Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR.

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumberland County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Allegheny County.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—To our Philadelphia readers and advertisers. We have entered into arrangements with J. Wilson McArthur, Esq., Attorney at Law, 7 South Walnut street, Philadelphia, to attend to the collection of our bills for subscription and advertising in that city, and we hereby give notice that Mr. McArthur's receipts will be recognized and are to be considered by us or all monies paid him on our account.

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THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The delegate elections will take place on Saturday, August 28, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, in the afternoon, and the Convention will meet in the Court House, Pottsville, on Monday, August 30, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The call naming the places to hold the elections, and the persons to hold it, will be published in our next.

CANDIDATES.

☞ WE are authorized to announce Lieut. CHAS. E. BECK as a candidate for the office of Register, subject to the action of the County Republican Convention. 32-tc*

It is stated that $12,000,000 in coin is in the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco.

Four P's constitute the rallying cry of the Democracy of Pennsylvania this year—Packer's Purse, Pershing and Plunder.

The new freight tariff, which is 30 to 40 per cent. lower than previous rates, has gone into operation on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Belted Kentucky elected a democratic State Treasurer and Legislature on Monday. That tune will be changed in a couple of years.

From January 1st to date, 168,064 immigrants have arrived at New York—an increase of 81,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

The Altoona incendiaries, Bealls and Duke, have been sentenced, the first to ten years, and the second to five years and six months, in the Western Penitentiary.

Mr. Boutwell's announcement of further gold purchases and gold sales, during August, has a tendency to induce confidence in an easy market for some time to come.

The election in Tennessee has resulted in the election of Senter, Conservative, as Governor, by 25,000 majority. The Legislature is doubtful. The Republicans in the South fritter away their strength by their divisions on men for local offices. An unwise policy.

In consequence of the spurious issue of the ten dollar greenback or legal-tender note, Secretary Boutwell has concluded to have a new issue of all denominations of greenbacks from the one to the thousand dollar note.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is of opinion that he was succeeded in suppressing pretty effectually illicit distilleries in every section of the country, except in Philadelphia, where he yet hears of considerable trouble between distillers and assessors.

Dreadful Colliery Accident in Prussia.—On Monday last a dreadful accident took place in a coal mine near Dresden. An explosion of fire damp took place, *killing nearly four hundred miners*. Up to Tuesday 321 dead bodies had been taken out. The scenes in the vicinity of the mines are described as heart-rending.

Gov. Hoffman, of New York, refuses to surrender pick-pocket thieves for trial in this State. Suppose he wants to keep all such chaps in his State to re-elect him next time. Like Judge Sharswood of our State, he holds his office by fraud, and both appear to be aiders and abettors of crime.

We observe that a few of the professed Temperance men in Philadelphia have nominated a City Temperance ticket, which will prove but a tender to the rum interest, nominated as it is at this time to divide the Republican party. The enemies of Temperance rejoice at the movement as in their interest. There seems to be in each State a set of men who lack good judgment on this question, and who jeopardize by their ill-advised action, the success of the cause they profess to champion.

The Philadelphia Election Frauds.—A letter from Philadelphia to the Germantown Telegraph says:

"The great contested election case in the Court of Common Pleas will not be decided for a month and a half yet, but it begins to be clear that the evidence against the incumbents is overwhelming. Yet these men have had their offices nearly a year without any right. I am inclined to think that the decision of the Court in this case will be such a character as to put a stop to the unlawful management of elections in the worst districts of the city."

The result will be the ousting of the men who illegally hold their places, and the general public will be gratified that justice after long delay, gets its due.

The public debt was reduced during July $7,435,744 29. The reduction would have been larger had not the Government advanced to the Pacific Railroad, during the month, interest on their bonds to the amount of $1,636,861, and paid on the last day of the month an unusually large number of drafts—more than two-and-a-half millions of dollars. Still it is very gratifying, and shows what is done under Republican rule.

The Democratic party has found it difficult to get a Chairman of their State Committee, as the leading men of the party feel indisposed to lead it to defeat this Fall. They have finally settled upon one William Mutchler, of Easton, unknown to anybody out of his own town, to head the Committee and act as the distributing medium of Mr. Packer's money. The hungry and thirsty Democrats of Schuylkill should "go for him" immediately.

The chairman of the Wells' committee of Virginia, does not seem to be disposed to compromise with the Walker party. This is wrong. The Republicans of the country desire that they should coalesce, while President Grant wants them to act together in the interest of reconstruction. They should harmonize and act together on the basis of Republican principles, and the party which refuses it will deservedly receive the cold shoulder at Washington.

One of the most destructive fires that ever visited Philadelphia occurred on Wednesday night. It began with the falling of a portion of the bonded warehouse at Front and Lombard streets, owned by Colonel Wm. C. Patterson.—The building was stored with whisky, which ran into the furnaces of the boilers, and caught fire, producing an explosion. The entire block of warehouses, eight in number, were destroyed, and the fire extended to Pine street. About one million gallons of whisky were stored in the building. The loss by the conflagration is estimated at three millions of dollars. It is believed to be covered by insurance. Several persons were injured during the fire.

Mr. James Ellis has been nominated for the Legislature for a special purpose—to have if possible, the Criminal Court bill repealed. If successful his reward will be, an election to the bench as an additional President Judge. This was the original plan. It is to be still carried out, if possible. The Democracy have removed the County Police force, and they will not be satisfied until they remove the last obstacle in this County to crime, by the doing away of the Criminal Court. Will the people acquiesce in this proposed arrangement, when they have already declared that they prefer the Criminal Court, to an additional President Judge for the old Courts?

The *Press* has begun the publication of the addresses of letters deposited in the Philadelphia post office without having the proper stamps affixed to them. They amount to about one hundred every day. Some have no stamps at all on them, while others have only one or two cents where three are required by law. Some letters are unmailable for want of proper direction. All such letters, if the postage is not paid in two days, are sent to the dead letter office at Washington. The idea adopted by the *Press* is a good one, and if continued it will be the means of saving many vexations losses and disappointments that are caused by the carelessness of letter writers.

Professors and Free Trade.—One of the plans by which the Free Traders inculcate their doctrines into the youth of the country is by engaging Free Trade professors in our institutions of learning. While New England professes to advocate a Protective Policy, the Free Traders there have managed to have nearly all the professors chosen, who take every opportunity to advocate Free Trade doctrines in their instruction.—This ought to be looked into by those who send their children to these institutions.—It is said that President Woolsey, of Yale College, is an open and avowed Free Trader. He lives on a salary, and perhaps it is to his individual interest to be so. Several other professors have been engaged by the Free Trade League to perambulate the country and lecture in favor of Free Trade, and we find in the Free Trader before us an extract from a lecture delivered by Goldwin Smith, an Englishman, a Professor in a New York College, advocating Free Trade. It is very important that the press should call the attention of the friends of American Industry to the subject, as it is a matter of more importance to the future welfare of our country than many suppose, who do not reflect upon the subject. It instills false ideas into the minds of the educated youth of the country at the fountain head. Several professors have been obtained from abroad within a few years, and if any person will take the trouble to inquire, we will guarantee that every one who comes from Great Britain will be found inculcating the doctrine of Free Trade. The growth, prosperity and power of England depend upon breaking down the Protection Policy of this and other competing countries, and she will flood us with advocates in every position they can reach in this country. Millions of dollars will likewise be spent to accomplish this object. If she fails, a large portion of her population, machinery, and wealth, will be transferred to this country to develope our industry and increase our wealth, and the progress of England will be checked in population, wealth and power.—Even now nothing but home protection, to give her masses the ability to consume, and thus to increase home consumption, will save her from becoming a Nation of paupers, which state she is rapidly approaching under Free Trade.

The Cotton and Woollen Factories of the United States are estimated to amount to the number of 3500. Of these, 87 are cotton mills, with about 224,000 spindles, in the cotton-raising States. Georgia has 21 mills, with 60,782 spindles; North Carolina, 17 mills, with 24,249 spindles; Virginia and Tennessee, 10 each, with an aggregate of 49,780 spindles. Of the Northern and Western States, Massachusetts has 593 cotton and woollen mills: Pennsylvania, 517; New York, 455; Rhode Island, 292; Connecticut, 284; New Hampshire, 150; Illinois, 123; New Jersey, 116; Indiana, 115; Ohio, 114; Maine, 100; Vermont, 69; Michigan, 55; Iowa, 52; Wisconsin, 42; Oregon, 8; Kansas, 7; and California, 6.

[COMMUNICATED.]

POLITICAL ACORNS: Or 1837 versus 1869.

"GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW."

1869.—They (the Packers) were the first through transporters of coal to the New York market, and it is a fitting return that the business should continue to be the largest item in the income of Asa Packer, its projector.

This paragraph being published as a part of the biography—(Political) of the Hon Asa Packer, and some of my friends well acquainted with the facts, having called your attention to the matter for correction, you ask me to give you a precise statement of the opening of the coal trade direct to New York, as there seems to be a disposition to give the credit, if any there be, to citizens of Mauch Chunk.

The statement quoted is otherwise all through!

The facts are these:—1837—Under a distressing coal trade from the Schuylkill Region, and the drawback incident to transhipment of coal from boats to vessels at Philadelphia; trade dull, boats idle, many men out of employment, things gloomy generally and no sale for the new boat then on the stocks, I determined on my own risk and responsibility to test the feasibility of carrying coal direct from the mines to New York State, and intermediate points in New Jersey, and thereby put Schuylkill County, her mining, mechanical and boating interests, on a more permanent basis for competition with other sources of supply to the New York market. A practical test was necessary to inspire confidence in our boatmen, and to this end I made the experiment in an open boat of 51 tons burthen, (but 9 inches above the water line, and hold 9 inches guards 7 inches more,) with but a pilot, without steamboat towage, and without any previous knowledge of the rivers that I was to navigate.

Naming my boat the Adventurer of Pottsville, and equipped with a pair of "lee boards," and a small sail made up in the boat yard, I hired a canal steersman, went as bowsman, supercargo, and pilot myself, and took an apprentice to keep up the steam in bow-feeds.

Thus prepared for the adventure, we took the first cargo of coal to the order of Dr. George Halberstadt, and delivered it at New Brunswick, and you may mention two little incidents connected with this trip not generally known.

The first that being at anchor at the inlet of League Island Channel, (waiting for the last of the ebb tide out, that we might take the flood tide up the Delaware,) a large eastern coal schooner coming down in tow of a steamboat by a long line, lapping the bend of the river came directly upon us. Our situation was perilous in the extreme; the sailors on the vessel were assembled in the bows to see our doom, preparing to leap in and try to save us! On the steamer ahead all was anxiety, and it stopped of coal and vest. I braced the helm over to give our craft a "sheer away," and as it was with a swimming struggle to reserve my wife and child (then on board) as soon as we went under.

Happily when the vessel struck us, our little craft shot from under her bows like an arrow, and no other accident happened on this trip.

The second incident was more serious to Halberstadt, as the scoundrel that received the coal never paid for it, (except the freight,) up to the date of the Doctor's decease, and it's not likely it has been paid since.

