Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6 1869.

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

COAL, IRON AND OIL, BY DADDOW AND BANNAN.

The Great Work on our Mineral Resources, is the only work published in the United States that gives a full description of VENTILATING MINES by the Fan, which is coming into general use as safer and better than any other mode of ventilation. The London Mining Journal says they have no single volume like it in England. 808 Octavo Pages, with 90 Engravings, Maps and Illustrations. Price $7 50 sent by mail on receipt of price. Address BANNAN & RAMSEY, Pottsville, Pa.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD!

A reward of *Five Dollars* will be paid to any person who will give us information that may lead to the arrest and conviction of parties stealing either the DAILY or WEEKLY MINERS' JOURNAL from the doors of subscribers.

This practice is becoming entirely too common, and we hereby give notice that any person detected in it, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

A WORD TO POSTMASTERS.

We will take it as a great favor if Postmasters, through whose offices our paper is sent for delivery to subscribers, will promptly notify us of all cases where the paper is not taken up by the party to whom it is addressed, from whatever cause, death, removal, or refusal. It has been decided by law, that where this is not done the Postmaster becomes himself liable for the subscription; and we call attention to this fact, as it may not be generally understood. In this connection we refer generally, to the following:

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections of Tuesday last may be summed up as follows:

Massachusetts strongly Republican, but the License party appear to have carried the Legislature against the Prohibitionists.

New York has gone Democratic by a diminished majority. The Democrats have also carried both branches of the Legislature, owing to the apathy of the Republicans caused by divisions in the party in some portions of the State.

New Jersey is also Democratic by a reduced majority.

Wisconsin has increased the Republican majority, with the Legislature about as last year, strongly Republican.

Minnesota is Republican by a reduced majority, owing to divisions in some of the districts growing out of revenge for disappointments.

Illinois, in her local elections are as strongly Republican as ever. In Chicago the citizens ticket for municipal officers was carried by an overwhelming majority, carrying every ward in the city.

There is good sleighing in Kenebec county, Maine.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* prints seventy thousand papers.

DEXTER is eleven years old. Lady Thorn is two years his senior.

JAMES LAVING, of London, is dead, from injuries received from being thrown from a wagon.

THE Empress of Russia is so ill that some St. Petersburg physicians say she cannot live more than a few months.

OHIO.—R. B. Hayes is elected Governor by 7,501 majority, a gain of 4,518 on his vote two years ago. That will do.

THERE are a couple of sisters who have to be told everything together, as they are so much alike that they can't be told apart.

"THE DAY" is the name of a new penny paper published in Philadelphia by Alexander Cummings. It is independent in politics, is ably edited, filled with news, and we presume will be a success.

SOME of the papers suggest that the Countess Guiccioli should give the recollections of her late eccentric husband, M. de Boissy, who used to introduce his wife as "La Marquise de Boissy, ma femme, ancien maitresse de Byron."

PAYING OFF MORE DEBT.—The Pennsylvania State Treasurer gives notice that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund has authorized the payment of the five per cent. State loan maturing July 1, 1870, and that said bonds will be redeemed in full with interest to date, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank at Philadelphia, on the first and third Saturdays of each month, by notifying the State Treasurer. The interest on the bonds will cease July 1, 1870.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY BLACK BAND IRON ORE.—The Scientific Editor of the American Exchange and Review lately received a specimen of this ore, obtained near Pottsville, which on analysis exhibited the following results:

Protoxide of Iron (containing metallic iron, 33.23)	46 30
Sesquioxide of iron (containing metallic iron, 1.10)	1 56
Carbonic acid [illegible]	20
Protoxide of manganese	4 50
Silica	4 50
Sulphur	14
Lime	2
Carbonic acid	33 40
Phosphoric acid	09
Water	2
Insoluble matter not determined	1.40
	99.96

This corresponds with other analysis made of ores found in the Red Ash coal measures in this county.

GEORGE PEABODY.—Speaking of the death of this great philanthropist, the N. Y. Tribune says:

"Mr. George Peabody as a successful banker was not a man of special consequence to the world's economy; as an American abroad, his patriotism was sometimes called in question by his more ardent countrymen; as a man whose political prejudices long blinded him to the atrocity of Southern treason, he had few claims on American recollection; but as the princely philanthropist, the benefactor of two continents, whose statue adorns the commercial capital of the Old World, whose splendid educational fund will prove a far more enduring monument in our stricken South, his death is an occasion for universal mourning. In his late days his health was the subject of affectionate solicitation on the part of the Queen of England. His funeral rites will command reverent attention from the rulers and the people of two of the highest nations on the globe."

EXECUTION MADE EASY.—Dr. Hammond's Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine, in an article upon judicial executions for capital crimes, makes this important statement:

"A sort of tourniquet might be constructed, that would insure death with celerity, certainty and painlessness. A flexible collar, with adjustable pads upon the inner face to make compression over the trachea, the carotids, and the jugulars, having for a regulating attachment behind an endless screw upon a fixed axis, would at once produce asphyxia, and syncope—the pathognomonic status of perfect lypothymia." This being translated means instant unconsciousness and insensibility, and sudden, complete death, without disfiguration, movement, or pain. That some such plan will soon have to be adopted is evident, if the wretched "accidents" and bungling management, which have intensified the horrors of so many recent executions, are not speedily dispensed with. The people will not stand the continuance of barbarity. The lex talionis only call for an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life. It does not require that the eye shall be slowly "gouged" out, the tooth pried forth with a lever, or that the life of the murderer should be tortured from his quivering body. Either some plan like Dr. Hammond's or the chloroform plan of a Western Sheriff, or else the total abolition of the death penalty, is bound to come.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

BYRONIC LITERATURE.—For want of room we have devoted no space in our paper heretofore to the discussion of the great "Byron Scandal," promulgated by Mrs. Stowe in her recent defence of Lady Byron, from reflections made by the Countess Guiccioli, the mistress of Lord Byron, in her Recollections of the great poet, which contained but little that was new, and had only a limited sale. Mrs. Stowe, in her defence of Lady Byron, declared that she had been entrusted with the secret cause of her separation from her husband, and that she was at liberty to disclose the same at such time as she deemed it necessary for her defence. In this defence, Lord Byron is charged with the horrible crime of Incest with his half sister, Augusta Leigh. Mrs. Stowe, in her article published in the Atlantic Monthly, in which the charge is made, declares that the time had arrived to make the disclosure, to prevent, as far as possible, the dissemination of the Countess Guiccioli's book, and the works of Lord Byron. In this, Mrs. Stowe seems to be wanting in a knowledge of human nature, because she ought to have known that such a publication would have directly the opposite effect, and would largely increase the demand for both, and such has been the effect. Already a new cheap edition of Recollections, by the Countess, has been issued, and the demand for Byron's works has more than doubled since her publication.

In all the discussions that have taking place, both in this country and in England, public opinion seems to have settled down to the conclusion that there is no foundation whatever in the charge, except in the diseased vagaries or hallucinations of Lady Byron, to which William Howett, the poet, who was intimately acquainted with her, decclares that she was subject. No one doubts but that this "revolting secret" was entrusted to Mrs. Stowe by Lady Byron; but a number of letters written by Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh, after her separation from Lord Byron, have been exhumed and published in Murray's London Review, and are of so affectionate a character, and breathe such strong feelings of friendship towards Mrs. Leigh, on the part of Lady Byron, as to stamp such a charge as the cause of their separation, impossible. In these letters she addresses her as "My dearest Augusta," "Farewell, God bless you, from the bottom of my heart," and many other expressions of a similar kind. Since their appearance Mrs. Stowe, in a card asks the public to suspend their opinion on these letters until her book, which she is preparing to reply to the criticisms, &c., on her former article, is issued. Mrs. Stowe may have further testimony to offer in support of the charge, but from the present aspect of the subject, nothing but an absolute confession on the part of Mrs. Leigh would satisfy the public that the charge, as made, can be true, if the letters and dates, as published, are genuine, which there is no reason to doubt. In all the controversy so far there has nothing been produced that hints at such a crime, except the construction put upon the writings of Lord Byron, which some interpret into an acknowledgment of and defence of the crime charged.

OUR STATE DEBT.

We announced yesterday that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had given notice that the 5 per cent. State bonds falling due July 1, 1870, would be paid in full as soon as presented, with accruing interest to date of presentation. In connection with this subject the Harrisburg Telegraph gives the following interesting statement of the present indebtedness of the State, in comparison with other States, and the great reduction made in said debt since the Republican party has controlled the State government, notwithstanding the tremendous expenses incurred during the rebellion, and also the removal of the State taxes:

"In 1860 the debt of Pennsylvania was $37,949,315, the largest debt owed by any State in the Union. After nine years of Republican rule our debt is $33,255,964, and we have in the Treasury bonds applicable to the payment of our indebtedness, and other purposes, amounting to $9,822,000; showing our debt to be (exclusive of the assets held by the Commonwealth as above) $23,4[illegible]964. This statement shows a net reduction of our debt of $9 [illegible], and an actual reduction of $4,562,1[illegible]1, and there has been an improvement in the condition in nine years of $14,144,161. These figures, which a critically scrutinized, would seem to be enough, but they are peculiarly a source of pride when compared with other States, as shown in the condition of the debt of nearly every other State since 1860. Now our debt, which, not all the rest, the only fourth in amount. New York, Missouri, and Virginia each owe a heavier sum, and while we have steadily reduced ours every other State, except three, has been going deeper into debt, as the following table will show:

The following table gives the indebtedness of the States severally, in the years named below:

STATES.	1860.	1868.
Alabama	$ 5,048,000	$ 6,804,572
Arkansas	3,092,602	3,252,409
California	3,885,000	4,974,984
Connecticut	50,000	10,000,000
Delaware	nil.	150,000
Florida	383,000	6[illegible],000
Georgia	2,664,750	5,760,500
Illinois	10,1[illegible],767	5,439,809
Indiana	10,184,815	7,[illegible],418
Iowa	324,290	6[illegible],399
Kansas	nil	646,196
Kentucky	5,479,244	5,227,622
Louisiana	10,023,937	13,357,999
Maine	1,081,171	8,504,681
Maryland	14,034,872	[illegible]
Massachusetts	7,175,078	25,755,747
Michigan	2,451,428	2,740,814
Minnesota	250,000	8,[illegible],660
Missouri	23,923,000	38,145,928
New Hampshire	62,148	4,162,818
New Jersey	95,000	2,893,400
New York	34,182,975	51,753,082
North Carolina	9,129,505	11,453,000
Ohio	17,223,152	15,251,073
Oregon	125,378	918,374
Pennsylvania	37,949,325	33,296,946
Rhode Island	nil.	3,[illegible],500
South Carolina	3,[illegible],574	5,293,277
Tennessee	16,643,646	22,277,347
Texas	nil	2,[illegible],[illegible]
Vermont	nil.	1,647,500
Virginia	33,[illegible],[illegible]	41,[illegible],741
Wisconsin	100,000	2,892,191

It is not merely in the reduction of our obligations while all around us the States have augmented theirs, that we have an enviable position when compared with our sister States; but in the evidences which the Republican administration has given of its care and fidelity in the management of the finances. We have been in this State for thirteen years, [illegible] and the benefit of Republican rule and cheap means, the management of the finances of this State, in [illegible] this is the first time in the history of our debt that any portion of the indebtedness has been taken up without a new loan for that purpose. It shows that we have, after making the regular annual appropriations to the sinking fund, attracted the body of the debt from the public revenue; and so we may fairly note the extinction of our State debt to so certainly and rapidly. A few more years, friends, and the Democratic legacy of $41,000,000 will be, like the party which piled it up, a thing which has passed away, a debt not a pleasant recollection. Let us hope that a continuance of the Republican party in power for another nine years will enable us to offer the Keystone State free from debt, and almost without taxes."

