyond, it descends perpendicularly. The boys who could not swim, ventured too far, and got beyond their depth. Roehrig succeeded in getting out, but young Owen and Hunt were drowned. Their bodies were recovered about three hours after. The boys were each about 13 years old, and were bright, intelligent lads. The affair cast quite a gloom over St. Clair and much sympathy is felt for Mr. Owen and Mr. Dawson in their sad affliction.

The body of young Owen will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Deputy-Coroner Conrad, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

Shawls! Shawls! Shawls! Shawls! The finest line of Summer shawls of every description and latest designs at Galland's at cost.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Pottsville Post Office, July 16, 1869:

Betz Daniel	Fitzpatrick Kate	Minch S
Brake George	Galanty Peter	McCabe Mary A
Bannon Harry	Hoeckelder C	Pinkney Harriet
Bailey Thomas	Harris Ed	Price Robert
Boyer William	Imlog Sarah	Robertson Thomas
Conderm Frank	Jones Edward W	Reed Wm B
Castle Lieut J C	Jessup Frank	Riley Catharine
Clark T E	Kiehenstager H	Smith D C & Co
Clark Lucinda	Klotzel Mrs Thos	Strong Ellen
Costelow Cath	Leizer L	Shay James
Davis John W	Meighan James	Snyder Elizabeth
Dewire Mary	Morgan Jane	Weade Hannah
English Thomas	Minahan Stephen	Yates Catharine A

The celebrated Hickory coal at Pottsville coal yard.

Fractional Currency.—In a series of regulations just adopted in the Treasury Department at Washington, concerning the redemption of the national currency, we read that defaced fractional notes, if whole, are not considered as mutilated when presented for redemption; nor is an evidently accidental diminution reducing the note by not more than one-tenth of its size regarded as a mutilation.

1. Fragments of a note will not be redeemed, unless it shall be clearly evident that they constitute one-half or more of the original note, in which case a note, however mutilated, will be redeemed in proportion to the whole note, reckoning by fifths, excepting three cent notes, which will be reckoned by thirds.

2. Mutilations less than one-tenth will be disregarded, unless fraudulent; but any mutilation which destroys more than one-tenth of the original note, will reduce redemption value of the note by one fifth its face value, or if a three cent note, by one third of its original value.

3. Fragments of a three cent note will not be redeemed, unless such fragments constitute fully two-thirds of the note in its original form.

4. Mutilated notes presented for redemption, must be in sums not less than three dollars of their original value.

Spring Styles! Spring Styles! Spring Styles, at 210, Centre St.

Two Miners Killed by Falling down a Shaft.—On the evening of the 9th inst., a terrible accident happened about 6 o'clock, at Oliver's Eagle Hill Shaft, killing William Clark and John Delaney. It seems that a platform had been erected in the shaft about twenty yards from the top, for the purpose of putting in new timber. On this platform Mr. Clark and Mr. Delaney were working. A support of the platform on one side gave way, the platform tilted, and the unfortunate men slid off, and fell a distance of about one hundred feet to the bottom. In their descent they struck on the sides of the shaft, and were shockingly injured. Mr. Clark was picked up dead, the whole back part of his head having been laid open, and his neck broken. Delaney's head and body were also crushed and otherwise mutilated. He lingered in an insensible condition for about an hour and a half, before he died.

Mr. Clark had been a resident of this County for about forty years, and was considered one of the best practical miners in the Region. He was also one of our most honorable and highly esteemed citizens. At the time of his death he was in the 59th year of his age. His funeral took place on Monday last, and was largely attended by those who knew and respected him. It was also attended by Miners' Lodge, I. O. of O. F., of this Borough, of which he had been a member for nearly forty years. He was made an Odd Fellow in England, his native country, and joined Miners' Lodge by card. His remains were interred on Tuesday in Presbyterian Cemetery, this Borough. He lived at Eagle Hill, and leaves a wife and five children.

Mr. Delaney lived at Perryville, and leaves a wife and five small children in destitute circumstances.

At the last stated meeting of the P. O. S. of A., Camp No. 100, passed the following resolutions of thanks for the handsome Silk Flag and beautiful Steel Engraved Picture, representing the signers of the Declaration of Independence, presented by Bro. D. M. Eveland of 57, in behalf of the ladies, July 3, 1869:

WHEREAS, On the occasion of the celebration of our National Holiday, this Camp was the recipient of a large and handsome Silk Flag, the gift of their lady friends, and of a large and beautiful Steel engraving, representing the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the gift of Mrs. Abe Long, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we return to our lady friends, our sincere and undivided thanks for their beautiful and highly prized gift. And that we are prompted to renewed energy in the principles of our Order, and the perpetration of free, civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That to Mrs. Long we return grateful thanks for a present so eminently appropriate in the Camp room, and pledge ourselves to imitate the self sacrificing spirit to our country's cause, as practised by the framers of our country's Independence.

Resolved, That the favorable notice and liberal support of the ladies, has tended to the present prosperity of Camp 100, and we recommend their example as worthy of imitation wherever Camps exist.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the *Camp News* and MINERS' JOURNAL, for publication.

J. H. PILE, JNO. F. REBER, DAVID VETTER, Committee.

NEW RINGGOLD, July 8th, 1869.

An elegant line of White Goods and Embroideries at closing out prices at Galland's, 210 Centre street. Ladies this is a rare chance.