The second cargo was shipped by George H. Potts, and delivered to the North River side of the city of New York; There being no means of unloading so far up, I had to hire boards from a lumber yard, spread them on the wharf, and shovel out the cargo, being docked two or three tons for waste by the sharper that received it.

The next part of the enterprise was to bring back a return cargo to Pottsville; To do this, I took a half swing made to cover the perishable part, and shipped about twelve tons of store goods for T & J. Beatty, merchants of this Borough, and delivered them safe and sound, taking over three weeks to make the round trip, a report on which you have on your file of 1-37.—The Adventurer being sold on going out, conditioned that she return in good order, her delivery put an end to my further experiments in this line.

There are several little incidents connected with this trip also:

This time I left my wife and child at home, having enough of that hazard. And, now, being caught in a strong blow (going up the Delaware) at night was setting in, a stay bolt was pulled out at the side, and "stuffing up" for repairs, lost headway while rolling like a log in the waves. Here we took in a good deal of water, and had every prospect of a visit to the bottom, before we got under headway again. Amid the verifying the jocular idea of being "cast away on the raging canawl." Our second mishap was next morning, while "heating up," running in on the flats below Burlington and laying in the mud till the next high tide.

Our third was quite scary. In the Kills below New York, where the tide runs in like a mill race, a dense fog settled, so thick that nothing could be seen in a distance of one hundred feet. Steam boat bells were ringing, steam whistles were blowing on sailing crafts, and to avoid another run down affair, I drove away by guess, caught on a reef of rocks, and sticking fast under the quarter, we turned round like a top by shifting cargo to the opposite bow, slid off into deep water and came to anchor inside the reef free from all other danger of collision. These were our indicious adventures with the Adventurer.

In the early part of the season of 1838, James Downey took two cargoes to New York, in covered boats, being towed by the steamers of the Raritan Company, who were running coal barges and steam tugs of their own from Philadelphia to New York; and in the early fall of this year, the Packers organized a line of covered boats to run from Pottsville, under the favor and assistance of Commodore Stockton, and the Raritan Canal Company. I had been charged by the Company with 45 cents per ton on my coal, without towage of any kind, and some two or three prices on my back freight, it being their system to prevent other vessels than their own from carrying merchandise. Downey had badgered them into a reduction to 25 cents per ton towage included; and thus the good work went on. At a later date—when I had met with severe losses in building larger boats for this New York Trade—I brought the foregoing business facts to the attention of Commodore Stockton, in the expectation that a liberal policy of a heavy corporation, who were reaping millions of dollars in tolls, that they formerly lost by coastwise shipments of coal, would do something handsome for the adventurer that staked all he had in the opening experiment, but receiving the cold shoulder from that gentleman, I then urged a return of the tolls paid, as a small consideration, (about $160) and this too not being relished on that side of the question; still further to test whether corporations had any semblance of a soul, I claimed only the difference paid by myself compared with Downey and the Packers, some $30, but this too failed; and up to the present time, my opening of the through transportation of coal to the New York market, continues to be the smallest item in the income of its projector. Neither the Raritan Company, that saw its importance when they assisted Packer; nor our coal operators, who were relieved of the transhipment in selling coal on New York account; nor our boatmen, who found this through trade their only reliance in competition with the Reading Railroad; nor our miners, that were given increased employment; nor the Schuylkill Navigation Company, that would have been literally dried up by the railway, but for the through trade that sprung up *after my venture* in the Adventurer, have ever made any kind of acknowledgment or "ailing return" for the risk of life and property then made for their general advantage. Yours, in memoriam, &c.,

J. M. C.

[COMMUNICATED.]

UNIVERSITY AT LEWISBURG.

Messrs. Editors:—On Monday morning, July 26th, your correspondent found himself seated in a railroad car, whirling along by the green field, through deep gorges, over bridges, and through villages on his way to attend the annual commencement of the University at Lewisburg, and that same evening found himself at the desired place. This Institution situated at Lewisburg, Union County, has a most desirable location. It consists of a college, an academy, and a female institute, under the charge of Rev. J. R. Loomis, L. L. D., as President. Each department though under the one management, has a separate building and a distinct corps of instructors.

On Monday evening we had the meeting of the Alumni of the Female Institute. The exercises consisted of music, an essay read by Miss Kate Brown, a poem by Miss Mary E Brown, and the chronicles of the various classes that have graduated since 1854, when the first class went out. These chronicles were touching or amusing, as they told of death, or again of the prospects of the living. They were read by Mrs. Ada Myers, of Philadelphia, of the class of 1859.

On Tuesday we had the meetings of the different Boards and Societies connected with the University, and on Tuesday evening the most touching and beautiful of all the exercises was held. The alumni of the College had prepared a beautiful marble tablet on which was inscribed the name, age, and place, where they fell, of each alumnus who fell during the late struggle for national life. This tablet during the afternoon of Tuesday was placed on the wall of Commencement Hall immediately over the stand on which each graduate in turn had received his diploma. The hall which holds some fifteen hundred persons was completely crowded. Chauncy Ripley, Esq. of New York, delivered a short address to the Alumni. Rev. S. B. Clapp, A. M., Hollidaysburg, Pa., read the annual poem. Then the unveiled tablet wreathed with evergreens was displayed, and a dedicatory poem, in which reference was made to each fallen hero, was read by Col. Chamberlain, of Lewisburg. The whole scene brought back vividly to the minds of many, the scenes when those loved ones buckled on their armor to go forth to fight and die for the old flag.

Wednesday afternoon was commencement proper of the Female Institute. Sixteen young ladies graduated with honor to themselves and the Institution.

Wednesday night, Theodore Tilton, Esq. of "*The Independent*," delivered an eloquent address to the Societies of the College, in which some splendid hits were made at the errors of the times. He was followed by a poem by Rev. H. D. Miller, of New Jersey.

Thursday morning was commencement of the College. Fifteen young men graduated, and received their diplomas, and the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. G. W. Anderson and Rev. G. H. Spratt, of Pennsylvania; and the honorary degree of A. M., on the Rev. W. H. H. Marsh of Wilmington, Delaware. The whole affair wound up very pleasantly, at least to the invited guests by an alumni dinner on Thursday, at which some three hundred persons were seated, and the usual number of after dinner speeches made.

In some of these after dinner speeches it was announced that the corporation was entirely free from debt and has an endowment fund amounting to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, which fund the friends of the Institution desire to double as soon as possible.

Friday morning in company with scores of young men and maidens, who, free from the restraints of school life, are hastening home for a glad vacation, your correspondent turned his face homeward, almost wishing he was a boy again. And as dreams of the past flitted through the mind time sped on, and so did the cars and landed me safe at home, to find that if no longer a boy ourself, there were other boys anxiously awaiting our return. H.

The Free Trader.—The number for July is before us. It admits that the Copperhead Press is in favor of Free Trade. It says:

In Pennsylvania the protectionists are very strong, but there are papers that proclaim the truth, the *Harrisburg Patriot* and *Doylestown Democrat*, in particular.

Both Copperhead journals. We do not know of a single Copperhead paper in the State that advocates Protection, nor do we know of a single Republican paper but what advocates Protection to home industry.

The Free Trader very truly says, that "The Democratic party have a traditionary belief in Free Trade, and they have opposed recent Protective Tariffs." This is true, ever since the passage of the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828, which were passed mainly by Democrats, when Henry Clay was the great leader of that party, a large portion of that party have been opposed to Protection. The Tariff of 1842 was passed, with the large body of the Democrats opposed to it, and it was repealed in 1846, when the Democrats obtained full power.

Since then Protection has been opposed by the whole Democratic party, with probably, two or three exceptions of members representing manufacturing districts. At the last session the Hon Henry Getz, representing the Iron District of Berks County, even dodged the vote, because the Reading Eagle has come out openly for free trade and low wages.

The Free Trader also rejoices over the passage of the following resolutions by recent State Copperhead Conventions. It says:

The Democratic Convention of the great State of Ohio has put forth the following declaration:

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 a repeal and the substitution of another, based upon revenue principles alone, upon the closest possible approximation to absolute Free Trade.

More bold than those politicians of Ohio, those of Maine have determined to create the issue, and the Democratic state convention, held in Bangor on the 29th June, put forth the following declaration:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Maine is unalterably opposed to the present protective tariff system, so destructive to the commercial, ship building, and general business interests and prosperity of the country; and we reaffirm our adherence to the doctrine of Free Trade.

The following articles copied from this publication show that they have plenty of British Gold to spend, and are hard at work:

The Free Trade League now has agents traveling in the States of New York, Ohio, Massachusetts and Maine; and one is just about starting for the far west.

The Rev Henry Blanchard is lecturing at Bridgeport, in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The towns recently visited by Mr. Blanchard have been Yellow Springs, Ohio, (Antioch College); Bloomington, Ind; Greencastle, Ind., and Lafayette, Ind. On the 13th of July Mr Blanchard will speak at Chicago. The audiences that assemble to hear our lecturers form the strongest kind of evidence of the growing interest felt in this agitation.

Prof. Arthur Latham Perry has again taken the field and lectured at Lynn, N. H., on the 12th July. Prof. Perry intends canvassing New England during the summer and in the Autumn he will visit the large towns of the west.

We publish the above to show how active the Free Traders, who are impressing in their service, professors, clergymen and others, are. The country is being flooded with Free Trade arguments, and the friends of Protection must be on the alert, to save the domestic industry of the country from ruin.

We grieve to say it, but many of the men who sustain by their votes this Free Trade movement, which is in the interest of England, to make her wealthy, and powerful, and enable her to hold still more securely in her grasp, Ireland, are Irishmen, men who profess to love their native land, and to act for her freedom as Fenians. Every vote an Irishman casts with the Democracy and Free Trade, is a vote to bind still more closely on the limbs of Ireland the chains of English oppression. Intelligent Irishmen throughout the country understand this fact, and refuse to act with the Democratic, Free Trade, English party in the United States.

*The Pennsylvania combination to keep up the price of coal excites the indignation of the whole country, but it is specially threatened by the West, which feels the increase enough to apply the remedy. The Western papers warn the combinationists to "make hay while the sun shines," and tell them that the war cry of the Western Congressmen, next year will be "Away with the tariff on coal."