THE MONEY OF THE STATE.

After our State election, we stated that one of the reasons why the politicians took so little interest in the re-election of Governor Geary, was his determination to guard the interests of the State, and prevent, as far as possible, the plundering of the State Treasury. We then alluded to the fact that he had strongly recommended to the Legislature to pass a law giving to the State Treasurer an ample salary, and requiring the public funds to be deposited or invested for the benefit of the State, and not to be used as a corruption fund to secure the election of a man who will pay the most. The present system of using the funds of the State for private purpose, commenced about twenty years ago, on a much smaller scale, and it was not until under the administration of Governor Bigler, that the office was openly purchased and prostituted to such purposes. We are glad to find that the Republican press is beginning to call attention to these matters, and we copy with pleasure the following from the West Chester Republican, which points out how it is done, and who generally receives the plunder:

"If we were to say to the staid and industrious farmers of Chester County who quietly remain at home during the seven salaries of the year, that their hard-earned savings are in their wives and children, and hold in the Republican, that no man has filled the office of State Treasurer for the last ten or fifteen years, whose election did not cost from 10, 15, 20, and even as high as $50,000, they would scarcely credit it. But such is the fact. We are personally acquainted with one gentleman who held the office but a few years, and whose expenses reached the highest figure above named. Public amazement will be further increased in contemplating the above figures, when they reflect that the salary of the State Treasurer is but $3,000 per annum, and he is positively forbidden by law, from using the State funds in any way, to his own personal benefit.

But others examine the situation more carefully. The Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania has constantly in his hands, and subject to his control, from one to two and a half millions of dollars. Imagine a man conducted into office with this large sum of money at his disposal, and for which he is responsible. He is immediately surrounded by hordes of Bankers, Brokers, and other prominent citizens and politicians from all parts of the State, clamoring for the use of a few thousand dollars, and for which they are willing to pay 3, 4, 6, and sometimes even a much higher rate of interest. The interest of two millions of dollars at 6 per cent., is $ 00 000. The Banking institutions in the State, where the money would be perfectly safe, are willing to pay that rate, and are eager to get it. What moral barrier is there, or other, to withstand such a temptation. It is not saying too much, that no one has ever yet been found in the State that was proof against it, and the probabilities are that there never will be. But more than this, under the present standard of public morals the individual who should refuse to avail himself of the opportunity thus afforded of becoming wealthy, would scarcely be considered as possessing the qualities of mind necessary to discharge the duties of the office.

No one, we will claim that these officers have any legal right to appropriate to their own private use the money with which they are entrusted, but it has become the custom of the office, if carrying out were adopted and a complete [illegible] of the [illegible] manner in which the public money has been used during the last twenty years a scandal might be [illegible] incumbent of *the office during that period would escape* financial ruin. It would be no less a matter of this sort, that the Government had of recent years been asking Mr. Kemble to a defaulter. No wit that his term can be applied to Mr. K., it can be said with equal force of Henry D. Moore, Eli Slifer, Gen. Irwin, and in fact every individual that has filled the office within our recollection.

While all this is conceded it cannot be denied that the corrupting and demoralizing influence it has exerted upon our people, both morally and politically, is beyond computation. *Governors of the State*, Members of the Legislature, Banks, Brokers and Politicians, all share in it to a greater or less extent. The members of the Legislature, whose duty it is to elect the officer, have winked at these informalities openly practiced in the office for years, and are only too eager to secure a portion of the plunder. At every session of the Legislature, rings are formed to control the election of State Treasurer. Promises of loans and deposits of the public money are freely made to secure votes, and they are thus secured. In this way, one of the most important of our public officers is annually elected. The seething, struggling mass of corruption that accompanies it, is perfectly frightful. For years it has been going on with the knowledge of Governors, grave and dignified Senators, and members of the lower house. But what has been done to check it? Some few years since, when Mr. Slifer was elected, we believe, a movement was made in the Legislature to change the system, but on the following day it suddenly ceased to be talked about; "appliances" had been brought to bear in a single night that caused its demise. The question, therefore, becomes pertinent, where all have been so guilty, who shall be selected as a victim? In our judgment it is useless to complain of what has been done; let the dead bury its dead; but as good citizens seeking the honor and glory both of our State and party, may we not earnestly inquire whether it is not time that a halt was called in these reckless and lawless proceedings. It is useless to talk of retrenchment and reform, so long as the Treasury, with its millions of dollars, is permitted to be used as a corruption fund to promote the ends of the administration of Government, the Legislature, the moneyed institutions and private interests at once all over the State. We must have a council to end this organized plunder, and if by this law that will remove the present bulk of the public money from the hands of the Treasurer, and require its investment in some good and substantial securities, that it will be yielding a revenue to the State. If the surplus money was thus invested it would contribute a sufficient sum annually to the sinking fund, and greatly aid in keeping down interest, and speedily secure the payment of the entire debt.—Possibly a share of it might also be required, and to those published the Nationalist journal, show the how and what amounts were had and to each for taxes. No such man was in the hands of the Treasurer. If this is not done, we may expect to realize sooner or later, the experience of the State of Ohio, in having to record the loss of several hundreds of thousands of dollars to defalcation! Let us take heed before it is too late!"

The great bulk of business men and taxpayers of the State belong to the Republican party, and it is only by reforming abuses and putting down all schemes of plunder that the Republican party can expect to retain power; and its defeat, State and National, by the opposite party, composed of the elements that now govern it, would be one of the greatest calamities that could befall the country.

LAST NIGHT OF THE THEATRE AT UNION HALL.—M'lle Zoe and her company have drawn fine houses. To night the drama of the "Wizard Skiff" will be played, with the farce of "Solon Shingle." Mr. Mareton is a capital comedian. The bill is attractive and should secure a crowded house.

FREIGHTS TO THE WEST.

The following are the rates now charged for transporting merchandise, &c., to the West from New York. During the great railroad war which prevailed for several weeks, the rates were about one half these rates:

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Fifth class.
St. Louis	$1 60	$1 30	90	66	65
Louisville	1 45	1 18	90	83	65
Milwaukee	1 20	1 00	75	60	50
Chicago	1 25	1 00	75	65	50
Cincinnati	1 18	95	70	62	43
Indianapolis	1 22	99	74	64	50
Columbus	1 03	82	61	53	43
Toledo	1 00	80	60	52	40
Cleveland	80	67	51	43	34
Buffalo	80	60	42	39	25
Detroit	90	72	54	47	37

DEATH OF GEORGE PEABODY.

The cable brings information that George Peabody, the eminent American financier, died at London, near midnight, of Thursday. He was a native of Massachusetts, and his extraordinary success in amassing a colossal fortune, single-handed, challenges admiration equal to that felt for his munificence in his charitable donations. The latter secured for him the rare honor of a portrait of Queen Victoria, presented by herself.

The following very complete biography and just eulogium of Mr. Peabody, we extract from yesterday's Philadelphia Press:

The two great nations will hear with sorrow of the death of George Peabody, the man of princely wealth and princely benefactions. More than the days of the years of man had been measured to him, and he went to rest a witness of more of his own precious monuments than is usual with the most favored. He died in London last night, at half-past eleven o'clock.

George Peabody was born in Danvers, Mass., February 18, 1795. He was a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers, and is so common with the New England ancestry, a self-reliance have made them cheap cooses, himself not the advantages of an education to a greater extent than they are provided in the district schools. At the age of eleven he was apprenticed to a grocer in his native town, but left at the age of fifteen, and went to Newburyport as clerk in his brother's store. In 1812 he removed to Washington, D. C. and went into business with his uncle. In 1814 he went to Baltimore as partner with a Mr. Riggs and the firm carried on large branch dry goods houses in Philadelphia and New York. During his long connection with this house, his business talents were constantly employed, and his business manners were such as to make him a favorite. He was the chief agent, was to make several trips [illegible]. In his travels he was entrusted with business of the firm and after the American revolution times. During the Mexican war and was the lender of Maryland, which was [illegible] with satisfaction.

In 1837 he took up his residence permanently in England, and established himself in London as a merchant and banker. His name was a synonym for probity, and through him the credit of the several American States was introduced to the English bourse. At one time he alone stood between the bankrupt credit of Maryland and ruin. He held the net in trust until the crisis passed. The bonds he carried were in London a house, and the [illegible] of attraction for Americans, and the seat of American news business, and literature.

Having amassed a large fortune, about '50 he began to set himself entirely to deeds of charity which have placed his name in the topmost niche of benefactors. In 1851, he subscribed and gave largely to the American department of the World's Exhibition at his own expense, and in the succeeding year contributed largely to the expedition then being fitted out by Dr. Kane to visit the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. He also contributed $20,000 to liquidate the school debt of his native town, accompanying his gift with a toast, "Education, a debt from the present to future generations." This present, afterward increased to over $100,000, became the fund which built and endowed the Peabody Institute of Danvers. In 1856 he gave $300,000 with pledges for $500,000 to the city of Baltimore, to found the elegant institute which now bears his name.

In 1859 he began that magnificent series of gifts which erected and endowed the London lodging-houses for the laboring classes. Peabody Square, London, is known all over the world. The magnificent buildings which enclose it were all the result of his bounty, and were erected under his personal supervision. For this charity, amounting to millions, he has found a warm place in the hearts of the English people, and from the Queen to the peasant they have been profuse of thanks and loud in their professions of admiration.

But if this gift was noble, that made to the Southern States for the establishment of schools and school systems was truly grand not only for the amount given, but for the purpose for which it was intended. This donation, secured in the hands of efficient trustees amounts to over two millions of dollars. It was made in 1867, after the war had depleted the Southern States, torn their industries to pieces, and shattered all their educational systems. It was opportune and doubly grateful, considering the improvement of the people and the great necessity for general enlightenment in the newly formed State.

But it were idle to attempt the enumeration of the great man's charities. They were bestowed wherever he regarded, and in such a way as to meet the object intended. Mr. Peabody has been in failing health for some time. He only left this country recently, and with the intention of soon returning to die in his native land. The testimony of Mr. Peabody's donations are the result of a desire to see them applied to the uses for their application. He had remanded the instances where great wants bestowed by testament had failed to reach the donee, and where it had been taken up by litigation. He determined that no such [illegible] should befall his great charities, and this both gave and witnessed their application.