Tremont Affairs.—We extract the following from the *Local News* of Thursday:

We are pleased to see our friend Dr. Prevost out again. The Dr. has had a serious time of it, but under his own skilful treatment, and the tender nursing of his estimable lady he is doing well.

The Band of Hope now numbers 95 members. They meet every Saturday evening, and are the most hopeful band of which we can boast. Their next meeting will be held this Saturday evening in the Lecture Room of St. John's Lutheran Church, at 7½ o'clock.

The Catholic picnic was well attended, and we understand they realized about $300. Col. C. I. Pinkerton read the Declaration of Independence and delivered an oration, in which, we understand, he advocated negro suffrage. If this be true how will he appear on the stump next fall? Will he advocate it then? There'll be a big commotion if he does.

About two dozen of the youngsters of this borough who have been despoiling Public School property have been informed on and warned to have a hearing before Justice Dechant yesterday. Their names ought to be published as a part of the penalty. Some of the young fellows who want to be called ladies, have had their pride humbled and hold their heads pretty low.

The passenger trains now leave at 6.45 A. M. and return at 1 30 P. M. Leave the Pine Grove at 4 P. M., and return at 8 P. M. We understand they will run through to Williamstown next week. They will leave Tremont immediately after arriving from Auburn, and return again in the evening to connect with the Harrisburg train at Pine Grove. This will be a great convenience for those doing business in Williams Valley. When will we have a decent depot?

A serious mistake occurred on Monday evening by which a child of Mr. Frank Parvin, of this borough, came very near losing its life. The Dr. had prescribed calomel, but by a mistake of the druggist, morphine was put in instead. Six powders were put up, containing a grain and a half. The child took two of these powders, and it required all the medical skill of Drs. Brandt and Bird to restore it to consciousness. The child is now doing well. Druggists cannot be too careful in putting up prescriptions, and this will serve as a warning.

Corsets! Corsets! Corsets! The best article ever offered, at one dollar, at Galland's.

The Late Murderous Assault upon Jacob Vanblargan.—In our last, we gave the particulars of this case, resulting in the shooting of John Kennedy, which we stated had been done by Vanblargan in self-defense. From the facts which have since been communicated to us, we consider this assault upon Mr. Vanblargan one of the most outrageous ever committed in this County, and it would have served the ruffians who assaulted him right if he had shot and killed all of them. It seems that on Sunday the 4th, John Kennedy, of Silver Creek, Thos. Carr, [illegible] of Tuscarora (the only one of the party who is now living), and [illegible] went to the premises of Mr. Eli T. Miller, at Patterson, in search of Vanblargan, to beat him. Mr. Miller was not at home, but they were met and spoken to by Mrs. Miller. They exhibited billies, and inquired for Vanblargan. He at the time was back of the house, looking at some doves. When he saw them coming, he ran across a field, they pursuing. Before he could get across the fence they caught him, and commenced beating him fearfully with billies. He warned them to stop beating him. But they persisting, he drew a revolver containing three loads, and fired at them. Kennedy was shot in the breast and almost instantly killed. The rest then continued beating him again, and left him insensible and as they undoubtedly thought, dying. He was frightfully injured on the head, and it is a wonder that his skull was not fractured. Before the assailants left they took his watch and revolver.

That evening after Vanblargan had recovered sufficiently he went to Barnesville to surrender himself, but the Squire refused to commit him, being satisfied that he had done the shooting in self defence, and was guilty of no crime. After he left, his wife and child were attacked by the wife of Michael O'Neal who keeps a tavern opposite Mr. Miller's. Stones were thrown at her, and she in her alarm, fled through the woods and tangled brush, her feet and legs being torn frightfully by thorns, to the river, into which she and her child were precipitated, by falling down a high embankment.

For several days after, Vanblargan and his wife were hunted by the confederates of Kennedy, who sought their lives. The life of Mr. Miller was even threatened, because the affair happened on his premises.

Finally, on Sunday last, Mr. Vanblargan placed himself in the custody of Mr. Farrow, late of the County police, and on Monday last, he was brought to Pottsville in a carriage via. Tumbling Run, to avoid Middleport, where several armed men were waiting to execute summary justice upon Vanblargan, if he should be brought down in the train. In Tamaqua it was with the greatest difficulty he could be saved from being mobbed.

It is to be hoped that every person concerned in the assault upon Mr. Vanblargan and his wife; who are known to have made threats, and who waited at Middleport to waylay Mr. Vanblargan, on his road to Pottsville, will be arrested and punished to the full extent of the law.

We think that George Wilson and Patrick Dorman, the County Commissioners, acted with ill advised haste in offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of the "murderer" (as they term him), of John Kennedy, who was killed while making a murderous assault upon a quiet, respectable, law-abiding citizen. Mr. Ebert disclaims having anything to do with the issue of the handbill, and says that his name was put on it by the other Commissioners without his sanction or authority. He may well be ashamed of the issuing of such a poster from the Commissioners' office. If the authorities cannot or will not, protect the lives of citizens when assaulted by ruffians, citizens must protect themselves, the best way they can.

[illegible] the County police force, and the [illegible] is not yet. Ruffians of all degrees feel that the check is removed, and crime in all its phases, is again becoming rampant in Schuylkill County. It is what we predicted months since when the friends of the robbers and murderers successfully opposed the continuance of the Police Act.

