few short SPECIAL SOTICES will be inserted Alphabetically under this hind, at 40 cents per line, single insertion; 20 cents a line for every BANNAN & TAMBEY. Books liers and Stationary Pri Miners' Journal.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1870. THE MINERS, JOURNAL is immed every Saturda morning, and furnished to subscribers at the control of the contro CLUB BUBBURIPTIONS INVANIABLY IN ADVANCE:
1 Copies to one address, \$7 00 15 Copies to one address, \$3 00
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DAILY A D WEEKLY MINERS JOURNAL & MINERS AND BANNAN & RAMBEY, Pablishers GOV. GEARY-THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

THE vidws of Governor Geary upon the L subjects presented for his consideration by the National Labor Union deserve more than a passing notice from us. Like the dictators chosen by the Roman Republic when imminent danger threatened, and sworn to see to it that the republic suffered no detriment, the present Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, is ever on the watch to promote the interests and defend the rights. not only of the people of his own State, but of the nation at large, and he seems determined to demonstrate that "peace hath her victories not less renowned than war." The Governor, in introducing his views upon the questions propounded, modestly disclaims the ability to answer them in a manner satisfactory to himself, and adds that he only expects his opinions to have weight and influence with the people in so far as they are correct and tend to the protection of their interests and defence of their rights. His Excellency also directs attention to the object and design of our forefathers in founding this government; that they aimed to make it a government "of the people, for the people, and by the people;" that they intended that all laws should be "equal, just and impartial," and that they regarded the representatives as the servants of the people; he deplores the departure in these latter days from the Republican symplicity which marked our early history; points out the dangers that threaten us from the increasing tendency of our Legislators, National and State, to ignore or neglect the general interests, and to enact "many laws for the benefit of the favored few," and names the remedy, to wit: "holding our servants as representatives, to a strict accountability, visiting any betrayal of trust with condign punishment." The subjects submitted for the Governor's views by the National Labor Union are, the "National Currency," the "National Debt," the "Public Domnin," the "Coolie Trade," and the "War Expenses."

use of money, for any purpose whatever, must in the end fall upon the wealth producing element of the nation."

His Excellency pronounces our present financial system defective and commends change in order that our national finances may be placed on a basis equal, just, sound and permanent. Upon the question whether a specie or paper currency would best substrongly advocates the latter on account of the inadequate quantity of the former, and of the suitability and convenience of the atter. To the mistaken policy of paper bank issues, based upon specie, at the rate of from three to five dollars in paper to one of specie, he rightly attributes the decennial financial crashes, beginning with the year the results of the inflation of the paper currency of the local banks.

It is patent to every one who has given the ducing element of the nation."

Upon the first he remarks the enormou

interest paid to banks "upon bonds owned

and calls attention to the necessity of imme-

diately correcting a matter which works so

"All interest," he truly says, "paid for the

much injustice to the producing classes .-

'by them as the basis of their paper issues,"

It is patent to every one who has given the least thought to this subject, that a paper currency issued upon a specie basis alone, is unstable and dangerous whenever it is increased beyond the proportion of dollar for dollar. On the other hand, no one will deny that so long as this equilibrium can be presented a letter medium of overlange annual. erved, a better medium of exchange cannot be obtained: The Governor, however, recognizing the impossibility of maintaining such did spinners...

equilibrium, advocates a currency based upon the credit of the nation. Such a currency Dressing the credit of the nation. Such a currency overseer. national credit endured, and when that is warpers warpers gone there remains but little worth contend- prawers and twisters. gone there remains but little worth contend-

In regard to the payment of the National Debt, the Governor uses language which cannot be misunderstood nor misconstrued. Only its "entire liquidation, principal, and interest, according to the letter and spirit of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted," will satisfy

He is opposed to giving any more of the public lands in aid of private corporations, conceding, however, that the nation has in the past derived great benefit from such a policy by the increase in value of its unappropriated lands. But now that our vast Public Domain has been completely opened up so as to permit its occupation by the actual settler, "the people," he says, "have changed their views and are not willing that another acre shall be donated for any other

While His Excellency would "welcome to our shores all who yoluntarily come to make this land their home, to unite their destinies with ours, and to aid us in developing our to any the enjoyment of the civil and religious liberty which our government affords, yet he "will never consent to establish Coolies, Mexican Peons, or African slaves." That property and wealth should pay the expenses of war, and that the soldier should not be taxed therefor on his return home. the Governor holds to be a just principle, upon the ground that nearly all wars are

waged in defence of property. Among the many State papers put forth from time to time by Governor Geary this one will attract great attention. The subjects treated of are not of local interest only; they concern and agitate the nation.

THE UPPER COUNTIES.