Mr. Peabody's generosity did not cause him to entrench upon the great reserve of his fortune held to maintain himself and to provide munificently for his family and friends. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the extent of his wealth, but it is measured by millions. During his recent sojourn here he was made the object of special attention by our people, and nothing was spoken of him except in terms of praise.

His life was a striking illustration of what industry and integrity can accomplish. It is a shining example to every youth. Constancy of endeavor and honesty of purpose are everything in the attainment of a great name and great wealth. It might seem surprising that a long life of strict business did not in his case result in that miserly disposition so frequently seen. But Mr. Peabody was naturally a philanthropist, and age seemed to ripen and mellow a heart that always had a warm place for his fellow-man. As the time approached his liberality increased, as if he were in haste to witness the completion of his work. It can not be said that he was ever actuated by any but the best motives. He gave because he desired to benefit mankind.

Though living in England for many years, and accumulating the great proportion of his fortune there, he never lost his identity with his native land. He was in all respects an American, though another country can claim him. His mind and heart, and soul were large enough for both, and both will equally cherish his memory. George Peabody needs no monument to mark his resting place. He has reared stately piles on two continents to commemorate his virtues and preserve his name. He needs no epitaph for his name is on the lips of the rich and poor in two worlds. From Maine to Texas, from Land's End to the Orkneys, that philanthropist is dead yet lives—lives forever in the memories of those whom his bounties made to rejoice.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

A PAPAL SUMMONS.

STUTTGART, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1869.

The Pope has summoned Father Hasele to Rome, instead of confirming his election to the bishopric of Rottenburg, probably on account of his action at the Catholic Conference Convention held lately in Fulda.

DISPOSITION OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

FLORENCE, Oct. 31, 1869.

The Italian Government reserves the right to reject decisions of the Œcumenical Council opposed to the laws of the country and the spirit of the age.

THE ULTRAMONTANE VIEW OF THE COUNCIL.

In its number of Oct. the Roman Civilta Cattolica of the Jesuit fathers, says: What is the Pope in presence of the episcopacy assembled in council? As successor of St. Peter, he is, according to the Scriptures, the foundation-stone of the Church, the Keeper of the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and the pastor of the fold of Jesus Christ. According to the Council of Lyons, he is the rector of the Universal Church, and according to the Council of Florence, he is the chief, father, and master over all Christians. Such are the relations which exist between the Pope and the Church, considered either divided or collectively, in other words, in council. Now, what are the present relations between the Pope and the Church either in special divisions or when in council? Sovereign authority and subordination: the first resting with the Pope, the second belonging to the assembled bishops. On another page this journal says: "It appears clearly that the authoritative presidency of the Pope also carries with it the right to exercise acts of sovereign authority, such as to propose the matters to be treated in council, to decide and determine what is suitable, and to constrain opponents into subjection." It also states: "That the Popes have not only decided what is useful or expedient, but have also issued an interdiction against discussion or the slightest alteration."

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, Marquis of Westminster, and the richest peer in the United Kingdom, is dead at the age of seventy four years. His enormous rent roll showed an income of nearly £300,000, and his vast possessions, chiefly in the City of London took first rank among those magnificent estates which the law of entail has enabled the English nobility to accumulate. They embrace some of the most valuable business localities in the capital, lying between Charing Cross and Westminster Abbey. If we mistake not, the grounds occupied by the Parliament buildings are included in this splendid domain. The Marquis was a man of great simplicity in his habits; frugal though generous; fond of attending to the last minutia of his business, keeping a sharp look out for the pennies without entirely leaving the pounds to look for themselves. His business chambers in the city would remind one more of a department of the public service than the counting rooms of a private gentleman. Into all this immense labyrinth of detail he infused his own spirit of method, so that its management went on like clock work.

At certain seasons of the year, and particularly after the labors of a Parliamentary session, the Marquis often sought repose beneath the lordly elms of his park at Chester, where he seemed to throw aside the formalities of rank and subside into the enjoyment of an almost pastoral existence. The writer well remembers one Fall afternoon, some two or three years ago when strolling leisurely beyond the walls of Chester, the apparition of a tall, venerable looking individual plodding along the road. His white curly locks pushed behind his ears; his back bent with age and infirmity; his long thin legs encased in pants at least half a foot too short; his rusty old coat, into which he seemed to have been squeezed with considerable effort; a waistcoat much too flowing for the modern fashion, beneath which dangled an old-style watch chain, and seal of such size and ponderosity as to suggest the thought of its having something to do with his bowed attitude; all this added to a pair of thick-soled shoes that had apparently never known blacking, and a knotted club (it wasn't a cane,) which he dragged after him; made up the *tout ensemble* of this British Croesus.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

HOW DO THEY DO IT? Many amusing things, and some very unjust things, are said in trying to explain the very low prices prevailing at Oak Hall. Some say "they lose money by it," but how a house can have losing money right along, and not fail, or what can be the object of losing money, they do not explain. Others say "they do not half pay their hands," whereas it is notorious that no employees in that line of business are so well satisfied, as are those of Wanamaker & Brown, and it must be clear to all, that while the demand for good work is so great as it now is it would be impossible for W. & B. to command the very one of a thousand of the best tailors at inferior prices. And one man was heard to assert very confidently the other day, that "they must steal them." But whatever may be the explanation, the one thing to be learned by all is, that by universal consent, Wanamaker & Brown do sell cheaper than any other house seems to be able to do.

MERRY'S MUSEUM for November, with an attractive table of contents, is on our table. The Publisher makes the following announcement: "Merry's Museum for 1870 will be fully up to its excellent standard, and it will be our aim to make the new volume superior to any that have been published. Bright, lively, and instructive, to families where more than one Magazine for the young is taken, Merry's Museum is the favorite." New subscribers who send in their names for the next volume, before December 1st, will receive the November and December numbers free. The terms of the Museum are $1 50 a year (specimen number free), and the publisher is Horace B. Fuller, 14 Bromfield Street Boston.

LIFE INSURANCE is a Savings Bank yielding a splendid interest for life, and securing to the insured the savings of a life-time though he should die the day after taking out his policy. The American Life of Philadelphia can do more and better for you than any more Savings Fund.

Christopher Little, Esq., is the agent for this vicinity.

We are much obliged to a Mrs. Daniels, who at the late Workingmen's Convention in Boston, while all the others were abusing capital to their hearts' discontent, ventured to remind her sisters that there "were honorable men in all classes, and men naturally tended to honesty." "It must be remembered," said Mrs. Daniels, "that capitalists sprang from the laboring classes, and that they often accumulated property by the hardest work." Now, was not this bit of homely truth, which everybody else seemed to forget, but which cannot in any fair discussion of the Labor question be ignored, more to the purpose than loose and passionate generalizations about "revolutionizing the world's thought," and vehement denunciations of "the whole structure of modern society?" We have yet to learn that justice to Labor requires any injustice to capital.—N. Y. Tribune.

MAHANOY CITY.

Fatal Mining Accident—An Appeal to a Sympathetic Public.

MAHANOY CITY, Nov. 4, 1869.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—It is my painful duty to report to you a fatal and melancholy accident that befel a miner of the name of Henry Oakly, aged 35 years, this afternoon at Marie Dale Colliery, by a fall of slate and rock, which killed him instantaneously, and cut and mangled him so badly that it was necessary to take a horse blanket to gather him up.

And now a few words to miners and to a philanthropic public, as this is a case deserving the sympathy and the assistance of a feeling public. True, it is not like the Avondale disaster. It is an isolated case. But there is the deep sorrow and privation to such isolated case, as there was and is in greater calamities. The loss of a husband and father is always a great trial, but more so when that father is thousands of miles away from his family. This is a most pitiable case, and when it is known will bring tears from every feeling father and mother on behalf of the afflicted widow and orphan children. The deceased landed in New York some time in last May from England, leaving a wife and six children in that country. He worked a short time at Plymouth in Luzerne county, but left and came to Maple Dale Colliery, and after he had worked there a few weeks so great was his anxiety to get his family out, that he got three men to accompany him to the superintendent of the mines to ask him to advance the money to bring the family out. The superintendent, with the kindness of heart for which he is known, advanced a sum sufficient to pay the passage of his wife and six children; but before they could start on the voyage two of the children took sick and died. The mother, with watching and sitting up night with her children also took sick, and now to add to her affliction and sorrow her husband is killed.

An appeal is now made to a generous public on behalf of the widow and children. All donations from a feeling and generous public will be thankfully received by John Beech, superintendent Maple Dale Colliery, and forwarded to the disconsolate widow. It is hoped that each branch of the Mahanoy District will take this widow's case up. By publishing the above you will greatly oblige yours, GEO. CORBETT, Co. Sec. of the W. B. A. of Schuylkill Co.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SEE the advertisement of Bradbury Piano in another column.

[illegible] Horse [illegible] for sale by BRILL & CO. 45-

"A GOOD MAN LEAVETH AN INHERITANCE."—No man with a dependent family, is free from reproach if his life is not insured. See SHEAFER & LOWRY'S advertisement, Fourth Page.

STONEWARE, Jugs, Jars, Pots, suitable for wine vinegar, peach and apple butter, preserved fruit, &c. of all sizes from ½ gallon to 6 gallon, at JOHN S. MORRIS & SONS, corner of Centre and Market streets. Sept 11 '69 37-tf

FRENCH PADDED LINEN DRILLS, 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, 255 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 6¾ Octave Piano for sale cheap at Lammers, 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, Philada., Pa. July 17, '69 29 3m

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

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 instrument is fully warranted, and each purchaser 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.' (Lammers') Jewelry Store, 193 Centre Street, Pottsville. Feb 6, '69—6-

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, November 6, 1869.

THE quantity sent by railroad this week is 109,816.17; by canal, 19,811.05; for the week, 129,628.02 tons against 123,443 for the corresponding week last year.

The trade is quite brisk, particularly for egg, stove, and chestnut. For the other sizes the demand is not so great. The operators are, however, breaking down the larger sizes at stove, which also increases the supply of chestnut.

Prices are firm at $4 50 for prime stove, and for large chestnut $2 75 a $3 00. For other sizes the prices range from $3 25 to $4 25, according to size and quality. Steamboat will not bring over $3 a $3 25 per ton. To retail dealers on the line and at Philadelphia, from 25 to 50 cents per ton more is charged.

Notwithstanding the facilities for transporting coal from this region are equal to about 170 000 tons a week, (130,000 by rail and 40,000 by canal,) when in full operation, the quantity sent this week is only 129 628 tons. This arises from the fact that some of the breasts prepared in the winter, called "dead work," are worked out, and at some of the collieries miners and laborers are becoming scarce, as they are drawn off to go to work again in the other regions, where collieries are resuming again. This is more particularly the case in the eastern and o the region. In the western end there are more than can receive employment at present. For these reasons we doubt very much if the weekly supply from the Schuylkill region can be increased much more than the present week's shipments for the balance of the season.