On Monday last Vanblargan made the following affidavit before Justice Frailey:

Schuylkill County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in, and for the County aforesaid, Jacob Vanblargan, who being duly sworn [illegible]

JACOB VANBLARGAN.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1869.

CHAS. FRAILEY, J. P.

More Goods in most beautiful variety at Galland's, at closing out prices.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONOPOLY—THE LAW OF PRICES—EFFECT OF DUTIES ON THEM.

Monopoly is perhaps the most perverted and misapplied word in our much-abused mother tongue.—The term is properly applicable solely to an exclusive privilege, conferred by law or patent, to make, vend, or supply, a certain article or articles; though Webster includes also the use of the word in this qualified or accommodated sense in which it is applied to a temporary control of the market, obtained by buying up the entire stock on hand or accessible, and holding it for exorbitant prices. Formerly, the British monarchs claimed, and exercised the right of granting monopolies by patent; and Anderson says:

"Such grants were common previously to the accession of the House of Stuart, and were carried to a very oppressive and injurious extent during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Commercial monopolies attained to such a height in England that Parliament petitioned against them, and they were in consequence mostly abolished, about the close of Elizabeth's reign. They were farther suppressed, as being contrary to law, under James I., in 1623, and were totally abolished under Charles I., in 1640, and it was decreed that none should be in future created, as was previously the custom."[1]

Of course, it is possible to regard every exclusive possession—the power of [illegible]—as, in some vague, secondary sense, a monopoly, since it is peculiar and exclusive; and so a man may be said to have a monopoly of his wife and children—of the farm he has bought and paid for or hewed out of the primitive wilderness; and so on, until everything but air and sunshine may be spoken of as monopolized. This, however, is hyperbole, being but a faint resemblance to fact. If it had been conferred on one person the exclusive right to make Blankets or Brandy, Ships or Sheetings, we might accurately pronounce that man a monopolist, and deprecate his privilege as stifling enterprise and stimulating extortion.

But with what reason, with what justice, does one say that an impost or tax on imported Iron or Rails, Cloth or Cutlery, creates a monopoly? A great many of our countrymen were previously employed in making these articles; which of them has been granted a monopoly? In what sense is a monopoly accorded to any or the whole of them together? Do we not know that not only will each of them sell as his own interest prompts and increase his product, go fast and so far as he can do so with profit, but that any one else who will may embark in the business wherever he shall see fit—nay, do we not know that this impost or tax will, to a moral certainty, impel hundreds to do so? How can A have had conferred on him by law a monopoly of that which B, C, D, and all the rest of the alphabet, [illegible] whenever they will, but which this very act strongly tends to invite them to engage in, having been passed for that express purpose?

In 1832, a very earnest effort was made to increase the then existing Tariff (of 1816) with a view to more efficient Protection; and the bill prevailed in the House, but was beaten in the Senate. Massachusetts was then [illegible] commercial, and consequently hostile to Protection. The Hon. James Lloyd, one of her Senators, used with effect this argument against the passage of the bill:

"I am (said he in substance) interested in manufacturing. Town stock is one of the very few cotton mills now running in my State. That mill is paying good dividends, and is likely to do so indefinitely if the Tariff be let alone; but, should you pass this bill, hundreds of such factories will be erected, till the market is glutted with their fabrics, when prices must fall, and our concern, very possibly, may be broken down. I choose to let well alone, and entreat you not to pass the bill." (I state the above from recollection; but, I think, not inaccurately.)

Nearly a quarter of a century had intervened before the defeat in 1844 of Mr. Clay as a candidate for President. Ideas incited and justified apprehension that the Protective Tariff of 1842 would be overthrown under the coming Administration of Col Polk. Pennsylvania was strongly interested in the continuance of Protection, yet had given a small popular majority for Polk, some of whose zealous partisans had gravely assured their neighbors that he was a better Protectionist than Clay. A meeting was called at Pittsburgh to rejoice over Polk's triumph; and to this meeting the Hon. James Buchanan (who had voted in Congress for the Tariffs of 1824, 1828, and 1842) transmitted this sentiment:

"*Domestic Manufactures.*—They have been saved, by the election of James K. Polk, from being overwhelmed by the immense capital which would have rushed into them for investment, and from the expansion of the currency which would have nullified any Protection short of prohibition."

When a general revision of the Tariff was last before the House of Representatives (Feb., 1867,) I was on the floor, and, meeting a leading member from Missouri, I said to him, "It does not disappoint me to see Massachusetts lukewarm and half-hearted in support of Protection. Her factories are built and running; she has machinery, skill, experience, markets: I expect her soon to desert us, under the impression that she has more to dread from [illegible] than from [illegible] competition; but what you Missourians, with your vast wealth of unopened mines, your untested water-power, your unbuilt factories, can mean by voting against Protection, I cannot imagine." My Missouri friend winced a little, but replied: "I think we might harmonize on this subject, were it not for the Pennsylvanians—the Iron men; they are too greedy." "Stop!" I rejoined, "and answer me one plain question here: Suppose the duty on imported Iron were $1,000 per ton, and could never be less: What would then govern the price of Iron in this country?" "I suppose," he replied, "that the price of Iron would be governed by the cost of producing it."—"Quite right," I responded; "and it seems to me that you, who comprehend so well the law governing prices, must know better than to vote here with the enemies of Protection."