TESTERDAY we returned after a few L days' sojourn in Luzerne and contiguous counties. We found that in many of the strongest Democratic districts the question of Protection to American Industry is engaging the earnest and serious attention of the workingmen. They are becoming convinced from the action and votes in Congress of the Democratic party that it is hostile to this important principle, and that it is | Council, School Board, etc., and to appoint unworthy longer of their confidence and delegates to a Convention to meet the same support. The course in Congress of Judge svening to place in nomination a ticket for Woodward, of Luzerne, of Mr. Getz, of Chief Burgess, High Constable, Treasurer Berks, and other Democratic Congressmen, and Auditors. It is hardly necessary for us who, notwithstanding their professions of friendship for Protection, voted against the tend the preliminary meetings. As prop-Supplementary Tariff bill, proves to work- erty holders, taxpayers, and persons interingmen that no reliance in this matter can ested in the proper conduct of Borough be placed on the so-called Democratic party. affairs; administration of school matters and In fact, this feeling has grown so strong in enforcement of the laws, it is their duty to Luzerne that it is very doubtful whether participate in the proceedings of these nicet-Judge Woodward will succeed in being ings and vote for the best men who are canelected to the Bench in that district, for didates for the different positions. If they which he is now a candidate. There is a do not discharge this duty they have no rearevolution in progress in the minds of son for complaint if the ticket nominated the workingmen, and they are discov- does not meet their expectations. We hope ering that their true friends are not to hear of a full attendance at these Ward to be found in the modern Demo- meetings on Friday evening next. cratic parts a So rapidly has this change in sentiment been effected, that there is a ings would be held to-night, which we stated strong probability that the Republican can- in the Daily. But it was a mistake. Satdidnte for Congress in the Luzerne and Sus- urday evening is a bad one for business men quehanna district will be elected. Everywhere we also found the Germans abandon- ings were properly fixed for Friday evening ing the Democratic party whose leading organs have abused them and the cause of their Fahterland in unmeasured terms. All the indications are that the Republican party, which is the true friend of Protection, and this : Toul and Strasburg have surrendered. of civil and religious liberty throughout the Bazame is still fast in Mets which must soon world, will be largely strengthened by the fall. The peace mission of Jules Favre to votes of thousands of workingmen this Fall, the Prussian headquarters has proved a failwho have heretofore acted with the Free ure from the inability of the Provisional

cratic party. It is to be hoped that the houghtful workingmen of Schuylkill Couny will emulate the excellent example. We make this brief noting of the encounaging political situation in the upper counties, as it struck as strongly during our recent visit there.

THE following article from the Bosto ADVERTISER we commend to the attention of workingmen. It is of vast impor tance to all interested in labor: Where Free Trade Leads the Workingman

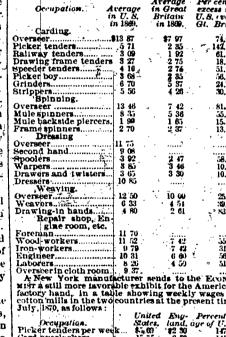
WAGES IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

We have received from a correspondent now in Europe, who is a careful observer of the matters should which he waites, a communication on the source of Europe, who is a careful observer of the matters should have been accounted to the superstantial to the secretion that the waste of a laborer do not prove the secretion that the waste of a laborer do not prove would procure in somntry villages of the Middle States or the West, and that the difference to the received the sum and the actual weekly-pay of the farm laborer are chemeasts the difference in the reward of work in the two countries, he goes act is may "The truth of this statement, which may at first seem oyedrawn, will appear from an extanination of the manner in which the starnings of the English laborer are capendearm works the startings of the English laborer are capendearm works the statement of the manner in the wages paid to an adult man must be calendated on the supposition that they are to support a wrist this price there is a supershundance of labor. Now a very large family, and the English laborer has usually a very large family, can earn little or nothing. We easy then assume that nine or tree shillings as well on the supposition that they are to support a wrist are active seen to the laborer has usually a very large family, can earn little or nothing. We may then assume that nine or tree shillings a ward, or the same and family; and the earnings see very small, and as a rule tery soon leave that nine or tree shillings a week for the same and the same and family; the case that a green of the same and the same and the same and family; can earn little or nothing. We may then assume that have been a same a same and the same and the same and family; can earn little or nothing a special or the same and the

cultivated land lessens. so much the number of hands required for a given district, that there is actually a deficiency of employment at the rate named; and the peasant has no share in the increase in the value of the soil which only his labor render

in the value of the soil which only his labor renders-productive.