The Reading Railroad charges the 22½ cents per ton for shipping this month. This was remitted in October. Assuming that the 5 per cent. will pay the shipping expenses, the tolls and transportation for delivering a ton of coal from Pottsville to New York is as follows: $2 58 to Philadelphia, and $1 75 to New York, making the whole charge $4 33 per ton.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company have advanced their tolls and freights 40 cents per ton, making the whole charge from Pottsville to New York $4 30 per ton. These are high charges for transportation.

The number of cars sent to Philadelphia to supply retailers and manufacturers has been so great that this avenue was completely blocked up, and the cars could not be unloaded. The Company has in consequence limited the supply hereafter. The Philadelphians need not be in such a great hurry just now, as they can get coal after the coastwise trade to the east has ceased, and by rushing in all at once, after holding back when coal was lower, it only tends to run up the prices higher. We have tried our best during the whole season to keep the price of coal regular and check high prices, but three fourths of the scribblers for the papers published in our cities are determined to defeat all our good intentions. They know but little about the business, and any speculator who chooses to buttonhole one of these folks, can get anything published he chooses to enhance his own interests, regardless of the interests of the public. As long as this can be done, but little confidence can be placed on a large portion of publications made in our cities with regard to the coal trade.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The Morris Canal will probably increase its tonnage by the use of its own and the boats of the Lehigh and Delaware Division Canals."

That is not likely to be the case, as the boats used for carrying Lehigh coal through the Lehigh and Delaware Division Canals, could not enter the Morris Canal unless they cut them in two, lengthwise, and then put in additional sides so as to make two boats out of one, which we do not think will be done.

A letter from Hazleton states that all the collieries have resumed in that neighborhood except Pardee & Co. and Merkle & Co. This will increase the supply from the Lehigh region, but diminish it from the Wilkesbarre region, where the great bulk of the coal transported for two months by the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh & Susquehanna roads, has been derived.

Our Philadelphia correspondent sends us the following:

The trade still continues active and prices firm. Miners have advanced their prices from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton, over October prices on some sizes, and have generally sold their coal, some to the 15th inst., and others to run the month. Egg and stove sizes are still very scarce and wanted. Dealers have to wait until the coal arrives. Freights to New York have advanced to $1 75 per ton, and Boston rates remain unchanged.

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

	1869. WEEK.	1869. TOTAL.	1868. WEEK.	1868. TOTAL.	I. & D.
P. & R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sch. Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. Val. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

To the present date the supply of Anthracite and Semi-Anthracite Coal embraced in our table leading towards the seaboard, is as follows:

In 1868 ... 11,765 930 tons.
In 1869 ... 11,306 756 "

Decrease in 1869 ... 459 174 "

The increase of Bituminous coal from the Cumberland region so far is 471,182 tons, and the increase from other sources of Bituminous leading towards the seaboard not in our table, will be increased probably 100,000 tons, so that the increased supply in the markets so far this year, may be put down at about 112,000 tons. The increase of 1868 over 1867 from the same sources was 1 336-512 tons. This is the state of the trade. The increase so far is not sufficient to make up for the increase of population. This shows that the manufacturing interests of the country, which consume coal as a fuel, are not very prosperous, or else there has been great economy in the use of coal as a fuel. The prices ruled quite as high last year as they do this.

As our object has been accomplished in calling attention to the table of the Engineering and Mining Journal, we do not desire to continue the controversy any longer. Those who read both papers fully understand the matter now.

RICHARD DOUTY is now shipping 100 to 120 tons a day at Ben Franklin Colliery, at Helfenstein.

The first and second Lykens Valley veins are producing superior coal. The first is 8 feet. The second is more that 12 feet. In a few months his shipments will sum up to 200 tons.

The first Lykens Valley at Beddall colliery is now in 8 feet of good coal.

The Big Tunnel at Helfenstein is begun and pushed on with all the force that can work at it. The diamond drill and glycerine powder will be used, thus saving time and money.

This is one of the largest works of the kind in the State, and will open a large amount of coal in Locust Gap Basin, bringing it out to the collieries at Helfenstein, at the mouth of the tunnel.

From some cause we did not receive the quotations of coal at New York, or the prices of freights, yesterday. This we regret, and are not able to give correct reports of prices this week. We therefore omit the quotations altogether.

SAFETY LAMPS.—We find the following article in the London Mining Journal of October 16, 1869:

Experiments with Safety-Lamps.

The experiments conducted at Hetton Colliery on Oct. 1 were very interesting, and remarkable in their results, as, for a considerable period it has been generally understood that all the lamps in common use were unsafe. At any rate, it was considered to have been conclusively established that the safety of those lamps was only comparative, and that there was only a slight margin between the point where safety actually existed and danger was positive or imminent.

To begin with the Davy lamp—the father of all safety lamps—it was shown that it will explode in an inflammable current moving at the speed of 8 feet per second, and, therefore, it is obvious that circumstances may and, no doubt, have occurred in working mines where an explosion has resulted from the flame of this lamp; at the same time it must be evident from the extensive use which has been made of this lamp that those circumstances occur very rarely indeed. The most extensive practice proves this, and it is quite clear when we consider that to get an inflammable current of sufficient speed to explode from an ordinary Davy requires a great discharge of gas, and also at the same time a large quantity of air. If we take an ordinary working head, having a sectional area of (say) 30 ft., or 6 ft. by 5 feet—something like an average area—and we have (say) 6000 cubic feet of air passing per minute, it is required that about 700 feet of gas per minute be generated to produce an 8 ft. mixture current, but to produce a speed of 33 to 8 per second, the conditions of danger are not present. Where, then, or when in a mine is it likely that those conditions are together? It will require an enormous quantity of air and a great discharge of gas to produce those conditions; taking an ordinary working head as before, we will require a speed of 8 feet per second, or 14,400 cubic feet of air per minute, and a discharge of gas equal to nearly 2000 feet per minute, and those circumstances are not at all likely to occur. They have very rarely occurred, of that we may be assured; for we must not lose sight of the fact that the condition necessary to produce an explosion must be pretty closely fulfilled, otherwise there will be no explosion.

A very large quantity of gas, as compared with any known currents, would have the effect of extinguishing the lamps. We have only yet spoken of district currents, but if we take a main current, where (say) 30,000 cubic feet of air per minute is passing, and the area of the road is 54 feet, we have here a speed of 9 feet per second, and 3000 cubic feet of gas per minute is required to produce an inflammable current, and this is a circumstance very unlikely to occur in such a place.—[We have not taken into account the possibility of a blower of gas acting direct upon the Davy lamp; although such a circumstance might possibly occur, the result would depend very much on the nature of the discharge.]

But to return to the late experiments at Hetton, the results correspond with those arrived at by former experiments, so far as the Davy is concerned, but differ very widely so far as the Stephenson lamp is concerned. At the former trials the Stephenson, according to the published account, exploded at a speed varying from 10 to 13 feet per second, but, as will be seen, it stood at the late trials a speed of 25 feet per second, although it did ultimately explode at that speed. This is a remarkable, and Grey's Clanny also appears to be an excellent lamp, as it stood all the tests applied to it. The lamps of Mr. Hann also stood all the tests applied, and it is no doubt the best lamp extant, so far as safety is concerned. Of its worth as a practical lamp we cannot speak, not having used it, but it stands in the superior position of being able to successfully go into use at any colliery in the North.

The experiments ought, we think, to quiet the apprehension of many who have raised a cry against safety-lamps; at the same time, no objection can be made to the use of the naked lamp. But is there not good ground for asserting that for all practical purposes the Stephenson and Grey's Clanny lamps are perfectly safe? We have shown that the Davy lamp is so, except under very exceptional circumstances; and certainly, an inflammable current moving in an air-course in a mine will never be found capable of exploding the Stephenson lamp.

The Davy, Stephenson and Clanny lamps are in more general use in the North of England than any other kind; and inquiries made at the collieries in 1867, satisfied us that no other Safety Lamps will be required to collieries in this country to secure safety for a great many years to come. Of the proportion used in the North of England, about three-fourths are the Davy, and about one-fourth the Stephenson and Clanny Lamps.

We have the above named Lamps manufactured here for our sales, and use the English Government Pattern of Gauze in their manufacture. American Gauze is also manufactured of a good quality, but from some defect in its preparation for Lamps, it rusts very rapidly, which is an objection at present, and the miners therefore prefer the English Gauze. If the American article could be prepared so as to remedy this evil it would be preferred, because it is tougher.

THE new system of towing on canals and inland waters, with a plan of connecting and steering section-boats, the latter having been patented by William Finch, Esq., of Middletown, Dauphin county Pa. When we have more space we will speak at length of this new and important matter to inland transportation.

FOR LEASE.

A Valuable Lease on the Mammoth, Primrose and Skidmore Veins,

With a Run of one mile in the Mahanoy Valley, adjoining St. Nicholas Colliery. Apply to FRANK CARTER, Real Estate Agent, Silver Terrace, Pottsville. Oct 30, '69. 44 f cc

COAL BUCKETS Wholesale and Retail: a full stock of all kinds just received direct from the factory, including Japaned round and fancy; galvanized round, fancy and half galvanized: galvanized Morning Glory, a new style made so that the coal will not scatter over on the floor. For sale cheap at L. C. THOMPSON & CO'S.

The Pioneer, Tunnel and Keystone Collieries at Ashland, TO LET.

These Collieries, comprise a run of about four miles on the Mammoth Vein, varying from 22 to 30 feet in thickness of coal, unsurpassed in quality. Apply to J. P. BROCK, 258 South 3d street, Philadelphia. Oct 23, '69. 43-1m

SCHUYLKILL COAL TRADE.

Coal Trade by Railroad & Canal, 1869.
The quantity sent by Railroad and Canal for the week ending Thursday last:

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
St. Clair	41,726 11	
Port Carbon	7,903 10	5,403 05
Pottsville	5,540 06	906 00
Schuylkill Haven	31,358 10	13,0 9 05
Auburn	4,119 15	
Port Clinton	16,336 05	341 00
Total paying freight	106,815 14	
Coal for Company's use	3,004 03	
Total for Week	109,816 17	19,811 05
Previously this year	3,166,454 11	827,319 15
Total	3,276,271 05	847,130 20
To same time last year	3,747,096 13	844,447 10
Increase		
Decrease	518,874 15	273,317

Schuylkill Co. Railroads for 1869.
The following is the quantity shipped last week:

	Week.	Total.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.	56,909 07	1,816,747 19
Schuylkill Valley	4,689 17	185,000 12
Mill Creek	8,835 05	274,509 09
Mt. Carbon	7,250 15	199,879 01

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

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Total by Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
" R. R.	34,404	1,011,873
The coal was derived as follows:	WEEK.	TOTAL.
From Wyoming Region	34,604	[illegible]
" Upper Lehigh Region		77,730
" Hazleton Region	130	11,4[illegible]
" Beaver Meadow		29,900
" Lehigh C. & Nav. Co.'s mines	12,361	[illegible]
" Mahanoy		[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE.
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	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
For Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previously	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

"The total quantity sent by Lehigh & Susquehanna R. R. for the week was [illegible] tons, and for the year, [illegible] tons. The balance is embraced in the Lehigh Canal Report.