The above recently appeared in the Chicago Republican, which not only professes to be an advocate of Protection to American Industry, but had an agent out last year who visited the iron and coal men of Pennsylvania to obtain aid to sustain their paper from the effects of some financial difficulties brought on by bad management of former proprietors. We believe that they received some aid from our coal operators, who are friends of Home Industry, and who felt the necessity of sustaining a paper that advocated protection in the West, where so much ignorance seems to prevail on this subject, the legacy left them when the rule of the so-called Democracy ceased in the Western States. Passing over the injustice of such articles, it does not indicate much knowledge of the subject on which it treats, and if its information on other questions, are as limited as it is on the Coal Trade, we are fearful that it will not prove a very efficient advocate for Home Industry. It is true that some of the people of Chicago, who had been accustomed to burn Anthracite coal on the seaboard, prefer this fuel, and will have it at any price; and those who will covet luxuries at any cost, must pay for them. But the price of Anthracite coal has nothing to do with the tariff. No Anthracite coal is imported, and there never will be any imported. And as these Chicagoans are always boasting of their tremendous enterprise, why don't they obtain cheap Bituminous coal, which lies within a short distance of their city, and in fact a better article for home consumption than the imported Bituminous coal, for none other is imported. The price of domestic Bituminous coal has not advanced, but is absolutely selling cheaper now on the seaboard than it was two months ago, and it can be purchased now at either Baltimore or Alexandria, and put into the New York market cheaper than Nova Scotia coal can be put into that market, if said coal was admitted duty free. Therefore what object could be gained in taking off the duty on foreign coal? And how could it cheapen prices at Chicago when Anthracite is rising and Bituminous falling in price? We do hope that the editors of the Republican will make themselves acquainted with the subject before they write again, and not pen such nonsense as is contained in the above article. In an article in the Journal last week, we proved by facts and figures, that taking the duty off foreign coal would not decrease, but would absolutely result in enhancing the prices of fuel on the seaboard.

But the idea of a Chicago paper talking about monopoly; this certainly sounds most ludicrous to all readers who are acquainted with the character of its people. Why, there is no place in the world where monopoly in breadstuffs and everything that they can lay their hands on reigns, so supreme as in Chicago, and yet her papers, because perchance they are compelled to pay a little higher for a luxury, which they can easily dispense with if they choose, hold up their hands in holy horror, and shout "Monopoly! Monopoly!!" in the Coal Trade. "Oh! wad some power the gift to gie us to see oursel's as ithers see us."

The following article from the Mauch Chunk Gazette, where Judge Packer resides, reveals the character of this millionaire candidate for Governor, in a light, which will not commend himself very strongly to the fair minded voters of the Commonwealth. A man who has such characteristics is totally unfit to be Governor of Pennsylvania, and we are not surprised that the boatmen ducked him in the canal, because it shows the kind of material of which he is made. Connecticut, the land of wooden nutmegs, which possesses very good Yankees, has also turned out some very bad ones:

Judge Packer's Residence.

The impression has gone out through the papers of the State that Judge Packer's residence is in this county. This is a mistake. It is true that he has a splendid mansion here, that his family reside in it, and then he regards it as his home, but in 1867 he took up his legal residence in the Sixth Ward, Philadelphia, by having himself assessed and his taxes paid there. He did this to avoid giving Carbon County the benefit of the revenue it was entitled to receive from the legal taxation on his vast estate. The County Commissioners and Borough Councils, however, succeeded by legal process in collecting the taxes for that year, which had been assessed here, but which he hoped to be able to transfer to Philadelphia. Since then Mr. Packer has lived here just as he has done for the last twenty-five years, but has utterly refused to contribute by his taxes to the support of our schools, our almshouse, our roads, and our Borough—dodging the question by a nominal residence in a distant City. This procedure which perhaps his friends can reconcile with that "honor" of which we hear so much in connection with his private character, evinces a spirit of petty spite and a lack of local pride that the people of this County do not palliate or forgive. Mr. Packer still delights to be recognized as the "head and front of the extensive interests of Carbon County and the Lehigh Valley. The foundation of his colossal fortune was laid on its soil, and all his enterprises are here located. And yet by a legal subterfuge, a trick, he defrauds the county of taxes which rightfully belong to its Treasury, refuses to bear his just share in the care of citizens of less ability, but greater merit, by turning over his taxes to a county a hundred miles away.

It may be urged that he has a right to select his residence wherever he may see fit. So he has, and if he pays taxes where he honestly resides we shall have no fault to find. But for him to retain his actual abode here and yet pretend to reside in Philadelphia, for the purpose we have stated, is simply insufferable, and one that assemble to bear our lecturers and protest against his claiming to be "of Carbon County" so long as he refuses to pay his taxes within her limits.

This reminds us of a circumstance which occurred with the late James Buchanan. He also was a rich man, but died a traitor to his country. When in General Jackson's cabinet he refused to pay his personal taxes in Lancaster County, where he always voted, on the ground that he did not reside in Lancaster, but in Washington City. It is well known that an employee of the Government never loses his residence in this State or other States. But "ten cent Jimmy" was mean and refused to pay this small amount, because there did not happen to be a Gubernatorial or Presidential election that year, in which he was interested.

French, English and American cloths, all styles, and of the finest qualities, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

It has been asked, who is Pershing, the candidate for the Supreme bench of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket? It is thus answered by the Philadelphia Morning Post:

An indifferent lawyer, not even a leading spirit of the Cambria Bar, itself by no means the most brilliant in the State, he is named for the highest and most responsible judicial trust in the Commonwealth. He could scarcely serve as Judge of Common Pleas, and would be shrewd enough to decline such a position for he would feel his incapacity. What sort of nomination is it, therefore, which would place him supreme above all other State authorities and tribunals? No more bitter or undeviating partisan can be found than Mr. Pershing, and it is folly to suppose that the decisions of his high office, in the very improbable event of his election, would be given in any other spirit and in answer to any other impulse than that of blind devotion to the party that had placed him in power. Law and impartial justice would be whistled down the winds in that event we may be sure, and nothing left of the Judge's office but political decisions barely favored with any other element than that extracted from straight-out Democratic doctrines. We admit that Judges are but men, who will and should have political preferences; but we insist that they should be something more than mere politicians, and we contend that Mr. Pershing is *only* a politician, and pure one at that. He was conspicuous in his section during the Rebellion as a persistent enemy of the Government and opposer of the war, and did all in his power to win a triumph for Slavery and Treason. This may be a reason for nominating him to office, but when so many toiled and labored in the same cause, his selection is an invidious one. The Democracy might at least have chosen a leading lawyer to be Supreme Judge. Let no one say it is none of our business. Pershing belongs to the whole people when he voluntarily assumes the present position. We have not done with him yet or, rather, we have not yet done crediting with the virtuous Democracy with saddling itself with such a dead weight. It was done with the best of motives, doubtless, but the result is certain to be lamentable.

LOCAL NOTICES.

See the advertisement of Bradbury Piano in another column.

French Padded Lined Delila, a beautiful article, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

If you would be properly suited with Spectacles, apply to JOS. DUERR, Optician and Watchmaker, 253 Centre Street, Pottsville. October 24, '68—43-tf

Gloves, Neck-ties and Hose, to suit every taste, and at reduced prices, at D. A. Smith's, Centre street.

☞ "A Good Man Leaveth an Inheritance."—☞ No man with a dependent family, is free from reproach if his life is not insured. See Sheafer & Lowrey's advertisement, Fourth Page.

A good 6⅞ Octave Piano for sale cheap at Lemmer's, 193 Centre St., Pottsville, Pa. 47-tf

I have used Marshall's Elixir for Headache and Dyspepsia, and have been entirely cured by its use, and can cheerfully recommend it to all similarly afflicted. A. K. DUNKEL, Pub. Sunday Republic, Phila., Pa. July 17, '69. 29 3m

Reduction in Prices of Cabinet Organs.—The new style of the celebrated Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, the best manufactured, are now offered at prices to suit the times. The one stop Organ is manufactured at $100, (a reduction of one fourth,) and the five stop Organ for $125. Every purchaser of an instrument will receive a guarantee for five years. The well known superiority of these instruments over all others is sufficient to commend them to every lover of good music. For sale by their sole agents for Schuylkill County, at FISHER BROS' (Lemmers) Jewelry Store, 193 Centre Street, Pottsville. Feb 6, '69—6.

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, August 7, 1869.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 113,810 17 tons—by Canal 32,817 01 tons—for the week 146,627 18 tons against 6,773 tons for the corresponding week last year.—Increase over the corresponding week last year 139,853 tons.

The increase via the Lehigh Valley is 73,702 tons over the corresponding week last year.

We learn that the demand for coal is very slack, and that many of the operators will have to suspend their collieries for the want of orders, as consumers abroad refuse to pay the advanced prices. This is likely to create another difficulty. We know that the prices are entirely too high, and fully explained the causes last week which caused the great advance. And the same causes continue to embarrass the trade. If these companies resume it is well known that the price of coal will fall, and the purchasers fear that they may be caught by purchasing at these high prices. And if the companies do not start, this holding back will only tend to run up the prices still higher for the balance of the season. They ought to be called upon by all those who are interested in the price of fuel to make known their intentions, and then the purchasers of coal would know how to act. By their acts they have not only run up the price of coal, and caused an advance of tolls equal to about two dollars a ton, and now they are also embarrassing the trade by refusing to work, or even letting the consumers of coal know what their intentions are, therefore no person can purchase any quantity of coal with safety. Such is the effect of their policy, and they stand alone. The incorporation of the New York companies with privileges to mine and sell coal by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was a great misfortune, and we firmly believe that these privileges can be, and ought to be withdrawn by our Legislature, on the ground that they are destructive to the best interests of the State and its coal trade. Incorporated coal companies with privileges to mine and sell coal, and individual operators, cannot and never did exist together for any length of time—either one or the other must be driven out. This is the history of the coal trade in Europe, as well as in this country—so far as we have progressed. In England where upwards of one hundred millions of tons of coal are mined annually, incorporated companies in competition with individuals, have always failed. We believe there is not a single incorporated company engaged in mining coal in England now. The mines are all worked by individuals or an association of individuals forming a firm the same as mercantile and other firms.

Tolls were advanced fifty cents per ton on the Railroad on the 2d inst. to Port Richmond, but there is no advance to Philadelphia or on the line. We learn that this advance is in accordance with an understanding with the trade below, that when coal was low tolls were to be low, and as it rose in price the tolls were to be increased accordingly. It appears that the trade below arrange all these matters, and but little attention is paid to the operators here, who are placed in the position of agents for the trade below, who alone seem to take upon themselves to arrange these matters. The Reading Company want money, and as they allowed a drawback, averaging about 50 cents a ton in the early part of the season, they desire to recover it. If they don't earn a cash dividend for the present half year, we do not know when they will ever have another opportunity of doing so.

The tolls and freights on the Canal of course were advanced accordingly; we give the figures under the proper head.

The rates also advanced on the Lehigh on the 2d inst. ¼ per cent. per mile, which would advance the rates to Elizabethport and Port Johnson to $3 10 and $3 15, including shipping expenses. All the rates have been advanced on the other lines accordingly, but we have not received the corrections from our correspondents to give the exact figures in our table this week.

Committees of the Coal Operators and the Workingmen's Benevolent Association met on Saturday last, and the basis of wages was fixed on the price of coal at $4 75 per ton. The basis for July was on $3 75; but the sales of coal averaged about $4 25. The Association claimed that they lost 10 per cent. in July, and insisted that the 10 per cent. loss in July, must be added to the August basis, which fixes the basis for August on $4 75, as the price of coal. This is an advance of 35 per cent. on the basis of wages fixed on $3 00 per ton at Port Carbon, and 20 per cent. on last month's prices.—This claim is contrary to the arrangement made, that the price of coal for the last month must fix the basis for the ensuing month; but the coal operators are not fully united, as only about one-half belong to the coal Association, when nearly all the men are united on this question, and they can enforce their demands under such circumstances. But it is not to be denied that if any more such claims are made contrary to agreement, it will lead to much greater difficulties, and will be resisted, let the consequences be what they may. In this case, it would have been much better to have divided the increase and fixed it on $4 50, but those who were in favor of this compromise in the Workingmen's Association were ignored by the others, and the higher rate demanded.—If the two companies resume, coal will fall below the present prices, and then it will be tested whether the Workingmen's Association will submit to lower rates. If they do not, the Association is doomed—it will have resolved itself into a band of plunderers, and must result in the destruction of the business of the Region, or force the whole trade into the hands of corporations, which will use their power to control the men and they will monopolise everything and have supreme control.