"Shall he emigrate? He has neither means nor coterpoise. The present immense current of Eng-lish emigration is not from the laboring class; it is from the most valuable of all classes, the skilled ar-thans. "Why do you not ask me to walk over this river?" said one. The people in these parts is like the rabbits you; they doesn't like to go fur from their warrens, said another, and touched the point more nearly. more nearly.
"It remains to be seen what changes a system of compulsory free education will make, which will no



country flooded with goods, &c., produced by greater the saint in the estimation of Mr. Stethis cheap labor of Europe, ocean transporphens. He even declares that the treatment of vast resources;" while he would not deny this cheap labor of Europe, ocean transportation cheaper than inland transportation, what under Heaven is to prevent the price of worse than the treatment of Southern prisonlabor being reduced in this country to nearly ers in the North. To sum up in a few words, slavery again * no matter what the European standard, under Free Trade? shape it may assume or in what guise it may How can you keep up the price of labor in appear. whether as Chinese this country without a tariff of duties which will give ample protection to our laborers

and producers? Some say that protection only benefits the capitalist. This is a great mistake. Under profection when all the people are employed and there is a demand for all productions, the man of small means can enter into business on a footing with the largest capitalist, and maintain himself because there is a demand for all produced. It is only with protection that the man of small means can go into business and sustain himself—but under Free Trade he is easily broken down by the capitalist, who can then crush out the small producer with his capital, when there is a glut in the market, caused by Free Trade against his better judgment, and he now seems. and low wages, which largely decreases con-

BOROUGH NOMINATIONS.—The Republicans of the different Wards of this Borough will meet in their respective Wards on Friday evening next, October 7, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for to urge our citizens and business men to at-It was rumored this week that the meet-

to attend meetings, and these Ward meetnext. THE EUROPEAN WAR situation is simply

Trade, Imperial-loving, falsely styled Dem- Government to give satisfactory guarantees

declared to be security against the reiteradeclaind to be security against the retirestion of the smalls of France. Meanwalls Paris a fully blockaded and satisfy declaring for Congress, and Maj. A. G. Betssehl, candidate for Congress, and Maj. A. G. Betssell, caused the evacuation of Ocieans. The itinerant French Government, fearing the south-ward extension of this movement, are pre-paring to evacuate Tours at a moment's members of the Board at the rooms of the As-warning. Poletiers is named as the next lo-ent, as business of importance will be transerant French Government, fearing the southcallty from which the decrees of this Provisional Junta will issue. Russia is said to be

preparing for war, but whether with Tarkey or Germany is the question. EDITOR'S TABLE.

CONSTITUTIONAL VIEWS OF THE LATE WAR TWEEN THE STATES, &C., BY ALEX. H. STEPHENS. VOL. II. NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHIS-We have read the second volume with care. The author, who it will be recollected was the Vice President of the late Southern Confederacy, is a firm believer in the States Rights doctrine of the ultra Calhoun school, and the second volume, like the first, is based entirely on the truth of this Southern construction of the union of the States, which from the very organization of the Union was proved to be not only untenable, but absolutely, fallacious. This the debates and discussions growing out of the adoption of the Constitution at the time, clearly proved. The old confederation formed by the different State governments proved to be an imperfect Union, because there was no cohesive power to hold them together, and they could withdraw at pleasure; consequently there could be no perfect Union. It was to remeily this difficulty that the people demanded a more perfect Union, which was to be perpetual, that the present Constitution was adopted, and the Union formed. Probably in no State in the Union were the principles of the present Constitution so fully discussed as in Virginia, and tution and entering into the Union had a right to withdraw from the same, but that the Union wasperpetual, and nothing but a successful revoluthe Constitution and the Union admitted the issue, and declared that the object in forming a

the broad issue was inade, that if the present Constitution was adopted by the States and the Union perfected, no State accepting the Constition or rebellion could destroy it. The friends of more perfect Union was to make it perpetual, and when once formed no State could withdraw from it peaceably without the consent of the other States. Under the old Confederation, States could withdraw, and that was the objection made which led to the formation of the present Union. If States could withdraw from the present Union, why should they have changed from the Union formed under the old Confederation? Does not everybody know who has read the early history of our country, that it was the power of the States to withdraw from it at pleasure, that led to the formation of the present Union, so as to make it more perfect and perpetual? The very language of the preamble proves this, which is as follows: "We the people, (not States,) of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union," &c., &c., "do ordain and establish this Constitution of

the United States." The whole theory of State Rights was an after. Baker Chas Brickle Ellas ed up in Virginia by some of her hair-aplitting statesmen, and the celebrated resolutions of 1798 on the power of the Constitution over the States, was for the purpose of building up the Democratic party in contradistinction to the old Federal Party which was in power at that time. These resolutions were esponsed by the Southern and many of the Northern States, and were based upon a perversion of the Constitution of the country-in fact, it was a fraud upon the people, and the endeavor to maintain it and the Institution of Slavery, based on that doctrine, has drenched the country with blood, sacrificed the lives of nearly a million of human beings; and destroyed not less than five billions of property. The crushing out of the Rebellion has settled the principles of the Constitution and the basis of our Union forever and allthe efforts of the Southern Traitors to the Constitution and Union, will utterly fail to revive Average Per centre in Great School Britans U.S. vecess in 1809. Gl. Brit. We have no room to go into details in discuss