Decrease in 1869 ... [illegible]

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

AT PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 5, 1869.

Schuylkill Red Ash Prepared	$7 25	@ 7 75
" Chestnut		
" White Ash Lump	5 75	@ 6 25
" St. Boat	5 75	@ 6 25
" Broken	6 50	@
" Egg	7 00	@ 7 25
" Stove	7 00	@ 7 25
" Chestnut	5 50	@ 5 75
Locust Mt. Lump	6 00	@ 6 25
" St. Boat	6 00	@ 6 25
" Broken	6 00	@ 6 25
" Egg	7 25	@ 7 50
" Stove	7 25	@ 7 50
" Chestnut	5 75	@ 6 00

SPECIAL COALS.

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

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

AT NEW YORK. Nov. 4, 1869.

No quotations received.

Prices of Gas Coals.

PROVINCIAL. Duty, $1 25.		AMERICAN. Delivered at N Y Currency
At Shipping points. Gold.		
Block House	$1 75	Westmoreland $8 75
Glace Bay	1 75	Penn [illegible]
Lingan	1 75	Newburgh Orrel 8 50
Sydney	3 11½	West Fairmount (silk 8 00
Pictou	2 11½	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 15.
Provincial freights to New York $3 25—to Boston $3 50 per ton.

AT BALTIMORE. Nov. 4, 1869.

To trade by cargo or car load.

Wilkesbarre & Pittston W. Ash	$7 50 @ 8 00
Lykens Val. R. Ash	7 40 @ 7 80
Shamokin, white or R. Ash	6 50 @ 7 00
From yard or wharf, 50 @ $1 00 additional.	
Delivered to consumers	9 00 @ 9 75
Georges' creek and Cumberland Coal	
f. o. b. at Locust Point for shipping	$4 75 @

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 00
Lykens' Valley	@ 7 50
Trevorton	@ 7 00

COAL FREIGHTS.

	Pt Richm'd.	Eliz'bthp't.	Rond'out.	New-burg.
Boston	2 50	2 50	2 00	1 85
Salem	2 50	2 60	2 00	1 85
Lynn				
Cambridgeport			2 05	1 85
Newburyport		2 00		
Portsmouth	2 75	1 00	2 80	1 70
Bath		1 75	2 10	1 65
Portland	2 65	1 80	1 75	1 65
Bangor	2 80			
Providence	2 00	1 50	1 75	1 60
Bristol				
Pawtucket and tow			1 65	1 70
Newport	2 00		1 50	1 60
Fall River	2 00	1 50	1 50	1 60
Taunton		1 55		
Nantucket	2 25			
New Bedford	2 00	1 25	1 60	1 45
Amesbury				
New London		1 15	1 40	1 35
Norwich and tow	2 40	1 25	1 50	1 45
New Haven	2 05	1 00	1 25	1 20
Bridgeport	2 00	1 00	1 25	1 20
Norwalk		1 00	1 25	1 20
Hartford		1 50	1 75	1 70
Middletown		1 40	1 50	1 40
Albany		1 25	50	55
New York	1 75	50	45	70
Jersey City		50	85	70
Baltimore		1 10		
Washington		1 50		
Richmond		1 55		
St. John's, N.B.				

Arrived for week 394 vessels and 177 boats.
In Port, Nov. 5, 98 vessels, 34 boats.

Rates of Transportation to Tide Water

[BY RAILROADS.]

Reading Railroad Company.

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

	L.	St. B.	B.	Egg.	S.	C.
To Port Richmond	$2 68	$2 68	$2 68	$2 68	$2 68	$2 58
To Philadelphia	2 78	2 78	2 78	2 78	2 78	2 68

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

The rates from Schuylkill Haven are 9 cents per ton less, and from Tamaqua 5 cents per ton higher.

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

Trenton, N. J.		Elizabethport, N. J.	
L. V. R. R. tolls	1 45	L. V. R. R.	1 15
Belvidere & Del.		Central R. R.	1 15
Shipping		Shipping	25
Total	3 10	Total	$3 10
S. Amboy, N. J.		To Pt. Johnson, the same.	
L. V. R. R. tolls	1 45	**Hoboken, N. J.**	
Bel. & Del.	1 00	L. V. R. R.	1 15
C. & A. R. R.	50	M. & E. R. R.	1 60
Shipping	25	Shipping	25
Total	3 20	Total	$3 20

[BY CANALS.]

Tolls and Freights by Canal.

From	Pt Carbon	Pottsville	S Haven	Pt Clinton
Tolls	$1 00	$1 00	1 47	1 47
Freight etc N Y	2 29	2 29	2 24	2 29
	3 38	3 38	3 68	3 81
Freights to Phil.	$1 05	$1 05	1 00	95

Phil less drawback 2 08 | 2 07 | 2 00 | 1 99

The freight to New York and its vicinity, in the Company's line of barges, will be $1 85 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 47 or more per ton tolls delivered at Philadelphia or its vicinity, a drawback of 47 cents per ton will be allowed.

Expenses from Mauch Chunk to New York via Del. & Rar. Canal:

Lehigh Del. Div. & Canal tolls	1 14
Del. & Rar. Canal tolls 67—towing 20	1 11
Freight to New York	1 45
Total	$3 71

To Newark $1 96. To Hackensack $3 16.

Expenses to New Brunswick for Re shipment.

Leh. & Del. Div Canal tolls	1 14
Del. & Rar. Canal tolls	1 04
Freight	1 20
Shipping (less drawback of 10 cents)	
Total	$3 11

For consumption at New Brunswick $2 91.

By Lehigh Canal

Tolls to Philadelphia	$1 14
Freights and towage	1 45
	$2 59

Consignee unloads the boats.

By Morris Canal.

Lehigh Canal tolls 71—Morris Canal 95 ... $1 66
Freight $1 50—towing 10 ... 1 80
For reshipment 20 cents drawback ... $3 46

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A young man to take charge of a Horse, able to drive: out and assist in the Store. One who has served a trade or on a [illegible]. Address, [illegible], P. O. Pottsville. Nov 6, '69 45-

WANTED.—A well qualified and experienced [illegible] that kind of work, to take charge of running the BIG TUNNEL [illegible] Apply by letter to [illegible] CHAS P. HELFENSTEIN, Shamokin. WM. L. HALLENSTAIN, Helfenstein. Nov 6 '69 45-

GEORGE CHAMBERS, (late of the Chambersburg Bar,) Attorney at Law, No. 12 Market street, POTTSVILLE, PA. Nov 6, '69 45-6m

Valuable Pottsville Property —AT— ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Schuylkill, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscriber Trustee to make sale of the real estate of JOHN C. CONRAD, late of the Borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of NOVEMBER, 1869, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the public house of Solomon Foster, in the Borough of Pottsville in the County of Schuylkill aforesaid.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the southeasterly side of Market street, in the Borough of Pottsville, County of Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, designated by lot No. 5, in plan of lots of Taylor & Evans, bounded and described as follows: containing in front on Market street twenty feet, bounded northeasterly one hundred and twelve feet by lot No. 6, southeasterly twenty feet by an alley, and southwesterly one hundred and twelve feet by lot No. 4, on said plan of lots of Taylor & Evans, the said lot with the appurtenances, consisting of a three story brick dwelling house, with a three story brick back building attached, late the estate of said deceased. Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale by CHARLES P. KOPITZSCH, Trustee, &c. By order of the Orphans' Court, CHAS MCGEE, Clerk. Pottsville, Nov 6, '69 45-4t

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on **Saturday, November 20th, 1869,**

at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, that magnificent FARM in East Brunswig Township, Schuylkill County, containing

287 Acres and 146 Perches!

The Farm is well Adapted for a Truck Farm.

This Farm is situated on the Little Schuylkill River and adjoins the Little Schuylkill Railroad and is within a half a mile of Ringgold station. The greater part of this land is under cultivation, and the improvements upon the property consist of

Two Dwelling Houses and a Good Large Barn,

With a running fountain in the barn yard.

There is a limestone quarry upon the farm, and it is on a line with the limestone that is now being worked near Ringgold. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

Terms and conditions made known on the day of sale. JEREMIAH SEITZINGER, Agt. Nov 6, '69 45-3t

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat

Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Disease.

Brown's Bronchial Troches will most invariably give instant relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE and THROAT DISEASES, they have a soothing effect.

SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many *worthless and cheap imitations are offered which are good for nothing.* Be sure to obtain the true BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Nov 6, '69 45-6m

UNION HALL.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

SEN. TATES ... Business Manager.
J. DELMAR ... Stage Manager.
H. FALES ... Leader of Orchestra.

M'LLE ZOE

The Beautiful Cuban Sylph and her Talented New York company.

The performance will commence with the Legendary Drama of the

WIZARD SKIFF.

PAOLA, a Greek Sailor, [illegible] ... M'lle MARIE ZOE.
In which she will introduce her Celebrated Greek Bridal Dance.
Overture ... H. FALES and ORCHESTRA.
COMIC SONG ... J. CRAVEN.

To conclude with **SOLON SHINGLE;**
Or, Who stole my Barrel of Apple Sarce?

Reserved Seats for sale at BANNAN & RAMSEY'S Bookstore.
Admission 35 and 50 cts. Reserved Seats 75 cts.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain to rise at 8 o'clock.
November 6, '69 45-1t

DR. HAESELER'S NEW BOOK. ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

FOR SALE AT Bannan & Ramsey's Bookstore, POTTSVILLE.

Trade supplied on liberal terms. GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED.

Annie Boland, NO. 11, Market St., Pottsville, Penna.,

Respectfully announces to the Ladies of Pottsville and vicinity, that she has opened a

NEW CLOAK & TRIMMING STORE

at the above place. The following articles, with a variety of Notions, &c., will be kept for sale, and are offered at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BEAVER CLOTH, VELVET BEAVER, FROSTED Beaver, Chinchilla, Gold mixed and Black Waterproof, Opera Cloth, Fringes, all shades, Ribbon Velvet, Ditto, Gimps, &c.

THE ABOVE WILL ALL BE SOLD AT COST

Ladies and Misses Cloaks made to order. New Patterns just received. June 19, '69 25-1yll

CLARK & BIDDLE Jewellers and Silversmiths.

(4 doors below 12th St.)

1124 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Have now opened a choice stock of NEW GOODS for Fall trade and Holiday Season, comprising:

American & Swiss Watches, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER WARE, FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, TABLE CUTLERY, &C.

Also, a fine assortment of **French Mantel Clocks, Bronzes,** *English, French & Vienna Leather & Fancy Goods,*

Of our own selection the past Summer in Europe: all of which we are offering at very moderate prices.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

(WITH DRY FILLING,)

Awarded the Prize Medals at World's Fair, London, World's Fair, New York, Exposition Universelle, Paris.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., 629 Chestnut Street.