Not many months ago, the price of fair merchantable Brick in this City ranged from $15 to $16 per thousand. Extensive building had run up to that time; the demand for Brick gradually overran the supply. The brick-makers along the Hudson were making money; and of course more people went into the business, and more [illegible] were employed; and as a natural consequence, prices went down to $9 and $10 per thousand. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Clay, in his Raleigh speech, pleasantly exposed the fallacy of the Free Trade assumption that the price of an article is enhanced by the amount of the duty thereon, by citing the discomfiture of a Democratic canvasser who, seeing a shabbily dressed hearer just in front of him, arrested the speaker [illegible]

The Tariff of 1842 found the duties on Cotton fabrics very low, and raised them to a minimum of six cents per square yard on plain, and nine cents per square yard on printed or colored—which was in fact higher than though it had been one hundred per cent. on the [illegible] [illegible]

AVERAGE PRICES OF LOWELL COTTON FABRICS.

	In May, June and July, '42.	In Sept., Oct. and Nov. '43.
Drillings	7¾c. per yd.	[illegible]
Sheetings, coarse	6¾c. per yd.	[illegible]
Shirtings, heavy	6¾c. per yd.	[illegible]
Sheetings, coarse	6¾c. per yd.	[illegible]
Flannel (cotton)	11c. per yd.	[illegible]

[illegible]

1 History of Commerce.
2 June 17, 1844.
3 Approved August 30, 1842.
[illegible]

ware and Cotton Fabrics at lower prices because of Protection.

Let me not even seem to maintain that Protection always and everywhere produces an *immediate* reduction of prices. Doubtless, we are now paying more for some articles—such as Iron and Steel—than we should pay if they were imported free of duty. But abundant facts sustain and justify these general propositions:

I. The circumstance that an article is largely imported under a duty of thirty per cent. by no means proves that it would be sold here thirty per cent. cheaper if the duty were abolished.

II. The cheapest articles in this as in any other country are those which are wholly or mainly home made. Thus, we make nearly all our Axes, Plows, Hames, Scythes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, &c.; and the wide world can show none better nor (of like quality) cheaper than ours. On the other hand, we have hitherto imported most of our Log Chains, Trace Chains, Saws, &c.; and these are not relatively so cheap, and have not improved in efficiency so decidedly, as the farming implements that we mainly make at home.

III. Whenever a department of manufacturing or other industry has become firmly established in our country—whether by the aid of Protection or otherwise—so that its endurance and expansion are virtually assured, we may safely rely on domestic competition to graduate the price of its product, the profits of the producers, to the average standards afforded by other and kindred pursuits. Unless self-interest has ceased to influence human conduct, we may be sure that, if Cloth or Cotton should this year be produced to great profit, more people would engage in its production next year, and so reduce prices and profits; and the rule holds good with regard to Pig and Bar Iron, Wool and Woolens, Prints and Sheetings. Protection determines only that certain articles shall be mainly produced in the consuming country; it does not decide that A, or B, shall have a monopoly of their manufacture. And when Mr. Commissioner Wells asserts—evidently alleging a permanent, and not merely a transient result—that

"It not unfrequently happens that the imposition of a tax in the form of a Tariff on an imported article is made the occasion for very greatly and unnecessarily advancing the price of a corresponding domestic product"—

He ignores and defies a law more formidable [illegible]—that which impels men to rush into a pursuit which is supposed to yield extraordinary profits. Let one farmer make money by growing Hops, (for instance), and twenty others will forthwith plant hop yards very readily, to their own damage and loss, but very certainly to the reduction of the average profit of Hop growing. If Wool sells exceptionally high, Sheep will increase and multiply; if Lumber brings a high price this Summer, the pine trees are bound to suffer for it next Winter. He who imagines that the law here indicated stops short at the doors of a furnace or factory, fearing to venture in, evinces deplorable ignorance or blinding prejudice. Cost is the general measure of price, alike in the presence and in the absence of Protection. True, if there were but one mine of Zinc or Copper in the country, a high duty on that mineral might enrich the owner or owners of that mine; and thus it may be that the owners of certain ingenious inventions subservient to the production of Screws have realized large profits on their patents—larger, it may be, than they would have done in the absence of any duty on imported Screws; but they owe their good fortune primarily to their Inventions or patents, and but subordinately to the Tariff. Had there been no duty on Screws, they would still have held substantial possession of our market, and realized large profits therefrom, though they might have been constrained to make their Screws in Europe, because of the [illegible] In a few years, the patents will all have expired, as I am assured most of them have already done; while the inventions they cover, the industry they have built up, will remain an embodiment of Man's power over material Nature and a blessing to all generations.

Mr. Commissioner Wells, in a note to his last Annual Report, says:

"The experience of Great Britain for the last twenty years in respect to Tea, as a source of revenue under the customs, has established this curious fact, that a decrease on the Tariff of this article brings no corresponding benefit in the way of reduction of price to the consumer. Thus, for example, while the duty on Tea, under the British Tariff, reduced to the extent of 77 per cent. between the years 1840 and 1866 (from 2s. 2¼d. in 1840 to 6d. in 1866) the average price of Tea in bond, or duty-free, during the same period, exhibited a corresponding increase of about 8 per cent. (i. e., from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7¼ d.); and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the supply through importation had not [illegible] years 1863-'65 to an extent sufficient to overstock the market. The explanation of this commercial phenomenon is, that there being practically but one Tea-producing country, the trade partakes of the character of monopoly to such a degree that a *decrease of duty* operates entirely to the advantage of the producer, and an increase conversely, to his advantage. The opinion, therefore, so often expressed of late, that a reduction of the present duty on Tea would result to the advantage of the American consumer, is not likely to be practically realized."