The pay rolls in this coal region for July, we learn, averaged over a million of dollars. For the month of August they will sum up to nearly one million and a half dollars at the rates agreed upon, if maintained.

Our Philadelphia correspondent writes as follows:

"The trade is in a confused state and prices are quite unsettled. The scarcity of vessels last week advanced freights, which have since declined to nearly old rates. The unsettled state of the trade is clearly on account of the operators asking such high rates for coal above. The margin of profits being so great that any fall in price of coal above would come out of the purchasers. Had the price of coal been fixed at the mines at $4 to $4 25 per ton, in July, for August sales, instead of trying to advance prices to $5 and $6 25, the business would have been brisk, instead of a present dull market.

Orders have been countermanded, and the only orders being filled are those sold at a low price before the advance of tolls. All the coal mined is wanted, and stocks of coal cannot be depended on to be ahead, until there is no large margin for a fall in price at the mines. We quote prices at $5 to $5 25 on board for best grades of coal."

At this rate of wages paid to miners and laborers at the mines the operators cannot sell at the prices named, $4 75. The wages by the week this month will be for miners, $18 90; inside laborers, $16 20; outside laborers, $14 85. Those who work by the wagon receive a proportionate advance. There is no use of disguising the fact that this rate of wages is too high, and must be reduced—the state of the country and the business cannot stand such wages with prices of breadstuffs declining.

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

	1868. Week.	1868. Total.	1869. Week.	1869. Total.	Is & D
P & R R R	9,184	1,691,211	113,811	1,978,304	286,923
Sch. Canal	1,941	482,370	32,817	285,336	d 97,0 [illegible]
L Val R R	32,812	1,349,204	68,505	1,292,449	d 56,755
L. Canal	1,050	335,919	41,189	314,254	d 79 0 [illegible]
L N R R	14,994	294,499	15,675	475,992	199,493
Scrant' B	20,216	413,587		507,831	d 86,224
Nil	12,184	287,863		2 [illegible]	d 91,518
Penn C C					
By R. R.	20 349	504,906	10,491	545,543	40,637
By Canal	874	14,060		9,041	d 4,995
D & H Cal	44,255	703,309	19,10 [illegible]	604,172	d161,137
D & H R			40	99,745	99,745
Wyom'g R		103,516		55,951	d 15,552
Wyom'g S		13,500		3,553	d 9,946
Shamokin	5,97	270,076	13,165	200,469	d 69,607
Trevorton	4 0	11,800		11,091	d 719
Short Mt.	3,516	56,421	3,194	59,119	2,694
L V (Cm.)	1,983	45,867	3,131	55,614	d 10,253
W'mston		63,017	6,694	80,183	7,165
Brd Top	5,158	135,350	5,854	204,334	68,984
	179,541	7,067,446	314,251	7,140,330	
			179,541	7,067,446	
			164,139	72,894	

*The total quantity sent by Lehigh & Susquehanna R. R. for the week was 45 805 tons, and for the year, 619,603 tons. The balance is embraced in the Lehigh Canal Report.

The supply for this week is 344 251 against 344,848 for the previous week. There is a loss in the Schuylkill Canal Trade of about 5,000 tons, and the railroad fell a little short of the supply of last week. The loss in the aggregate for the year has been made up, and we are now 72,894 tons ahead of the shipments last year to date.

We are really at a loss what to advise under existing circumstances. If the two companies should resume, the price of coal will fall; if they do not resume, and the trade is checked in wrangling about prices, the price will go up still higher. The safest way, we believe, would be to purchase moderately now and not check the trade. The fall in price, if it should take place, will not be large, and the carrying companies will keep up the prices of tolls and freights to the East may advance as Fall approaches to make up the difference.

We have not received any reliable quotations of coal from New York. Everything connected with the trade is so unsettled there, that we deem it necessary to postpone making quotations until prices cease changing so rapidly, and become more regular.

We have no information from Scranton with regard to the action of the two companies, which are still standing idle.

The stoppage last week of the Pennsylvania Company's employees for a couple of days, reduced the usual weekly supply sent to market.

A telegram from New York says:

"A memorial to Congress for the abolition of duties on coal is being extensively signed."

Of course all the Free Traders and owners of Nova Scotia lands and stock, will sign it, and also a great many others whom the press of that city either ignorantly, or wilfully mislead on the coal question, and then refuse to publish articles explaining the causes of the rise. As the press in our cities seem to be engaged in a crusade against the interests of the country, is it not high time for the country press to unite against such intolerance, and instruct the members of Congress representing the country, to support measures for its benefit and not be governed entirely by the cities in dictating legislation. The men who elect the country members of Congress throughout the country can do it if they choose.

The Scranton Republican squirms a little at our remarks last week. Its defense of the conduct of their companies for their action in refusing to meet or confer with their employees, and thus running up the price of fuel, is both lame and impotent. It does not meet the question that an incorporated company has no right to obstruct business, and thus damage the interests of the community and tax the people, without a good and sufficient cause. To treat men as slaves, since slavery has been abolished, and refuse to acknowledge an unalienable right which they possess, is not sufficient cause, and it becomes the duty of the Legislature to punish them in any lawful way in its power. Schuylkill County interests are advanced very materially by their standing idle—but that does not change the great outrage inflicted on the public, which proceeds from a spirit of tyranny, pride and spite, because the men refused to become their absolute slaves. We respect the rights of companies as well as individuals, and strongly condemn outrages committed by either. But the outrages committed upon the consumers of coal throughout the country, by the acts of these companies in refusing to consult with their employees and pay what others pay in similar circumstances, cannot be defended.—They even admit that they are working on a basis, by raising the prices for wages, &c., as coal rises, and reduce as coal declines—but that basis must be fixed invariably by themselves, and those in their employ who work on wages and mine the coal, must not dare attempt to protect their rights by making any suggestions or propositions, under the penalty of being "starved out" by rich stockholders, who boast that they can lie idle the whole year, without *their* suffering. If the consequences of such conduct were confined to the parties directly interested, it would be a great outrage on the rights of one party, but while the whole community and the business of the country is suffering, it is an outrage unparalleled in the history of companies in this country. They cannot even claim the maintenance of a principle as a plea for such conduct, for the whole jurisprudence of the country declares that it takes two parties to make a bargain, and both parties have equal rights under the laws in consummating it.

We learn from the Wilkesbarre Record of the Times that the Pennsylvania Company's men resumed work on the following terms:

"They are to have an advance of ten cents on June prices, twenty cents on July, and thirty cents thereafter. Some calculations has been made that this will give a bonus of sixty dollars to every man who has worked steadily from the first of June, and it is a strong inducement to the men to yield. Why should not the Delaware Lackawanna and Western, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Companies make some liberal offer to their men and go to work in time to stop the panic in the coal market?"

The same paper says:

"The Hyde Park Committee have been assiduously at work extending relief to all who are actually in want. They visit the homes of the fellow workmen to ascertain the condition of each family, and to all those whom they deem deserving of assistance, orders on the stores are immediately given. A thorough canvass has shown but twenty-three families in immediate need of aid. Present supplies are ample for a fortnight, and before that time large remittances are expected. Nobody who talks with the Committee will believe the miners are likely soon to yield."

The Philadelphia Ledger states that the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association of that city, at a meeting of their Board of Directors held on August 4, determined to continue the minimum rate of coal freights to Boston and other ports east of Cape Cod, at not less than $2 50 per ton. On August 1st a new bill of lading for coal shipments was put into force by the Ship Owners' Associations of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and New London. This new bill of lading provides for demurrage in case of delays in unloading the cargo by the consignees, as follows:

"And twenty-four hours after the arrival at the above named port, and notice thereof to the consignee named, there shall be allowed for receiving said cargo at the rate of one day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, for every hundred tons thereof; after which, the cargo, consignee or assignee, shall pay demurrage at the rate of eight cents per ton a day, Sundays and holidays not excepted, upon the full amount of cargo, as per this Bill of Lading, for each and every day's detention, and pro rata for parts and portions of a day, beyond the days above specified, until the cargo is fully discharged; which freight and demurrage shall constitute a lien upon said cargo." This bill of lading positively is limited to recognize legal holidays or days on which no work is done.

The Coal Supply, Basis, Wages, &c.—It is not often that we find good advice in a so called Democratic paper, but the following from the Wilkesbarre *Union*, among other things contains so much good sense that we cannot refrain from copying it. We are aware that the object of the article is to persuade the workingmen from taking any political action if possible in that county, but the advice in the latter part of the article is good notwithstanding:

"On Saturday, 24th inst., three thousand dollars were distributed among the miners in the north part of the county, now idle from the intractability of the leading coal companies. This substantial aid was accompanied by assurances that the amount would be increased to ten thousand on next pay day. The miners in the lower counties are subscribing freely for the support of their fellow craftsmen, and the "question of endurance" between the workmen and the corporations is no longer an open one. It is evident that the former cannot be starved into submission, and there is no doubt but the latter are now suffering most from the prolongation of the present "unpleasantness" in regard to a basis, especially as the public, due to the large corporations and not to the action of the miners. The fact that only the mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are unproductive, while the collieries in other sections are working extra hours to supply the demand for the great staple, seems a sufficient vindication of the course of the miners and an unmistakable evidence of their willingness to work upon a fair and equitable arrangement. The responsibility of a short supply and high price of coal clearly rests with the corporations which remain idle, and against them public opinion should now be directed. The managers of those companies are the ones in the pay, and they alone prevent the black diamonds from freely rolling on to market. We suppose they will continue to stand those for a time to come. But in the meantime, suspension seems to have fairly accomplished the objects for which it was projected; the miners are, in every sense, triumphant in their movement; they are masters of the situation in the lower counties, and it is no longer a mooted question that they are necessarily master of the circumstances and tyranny of capital. Workingmen all over the country can carry a wholesome lesson from the "suspension"—which has proved to the world that a perfect organization of labor can at least be equal in coercive power to combinations of corporations.—Union is strength, and if laboring men will only be true to themselves and each other we need hear of no fall, &c.

But our mining friends should bear in mind this important precept in the hour of their success. Although union is power, they must also remember that while it is well to have a giant's strength it is cowardly to use it like a giant. Success must not beget on their part the very arrogance, covetousness and grasping policy which they have been warring against. They should not emulate the spirit of the corporations which have grown fat and overbearing, but be in all things as delicate in regard to the rights of others as they have been firm and united in defence of their own. Having secured an equitable basis upon which they can labor and obtain fair pay for a fair day's work, they should not become presumptuous and too exacting from the assured strength derived from their late movement.—Having achieved the establishment of such a basis as judgment and prudence has decided the coal interest can bear, let there be an end to strikes and suspensions upon trivial questions. Public opinion is with the miners thus far, but should they assume upon their strength of numbers to adopt a policy calculated to unduly increase the price of coal they will find the country in arms against them. We inculcate moderation in all their desires and acts, that they may not lose the prestige which they now enjoy."