we have no room to go into details in discus-sing this question. Mr. Stephens is one of the ablest men in the South. He only acted with the Democratic party after the destruction of the old Whig Party, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and the South became a init on the Slavery question in opposition to the Republican Party, which was then organizing on the basis of opposition to the extension of Slavery into the territories of the United States not yet organized into States. He was opposed to the secessionists, and resisted seession until his State, Georgia, seceded from the Union, when he, very reluctantly, cast his fortunes with her, and the Confederacy elected him Vice-President. The failure of the Rebellion has caused Mr. S. to feel keeply the situation in which he is placed as a traitor to the best government that ever existed, and the two volumes written are intended as a vindication of himself and the South, and particularly to relieve himself, as far as possible, from the stigma of a traitor in the history of this great Republic. To do this he selves on the Calbour States Rights doctrine, which, we have but little evidence that he cherished to anythink like the extent in his furner public career, as he does in this volume. In fact this volume defends the South in her whole crusade against the North, in her efforts to perpetuate Slavery and extend it over the country—ever justifies the repeal of the Missouri Compromise on the ground that it hell never been accepted fully in the North, because at its adoption about one person in a hundred happened to be opposed to it—that the South, and never were the aggressors. That the greater the traitor in the South, the greater the saint in the estimation of Mr. Stephens. He contracted in any manner upon the rights of the North—that they were pure and unsuffied in all their intercourse with the North, and never were the aggressors. That the greater the traitor in the South, the greater the saint in the estimation of Mr. Stephens. He can be a sufficient of the most of the sufficient of the most opposed to the contract between the most indicated and particularly to the correct of the displays of strength are wonderful, and always extort the plauditof the most outlivated antiences, while her eagain, the feed of the box of the sufficient of the most outlivated antiences, while the contrast between the most obscibled in the contrast person in the North, and never were the aggressors. That the greater the traitor in the South, the greater the saint in the estimation of Mr. Stephens. He contrast person in the North, and never were the aggr the Union, when he, very reluctantly, cast his

Under Democratic Free Trade, with the That the greater the traitor in the South, the the book is a complete vindication of the whole South for everything they have done, and that all the aggression and tyranny proceeded from the North, and they and they only, are responsible for the Rebellion, and all the expenditure of life and treasure that followed. He even goes so far as to declare that while the people of the North abolished black slavery in the South; they have substituted white slavery in the North in its stead! Well, we do not feel any more like a slave now than we did before the tebellion, but breathe the atmosphere more freely, because we can now express our opinons over the length and breadth of the land, which we could not do without subjecting our-

selves to violence before slavery was abolished and the Rebellion crushed. No person can read these volumes without to dread the decree of the future historian who must stamp him as a traitor to the best governnent that ever existed, and in spite of all his otestations to the contrary, he is destined to fill a traitor's grave. The book is an octavo of 827 pages and is sold

by subscription only. For terms, &c., address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia. Rocal Matters. WEEKLY ALMANAC.

RINE SETS MOON'S CHANGES. 1 SATURDAY... 5 56 5 43 D. H. M. ... 2 SUNDAY... 5 55 5 39 First Q. If at 1 feet of 4 TURDAY... 5 58 6 38 Full M. 9 9 67 mo. 5 WINDERSHAY 6 6 5 36 Last Q. If at 1 feet of 5 THURBAY... 6 1 5 35 New M. 24 10 40 mo. 7 FRIDAY... 6 2 5 33 First Q. 31 3 5 mo. 7 To-morrow.—Fortieth Sunday of the year, nd sixteenth after Trinity, Day's length li lours and 44 minutes.

for even an armistice, which was the pre-liminary point insisted on by Blemarck. The great object of the German campaign is still of Reits and Kastenback, instead of at the house of Reits Russenskies, an erroncounty stated in the for even an armistice, which was the pre-

Yesterday was a genuine rainy day. The rain descended almost incessantly from morning ustil night, and the universal wish on the part of our citizens seems to be that it may continue to descend for several days to come. Coplous showers will fill the springs and streams, moisten the earth and make the farmers laugh.

Naval Appointment.—Harry F. Reich, nephw of Col. J. G. Frick, of this Borough, reveally peased a most creditable and successful and marked before the Academic Board at the Rayal Academy at Annapolis, and was at once appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy, from this, the Tenth District: We congratulate the promising young man and his friends on the gratifying fact. Cruelty to Animals.—We learn that an agency of the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Animals is about being established in Pottsville. We think it high time that something of this sort, is done, as we see opportunities almost daily where a humanitarian could do a good work in bringing cruel men to the bar of justice, for abusing poor dumb animals. The agency will soon gain popular favor in this community.

Owing to a vacancy in the Pastoral of the Trinity Reformed Church, worshiping in Mar-ket street, the congregation has very kindly offered the use of their church building (known as the Thompson Church, to the Second Pres-byterian Church for worship, until their church building is finished. Services by the Rev. Dr. Smiley, Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church, to morrow at 101 A. M., and 71 P. M. Both congregations will worship together. Sents free to all, and sil are cordially invited.