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 7th, 1869.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL, POTTSVILLE, PA.—*Dear Sirs:*—Having a few hours to spare, I feel like employing them in writing you about this remarkable infant city. In 1837 Chicago was incorporated, having then a population of 7000, to day they claim for it 260,000 souls. [illegible]

[illegible]

An Excursion TO PHILADELPHIA FREE of EXPENSE!

HOW, WILL YOU MANAGE IT?

YOU might walk there.
YOU might swim there.
YOU might get a free ticket.
YOU might ride on the engine.
YOU might go behind a freight train.

THERE IS A BETTER WAY.

YOU need some clothes.
YOU want the best clothes.
YOU must get them cheaply.
YOU will buy them in Philadelphia.

BY GOING TO ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

YOU can save your railroad fare.
YOU can save your hotel charges.
YOU can save your Horse Car tickets.
YOU can save all your expenses.

YOU CAN BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

COATS, so cheap
PANTS, so cheap
VESTS, so cheap
DUSTERS, so cheap
BOY'S SUITS, so cheap, that you will save all it costs you to come to town and buy.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S SUMMER STOCK OF THIN CLOTHES

Is absolutely the finest lot of goods in town or anywhere else in the world.

YOU MAY RANSACK the splendid and substantial warehouses of London, the elegant clothing marts of Paris, and the best establishments, scattered through all the great cities on this side of the Atlantic, but you will not find in any of them

BETTER CLOTHES,
CHEAPER CLOTHES,
MORE DURABLE CLOTHES or
NICER FITTING CLOTHES
THAN AT THE

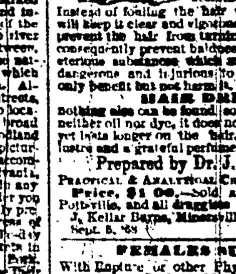
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL, OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, 603 & 605 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible].—Special preparations for our friends who live out of town.—We will wait on you immediately, and send your clothes to the trains.

April 17, '69 16-3m

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,

FOR THE RENOVATION OF THE HAIR.
The Great Desideratum of the Age.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL & ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS. Price, $1 00.—Sold at Hughes' Drug Store, Pottsville, and all druggists and dealers everywhere. [illegible], Minersville.

Sept. 5, '68 36-1y

FEMALES SUFFERING

With Rupture or other Physical Weakness, are invited to visit Philadelphia, and call at C. H. NEEDLES' Office, No. 154 Twelfth st., bel. Race, to obtain proper Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c. A lady attendant conducts this Department with professional ability. Examinations made and suitable instruments for Prolapsus applied.

C. H. NEEDLES gives personal attention to male patients at his office, Corner Twelfth and Race Sts., PHILADELPHIA. Extensive practice in this special Branch of Mechanical Remedies insures intelligent and correct treatment. (BANNING'S Braces adjusted.)

January 9, '69 2-3m

FEMALE MEDICINES.—Diseases of women successfully cured by applying to [illegible]IANNO, M. D., 243 North 11th street, Philadelphia, Pa. [Oct. 17, '68-42-1y

HENRY SAYLOR'S RED OIL LINIMENT.—The great external remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints, &c. Possessing unsurpassed qualities as a Liniment, will prove itself a friend in every family. In cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, either slight or serious, it is strongly recommended to relieve pain. This Liniment has been in use for the last 15 years and has given entire satisfaction wherever used.

Prepared and sold by Mrs. C. SAYLOR, No. 150 Centre St., Pottsville. Agent at Minersville, LAWRENCE & BROWN, Druggists; Ashland, D. MAZE, Druggist. April 8, '69-14-3m

NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER. SCHEETZ'S CELEBRATED BITTER CORDIAL.

This medical preparation is now offered to the public as a reliable substitute for the many worthless compounds which now flood the market. It is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is not recommended as a Cure All, but by its direct and salutary influence upon the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, Stomach and Bowels, it acts both as a preventive and cure for many of the diseases to which those organs are subject. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, BOWEL COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, FAINTINGS, SICK HEADACHE, &c. For CHILLS and FEVERS of all kinds, it is far better and safer than quinine, without any of its pernicious effects. It creates an appetite, is a powerful digester of food, and will counteract the effect of liquor in a few minutes. Prepared by JACOB SCHEETZ, Sole Proprietor, No. 91 North Fifth and Race Sts., Philada., Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

Nov. 21, '68 47-6m

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!

In from 10 to 48 hours.

Wheaton's Ointment cures The Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Barbers Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Every kind of Humor like Magic.

Price, 50 cents a box; by mail 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists. Sept 11, '68—36-1y

Holloway's Essence of Jamaica Ginger.

Is of double strength, and the only pure Essence of Jamaica Ginger in the market, therefore the only article to be relied on in cases of Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Indigestion, the Effects of Change of Water, Colds, &c.