The Buffalo Coal Trade.

Buffalo Aug. 3.—A large and enthusiastic meeting took place at the Court House this evening, to form an association to procure a supply of coal. Coal monopolies and combinations were denounced in most bitter terms as robbers and plunderers of the poor. The most prominent citizens of this place are engaged in the movement, and a determination is manifested to make the movement permanent and enlist State and Congressional aid to break down the coal combinations now in existence. A committee was appointed to draft articles of organization and incorporation.

The high price of coal has been caused entirely by the action of three incorporated mining and transporting companies, owned in New York and operating in the Lackawanna coal region. Two of these companies refuse to confer with their men on a fair basis of wages, and prefer standing idle. The other issued a circular in July advancing the price of coal from $1 25 to $1 50 per ton for August, when there was no necessity whatever to do so, but it was nothing but an outrage on the consumers. While all the New York papers prate a great deal about the rights of labor and abuse the individual coal operators, they have not one word of censure for the action of these home companies, who alone are responsible for the present high prices of coal.

TO COAL OPERATORS.

Screen Manufactory.

SNELL & CO.

Rear of Pottsville House, Coal street, Screen Manufactory, are now prepared to make all kinds of Screens for Coal Operators, and will guarantee perfect satisfaction in work and prices. Coal Operators will consult their interests by giving us a call and trying us.

☞ Also Iron Railing of all descriptions, manufactured by us on the most reasonable terms. August 7, '69 32-tf

WIRE ROPE

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN A. ROEBLING'S SONS,

TRENTON, N. J.,

For Inclined Planes, Mining, Standing Ship Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Ferries, Stays & Guys, on Derricks, Cranes and Shears, Elevators, Tillers, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Wire Rope Constantly on Hand.

ORDERS FILLED WITH DISPATCH.

☞ For strength, size and cost see circulars, which will be sent on application.

August 7, '69 32-

Gum and Leather Belting

A full stock of all sizes kept constantly on hand, and for sale at manufacturers' prices.

SHEET GUM, from 1-32 of an inch in thickness, GUM RINGS, MAN HOLE RINGS, LACING LEATHER, COPPER RIVETS and BURS.

PUNCHES always on hand and for sale at the very lowest price by

L. C. THOMPSON & CO.

BLASTING PAPER.

Of the very best quality, and that will stand the water. CASTING BARRELS and NEEDLES at

L. C. THOMPSON & CO.'S.

MINERS' SHOVELS,

Rowland's and short handled.—A full stock of the very best quality just received direct from the factory, and for sale at the very lowest prices, by

L. C. THOMPSON & CO.

LAMP WICK

Of a very superior quality, put up in two ounce balls, in much wrappers, and for sale at the very lowest prices by L. C. THOMPSON & CO.

SHEET IRON

For making Coal Schutes, Breasts of Mines, &c. A full stock from No. 6 to No. 18 on hand at

L. C. THOMPSON & CO.'s.

April 1, '69

Pier 7 Port Richmond.

HAMMETT, NEILL & CO.,

SHIPPERS OF

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS

COAL.

AGENTS for the sale of the celebrated SHENANDOAH CITY, WIGGAN & TRIEBEL'S Locust Mountain and Borough's Shamokin

WHITE ASH COAL

Also SPOHN and PEACH MOUNTAIN

RED ASH COAL.

FROM HOBOKEN.

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

Also BITUMINOUS and CUMBERLAND COALS of well established reputation.

Offices—PHILADELPHIA, 311 Walnut Street. NEW YORK, Room F, Trinity Building. PROVIDENCE, 14 Weybosset Street. BOSTON, 23 Doane St.

February 27, 1869 9-ly

H. P. STICHTER,

GENERAL AGENT FOR

PALO ALTO IRON COMPANY'S

RAIL T RAIL

P. O. Address—Pottsville and Mahanoy City. Office with James Lanigan, 163 Centre street. March 13, '69 11-

Original "Henry Clay Coal."

The undersigned are the Sole Miners and Shippers of the above celebrated Coal from the

HENRY CLAY COLLIERY

(operated for the past nine years by John B. Douty and others), having leased the same Sept. 1st, 1868, for a term of years. This coal can only be obtained through our agents,

Messrs. John Rommel, Jr. & Bro., Port Richmond,

AND

MR. HENRY S. GROSS,

211 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

All orders through them will meet with prompt attention. ROBERTSON, GUITERMAN & CO., Shamokin, Pa. June 5 '69—23 3m

WIRE ROPE.

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

Wire of every description and size for the trade.—Orders filled with despatch, by

HAZARD MANUFACTURING CO., Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., Pa.

H. P. STICHTER is our general agent for Schuylkill County, from whom circulars can be obtained giving all information relating to price, strength, weight, and strain of ropes. April 17, '69—ly

SCHUYLKILL COAL TRADE.

Coal Trade by Railroad, & Canal 1869.

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

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
St. Clair	40,657 97	
Port Carbon	19,903 08	11,994 14
Pottsville	8,481 06	1,969 07
Schuylkill Haven	23,794 14	18,620 00
Auburn	3,942 03	
Port Clinton	15,138 18	343 00
Total paying freight	111,287 05	
Coal for Company's use	2,523 12	
Total for Week	113,810 17	32,817 01
Previously this year	1,864,493 11	252,519 07
Total	1,978,304 08	285,336 08
To same time last year	1,691,311 03	482,375 14
Increase	286,993 05	
Decrease		97,039 06

Schuylkill Co Railroads for 1869.

The following is the quantity shipped last week:

	Week.	Total.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.	19 436 02	384,369 06
Schuylkill Valley	8,281 19	161,913 19
Mill Creek	9,900 00	190,460 19
Mt. Carbon	7,614 11	110,678 14

PINEGROVE COAL TRADE—'69.

Amount transported during the last month:

	MONTH.	TOTAL.
Lorberry Creek	4,617 13	15,854 14
Good Spring	9,053 10	32,147 16
Union Railroad	15,577 08	51,122 10

LEHIGH COAL TRADE—1869.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

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

	RAILROAD. WEEK.	RAILROAD. TOTAL.
From Mahanoy	16,937	214,613
" Beaver Meadow	14,013	229,356
" M. Chunk		151
" U. Lehigh	22	5,149
" Hazleton	17,130	600,562
" Wyoming	10,381	250,691
Grand Total	68,505	1,292,449
Same time last year	32,912	1,349,204
Increase	35,596	
Decrease		56,755

LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION CO.

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

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Total by Canal	47,110	298,401
" R. R	65,308	619,603

The coal was derived as follows:	WEEK.	TOTAL.
From Wyoming Region	24,365	284,049
" Upper Lehigh Region	4,611	60,724
" Hazleton Region	11,398	85,141
" Beaver Meadow	7,461	48,934
" Lehigh C. & Nav. Co.'s mines	16,707	172,961
" Mahanoy	863	1,434
		702,572
		19,456
Total	64,815	743,756

CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE—'69

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

	Sent by Canal.	By B. & O. R. R.	Total.
For week	15,636	21,023	36,651
For Year	337,135	571,949	909,068
For 1868	188,402	331,385	517,748
Increase by 1869	100,735	196,686	391,320

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

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

August 5, 1869

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

SPECIAL COALS.

Fell & Harris Lump and St. Boat	$7 00
do Broken	7 50
do Egg	7 50
do Stove	7 50
do Chestnut	6 25
Franklin of Lykens Valley	7 75
Henry Clay Egg and Stove	8 00

We will quote all special coals as desired but the prices must be furnished by the parties themselves.

AT NEW YORK.

August 5, 1869

Schuylkill Red Ash by Boat Load	8 75	@ 9.00
" Chestnut	8 00	@
" White Ash Lump	8 50	@
" Steam Boat and Broken	8 50	@
" Egg	8 50	@
" Stove	8 50	@
" Chestnut	8 00	@ 8 25
Lehigh White Ash Lump	8 50	@
" Steam Boat and Broken	8 50	@
" Egg	8 50	@
" Stove	8 75	@
" Chestnut	7 50	@ 7 75
" Pea		

Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport & Port Johnson.

Lump	$8 00@	Egg	@7 75
Steamer	7 75@	Stove	@8 00
Broken	7 75@	Chestnut	@7 25

Freight to New York 50 cents per ton.

Wilkesbarre Coal at Hoboken.

Lump	$7 25@	Egg	$7 25@
Steamer	7 25@	Stove	7 50@
Broken	7 25@	Chestnut	7 00@

Freight to New York 45 cents per ton.

Lackawanna Coal at Roundout.

Lump	$7 25@	Egg	$7 25@
Steamer	7 25@	Stove	7 50@
Broken	7 25@	Chestnut	6 10@

Freight to New York 65 cents per ton.

Penna. Co.'s Prices for August on board Vessels at Newburgh.

Lump	$8 50@	Egg	8 60@
Steamer	8 50@	Stove	8 80@
Grate	8 60@	Chestnut	8 20@

Freights to New York 70 cents per ton.

Prices of Gas Coals.

PROVINCIAL.	Duty, $1 25.	AMERICAN.	
At shipping points.	Gold.	Delivered at N Y	Currency
Block House	$1 75	Westmoreland	$8 75
Gowrie	1 75	Despard	8 50
Lingan	1 75	Newburgh Orrel	8 50
Sydney	2 13½	West Fairmount (Slk)	8 00
Pictou	2 13½	Powelton Gas	8 00
Little Glace Bay	1 50	For Slack from 25 cents	
Caledonia	1 50	to 50 less.	

Slack 75 cents to $1 18

Provincial freights to New York $3 25—to Boston $2 75@$3 00 per ton.

Foreign Coal.

	WHOLESALE.	RETAIL.
Liverpool Gas Coking	$9 50@	
" Cannal	14 00@	
House Cannal	18 00@19 00	18 00@20 00
" Orrel	16 00@18 00	18 00@19 00

AT BALTIMORE.

August 5, 1869.

To trade by cargo or car load.

Wilkes're & Pittston W. Ash	$7 00	@ 7 25
Lykens Val. R. Ash	6 75	@ 7 00
Shamokin, White or R. Ash	7 25	@ 7 50

From yard or wharf, 50 @ 75 cents additional.

Delivered to consumers 8 50@ 9 00

Georges' creek and Cumberland Coal, f. o. b. at Locust Point for shipping. At $ 00@

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

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

AT HAVRE DE GRACE, MD.

Wilkesbarre & Pittston on board	$	@ 7 25
Shamokin	"	@ 7 25
Lykens Valley	"	@ 7 25
Trevorton	"	6 75@ 7 00

COAL FREIGHTS.

Freights from Pt. Richmond (Phila'a).