HARVEY GILLAW, CHAS MATHEWS, GEO. W. MYERS. PHILADELPHIA.

Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York.
Herring & Co., Chicago.
Herring, Farrel & Co., New Orleans.

More than 40,000 HERRING'S SAFES have been sold and are now in use; and over six hundred have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

SECOND HAND SAFES of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the improved Herring's Patent Champion, for sale at low prices. June 12 '69 24-1y

COOPER & CONARD, S. E. cor. 9th & Market Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, WRAPS,
FINE SILK POPLINS,
WOOL POPLINS PLAIDS,
3000 YARDS BLACK SILKS,
FULL MOURNING STOCK,
KID GLOVES, TIES, &c.,
PIANO COVERS,
LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
LARGE BLANKET SHOW,
CASSIMERES, CLOTHS,
BOY'S FINE CLOTHING

Among these will be found some very great bargains attractive to every buyer.

COOPER & CONARD, S. E. cor. Ninth & Market Sts. PHILADELPHIA. Oct 2 '69—40-1ytf

FOR SALE. 10,000 5 ft. Drift Sills. 10,000 3 ft. " At $12 and $14 per 100, on board of cars at Ringgold. PAUL BOCK. Nov 6, '69 45-6t

WANTED.—A CARPENTER at Daniel Webster Colliery, Shamokin; one fully capable of taking charge of Pump, keeping Rails in order, &c. J. B. WINGATE, Agt. Nov 6, '69 45 1t

UMBRELLAS in Silk, Gingham & Alpaca Cotton, 50 cents and above. Gingham, $1 00. Alpaca, $1 25. Silk at $2 50 each upward in the city. H. DIXON, 21 South EIGHTH street, Philadelphia. Nov 6, '69 45-3m

ATTENTION LADIES!

Just received a large invoice of the RAREST and most ELEGANT STYLES of JET and other FRENCH JEWELRY ever offered in this market, embracing Pins, Ear-rings, Necklaces, Lockets, Combs, Hair Ornaments, &c.; fine style Fancy Leather Bags, Pocket-books, French Fancy Fans for Ladies' wear, Flower baskets, Toilet sets, Vases, Parian Goods, Gilt Ornaments, &c., &c. Prices guaranteed as low as can be offered in the city. H. DIXON, 21 South EIGHTH street, Philadelphia. Nov 6, '69. 45-3m

A. J. LANDER, Jr., 1302 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

Has opened his new

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Such as all the new styles of EMBROIDERIES, TOWEL-RACKS, FOOT-RESTS, &c.

Also, a full line of HANDSOME PAPER PATTERNS, WORSTED, SILK, CHENILE and BEADS. DRAWING ON CANVAS, such as **Monograms, Etc.,** done to order. Nov 6, '69 45-3m

COUNTY INSTITUTE.—The Seventh Annual Session of the Schuylkill County Teachers' Institute will be held in Mahanoy City, commencing TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M. A part of the session of each day will be devoted to experience meetings on methods of teaching the Common School Branches and other school room duties. This will be conducted by the teachers. The remainder will be given to practical instruction in Reading, Geography, Penmanship, and Analysis of the English Sentence. Prof. Shoemaker of Philadelphia, will have charge of Reading, and give two lessons of one hour each, daily.

Prof. Raub: Analysis, two lessons, one hour each, daily.

Prof. Manson: Penmanship.

Prof. Allen, of Iowa State Normal School: Geography, Map drawing and the use of Globes.

We have made a specialty of Reading and Analysis, and hope the Teachers of the County will receive a thorough knowledge of these important branches.

The Reading Railroad will issue Excursion Tickets to Teachers and Directors traveling over the roads in the County, good from 8th to 13th inclusive.

A full list of lecturers will appear next week. The exercises will be interspersed with music, and no pains will be spared to make them interesting and profitable.

Committee on Permanent Certificates elected Friday.

The citizens of Mahanoy City have made preparations to entertain all, or nearly all, the lady members of the Institute free, and the gentlemen at from $1 00 per day, upward. Those who have not already secured places will write immediately to Thomas B. Walker, Mahanoy City, who will secure places for them.

Above all let us show our earnestness to our Mahanoy City friends by a full attendance of Teachers from all parts of the County. JESSE NEWLIN, Co. Supt. Oct 30, '69 44-2t

25 TO 30 COAL MINERS WANTED to work all year round in the mines at Camden, Ray county, Missouri, on the North Missouri Railroad. Married men who want to make Camden their home, will have a good building lot gratis. CAMDEN COAL MINING COMPANY. Oct 30, '69 44 1t

(CARD.) E. O. THOMPSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 908 WALNUT ST., PHILA. Especial attention is invited to the COMMODIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL establishment, the EXTENSIVE STOCK of seasonable and desirable goods always on hand, the reputation obtained as a leader in fashions, and the great facilities possessed for the fabrication and prompt dispatch of all orders. Although eminent in the prosecution of every branch of the trade, for the particular benefit of the great number dissatisfied. Pantaloon cutting as a specialty, is announced, which is an art not obtained by imitation, but through close study, experience and practice. Those desiring easy and stylish Pantaloons, are invited to give this method a trial. [Oct 9, '69—40-3m

"COUSIN PAUL," BY A LADY OF POTTSVILLE, AT BANNAN & RAMSEY'S.

BANNAN & RAMSEY, 168 Centre St., Pottsville, Pa., BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, PRINTERS, BINDERS, ENGRAVERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, Offer for Sale at Low Prices,

Ledgers for Banks, Business and Merchants' Journals, Cash and Day Books, Receipt Books, &c., on hand or made to order, ruled and printed to any pattern.

Writing Paper, ruled and plain, Letter, Cap, Note, Ledger and Journal paper.

Envelopes of every color, size and quality.

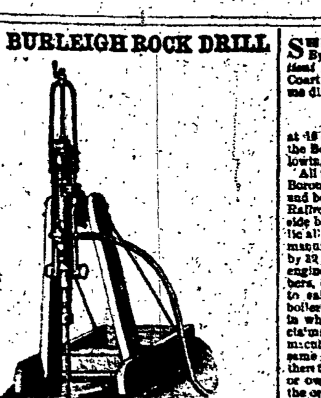
Copying Books and Presses.

Fancy and Staple Stationery, suitable for public or private offices.

Also, Engraving or Print, to order, Letter and Note Heads, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Shipping and Ticket Books, Pay Rolls, Time Books, Legal Blanks, Deeds, Mortgages, &c., &c.

Also, Book Manufacture, Pamphlets and Newspapers in any style, at prices to suit the times.

THE BURLEIGH ROCK DRILL



Is in successful operation in New York City, Jersey City, at the Hoosac Tunnel, Mass., in Chicago, at Lake Superior, in Nova Scotia, on the Union Pacific Railroad, the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the Des Moines Rapids, and in many other places. It is adapted to all HEAVY ROCK WORK, such as *Tunnels, Shafts, Open Cut Work, Quarrying, &c.*

Such work can be performed by this Machine in one-third the time required by hand and at a large saving in cost. Apply to JOHN SILSBY, 34 Pine St., N. Y. Post Office Box 4527. Oct 30, '69 44 3m

1869. ESTABLISHED IN 1853.

DRY GOODS.

A POPULAR STORE. CENTRAL LOCATION. GOODS ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We would invite attention to our present stock which cannot be surpassed for Choice Styles, Good Fabrics and great variety.

RICH SILKS, SPLENDID POPLINS, SEASONABLE SHAWLS, HANDSOME DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, LINENS, &c.

Our country friends will do well to come direct to our store and save Time and Money, for we do sell cheap as our expenses are light.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY, Late Thornley & Chism, N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden sts., Philada. N. B.—Goods delivered at all the depots, &c., free of charge. Oct 30, '69—44-2m

A. JOHNSTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Boots, Shoes and Gaiter Uppers,

Dealers in Leather and Shoe Findings.

No 1323 Market Street, Philada. October 30 '69 44 6m

NOTICE.—A certificate for splicing WIRE ROPES has been granted to me by Mr. Eltringham, Inspector of Mines, for Schuylkill County. I therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of the operators of the County. I am fully prepared and will punctually attend to all orders at the shortest notice, and will warrant all my work. Address HUGH CONNERY, Tamaqua P. O., Schuylkill County, Pa. Oct 30, '69 44 3t

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO'S FALL IMPORTATIONS ARE NOW OPEN.

While making this announcement, H., C. & Co. wish to state that the enormous increase of their business, since opening their new store, has enabled them to add very considerably to their previously large importations, and they are now offering the most complete stock of Dry Goods ever imported.

THE SILK STOCK

is unusually attractive, containing an unlimited assortment suitable for

Evening Dresses, Wedding Suits.

They would invite special attention to their immense line of

BLACK SILKS,

manufactured expressly for their retail sales in every grade from a moderate price, to the best article produced.

Amongst their **DRESS GOODS** will be found a great number of **NOVEL FABRICS** suitable for Suits and Walking Dresses. Also a splendid assortment of

CLAN TARTANS,

very fashionable goods for the present season.

THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT

is replete with all the latest Paris styles in garments and materials.

In connection with this department, their Dressmaking Rooms have been very remarkable, meeting with such a degree of success they could hardly have anticipated, and they flatter themselves in establishing this new branch they have supplied a want much felt of producing good fitting and exquisitely finished garments with DISPATCH, previously almost impossible to obtain.

To enumerate the great variety contained in their

Black Stock

is impossible, as every novelty produced has been added to their immense stock of staple goods manufactured specially for their trade. Amongst their

Linen and Housekeeping Goods,

which is very large, will be found many articles purchased considerably under the market rates, and will be sold at corresponding low figures. Their

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

is the most complete in the country, embracing every kind of article, both for ladies and gents, and for all seasons.

N. B.—Although in many articles of their importation, H., C. & Co., have the exclusive control, the greatest attention has been paid to marking with the most reasonable profits.

1414 and 1412 Chestnut Street, ABOVE BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. October 23, '69 43-4m

JOHN A. OTTO. DR. LUTHER M. OTTO. H. HOWARD OTTO.

JOHN A. OTTO & SONS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER

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

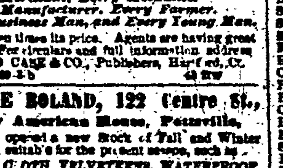
YARDS.—Tallmadge, Croft Co.'s Mill, Williamsport. Clinton Harbor, Lock Haven. Aug 7, '69 32-3m

SOLID SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE of every description and latest designs, suitable for Bridal Gifts, Testimonials, Holiday Presents. Prices lower than the regular market rates. Extraordinary inducements to purchasers. GEO. H. BECHTEL, No. 716 Arch street, (Old Established Stand,) Philadelphia. Oct 23, '69 43 1y

USE LEWIS C. THOMPSON & Co. IXL COAL OIL

For Sale by the One or Ten Barrels, at very lowest manufacturers' prices, warranted 110 degrees fire test. Highest price paid for empty coal oil barrels. L. C. THOMPSON & CO.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL CHAMBERLIN'S



FOR BUSINESS MEN!