The following announcement 152 of great importance to all persons using revenue stamps. On and after October 1810, no stamps are required on receipts for any, sum of money, or for payment of any debt; promissory notes for a less sum than one hundred dollars; assignments, or transfer of a suprisgage, where it, or the instrument it secures, has been once duly stamped, or on canned and preserved fish. Checks, deeds, mortgages, notes of \$100 and upwards, and all other portions of the Stamp Law will still remain in force. The following announcement woof great

Pottsville Light Infantry. This new military ogganization now numbers about seventy members and will be mustered in by B. B. McCool, Esq., this evening. The Company will be uniformed in the same style of dress as that adopted by the Gowen Guards, and arms will be firmished by the State authorities at an early date. This will make the second military organization in Pottaville, and we hope the military whirst will not supple the same and spirit will not stop here, as we have the material within the Borough and its suburbs out of which to organize a full Regiment. Let the work go on until we can boast of such an or Unclaimed letters remaining in the Pottsville Post Office, Sept. 30, 1870.



received up to date, in aid of the sufferers in Franco-German war: Proceeds of Pic-nic, \$400 78; Collection of, the Agricultural Park, \$101 00; A social gathering of Germans, \$37 77; D. G. Yuengling, \$35 00; Benjamin Haywood, \$50; Chas. H. Wolljen, \$25; P. W. Sheafer, \$25; Bannan & Ramsey, \$25; Coll. of Prof. F. F. Veling, \$21; Geo. Lauer, \$20; Bright & Co., \$20; J. Hendler & Schrader, \$20; A. W. Schalck, 10; Galland & Co., \$10; H. C. Russel, \$10; C. Little, \$10; C. F. Kopitzsch, \$10; Win. Fox, \$5. Meyer Kuhn, \$5; Herman Kuhn, \$5; John W. Bickel. \$3: Snyder & Lighner, \$3: Conrad Meyer Kuhn, \$5; Herman Kuhn, \$5; John W. Bickel, \$3; Snyder & Liebner, \$3: Conrad Hock, \$2; Total, \$855 55.

E. Further subscriptions towards the fund will beingceived by the Treasurer, at 274 Centre street, and published in the newspapers of the Borough until the 8th of October, when remittance will be sent either to the "Central Commission" at Berlin, 12 Unter den Linden, or to Dr. Johannes Roesing, North-German Cousul General in New York.

French's Oriental Caravan; -Of this conbination "ahow" which will be exhibited in this Borough on Wednesday next, the Spring-field REPUBLICAN speaks as follows:

Dedication of the New Hall of the Grand Army of the Republic.—From the Reading Times and Dispatch, we learn that the handsome new hall of McLean Post, No. 16, Grand Army of the Republic, Fourth and Penn streets, was dedicated with public ceremonies on Thursday evening. The occasion was a very interesting one, and will form the subject of many pleasant memories with the organization.

The hall was 'filled, a large proportion of the sudience being ladies. Representatives of the organization from various sections of the State were present, together with Maj. A. R. Calhoun, Department Commander of Pennsylvania, and Col. R. B. Beath, A. A. G., and other distinguished visitors.

The hall was very gracefully decorated with flags and streamers. The members of the Post; (the officers in uniform,) occupied the two lines on either side of the room.

The exercises were opened at 8 o'clock, with an overture by the Ringgold Cornet Band. The comrades were then called to "Attention" at the tap of the drum, by the Officer of the Guard. Simon Foreman, and a salute was given upon the entrance of Maj. H. D. Markley, the Post Commander, with the orator of the evening and cher distinguished with the orator of the evening and cher distinguished with the orator of the evening and content that the Geros, the two French and the distinguished or the propose of shipping. guished visitors.

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of Hamburg, was introduced, and made some brief remarks, after which the Keystone Vocal-lets rendered another patriotic selection— "Ninety Years Ago."

The Fast Commander then returned thanks to the audience for their presence and attention, and Chaplain Sayers pronouseed the banedie-October Sessions of the Criminal Court of Schuythill County, Judge Green Presiding.—The following named persons have been drawn to serve as Grand Jururs in the Criminal Court of Schuylkill County, to be held at Fottswille, on Monday, October 3d., 78, at 18 o'clock, A. M.: John Luksus, North Massheim.

Jacob Ginter, Mineraville.

Henry J. Merkle, Cressona.

J. Keller Burns, Mineraville.

Daniel Reber, Jr., South Manheim.

Thomas B. Lewis, St. Clair.

Eogelhart Kraft, Ashland.

Samuel Ehley, Cressona.

Engelhart Kraft, Ashland.
Samuel Ehley, Cressons.
Lamar S, Hay, Jr., Mahanoy Tp.
Jacob Kaercher, Tamaqua.
Edward H. Stillyman, Mahanoy City.
George Reber, South Manheim.
John Waddlinger, Minersville.
Matthew Shaw, Mahanoy Tp.
Hugh Mullen, Palo Alto.
Charles Saylor, Tamaqua.
Isaac Krotosky, Pottsville.
John Teter, East Brunswick.
Edward Weiser, Pottsville.
Josiah Lyttle, Mahanoy Tp.
Jonas Laubenstine, Minersville.
Peter Burkhard, Minersville. NAMES OF PETIT JUBORS FOR SAME WEEK. William Kistler, West Penn. Rangalaer Boone, St. Clair. Frank W. Reber, Washington.