Portsmouth	2 75	Norwich	2 50 & tow
Amesbury	2 75	and discharge.	
Cambridgeport	2 50	New Haven	2 10
Dighton	2 50	Albany	2 75
Lynn	3 00 and tow	New York	1 50@1 90
Salem	2 50@3 00	Georgetown	2 00
Appongaug	2 60	Washington	2 00
Providence	2 25@2 50		

219 vessels 128 boats arrived for week.

Freights from Elizabethport & Port Johnson.

Boston	$1 50	New London	1 00
Lynn	1 50	Norwich	1 00
Salem	1 50	New Haven	1 00
Newburyport	1 75	Bridgeport	1 00
Portland	1 50	Norwalk	1 00
Providence	1 25	Hartford	1 50
Pawtucket	1 25	Middletown	1 25
Fall River	1 25	Albany	1 00
Taunton	1 40	Hudson	1 00
New Bedford	1 40		
New Port	1 25		

Rates of Transportation to Tide Water

[BY RAILROADS.]

Reading Railroad Company.

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

	L.	St B.	B.	Egg.	St.	C.
To Port Richmond	$2 50	$2 50	$2 50	$2 50	$2 50	$2 50
To Philadelphia	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]

*$2 15 if reloaded from losses on the road.

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

Expenses on coal from Mauch Chunk via Railroad shipped from the following points:

The advanced rates will be given next week.

[BY CANALS.]

Tolls and Freights by Canal.

From	Pt Carbon	Pottsville	S Haven	Pt Clinton
Tolls	$1 73	$1 73	$1 70	$1 75
Freight to N Y				
Freights to Phil	$1 00	$1 00	95	90
Phil less drawback	2 03	2 03	1 95	1 90

The freight to New York and its vicinity, in the Company's line of barges, will be $1 54 per ton in addition to the Toll and Steam Towage of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, from Schuylkill Haven, with the usual difference from the other shipping points.

On coal that has paid $1 70 or more per ton tolls delivered at Philadelphia or its vicinity, a drawback of 70 cents per ton will be allowed.

Expenses from Mauch Chunk to New York via Delaware Canal:

Lehigh Del. Div. & Canal tolls	96
Del & Rar. Canal tolls 47—towing 20	67
Freight to New York	1 46
Total	

To Newark $1 96.

To Hackensack $3 16.

Expenses to New Brunswick for Reshipment.

Leh & Del. Div. Canal tolls	94
Del & Rar. Canal tolls	67
Freights	1 25
Shipping (less drawback of 10 cents)	10
Total	$2 96

For consumption at New Brunswick $2 64.

By Lehigh Canal

Tolls to Philadelphia	$ 94
Freights and towage	1 15

Consignees unloads the boats. $2 19

By Morris Canal.

Lehigh Canal tolls 40—Morris Canal 70

Freight $1 60—towing 10

For re-shipment 20 cents drawback $3 79

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR for sale by M. V. HUTCHINSON, No. 3 East Market St., Pottsville. August 7, '69 32-4t

THE undersigned, committee of the estate of JOHN GRESSANG, late of the Depot House, of the Borough of Pottsville, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said John Gressang, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said John Gressang, to present the same to A. W. SCHALCK, Attorney at Law, No. 163 Centre St. Aug 7, '69—32—

The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1858. Assets over $4,500,000. Income, 1868, $3,546 307. Policies all Non-Forfeitable. Dividends annual. District and Special Agents wanted, with Guaranty and Commission. Address

WARREN F. ADAMS, 109 South 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa. Aug 7, '69 32-4t

HUTCHINSON'S CREAM NECTAR AND MEAD.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

M. V. B. HUTCHINSON, No. 3 East Market St., Pottsville. August 7, '69 32 4t

BELLEVUE,

Attleboro, Bucks Co., Penna.

The next school year of this Institute for Young Ladies, commences SEPTEMBER 6th. Address the Principal,

W. T. SEAL A. M. August 7, '69 30-4t

HILLSIDE.—Now ready for Pic Nics, with spacious Dancing Platform, Rustic Arbors, &c. Also, a large and convenient Bathing and Swimming Establishment, with Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Rooms, comfortably furnished, and a spacious Hall for dancing, all enclosed and under cover; nearly completed.

In Winter, premises to be used with the Dam, for a Skating Park.

Club subscriptions for year, $10; entitling holder and family to access and use of grounds, buildings, &c., at any time.

Those desiring to become members are requested to subscribe without delay.

Associations, Sunday Schools, &c., accommodated on reasonable terms.

CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, Agt. for Proprietor. Office 16 Mahantongo St., Pottsville. August 7, '69 32 tf

JOHN A. OTTO. H. EDWARD OTTO.

JOHN A. OTTO & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER.

Office Cor. 4th and William Sts., opposite American Hotel,

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Log Mark: OTTO. Log Mark: OTTO.

August 7, '69 32-3m

We Continue

To Manufacture our well-known Manures, SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME and AMMONIATED FERTILIZER, and also have for sale

PERUVIAN GUANO,

NO. 1 GENUINE GOVERNMENT.

Fish Guano, Land Plaster and Hydraulic Cement, together with a complete assortment of Burning and Greasing Oils, at fair market rates.

Super-Phosphate of Lime, $50 per 2000 lbs. Ammoniated Fertilizer, $55 do.

A DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

42 South Delaware Avenue, Philada.

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

August 7, '69 32-13t

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

Kansas Pacific Railway Company

For the sale of its

New Seven per cent.

Thirty Year Gold Loan, Free from Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000,

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, besides now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 miles

west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

GOVERNMENT LAND GRANT OF THREE MILLION ACRES,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th milepost in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120 or in U. S. Bonds, as

A Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

And although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY, COVERED BY THIS MORTGAGE, AT $23,000,000 NET, WHILE THE LOAN IS MERELY $6,500,000.

The Bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free from Government Taxation.

The Company paying the tax.

The PRINCIPAL of the Loan is made PAYABLE in GOLD, in the City of New York, but each coupon will be

PAYABLE IN FRANKFORT, LONDON, OR NEW YORK,

at option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New York, $35 (gold) each half year
" " London, £7 5s. 10d.
" " Frankfort, 87 fl. 30 kriez.

The Agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust had the condition of the Road, and the country thro' which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic endorsement as a

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT,

in every respect perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The Bonds will be sold for the present at

96, AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BOTH IN CURRENCY.

the Agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government securities taken in payment at their market value, without commission.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 Exchange Place, N. Y.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,

No. 12 Pine St., N. Y.

August 7, 1869 32-3m

Report of the Financial Condition of the "SHENANDOAH SAVING FUND," from June 1st, 1868 to June 1st, 1869, (3d year.)

1st SERIES—RECEIPTS.

In hands of Treasurer June 1, 1868	$ 18 00
Monthly dues and prepayments	3878 00
Interest on loans	981 10
Fines	136 98
Received from 2d series due to 1st series, June 1st, 1869	297 24
Received from sale of property by the Sheriff	1948 96
Total receipts	$6090 94

EXPENSES.

Paid on orders issued in previous year	$41 74
31 loans sold (at aver. premium of 74⅞)	2463 00
86 shares withdrawn	3166 18
Attorney's fees and salary	97 50
Printing, stationery, rent, &c.	27 00
Taxes on property	21 00
Secretary's salary	131 33
Orders unpaid	$6017 54
	188 64
Total expenditures	$6090 94

ASSETS.

91 loans @ $200	$18,400 00
Arrears; dues	87 64
Interest	56 30
Fines	107 14
Safe	40 00
	18,691 78

LIABILITIES.

Due on orders issued	186 64
Prepayments	9 00 195 64
	18,496 14

Total number of shares June 1st, 1869, 349

" " shareholders June 1st, 1869, 143

Value of one share June 1st, 1869, $53 00

2d SERIES—RECEIPTS.

Monthly dues	$1893 61
Interests	394 25
Fines	22 74
Total	2310 60

EXPENSES.

Paid on orders issued previous year	$61 23
8 loans sold (at aver. prem. of 77½)	1160 00
22 shares withdrawn	649 86
Rent	6 00
Secretary's salary	66 18
Paid to 1st series	297 24
	2240 70
Unpaid orders	69 90
Total	$2310 60

ASSETS.

44 loans @ $200	8800 00
Arrears: dues	56 00
Interest	73 25
Fines	26 15
Total	9048 40

LIABILITIES.

Due on orders issued 220 10

$8828 30

Total number of shares June 1st, 1869, 140

" " shareholders June 1st, 1869, $40 62

Value of one share June 1st, 1869 $63 05 in 3½ yrs.

F. J. KERN, Secretary.

We, the undersigned Committee of Finance, have found the above statement correct.

PETER ALBERT, G. A. HERRING, C. F. WILLERICH.

Aug 7, '69 32-1t

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

On Saturday, August 28th, 1869,

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

No. 1.—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by another lot of F. C. Kuentzler, eastwardly by Centre street, southwardly by Minersville street and westwardly by a 10 feet wide alley, containing in width 40 feet, and in depth 120 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a stone stable.

No. 2.—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by another lot of F. C. Kuentzler, eastwardly by Centre street, southwardly by another lot of F. C. Kuentzler, and westwardly by a 10 feet wide alley, containing in width 20 feet, and in depth 120 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a three story brick dwelling house, with a two story brick back building attached, and a stone stable.

No. 3.—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by another lot of F. C. Kuentzler, eastwardly by Centre street, southwardly by another lot of F. C. Kuentzler, and westwardly by a 10 feet wide alley, containing in width 20 feet, and in depth 120 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story brewery, partly stone and partly frame.

No. 4.—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by Centre street, southwardly by another lot of F. C. Kuentzler, and westwardly by a 10 feet wide alley, containing in width 30 feet, and in depth 120 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a stone lager beer vault, as the property of FRANZ C. KUENTZLER.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pottsville, on the northwesterly side of Market street, beginning at a distance of 84 feet from the southwesterly corner of a 60 feet lot, the northwesterly side of Market Square, marked on the plan of Pott and Patterson's addition to the Borough of Pottsville, with number 15, thence west along said Market street 49 feet, more or less, and containing in depth with parallel side running at right angles with said Market street 190 feet more or less to Lyon street, and bounded as follows: Southwardly by Market Street, northwardly by Lyon street, eastwardly by property of Charles W. Pitman, and westwardly by lot now or late of Francis Bath, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story brick and stone dwelling house, with a two story stone and frame back building attached, being the same premises which the said George H. Clay, by deed bearing even date with said recited mortgage, granted and conveyed to the said Daniel Hoffman, which said mortgage is recorded in the office for recording of deeds, &c., for the County of Schuylkill, in mortgage book T, page 238, &c., on the 6th day of April, 1863, and which said mortgage vested in the said the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road Company, as the property of DANIEL HOFFMAN.

ALSO—All that certain farm or tract of land, situate in North Manheim Township, Schuylkill County, (near Orwigsburg) adjoining the Centre Turnpike, lands of Benjamin Pott, deceased, David Gerber, Edward Kerns and others, containing 58 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story log dwelling house, with a one story log kitchen attached, a log barn and 2 log stables.