INVALUABLE TO *Every Merchant, Every Mechanic, Every Manufacturer, Every Farmer, Every Business Man, and Every Young Man.*

Worth ten times its price. Agents are having great success. For circulars and full information address O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Ct. Oct 23, '69 43-3t

MAGGIE BOLAND, 122 Centre St., below American House, Pottsville, Have now opened a new Stock of Fall and Winter Goods suitable for the present season, such as BEAVER CLOTHS, VELVETEENS, WATERPROOF, FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &c. Have on hand a new lot of FALL AND WINTER COATS. Ladies Cloaks made to order. New Patterns just received. Oct 30, '69 44-

UNION SEMINARY.—A BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes. Location pleasant and healthful. Terms moderate. Irreproachable corps of Teachers employed. Course of Instruction, the Common and Higher English, Latin, Greek, French and German, Music, Painting, Drawing, &c. For circulars address H. DESLINGLE, Principal, Union County, Pa. Oct 30, '69 44 3t

MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS of the most approved Davy Pattern, for working miners of Sheet Iron, also the Clanny Lamp Pattern for Engineer use. Also Iron and Copper Gauze, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates. BANNAN & RAMSEY, Pottsville. Also Lamp Gauze, both Iron and Copper, ready made, always on hand. Gold sheet made to order.

SHERIFF'S SALE of REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias, Venditioni Exponas* and *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale on *Saturday, November 20th, 1869,*

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

All that certain one story building, situate in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, Pa., and bounded in front by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, on the rear by the Schuylkill Canal, on one side by Market street, and on the other side by a public alley; the said building is used for a forge and the manufacture of wrought iron, and is 67 feet in length by 32 feet in depth, and contains one 40 horse-power engine, one puddling furnace with sixty-six bars, one hammer, ore stampers, and so as to pump out to said building and connected with the same is a boiler house, 45 feet in length by 11 feet in width, and in which is contained 3 large boilers, and the said claimant claims to have a lien on the said buildings, machinery and fixtures, the ground covered by the same and so much other ground immediately adjacent thereto and belonging in like manner to the owner or owners of said buildings as may be necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes of the same; as the property of THE SCHUYLKILL HAVEN DIRECT IRON COMPANY.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the westwardly side of Coal street, in the Borough of Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, being composed of parts of the lots marked numbers 15 and 17 on the map or plan of the said town of Port Carbon as laid out by Seitzinger, Keim & Company, commencing on the westwardly side of said Coal street at the distance of 85 feet northwardly from the northern side of Jackson street, thence extending along said Coal street, northwardly 20 feet, and thence extending at right angles therewith of that width westwardly in length or depth 93 feet to a 5 feet wide alley, bounded northwardly and southwardly by other portions of the said lots numbers 15 and 17, westwardly by said 5 feet wide alley, and eastwardly by Coal St., aforesaid; always excepting and reserving nevertheless unto Clayton, Earle and others, their heirs and assigns, any right which may be legally vested in them to all sorts of stone coal, iron ore, minerals, and minerals of all and every description, lying and being upon and under the surface of the earth within the boundaries of the above mentioned and described lot or piece of ground, with all the powers and privileges legally appertaining to the said right, agreeably to the provisions of a certain indenture from John Pott and wife to Clayton, Earle and others, dated the 16th day of June, A. D 1824, recorded in Schuylkill County, in Deed Book No 2, page 5-8, which said mortgage is recorded in mortgage book F. F., page 506, &c., with the appurtenances, consisting of a 2 story frame dwelling house with stone basement, and a one story frame kitchen attached; as the property of THOMAS DOUETT.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County, bounded northwestwardly by the other half of lot number 1, northeastwardly by a 30 feet wide street, southwestwardly by Grant street, and southeastwardly by lot number 2, and being the southeastern half of lot No. 1, as laid out by Daniel Bartolett, sen., in Bartolet's addition to what was formerly called West Haven, containing in width 21 feet and in depth 193 feet 18 inches, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 2 story frame dwelling house with stone basement; as the property of WILLIAM STYERS.

ALSO—All that certain farm or tract of land, situate in Union Township, Schuylkill County, adjoining lands of the City of Philadelphia, Henry Rumble, Isaac Wagner and others, containing 10 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 1 story frame dwelling house, a 1½ story log dwelling house and a frame barn; as the property of ANDREW MILLER.

ALSO—No. 1.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Ashland, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by Centre street, eastwardly by lot of August Voshage, southwardly by Middle street, and westwardly by another lot of Adam Hornung, containing in width 25 feet, and in depth 125 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame tavern and dwelling house with stone basement, and a 2 story frame back building attached, and a frame stable.

No. 2. All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Ashland, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by Centre street eastwardly by another lot of Adam Hornung, southwardly by Middle street, and westwardly by lot of D. [illegible], containing in width 25 feet, and in depth 125 feet, with the appurtenances consisting of a 2 story frame store and dwelling house, with stone basement, and a 1 story frame kitchen attached, and a frame stable.

No. 3 All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Ashland, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by Middle street, eastwardly by lot of Ferdinand Loeper, southwardly by Walnut street, and westwardly by lot of Margaret Lesm, containing in width 25 feet, and in depth 100 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 2 story, brick carpenter shop; as the property of ADAM HORNUNG.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Ashland, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by Market street, eastwardly by Ninth street, southwardly by Chestnut street, and westwardly by lot belonging to the Welsh Evangelical Church of Ashland, containing in width 50 feet, and in depth 150 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a story brick dwelling house; as the property of CHARLES CONNER.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Ashland, Schuylkill County bounded northwardly by Walnut street, eastwardly by lot of Charles McHugh, southwardly by Spruce street, and westwardly by 14th street, containing in width 25 feet, and in depth 150 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of two story frame dwelling house, with stone basement, and a frame stable; as the property of JOSEPH KEIFE.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Ashland, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by Walnut street, eastwardly by lot of Mrs. — Lennan, southwardly by Spruce street, and westwardly by lot of John Durkin, containing in width 25 feet and in depth 125 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house with stone basement; as the property of JOHN HEAD.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Ashland, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by Walnut street, eastwardly by lot of Thomas Welsh, southwardly by Centre street, and westwardly by lot of Robert Gorrell, containing in width 25 feet, and in depth 150 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame tavern and dwelling house, with stone basement, and a one story frame kitchen attached, and a frame stable; as the property of P. T. BOURK.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Ashland, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by Chestnut street, eastwardly by lot of George Reiff, southwardly by Centre street, and westwardly by lot of Joseph Ackerman, containing in width 25 feet, and in depth 125 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a three story frame tavern and dwelling house, with stone basement, and a frame stable; as the property of JOHN B. SCHEUREN.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Michael Hines, of in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by Middle street, eastwardly by lot of Alfred Bancroft, southwardly by Walnut street, and westwardly by lot of Michael Miller, containing in width 25 feet, and in depth 150 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 1½ story frame dwelling house, partly finished; as the property of MICHAEL HINES.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, on the south east corner of Centre and Main streets, and being the lot No. 1 in block 29, on the map of said Borough, bounded northwardly by Centre street, eastwardly by lot No. 2 in block 29, southwardly by Water street, and westwardly by Main street, containing in width 25 feet, and in depth 125 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 2 story frame tavern and dwelling house, with stone basement; as the property of WILLIAM MULHALL.

ALSO—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 number 48, southwardly by Market street, and westwardly by Franklin street, and being lot No. 48 on the map or plan of said Borough, containing in width 58 feet, more or less, and in depth 191 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house, with a one story frame kitchen attached, a 1½ story log carpenter shop, and a frame stable; as the property of ADOLPH DOHRMANN.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Shenandoah, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by lot No. 3, in block 18, eastwardly by Main street, southwardly by lot No. 5 in block 18, and westwardly by an alley, containing in width 30 feet, more or less, and in depth 150 feet, more or less, and being lot No. 4 in block 18, on P. W. Sheafer's map or plan of said Borough, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 1½ story frame dwelling house with stone basement; as the property of DANIS TOOMEY.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Newtown, Reiley Township, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by lot of Mathew Doxaine, eastwardly by Kernan street, southwardly by lot of William L. Bellerstein, and westwardly by an alley, containing in width 50 feet, and in depth 125 feet with the appurtenances, consisting of a 2 story frame dwelling house, with stone basement; as the property of JACOB SHEARER.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Minersville, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by Sunbury street, eastwardly by lot of Andrew Brennan, southwardly by an alley, and westwardly by lot of John Brolin, containing in width 25 feet, and in depth 100 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame tavern and dwelling house, with stone basement; as the property of WILLIAM TAYLOR.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Minersville, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by Sunbury street, eastwardly by lot of Thomas O'Neill, southwardly by an alley, and westwardly belonging to the estate of Francis Boland, deceased, containing in width 50 feet, and in depth 150 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 2 story frame tavern and dwelling house with stone basement, and a frame carpenter shop, and a frame stable; as the property of EDWARD BRADLEY.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on Primrose Hill, in Cass Township, Schuylkill County, bounded eastwardly by the public road leading from Minersville to Monte ey, northwardly, and westwardly by lands of Joseph Jeanes and others, and southwardly by the public road leading from Primrose Hill to Forrestville, containing one-half acre, more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a double one story stone dwelling house, and a frame stable; as the property of JAMES NESBIT.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Minersville, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by an alley, eastwardly by lot of Thomas Christopher, southwardly by Sunbury street, and eastwardly by lot belonging to the estate of John Trely, deceased, containing width 25 feet, more or less, and in depth 200 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a double story dwelling house and a frame stable; as the property of BERNARD McELROY.

ALSO—All that certain small piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County, bounded by lands of Daniel Boyer, David Berger, Joseph Delbert, George Yeager and others, containing five acres, more or less; as the property of GEORGE RABENHOLT.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by a public street, eastwardly by Dock street, southwardly by lot of Isaac Hay, and westwardly by an alley, containing in width 90 feet, more or less, and in depth 140 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a 2 story frame tavern and dwelling house, with stone room, and a frame stable; as the property of ADAM SCHNEIDER.

ALSO—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by lot of Jerome Hoffman, eastwardly by Columbia street, southwardly by lot of Daniel Kaercher, and eastwardly by an alley, containing in width 17 feet, more or less, and in depth 200 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house; as the property of JOSIAH H. KAERCHER.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of George Lee, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, bounded northwardly by Second street, eastwardly and southwardly by lot of Margaret Wilkins, and westwardly by Market street, containing in width 25 feet, and in depth 100 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house; as the property of GEORGE LEE.

Seized, taken into execution and will be sold by GEORGE C. WYNKOOP, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, Oct. 30, '69 44 4t

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

Corrected Daily for the Miners' Journal by GLENN & WELL.