Jacob Wagoner, Foster.
Jacob Bucher, Auhurn
John Knerr, Pottaville,
Christian Hernung, Ashland,
Edward Jones, Frailey,
Preston Robinson, Tamaqua,
Joseph Kimmel, Orwigaburg,
John Liebig, Rush Joseph Kimmel, Orwigsburg.
John Liebig, Rush.
George Major, Blythe.
Benjamin Riebsamen, Schuylkill Haven.
John Cochlin, Mahanoy Tp.
Phaon Haas, Tahnaqua.
Richard Bartolet, Cressons.
H. H. Price, Mahanoy Tp.
Edward Eyeland, Tantaqua.
Hiram Wentz, Ryon.
Henry Blck, Mineraville.
Ludwig Zimmorman, Union. Ludwig Zimmerman, Union.
Michael Kerkeslager, Schuylkill Haven.
James Kinney, Mt. Carbon.
Elias Miller, Union.
P. D. Barnett, Esq., Palo Alto.
Thomas Pepper, Ashland.
William Seltzer, East Brunswick.
Philip Wagoner, Blythe.

Philip Wagoner, Blythe, Jacob Christian, Pottsville, George W. Good, Pottsville, John Pollock, St. Clair, Jacob Huber, Pinegrove, Jesse S. Owen, Tremont. Daniel K. Kistler, East Brunswick. John Bressler, Barry. Baldwin Evans, Foster. Charles Kutz, Eldred. James Patton, Barry. Charles S. Frederici, Esq., West Penn. Joseph Berr, Pottsville.
John Maurer, Union.
Samuel Fry, Pinegrove Tp.
Philip Edwards, Pottsville.
A. H. Kline, Pinegrove.
Henry Loechel, Pottsville.
Lewis Buehler, Tamaqua.

Joseph Miller, Union. Joseph Miller, Union.
Edwin Smith, Rahn.
Abraham L. Boughner, Rush.
William Huntzinger, Pottsville
Edward Reese, New Castle.
Patrick Heenan, Norwegian.
Dennis Kirk, Butler. Petit Jurors for second week, on Wednesday, October 12th, 1870: Henry Bixler, Hegins.
Daniel M. Reber, South Manheim.
Joseph C. Gartley, Mineraville.

John Cummings, New Castle. Peter Head, Ashland. Solomon Adam, Tamaqua. Henry Heilman, Schuylkili Haven. onas Artz, Hegins. William Yoe, St. Clair. Robert H. Irwin, St. Clair. Joseph Geise, St. Clair. Joseph Boyer, Schuylkil Joseph Boyer, Schuylkill.
Frank Strauch, Cressona.
George Ormrod, Mahanoy Tp.
George Hummel, Palo Alto.
F. C. Lawrence, Minersville.
Henry Moyer, Ashland.
John S. Wiest, Minersville.
William A. Field, Schuylkill Haven.
Benjamin Kemp, Ashland.
Henry Guiterman, Port Carbon.
Jasper Snell, Pottsville.
Solomon Moyer, North Manheim.
John D. Leonard, Pinegrove.
Michael Garner, Ashland.
Peter Starr, Branch. Peter Starr, Branch.
George Troutman, Butter.
William H. Bressler, Branch.
W. S. Chillson, Palo Alto.
Jacob H. Shellhammer, Schuylkill.

Jacob H. Shellhammer, Schuylkill Benjamin Hains, East Norwegian. Heury Rumberger, Rutler. Jacob Roads, Pinegrove Tp. Sarguel Leibig, Ashland. George Morgan, Ashland. Charles Richmond, Cass. Valentine Depner, Ashland. Henry S. Donohue, Mahanoy. Charles Vaugho, Tamaqua. William Lloyd, Mineraville. Exra Cockill, Branch. Moses Hine, New Philadelphia. Rudolph Breish, Union. B. K. M. Kepner, Orwigsburg. Robert Allison, Port Carbon. John O'Donnell, Cass. Joseph Murphy, Butler. John Lebengood, Orwigsburg. Petit Jurors for third week, com

John Lebengood, Orwigsburg.
Petit Jurors for third | week, commencing
Monday, October 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.:
John O'Brien, Schuylkill Haven.
Herman Hoover, Ashland.
Gabriel Herb, Upper Mahantongo,
William Shickram, Rush.
Watkin Morgan, Butler,
Michael'M. Ketner, Mahanoy City.
Robert C. Green, Pottaville.