Ask for Holloway's and take no other. A half teaspoonful of it is more than equal to a whole spoonful of any other. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers. Fifty cents per bottle. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Children Cry for Holloway's Vermifuge Confections,

they are so delicious. The doctors and mothers say they are the most safe and effectual remedy for those pests for WORMS. The genuine have the signatures of the proprietors on the wrapper of each box. Twenty five cents per box. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch St., Phila. June 5 '69—23-1yr

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Dyspepsia and constipation are the hourly foes of the restless, excitable American, and with them come inexorable headache, heartburn, and a train of small diseases. Marshall's Elixir has been prepared with special reference to these constitutional troubles of so many of our countrymen, and so far the preparation has proved a decided success. The proprietors feel that, in recommending it now after the tried experience of years, they are but fulfilling a humane duty towards the general community.—*Forney's Press.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

H. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists, Proprietors, 1301 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

For Sale by Dr. W. H. ROBINSON, 183 Centre St. January 23, '69 4-1y

Let not Prejudice overrule your Reason.

It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines, but why should this prevent your resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have used it and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice [illegible] injury of your health. If you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

When the bodily energies are worn out by anxiety and need a stimulant, this is the best that can be taken. It is tempered and modified by hygienic herbs and roots, which prevent it from fevering the blood; and hence it does not produce a false temporary excitement, to be followed by injurious reaction, but communicates a permanent [illegible] to the entire vital organization. [illegible]

[illegible]

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

NEW STYLES IN NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACE CURTAINS JUST OPENED.

Embroidered Piano and Table Covers.
Window Cornices, in Gilt, Walnut, and Rosewood Gilt.
Window Draperies from latest French Designs.
Fine Window Shades, Etc.
Agents for Bray's Patent Spring Balance Shade Fixture, which requires no Cord.

Carrington, De Zouche & Co., S. E. Cor. Thirteenth & Chestnut. PHILADELPHIA.

April 8, 1869 14-1y

Religious Intelligence.

NOTICES.

First Presbyterian Church, Third and Mahantongo Streets. Rev. J. W. Fockler, Pastor. Sabbath Services—Morning, 10½ o'clock; Evening, 7¾ o'clock. Sabbath School—2 o'clock, P. M. Prayer Meeting—Sabbath Morning, 9¾ o'clock. Lecture—Tuesday evening, 7½ o'clock.

Pastor's residence, No. 70 Centre street.

Strangers and citizens cordially invited, and always heartily welcome. Seats will be provided promptly for all who will be pleased to attend any of the services.

English Lutheran Church—Rev. D. Steck, Pastor.—Sabbath Services—Preaching morning at 10 o'clock, evening at 7. Sabbath School 1½ o'clock. Thursday evening, Lecture and Prayer at 7½ o'clock. Tuesday evening, Young Men's Meeting for prayer and other religious exercises.

Strangers and the public generally are invited to attend all these meetings.

Baptist Church, Mahantongo St., Rev. A. E. Simmons, Pastor. Residence 144 Norwegian St. Preaching every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

Sunday School every Sabbath afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, at 7¾ o'clock.

Bible Class every Friday evening, at 7¾ o'clock.

All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

Evangelical Church, Callowhill street.—Rev. L. H. Gehman, Pastor, will preach German every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and English in the Evening at 7 o'clock.

Union Prayer Meeting, every Sunday morning, from 8½ to 9¾ o'clock, in the frame Church on Second Street, between Market and Norwegian Sts. All are invited.

Second Presbyterian Church, of Pottsville, will worship regularly every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., and 7¼ P. M. in the Council Chamber, (old Second Church Building,) Market street. All are invited. Seats free. Sunday School 2 P. M.

The Trinity Reformed Church (English), Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, Rev. J. A. Hoffheins, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Seats free.

Sabbath School 1½ P. M.; Lecture and Prayer Meeting Thursday evening 7 o'clock; Catechetical Class, Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Pastor's study in the Church building.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Second street. Rev. J. Dickerson, Pastor. Preaching Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Sabbath School meets at 2 o'clock, P. M. Prayer Meeting every Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Class Meeting on Sabbath, after morning services, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evening at 7½ o'clock.

All Marriage Notices must be accompanied with 25 cents to appear in the JOURNAL.

MARRIED.

SELTZER—KOCH.—On May 15th, 1869, by the Rev. S. G. Rhoads, of Reading, Mr. W. J. Seltzer, of Port Carbon, to Miss Mary E. Koch, of New Ringgold, Pa.

Simple announcements of deaths, free. Those accompanied with notices, &c., must be paid for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

DIED.

Obituary.

At a meeting of the board of Directors of the Miners' National Bank of Pottsville, held on Friday July 9th, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to take from this life, our highly respected friend, CHARLES LOESER, who has been connected with this Bank since its organization as a State Bank in 1828, [illegible] and to the duties of his office, with [illegible] integrity and unfiring devotion to the Bank, therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Bank, as a mark of respect, will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his family in their severe loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions and the preamble be entered on the minutes of the Bank and that his family be furnished with a copy thereof.

GENERAL NOTICES.

The Miners' National Bank, OF POTTSVILLE, July 12th, 1869.—At a special meeting of the board of Directors held this day, Frederick Patterson was unanimously elected Cashier of the Bank in the room of Charles Loeser, deceased. From the minutes. JNO. SHIPPEN, Pres't.