		WH'LE.	RET'L.
Wheat Flour, extra family,	per barrel	$ 7 75	$8 00
do do do do	per cwt.	3 75	4 00
do do extra	per barrel	7 00	7 25
do do superfine,	do	6 50	6 75
Rye Flour,	do	7 00	7 50
do	per cwt.	3 50	3 75
Buckwheat Flour,	do	3 25	3 50
Wheat, prime white	per bushel	1 50	1 50
do do Red	do	1 30	1 50

	WH'LE.	RET'L.		WH'LE.	RET'L.
Rye, ♥ bu.	$1 25	$1 30	Potatoes, ♥ bu.	75	80
Corn, "	1 20	1 25	Hay, ♥ ton.	$20	$22
Oats, "	65	70	" bale cwt	1 40	1 50
Rye Chop, "	1 80	1 90	Straw, ♥ ton.	$18	$20
Corn Meal "	1 80	1 40	Eggs, ♥ doz	34	35
Middlings, "	50	60	Butter, ♥ lb	45	50
Shorts, "	40	50	Beef hind qr.	12	15
Bran, "	30	35	" fore "	10	13

POTTSVILLE FAMILY MARKETS

We give the following quotations for to-day:

MEATS—		Lard, ♥ lb.	25
Roast Beef ♥ lb.	25	Chickens, ♥ lb.	20@25
Corned Beef ♥ lb.	16@20	Ducks ♥ lb.	25
Rump Steaks ♥ lb.	25	Turkeys ♥ lb.	25
Sirloin Steaks ♥ lb.	25	Haddock ♥ lb.	15
Sausage ♥ lb.	25	Rock, ♥ lb.	25
MUTTON—		Halibut, ♥ lb.	25
Forequarter, ♥ lb.	14	White perch, ♥ lb.	15
Hindquarter, ♥ lb.	16	Black, ♥ lb.	
Chops, ♥ lb.	20	Cat-fish, ♥ lb.	15
PORK—		Eels, ♥ string.	20
Roast and steaks ♥ lb.	20	Beans, (wax) ♥ qt.	18
Corned, ♥ lb.	20@25	Butter, ♥ lb.	50
Hams, (whole) ♥ lb.	25	Eggs, ♥ doz.	35
Hams, (sliced) ♥ lb.	30	Cabbage, ♥ head	10@12
Shoulders, ♥ lb.	17@18	Potatoes, ♥ ½ peck.	18
Dried Beef, ♥ lb.	30	Potatoes, ♥ bush.	75
VEAL—		Sweet Potatoes ♥ ½ pk.	25
Forequarter, ♥ lb.	15	Oatmeal, ♥ half peck	35
Hindquarter, ♥ lb.	18	Red Beets, ♥ ½ pk.	15
Cutlets, ♥ lb.	25	Green Peppers ♥ doz	10
Prime Oysters, ♥ 100	$1 00	Plain Apples, ♥ peck	50
Bologna Sausage, ♥ lb.	25	Apples, ♥ ½ peck	20
Smoked Sausage, ♥ lb.	25	Salt [illegible]	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. —The Flour market is very dull and prices favor buyers. We quote superfine at $5 a $5 25; extras at $5 50 a $5 75; Northwestern extra family at $6 a 6 75; Pennsylvania do do at $6 a 6 75; fancy brands at $7 a 8. Rye, $6.

Wheat dull—Pennsylvania red at $1 30 a 1 35; Indiana white, $1 45. Rye, $1 05. Corn, yellow $1 12; mixed, 95 cts. Oats, 60 cts. Barley, western, $1 10. Barley malt, $1 20.

Cloverseed, $8 00. Timothy, $4 50. Flaxseed, $2 45.

Whisky dull at $1 18 a 1 19 per gallon.

Cotton is dull and prices declining.

There is a general feeling of a buoyancy to unusual prices in almost everything.

By Telegraph

New Railroad Opening.

DANVILLE, Nov. 5.—The Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad was formally opened yesterday, between Sunbury and Riverside, opposite Danville, a distance of twelve miles. Thirty-two miles more are graded and bridged, and ready for the rails, and only seven miles more remain to complete the road through to Hazleton.

The Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre road opens a new route into the great coal fields in Luzerne county, and furnishes by its connection of the Lehigh Valley with the Philadelphia and Erie road the shortest possible route between the East and West.

It is expected that the entire road will be opened for business by April 1st, 1870.

Peabody's Death.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—There is a general feeling of sorrow here over the death of George Peabody. An order will be issued by the President to place flags at half-mast out of respect to his memory.

Specie Payments.

The decline in the price of gold has brought up the subject among leading financial men of a return to specie payments, and it is understood that Secretary Boutwell, among other recommendations in his report, will urge that the time be fixed at an early day for resuming. In case Congress should adopt the proposition, the Secretary will adhere to it rigidly.

New York Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The latest returns from the interior are more unfavorable to the Republicans. According to the Tribune the Senate will stand 17 Democrats to 15 Republicans, and the Assembly 73 Democrats to 56 Republicans. The Times puts the Assembly at 70 Democrats to 58 Republicans.

This morning the store, No. 119 Bowery, occupied by J. J. Corcoran as a drug store was broken open and three thousand dollars worth of goods stolen. The burglars were arrested, they gave their names as James Wilson, No. 206 Cherry St. and Thomas McDonald, No. 41 Mulberry street. Both were committed in default of $5000 bail. The property was all recovered.

Four new attachments were issued to-day against Fisk's Opera House, three at the suit of Orlando W. Joslin, and one at the suit of Watson B. Farr. The former were for $353,350, and the latter for $272,530, which with former attachments completely takes up Mr. Fisk's interest in the establishment.

The Stone Giant.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The stone Giant was this afternoon successfully raised from the place when it was discovered and brought to Syracuse. It was found as perfect on the back on which it laid, as on the surface first exposed to view. Dr. Worlworth and Prof. Hall were present and declared the wonder increases the more that is known of it.

Work of Special Whisky Gaugers.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The special whisky gaugers sent by Commissioner Delano find six distilleries in Hamilton county all right. The remaining three had two hundred and fifty marked two per cent. below the real proof among several thousand barrels examined. The error against the Government of five hundred gallons found is attributed to an innocent mistake of the local ganger, and the distillers are not believed to be implicated.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a new Merchants' Exchange building has been subscribed.

Owing to the illness of Judge Storer, the case of the injunction against expelling the Bible from the schools is deferred till tomorrow.

Arrest of a Murderer.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 5.—Joseph McDonald, formerly a member of the police force, and who, about two years since, shot and killed his wife, was arrested here on Wednesday.

Bishop Fitzgerald of Arkansas, passed through this city yesterday en route to Rome to attend the Œcumenical Council.

It is said that Jefferson Davis is to become President of a life insurance company in this city, and reside at Hernandez, Miss.

There were yesterday over fifty horses at the race track entered for the races next week. The sport promises to be the finest ever witnessed here.

What Does Andy Mean?

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5.—Andy Johnson, who still clings to Nashville, has extended an invitation to the Legislature, which was announced in that body yesterday, asking the members to a banquet to be given at the Stacy House to-night.

The Constitutional Convention Bill is not going to glide through the Senate in its present shape, and it may be considerably modified before becoming a law.

Respect to the Memory of Peabody.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—The Peabody Institute is to be draped in mourning in consequence of Peabody's death. Some admirers of the deceased here have already draped their stores.

Reduction of Foreign Postage.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—From late intelligence received through Mr. Thorton, British Minister, it appears that Her Majesty's Government is prepared to reduce the single rate of postage for prepaid letters between the United States and the United Kingdom to 8 pence.

It will be remembered that Postmaster General Creswell submitted a proposition to the British Post Office Department on the 8th ult., to reduce the letter rate of postage from twelve to six cents to take effect on and after the first of January 1870, of which two cents would be sea postage, and two cents inland, postage of each country. There is little doubt therefore of an early adoption of this measure of postal reform so earnestly desired by the people of the two countries.

Action of the Committee on Elections.

Representatives Churchill, Cessna and Randall sub-committee of the committee of elections after conference to-day, decided not to go to South Carolina to investigate the contested elections from the third and fourth Congressional Districts in the State. The reason for their action is that the contingent fund of the House is exhausted of the means necessary to pay the two or three hundred witnesses necessary to be examined in order to afford full information for the action of the House.

Nothing more will be done on the subject until the meeting of Congress. The testimony in the Louisiana election cases taken by the committee on elections, will make one thousand printed pages. The manuscript is now in the printer's hands. The testimony in twenty other cases including the Covode and Van Wyck contests, will cover probably six thousand pages. There are already about thirty contested cases.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov 5.—Treasurer Spinner received a letter to-day from an anonymous source accompanied by two packages or forty books of gold leaf.

It is stated that the recent visit of Solicitor Canfield to New York, was among other things for the purpose of assisting in the preparations for the trial of the parties just arrested on the charge of being concerned in the counterfeiting and altering of United States Internal Revenue Stamps and Government Securities.

George Peabody's Death—Large Reward.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Nov. 5.—The Mayor today on the announcement of the death of George Peabody ordered the bells tolled one hour.

The late numerous incendiary fires in Newburyport has induced the city government to offer a reward of ten thousand dollars for the detection of the incendiaries.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., 6.—Thomas W. Berry, a well-known lawyer of this city, residing at No. 95, West Fayette street, was found dead in his room this afternoon with a discharged pistol in his hand.

PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The demand for money continues, but is not quite as great as it was, the demand having diminished. Loans on call are made at 7 per cent. for Government and 9 for other securities. On the street the rates continue to rule high for mercantile paper.

Gold opened at 126¼ and closed at 126⅜.

Government bonds remain without any material change since yesterday.

There was more activity in stocks. Reading sold at 48.16 in cash, and 48⅛ b. o. Pennsylvania, 5 [illegible]. North Penna, 29. Little Schuylkill, 43½. Lehigh Valley, 55½. Mine Hill, 52. Catawissa prefd, 36¾. Philadelphia and Erie, 29½ b. o.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The market is steady for call loans at 6 for Governments; mixed 7 per cent. Mercantile paper ranging from 7 to 15 per cent.

Gold opened at 126½ and closed at 127. Foreign Exchange dull at 9¾ a ⅞.

Governments are dull but prices firm at yesterday's rates.

Southern securities dull and weak.

Stocks are unsteady: N. Y. Central [illegible]. Erie 27¾. 128; Pacific Railroad 90½.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 11 A. M.—Consols for money 93½ for account 93¾. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; 1865's old, 83¼; 10-40's, 76½. Stocks steady. Erie 20¾; Illinois Central 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5, 11 A. M.—Cotton steady. Middling Uplands, 12½; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day will probably reach 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 69,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken for export and 9,000 on speculation. The stock is estimated at 347,000 bales, of which 16,000 are American. Stock afloat, 231,000 bales, of which 8,000 are American. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 1d. Receipts of Wheat for the past three days, 22,000 quarters, of which 20,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5, 1 P. M.—California Wheat, 10s. 2d. Red Western, 8s. 10d. Red Winter, 9s. 4d. Flour, 23s.