No. 2.—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by a 20 feet wide alley, eastwardly by lot of William Eltz, southwardly by the Centre Turnpike, and westwardly by lot of Missouri Edwards, containing in width 23 feet, more or less, and in depth 192 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story frame dwelling house, and a frame stable; as the property of GEORGE RABENHOLT.

ALSO—All that certain three story frame building and distillery and the one and a half story frame building thereto attached by a covered frame passage way, situate in the Borough of Mahanoy City, County of Schuylkill, on the northeast corner of Railroad Street, and Catawissa street, containing together in width on Railroad street 47 feet, and in depth parallel to Catawissa street 58 feet, on those certain lots or pieces of ground marked on the map or plan of Mahanoy City as lots number 1 and 2 in Block number 1 together, bounded and described as follows, to wit: south by Centre street, west by Catawissa street, north by Railroad street, and east by lot number 3, Block 1, containing 50 feet in front on Centre street, and extending of that width at right angles therewith and parallel to Catawissa street 125 feet to Railroad street, and the lots or pieces of ground and cartilage appurtenant to said building; said building and lot or piece of ground is situated in the Borough of Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, Pa.; as the property of JOHN HOFMANN, owner or reputed owner and contractor.

ALSO—All that certain tract or piece of land, situate in North Union Township, Schuylkill County, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a black oak, corner of land of George Miller and Hannah Rupert, thence along the latter and land of Henry Shaffer due west 153 perches to a post, corner of land of Samuel Schlasch, thence along said Samuel Schlasch's land north 53 degrees west 54 perches to a post, thence by same due north 53½ perches to a post, corner of land of Jerome Biller, thence along the same north 20 degrees west, 221 perches, to a post, corner in line of land of Conrad Fosser's heirs, thence along the same north 36 degrees east, 159¾ perches to corner of land of Rudolph Schlasch, thence along the same south 30 degrees east 169½ perches to a post in public road, thence along said road and land of Benjamin Biller south 54 degrees west 52 perches to a post in public road, thence by land of said Benjamin Biller south 3 degrees east 60 perches to a post, thence by same south 80¾ degrees west 28 perches to a post in a line with land of Thomas Schlasch, thence south 30 degrees east 151¼ perches to the place of beginning, containing 373 acres, strict measure, with the appurtenances, consisting of two one and a half story frame dwelling houses, two water power saw mill's, and a frame stable; as the property of NELSON BRANDON, with notice to GEORGE YOST, *terre tenant*.

ALSO—All that certain farm or tract of land, situate in Union Township, Schuylkill County, adjoining lands of George Yost, Samuel Gauch, F. W. Shaeffer, Israel Fouse, Emanuel Strouse and others, containing 150 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story log dwelling house, a frame bank barn, a frame hog stable, a frame cow stable, and a water power saw-mill; as the property of JEROME BITLER.

ALSO—All that certain farm or tract of land situate in North Union Township, Schuylkill County, adjoining a public road and lands of Michael Krebs, Henry Gotschall and others, containing 40 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a one and a half story frame dwelling house and a frame barn, as the property of CATHARINE GLASE and WILLIAM GLASE.

ALSO—All that certain small farm or tract of land, situate in Washington Township, Schuylkill County, adjoining lands of Levi Mennig, Israel Herring, Jonathan Kemmerling and others, containing 17 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story frame dwelling house and a log barn, as the property of JACOB HAINS.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Cressona, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by Railroad street, eastwardly by lot of Jacob Shoemaker, southwardly by lot of Levi Artz, and westwardly by land of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company, containing in width 30 feet, and in depth 200 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story frame Tavern and dwelling house, with a one story frame kitchen attached, as the property of JOSEPH ROTHWELL.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by branch Track of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad, eastwardly by lot of Philip Adams, southwardly by Broadway, and westwardly by lot now or late of George Swital, containing in width 46 feet, more or less, and in depth 90 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a one and a half story frame dwelling house, as the property of JOHN WHITE.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by lot of John Berger, eastwardly by Haven street, southwardly by lot of Jacob Huntzinger, and westwardly by Dock street, containing in width 20 feet, and in depth 315 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story brick tavern and dwelling house, with a two story brick and frame back building attached, and a frame stable, as the property of MICHAEL COOK and MARIA COOK, his wife.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Henry Porr, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by lot of David Hunter, eastwardly by lot of ——, southwardly by lot of F. Allen and westwardly by Rowecastle L, containing in width 50 feet, and in depth 100 feet, with the appurtenances consisting of a double two story frame dwelling house, as the property of HENRY PORR.

ALSO—All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Union Township, Schuylkill County, Pa., with boundaries, contents and limitations as described in a certain indenture, dated the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, (and recorded in the county aforesaid, in deed book No. 45, page 392, &c.,) as follows, to wit: Beginning at a chestnut in line of land of John Eisenhower, Jr., thence north 23¾ degrees west, 45 perches to stones and land of Boone & Strouse, thence along the same south 66¾ degrees east 241 perches to a hemlock; thence, south 23¾ degrees east 45 perches to a post; thence partly by lands of John Eisenhower, Sr., and partly by lands of John Eisenhower, Jr., north 66¾ degrees west 241 perches to the place of beginning, containing 68 acres and 100 perches, neat measure. It being part of a larger tract, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by a patent dated the 21st day of February, A. D., 1854, enrolled in patent H, vol 53, page 104, &c., granted unto John Eisenhower, in pursuance of a warrant, dated the 2d day of January, A. D., 1820, granted to John Eisenhower, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story frame dwelling house and a log barn; as the property of WILLIAM REAGAN and GEORGE YOST.

ALSO—All those two certain lots or pieces of ground, situate in the town of Grantville, Mahanoy Township, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by Centre street, eastwardly by Glendower street, southwardly by New Boston street, and westwardly by lot number 3, containing together in width 80 feet and in depth 300 feet, and being lots numbers 1 and 2 on Michael Murphy's map or plan of said town; as the property of THOMAS MURPHY.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Andrew Tempest, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of St. Clair, Schuylkill County, bounded westwardly by Port Carbon Road; eastwardly by Nichols street, northwardly by Thwing street, and southwardly by lot of Elias Hall Hever, containing in width 75 feet and in depth 300 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 1½ story log dwelling house; as the property of ANDREW TEMPEST.

No. 1. All that certain farm or tract of land, situate near Summit Station, in Wayne Township, Schuylkill County, on the road leading from Pottsville to Rehrersburg, bounded by lands of Benjamin W. Cummings Esq., The American Packing Company, Wm. Merkel, Joseph Emerich, John Essenwein, Joseph Achey, and others, containing 220 acres, more or less, with the improvements, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house, a frame barn, a frame out kitchen, a frame hay shed and other out buildings. About 30 acres thereof are cleared, under good fence, and in a good state of cultivation; 30 acres are well timbered with oak, chestnut and other trees; the balance is sprout land.

No. 2. All that certain lot or tract of ground, situate, &c., situate on the Blue Mountain, partly in Wayne and partly in Washington Township, Schuylkill County, bounded by lands of John M. Gettler, William Moyer, the Berks County line, and lands of Jonathan Miller, containing 320 acres, more or less, the property of GOTTLIEB SCHAUBEL.

No. 1. All the right, title and interest of John H. Haase of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, bounded on the north side of Market street, in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, containing in width 20 feet, and in depth 190 feet, bounded north by Lyon street, east by Eighth street, south by Market street and west by lot now or late of Mrs. Lewis Reeser, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house with a two story brick back building, a one story frame mineral water manufactory, and a frame stable and frame shed; as the property of JOHN H. HAUSE.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by lot of Solomon Gottschalk, eastwardly by a 10 feet wide alley, southwardly by lot of Tobias H. Wintersteen, and westwardly by Coal street, containing in width 25 feet, more or less, and in depth 125 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 1½ story frame dwelling house; as the property of MARY FERNET.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Village (now Borough) of Mount Carbon, Township of Manheim, in the County of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, being No. 6 (number six) on John White's Plan of Mount Carbon Hotel store dwellings and building lots. Beginning at the north west corner of Main street and the Centre Turnpike Road, thence by the said Main Street south 85 degrees west 162 feet to an alley 9 feet wide, running north and south between lots numbers 19 and 26 on the said plan, thence along the westerly side of the said alley north 34¾ degrees west 214 feet to ground now or late of John White, thence by the said ground south 75 degrees 50 minutes east 59 feet to the corner of a 10 feet wide alley running east and west and into Centre Turnpike Road, with a 16 feet wide alley running north and south between this lot and lots numbers 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 on the said plan, both of which alleys have been laid out for the use of this and other ground of the said John White, thence by the said last mentioned alley running east and west aforesaid, south 85 degrees 50 minutes east 94 feet, thence partly by the head of the said last mentioned 10 feet wide alley, and partly by lot No. 7 on the said John White's plan, north 69½ degrees east 65½ feet to the west side of the said Centre Turnpike Road, thence by the said Centre Turnpike Road south 10 degrees 10 minutes east 35 feet to the said *northwest corner of* Main Street and Centre Turnpike Road aforesaid, the first mentioned point and place of beginning with the appurtenances, consisting of a 2 story store, dwelling house, with a 2 story stone kitchen thereto attached, a frame stable and a frame shed.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Main Street, in the Village (now Borough) of Mount Carbon, aforesaid, described according to a survey made thereof by C. A. Sharp, Civil Engineer, as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point the northwest corner of the said Main Street, and a 9 feet wide alley, at the *distance of 171 feet*, more or less, westward from the northwest corner of the said Main Street and the Centre Turnpike Road, containing in front or breadth on the said Main Street 18 feet and extending in length or depth northward along the west side of the said 9 feet wide alley 100 feet to a 30 feet wide street, contemplated to be opened running east and west which communicates with the said 9 feet wide alley; bounded northward by the said 30 feet wide street, southward by the said Main Street, eastward by the said 9 feet wide alley, and westward by lot No. 13 on the said John White's plan, with the appurtenances consisting of a 2 story frame building, used for roasting coffee.