THE POTTSVILLE WATER COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent will be paid to the Stockholders at their office in Pottsville, on and after July 20th, 1869. MILTON BOONE, Treasurer. July 17, 1869 29-3t

NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS AND SHIPPERS.—The Committee of Supplies of the Reading School District invite sealed proposals for the delivery of one hundred and eighty tons of stove, and one hundred tons of egg coal, at the different school houses of the district. This coal must be of the best quality, which will be screened. Number of pounds to each ton and kind of coal stated. Proposals will be received until August 7th, 1869. J. F. MORRIS, Chairman Committee of Supplies, Reading, Pa. July 17, 1869 29-3t

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1st, 1869, O. P. BECHTEL, Attorney at Law can be seen at his new office, Esterly's Building corner Centre and Mahantongo streets, Room No. 4 and 5, immediately over the Government National Bank. March 27th, 1869. 13 tf

NOTICE.—The School Board of North Manheim Township will hold their regular meeting at the Public House of G. S. Meixel, in said township, for the purpose of receiving proposals for the erection of a new School House on August 7th, 1869. Proposals to be received up to 1 o'clock, P. M. Plan and specification to be seen by calling on the secretary. DANIEL BOYER, Surveyor/Secretary. Schuylkill Haven, July 5th, 1869. 13-3t

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MORGAN WILLIAMS & Co., was dissolved on the 3d day of May, 1869. MORGAN WILLIAMS & CO. July 3, '69 27-3t

Surveyor General's Office, HARRISBURG, PA., May 6th, 1869. *To the Owners of Unpatented Lands:*—In obedience to an Act of Assembly, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, you are hereby notified that the 'County Land Lien Docket,' containing the list of unpatented lands for Schuylkill County, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplement thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the County, at whose office it may be examined. The liens thereon can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this Department. Proceedings by the Attorney General have been stayed for one year from this date, in order that parties may obtain their patents without additional cost. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General. May 8 '69—19-12t

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature to Charter a Bank, to be called "THE POTTSVILLE SAFE DEPOSIT BANK" to be located in the Borough of Pottsville, County of Schuylkill, State of Pennsylvania, with power to accept trusts, receive deposits and make discounts, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars. Pottsville, May 21, 1869. 21 6m

WANTED.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Eight gentlemen can be accommodated with very respectable private boarding, by a lady well acquainted with the business. Apply at No. 58 corner of Third street and Church Alley. 28 3t

WANTED.—A Blacksmith accustomed to shoeing and colliery work. Apply to J. M. FREUK, Centralia.

TEACHER WANTED.—For the Borough of Mount Carbon—10 months. Liberal salary.—For information address or call on the undersigned, with certificate, &c. JAMES COLE, Secretary. July 17, 1869 29-3t

TEACHERS WANTED.—For the Orwigsburg District graded school; one to take charge of the Grammar School, one for Secondary school, and one for Primary School. Applications must be made on the second Monday in August next. School term 9 months, commencing on the first Monday in September next and ending with the month of April, 1870. By order of Board of Directors of Orwigsburg District. J. H. HAESELER, Secretary. July 17, 1869 29-

TEACHERS WANTED.—Three Male and two Female Teachers are wanted to take charge of the schools in Frailey District, Schuylkill County. Term 9 months. Examination will be held in Donaldson, August 4th, 1869. LEWIS MILLER, Secty. Donaldson, July 13th, '69 29-3t

WANTED.—At Trevorton Colliery, one hundred first class Miners. They will find steady work. Z. P. BOYER & CO. July 17, '69 29 4t

WANTED.—One Male Superintendent and five Female Teachers for the Public Schools of Shenandoah City. Examination will be held on the 27th of July in the School House. Term, 10 months—Schools will open on the 16th of August. Liberal salaries paid. For further particulars apply to P. J. FERGUSON, Secty. July 17, '69 29 2t

TEACHERS WANTED.—Wanted for the Public Schools of St. Clair, four Male and ten Female Teachers. Examination will be held by the County Superintendent, in the Brick School House, on Thursday, August 5th, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. ROGGERS, Secretary. July 17, 1869. 29-2t

WANTED.—Three Male and four Female teachers for the Schools of Port Carbon. Term, nine months. Commencing September 1st, 1869. An advance on former salaries of Female teachers will be paid. An examination of teachers will be held on Thursday, July 29th, commencing at 8½ o'clock A. M. By order of the Board. GEO. BECK, Secretary. July 10 '69—28-3t

WANTED.—Two Female Teachers wanted for the Public Schools in the Borough of Port Clinton, Schuylkill County, Pa. Term, eight months. Liberal salaries will be paid. By order of the Board, JOHN S. RICK, Secretary. July 8th, 1869. 28-3t

TEACHERS WANTED.—An examination for Teachers of the Tremont Borough Schools will be held by the County Superintendent, in the Public School House, on Tuesday, August 3d, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Applicants are requested to attend. Three Female Teachers wanted, one for the Grammar, one for the Secondary, and two for the Primary Schools. Term, 9 months. By order of the Board, GEORGE OWEN, Secretary. July 10, 1869 28 3t

WANTED.—One good Moulder, capable of taking charge of a Foundry. Also a good Blacksmith. Apply to GARNER & CHRISTIAN, Ashland, Pa. 27-4t

TEACHERS.—An examination for Teachers of the schools of Branch Township, will be held by the County Superintendent in the Brick School House, Llewellyn, Saturday, July 24th, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of selecting six teachers for the district, four Male and two Female. Term 8 months. Salaries of teachers as follows: No. 1. $75; the other male schools, $50, and the female schools $40 per month. By order of the Board. EZRA COCKILL, Secretary. July 8, 1869 27 3t