Jarob Beisel, Ashland.
John Kalbach, Sr., Pottsville.
Henry Haas, Ryon. John Kalbach, Sr., Pottsville.
Henry Hass, Ryon.
Jacob F. Emhart, Pottsville.
John S. Longacre, West Penn.
Christian Riley, Butler.
Joseph Arner, Rahn.
William Faxall, Port Carbon.
Samuel Miles, St. Clair.
Philip Lehmler, Shenandoah.
James Monahan, East Norwegian.
John Whetstone, Tamagona. John Whetstone, Tamaqua. William G. Kear, Mineraville. Nathaniel Garret, Mahanoy City. Nathaniei Garret, Mahanoy Ci Jacob Stichter, Tamaqua. Simon S. Gochmauer, Union. Thomas Lynch, Butler. Philip Clauser, Branch. Milton Cake, Pottsville. John Bond, Union, Jacob Heitz, Schnylkill. Henry Buri, Tamaqua.
Thomas Montgomery, Yorkville.
Danlel Yost, Schuylkill.
Allison Wolff, Pottaville.
George W. Betz, Frailey.
Elijah W. Zicgler, West Penn.
James B. Reed, Pottaville,
Thomas J. Lloyd, Pottaville.
George A. Herring, Shenandoah.
Mathias Gressle, Pottaville.
David Hancock, Cass.
Alexander S. Fautst, Pottsville.
Nathan Wetzel, Pottsville.
Nathan Hassler, Schuylkill Haven.
Charles Mattern, Port Carbon.
Win. Kershner, South Manheim.
Jonathan K. Yöst, East Brunswick.
Samuel Everett, Mahanoy Tp. Henry Buri, Tamaqua.

the tap of the drum, by the Officer of the Guard, Simon Foreman, and a salnte was given upon the entrance of Maj. H. D. Markley, the Post Commander, with the orator of the evening and other distinguished guesta.

The roll was called by the Post Adjutant, Chas. A. Grant, and the command was given was invoked by the Post Chaplain, Rev. J. F. Meredith, who fervently prayed for a blessing lipon our country, our flag, the Comrades of the Post, the widows and orphans of decisaed soldiers and all friends of the order and of the same of Freedom.

The roll was called by the Post Chaplain, Rev. J. F. Meredith, who fervently prayed for a blessing lipon our country, our flag, the Comrades of the Post, the widows and orphans of decisaed soldiers and all friends of the order and of the same of Freedom.

The roll was called by the Post Chaplain, Rev. J. F. Meredith, who fervently prayed for a blessing lipon our country, our flag, the Comrades of the Post Comrades of the Spirit, Hear my Prayer, "—and a song entitled 'All Together Again' was sung by the Keystone Vocalists. At the conclusion of the song, the guards were marched off to their quarters, at the command given, and the Post Commander, Maj. Calhoun, who proceeded to deliver an address.

Mid. Calhoun's address was full of eloquent passages, and elicited frequent applause. His references to the privations and sufferings of the soldler in prison and in the field were particularly touching, and a point of interest was an allusion to the experiences of a year's imprisonment in Libby, with Major John Teed, a member of this Post. He gave also some amusing instances of the devotion of the women of the South to the cause of the Rebellion, as it manifested itself in their demeanor towards the 'Yankee' soldlers.

The address was about three-quarters of an hour in length. At its conclusion another selection was performed by the head.

The sold results of the sold results of the south to the cause of the devotion another selection was performed by the head.

The address was about t To-morrow.—Fortieth Sanday of the year and sixteenth after Trinity. Day's length it hours and sixteenth after Trinity. Day's length it hours and streenth and as a short speech, in which he referred in the few much damage had been done.

The Breaker of Meszra Wiggen & Triebal at Bear Run, was discovered to be on fire last Starday morning, but was extinguished by fore much damage had been done.

All Gen. Hartranft was then introduced and the E. Lutheran Church, Market Square, by morning as 10 of clock, and swening at the E. Lutheran Church, Market Square, by morning as 10 of clock, and swening at goods remain to long on the sides of their business of the stard of the street of

meknowledges the receipt of the following amounts collected by the parties named:

Messra, Beddall and Carey, Pt. Cart. vi. 144 85.

Metara, Beddall and Carey, Pt. Cart. vi. 144 85.

Andrew Robertsan, Shamckin, \$77 50.

In Mineraville, on Theeday, two mules of Mr. Ghunts, huckster, of this Borongi, attached be an incompact. With a mule team of Mr. Ghunts, huckster, of this Borongi, attached black, and coming in contact. With a mule team of Mr. George Lauer, injured one of Mr. Lauder's mules so seriously that it had to be killed at more than of the evening. It was valued at more than the evening. It was valued at more than the bollow, and leaving of its brassy, color. To do this in the evening of its brassy, color. To do this in the mature of time fuses.