ALSO—All those 4 contiguous lots or pieces of ground, situate on the north side of Main Street, in the Village, (now Borough) of Mount Carbon, aforesaid, being lots numbers 13, 14, 15, and 16, on John White's plan, aforesaid, described according to a survey made thereof by C A. Sharp, Civil Engineer, as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 189 feet, *more or less*, westward from the northwest *corner of the said Main Street, on the Centre Turnpike Road*, containing together in front or breadth on the *said Main street 72 feet (each lot 18 feet,) and extending* in length or depth northward of that breadth, along the east side of a 40 feet wide street called Division Street, 100 feet to a 30 feet wide street, contemplated to be opened, running east and west, which communicates with a 9 feet wide alley, running into and from the said Main Street, with the appurtenances consisting of a 2 story frame dwelling house, with a 1 story frame kitchen attached.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Village (now Borough) of Mount Carbon, aforesaid, being lot number 26, on the said plan.—Bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of the said 30 feet wide street, so contemplated to be opened as aforesaid, and the said nine feet wide alley, running into Main Street, as aforesaid, which point of beginning is at the distance of 130 feet northward from the said Main Street, thence along the said northerly side of the said 30 feet wide street contemplated to be opened as aforesaid, south 65½ degrees west 130 feet to a point, thence still by the same south 63 degrees 5 minutes west 43 feet to a point, thence south 69 degrees 35 minutes west 41 feet 9 inches to a point in the line of land now or formerly of Necho Allen, thence by the same north 26 degrees, 50 minutes west 94 feet, thence along the southerly line of a 10 feet wide alley which divides this from land now or formerly of John Pott, north 70 degrees 50 minutes east 250 feet 6 inches to a point, where the said alley communicates with the said 9 feet wide alley thence along the westerly side of the said 9 feet wide alley, south 34¾ degrees east 74 feet to the said first mentioned point, and place of beginning: being the same premises which the said John R. White by indenture bearing even date herewith, duly executed and acknowledged prior to the execution hereof, and intending forthwith to be recorded, for the consideration money therein mentioned part whereof is hereby secured, granted and conveyed unto the said Ernst Kleinert (in fee,) together as respects the said lot, number 6, with the free and common use of the 9 feet wide alley, and two 10 feet wide alleys, respectively, bounding thereon and mentioned in the description thereof, as respects the said lots number 13, 14, 15, and 16, on the said plan, with the free and common use of the said 30 feet wide street, and 9 feet wide alley respectively, mentioned in the description of the said lots, and as respects the said lot number 26, with the free use, right, liberty and privilege of the said 30 feet wide street, 10 feet wide alley, 9 feet wide alley respectively, bounding on and mentioned in the description thereof, and together as respects all the said lots with the free and uninterrupted right, liberty and privilege in common with the said John White's heirs and assigns, owners, tenants, and occupiers of other ground late of the said John White, deceased, in Mount Carbon, aforesaid, and together as respects all the said lots to the free use of the water, rising and flowing from the spring, situate on lot number 26, on the said John White's plan, aforesaid, and to the line of water pipes leading from the said spring to the reservoir, constructed on a piece of ground agreed to be held out and appropriated for the said Division Street, lying between the said lots, number 17 and number 14 on the said John White's plan, subject to a proportionate part of the expense of keeping the said water pipes in good order and repair; as the property of ERNST KLEINERT deceased, in the hands of Charlotte Kleinert and CHARLES H. WOLTJEN, his administrators.

ALSO—All that certain one story frame building, with shed roof, situate on the eastwardly side of Dock street, in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, bounded on the south by lot of Emanuel Mayberry, late Charles T. Springer, containing in front on Dock street 18 feet, and in depth 20 feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to said building, of which Charles T. Springer was the owner or reputed owner, contractor, architect and builder thereof; as the property of CHARLES T. SPRINGER.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold by GEORGE C. WYNKOOP, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, Aug 7, '69] 32-4t

GROVER & BAKER'S

FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

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SEWING MACHINES,

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

730 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Points of Excellence:

Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch. Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery. Using both threads directly from the spools. No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread. Wide range of application without change of adjustment. The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing. Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines, these Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and Ornamental Work.

For sale by M. E. CHAMBERS, Pottsville. July 31, '69 31-1y

Wire Railing, Wire Guards, for Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for cleaning ores, coal, &c. Heavy Screen Cloths and Coal Screens. Wire Webbing for sheep and poultry yards. Paper Makers' Wires, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth, Sieves, Painted Screens, Ornamental Wire work. Every information by addressing the manufacturers, M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 North 6th Street, Philadelphia. Feb 6, '69 6-1y

How to Look at the Eclipse To-day.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives the following method of observing the eclipse to-day: "Take a large card with a small round hole in the centre, and hold it against the sun's rays, so that the shadow will fall on the floor, pavement, wall, or other dark and smooth surface. In the middle of the shadow there will be a true image of the sun, and the eclipse can be studied in its progress without straining the eyes, and without smutting face or hands with smoked glass.—This simple process was suggested by the familiar circumstance that the light spots in the shadows, during a solar eclipse, take the shape of the luminous portions of the sun's disk; and the perforated card has been used with perfect success."

A physician in the New York Tribune says that if the weather should be clear over any considerable portion of the totally and partially dark belt during the coming eclipse, there will be, probably, a million pairs of eyes which will be temporarily and some of them permanently injured by its observation. Much more can be done in averting than in remedying such calamities. Everything tending to strain and fatigue either the eyes themselves or the adjacent muscles, should be avoided. Using an opera-glass is less irritating to the eyes than a spy-glass; because, while double the light is received and both eyes instead of one are employed, the muscles surrounding and operating the eyes are at comparative ease. With the opera-glass there is a total absence of the irritating element due to the labor of keeping one eye closed.—In looking at the eclipse it is essential to give the eyes the advantage of parallel conditions. A piece of smoked glass large enough to look with both eyes at once should be used. Instead of smoking the glass irregularly to allow a choice of opacity in different parts, the observer should smoke several pieces to different extents, but each as uniformly as possible over its entire surface, and choose as necessary among the several pieces. Every one should avoid the use of pieces which have been scratched or touched by the finger so as to remove the opaque covering at any points; the observer should avoid also a single flash of untempered sunlight upon the retina, and particularly the repetition of such flashes or irritating conditions as would result from the use of a scratched or very unequally smoked plate. And especially should every one avoid fatiguing the eyes by looking too long or too often in advance. Let the glasses be prepared, if possible, the day before, and the eyes held at ease observing the deepening gloom in the general landscape, with merely occasional glances, until near the period of the greatest obscuration. Those who have reason to believe themselves troubled with a tendency to weak eyes should be the more careful to observe these precautions. Those whose scientific observations on the eclipse may be of value are alone justified in risking any permanent or even serious temporary injury to these extremely delicate organs.

Succotash.—Cut off the corn from the cobs, and put the cobs in just water enough to cover them, and boil one hour; then remove the cobs, and put in the corn and a quart of Lima beans, and boil thirty minutes. When boiled, add some cream or milk, salt and butter.

Pumpkin Pie.—One quart pumpkin to one quart milk, two cups sugar, two table spoonfuls rose water, one of ginger, if you like, and four eggs. Baked in deep plates lined with paste. One or two eggs less may be used by substituting two or three table spoonfuls of molasses, or a soft cracker finely powdered.

[COMMUNICATED.]

County Treasurer.

Messrs. Editors:—I would suggest the name of Capt. DAVID A. SMITH, as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer. He is well known throughout the County; was one of the first who volunteered to defend his country from armed treason. He is honest and capable, and if nominated, I believe he would be triumphantly elected.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN.

LETTER FROM HAZLETON.

Hazleton, August 4th, 1869.

Editors Journal:—Early on Monday morning the remains of Miss Ella Pardee, daughter of A. Pardee, Esq., were brought home in a special car from Philadelphia. Miss Pardee died in Paris, June 15th, of typhoid fever. She accompanied her brother, Israel Uriah Pardee and lady, on his European tour, for her health, and had been absent for a year. Her funeral took place yesterday afternoon, followed by a large concourse of people who were in her 24 years.

Early on Monday morning, the store and dwelling owned by Messrs Spohn & Kreider was broken into and robbed of some $600 worth of boots and shoes.

The same night, a valuable horse, belonging to Mr. Daniel Koogle, was also stolen, and a wagon from another person. The robberies are no doubt committed by the same person or persons.

One day last week, a son of Adam Beckman, aged about 14 years, was run over at Sugar Loaf, and his right arm so badly crushed, that amputation became necessary. The patient is doing well.

Saturday morning a German named Lauer was killed at Cranberry, by a fall of coal.

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, a man named Frederick Brackman, a carpenter, while on his way home from Frenchtown, was attacked by four "Molly Maguires," three of whom were armed with "billies," and the other with a club. They beat him in a horrible manner, and robbed him of what he had. He is now in a critical condition. Dr. Arnold, who dressed his wounds, pronounces his injuries among the most severe he has ever seen from similar cause. It is supposed that the cause of this attack is that Brackman kept at work while the strike continued. B. C. B.

Our correspondent's letters will always be welcome.

PRETTY WOMEN.—A comparatively few ladies monopolize the Beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is; and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, which gives the Bloom of Youth and a refined sparkling Beauty to the Complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic Complexion who will invest seventy-five cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful. To Preserve and Dress the Hair use Lyon's Kathairon. 32-4t

The Reading R. R. Again.—Notwithstanding a number of papers have denied that the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company hold a majority of the shares of stock of the Reading Railroad, we repeat that such is the fact, and we have the best of authority for so stating. A considerable number over a majority of the shares are controlled by men interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad. The company we learn, has no desire to control the Reading road, further than to have through connection with New York. That was the main object in procuring a majority of the stock.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly for the Miners' Journal by GLENN & BELL.

		WH'LE	RET'L
Wheat Flour, extra family,	per barrel	$ 7 50	$8 00
do do do do	per cwt	3 25	4 00
do do extra	per barrel	7 00	8 00
do do superfine,	do	6 00	6 50
Rye Flour,	do	7 00	7 50
do	per cwt	3 50	3 75
Buckwheat Flour,	do	4 00	4 50
Wheat, prime white	per bushel	1 70	1 90
do do red.	do	1 50	1 60
Dried Peaches, pared,	per pound	26	30
dy do unpared	do	12	16
Dried Apples,	do	11	12½

	WH'LE	RET'L		WH.	RET.
Rye, ⅌ bu.	$1 34	$1 50	Eggs, ⅌ doz.	23	25
Corn, "	1 15	1 20	Butter, ⅌ lb	35	40
Oats, "	75	80	Cheese, "	18	22
Soup beans "	3 50	3 00	Lard, "	22	25
Peas, "	3 50	4 00	Hams, "	22	25
Rye Chop, "	1 50	1 60	Shoulders, "		20
Corn Meal "	1 10	1 20	Beef hind qr. "	12	18
Middlings, "	70	80	" front "	10	18
Potatoes, "	60	75	Mutton, "		18
Hay, ⅌ ton.	22 00	25 00	Pork, "	17	20
" bale cwt	1 10	1 20	Veal, "	18	25
Straw, ⅌ ton.	19 00	22 00	Sugar, Cuba, "		
Plaster, "			Sugar House, "		13
Salt, ⅌ sack	2 75	3 00	Porto Rico, "		14
Tim Seed, bu			White,		17
Clover " "			Crushed,		18
flax " "			N. O. Syrup, "		90

$25 REWARD!

STRAYED OR STOLEN!

From Wadesville Shaft on Tuesday, the 20th inst., a LIGHT RED or FOX COLORED MULE, with white on the breast and belly; hoof broken on right forefoot. By returning said mule, the above reward will be paid by

H. S. ALTHOUSE, Superintendent of Shaft. July 24, '69 30-3t

THE EARTH CLOSET.

BRIGHT & CO., Agents.

THE MISSISQUOI POWDER actually cures Cancer and Scrofulous diseases of the Skin. See Report to L. I. Medical Society, and statements of Physicians in circular, sent free on application to

CHAS. A. DUBOIS, General Agent, 152 Pearl St., New York, P. O. Box 3869. July 10, '69 28 3m

DADDOW'S NEW MAP OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS.

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

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☞ Samples sent by mail when written for. January 9, '69