WANTED.—Nine Male and Nine Female Teachers are wanted for the Public Schools of Butler Tp., Schuylkill County, Pa. A public examination will take place in the School House in Girardville, on [illegible] Term nine months. Liberal salaries will be paid. By order of the Board. J. P. PRICE, Secty. July 3, 1869 27-3t

WANTED.—BOILER MAKERS, MACHINISTS and Moulders. Apply to GEO. W. SNYDER, Pottsville. Dec. 12, '68 50-tf

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 805 Arch street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. June 12, '69 24-1y

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.
George Lindenmuth vs. Adam Lindenmuth, Mary Klingaman and Jacob Klingaman, her husband, John Lindenmuth, Henry Lindenmuth, William Lindenmuth, Hannah Pettigrew and William Fetty, her husband, Christian Lindenmuth, Sarah Lindenmuth, Mary Bohl and John George Bohl, her husband.

TO THE DEFENDANTS.

Take notice that by virtue of the above writ of partition to me directed, an inquisition will be held upon the premises therein described, situate in [illegible] Township, in said County, bounded by lands of Daniel Dornbach, Peter Born, G. D. Lindenmuth and others, containing 163¾ acres, on the 31st day of AUGUST, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to ascertain and inquire among other things whether the same premises can be parted and divided without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, otherwise to value and appraise the same; when and where you may attend if you see proper. GEORGE C. WYNKOOP, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, July 12, 1869 29-4t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of HOWELL W. DAVIS, late of the Borough of St. Clair, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned—all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the same will make immediate payment to THOS. F. LEWIS, Executor. St. Clair, Pa., June 26, '69 26-6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County. In the matter of the application of The Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Company, for a dissolution of its charter. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by said Court to settle the accounts of said Company, hereby gives notice that he will perform the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Pottsville, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place all parties interested can attend. July 10 '69—28 3t JAS. ELLIS, Auditor.

NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County. SOPHIA KEPNER by her next friend, Levi Huber, vs. SAML. K. M. KEPNER. No. 3 June Term, 1869. Alias Subpoena for a divorce. To the respondent above named:—You are hereby required to appear at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Pottsville, for the County of Schuylkill, on the first Monday of September next, to answer the complaint of the Libellant in the above stated case. GEORGE C. WYNKOOP, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, July 10, '69 28-4t

NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County. NATHAN HEISER vs. SARAH ANN HEISER. No. 4 June Term, 1869. Alias Subpoena for a divorce. To the respondent above named:—You are hereby required to appear at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Pottsville, for the County of Schuylkill, on the first Monday of September next, to answer the complaint of the libellant in the above stated case. GEORGE C. WYNKOOP, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, July 10, '69 28-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of VICTOR WERNERT, late of the Borough of Cressona, Schuylkill County, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated, and those indebted to said estate to make payment at an early date. CATHARINE WERNERT, Administratrix. Orwigsburg, June 14th, 1869. 25-6t

FOR SALE & TO LET.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The desirable three story Brick House, stone basement, with a large lot, stable and other appurtenances, situate on Union street, in Port Carbon, Pa., now occupied as a residence and dwelling house by Beth O'Regan. Terms liberal. Apply to A. W. SCHALCK, Att'y at Law, No. 163 Centre St., Pottsville Pa. July 17, 1869 29-tf

FOR SALE.

One 12 in. Pole Pump complete, 150 yds. 12 in column pipe. One 14 in. Pole Pump, complete, 75 yds. 14 in column pipe. One 16 in. Pole Pump, complete, 150 yds. 16 in column pipe.

Lot Column Pipe, Bolts and Rings, different sizes. 50 pair heavy Building Plates, 10 ft. long for Pump Rods. Bolts for same.

Several square Stub Ends, Straps, Gibs, Keys and Brasses for same.

Lot Pump Rod Rollers, and Heavy Cramps.

113 Slope Cars for 40 in. road, 18 small Cars, same gauge.

One 30 in Boiler, 14 ft. long, with Truck for hauling water. One 15 Horse Fan Engine. One 10 ft. Ventilating Fan. One 10 Horse Fan Engine. One 11 ft. Ventilating Fan. One 50 Horse Hoisting Engine with Drum and Gearing Complete. One 50 Horse Pumping Engine in good condition. Apply to WM. G. AUDENRIED, Prest. Wolf Creek Diamond Coal Co. Com'l Building, Phila., or A. B. GORGAS, Supt., Minersville, Pa. July 17, '69

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One [illegible] Apply to F. C. WHITTLESEY or WM. LUTHER. Pottsville, July 10, '69

FOR SALE.—Horizontal High Pressure Engine, 40 horse power, three Boilers, cylinder 10 in. diameter, 6 feet stroke, with heavy Fly Wheel, and Shaft, Pump, &c. Inquire of [illegible] SON BEVAN, [illegible] Montgomery County, or H. RICKARD, 19 Nassau street, New York. July 10, '69

A RARE CHANCE.

The undersigned offers for sale his entire stock and good will of Bottling Business, including Soda, Mineral Water, Sarsaparilla, Porter, Bottles, &c. He has built up a good trade in business, which he will endeavor to hold for his successor. [illegible] the business, and will [illegible] the entire stock. Everything is warranted in perfect working order, and for a man desirous of entering into an established business, this is certainly a rare inducement. JACOB HELMS, No. 260 Centre Street, Pottsville, Pa. July 10, '69 28-tf

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