On Tuesday, evening last while William Kear, a miner, employed by Gustavus Schollenberger, and residing in Thomastown, is gumped on a train of coal cars, to ride to Coal Caste. He slipped and fell on the track, about forty cars passing over his body, cutting off his right leg and arm, and injuring his head. Notwithstanding his terrible injuries he lived for over an hour after the socident. He was 18 years old and leaves a wife. An inquest was held westernay morning by Denutz-Coronar years old and leaves a wife. An inquest was held yesterday morning by Deputy-Coroner Neugardt, and averdict rendered in accordance with the facts. Deceased had the reputation of being a steady, sober and industrious young man.
We understand that the deceased was brother-in-law of a boy who was recently run over in that Township, and had his legs cut off, and that he himself, had once before, narrowly eacaped death. from a similar occurrence. This is a fearful warning to persons not to attempt to get on cars when they are in motion. Dr. J. Brister, of Philadelphia, will deliver, two lectures at the A. M. E Church, in this Borough, on the 12th and 13th of October, for the benefit of that Church.

Correspondence. THE Editors are not responsible for any sentiments expressed by correspondents, neither do they endows them. Communications addressed to this office, intended for apablication, must have the real same of the writer attached—(not for publication, but for our information.)—and be written on one side of the paper only; otherwise, they will go into the west-baskst.

NO MANUCKIFT ENTURNED; the editors reserving the right to dispose of all communications as may be by them ieremed most proper.

EDITORS MINERS JOURNAL:—Many property holders and citizens in Port Carbon, Palo Alto, Mt. Carbon and elsewhere along the line of the Schuylkill Canal, are interested directly in the removal by the Reading Railroad Company of the shipping of coal from those paints. They naturally inquire who is responsible for this? By whose omission of duty to the interests of the people, have many of our citizens had the the value of their investments and of their property jeopardized? Senator Randall when lately charged through your columns with permitting charged through your columns with permitting or not, opposing the passage of a bill through the last Legislature, authorizing the Reading Railroad Company to abandon shipping points on the Schuylkill Canal, donied that any bill on the Schuyskill Canal, denied that any bill directly authorizing such abandonment was passed. That is true, but there was a Supplement to an Act passed—the merger bill—the effect of which permits the abandonment. For the information of your readers I, will copy it from page 75 of the Pamphlet Laws of the last session. It is as follows:

A SUPPLEMENT to an Act, entitled "An Act relating to railroad and canal companies," approved April eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

SECTION 1. Be it emoted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Cummonwealth of Pennsyl-

RECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in tieneral Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the sense. That it shall be lawful for any canal or navigation company, incorporated by this commonwealth, to purchase and hold the stock and bonds, and to lease the road and property of, or become consolidated and inerged with, any railroad company so incorporated, and for any such railroad company to purchase and hold the stock and bonds, and to lease the canal, navigation and property of, or become consolidated and navigation and property of, or become consolidated and navigation and property of, or become consolidated and navigation and merger are now allowed by law by and between railroad companies; and all the provisions of existing acts relative to such purchases, leases, consolidation and merger by and between railroad companies; and all the provisions of existing acts relative to such purchases, leases, consolidation are; whenever applicable, hereby extended so the later of the purchases along the control of the purchases are consolidation. panies are, whenever applicable, hereby extended so as to embrace the purchases, leases, consolidation and merger hereby authorized.

BUTLER B. STRANG.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES H. STINSON.

Speaker of the Sennie.

Approved—The fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy, JOHN W. GEARY, Now Messrs, Editors, I understand that the above was gotten up secretly and its existence, unknown to the people of this County. It seems to have been one of those kind of bills not made public—not ficalthy to see the light of day until passed. This was the only link that the Readpassed. This was the only link that the Reading Railroad Company needed to complete its absorbing process, and it came at last without any preparatory notice to the people, not even from Senator Randall and the Representatives from this County who could not be ignorant of the effect of the passage of the bill. If the bill had been defeated by our Senators and Representatives, the Reading Railroad could not have absorbed the Canal, and abandoned shipping points on it. And the final result will be the complete abandonment of the Canal in Schuylkill County, for with the shipping of coal by it transferred below the Bluc Mountain, the Canal above will be in a measure distined and fill up with the washing of coal lift, etc., in it. Thus the loss to owners of property on the upper part of the Canal will be very great, all of which will be caused by this bill which Senator Randall and the Representatives in the last Legislas ture from this County, permitted to be passed in without opposing it. without opposing it.

Now, let Mr. Randall explain if he can, this matter, and give the reason for the passage of the bill in so secret a manner, or hundreds of Democratic voters in this County, will at the coming election, deem him unworthy of their

WAR MISCELLANY.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.—The SATURDAY THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.—The SATURDAY REVIEW says that whatever may be the fate of Paris, Europe will render a willing homage to the bravery and public spirit that has been exhibited. It may also be justly claimed for the Provisional Government that something of this zeal and high feeling is due to the establishment of a republic.

THE Prussians not being able to use the rail' way from Metz to the frontier, which is within range of the forts, have constructed another for their communications with Saarbruck, Strasburg and the east. They have also formed another mountain road to be connected with the form Fomilly to Pont-a-Monssen, About 4500 laborers were occupied on it, among which are many miners and 250 plate layers. THE New Hessian Gazette, writing from Koenigsberg, states:—"In the battle of Metz the soldiers of our 43d regiment, as a protection against the continual showers of bullets that the enemy poured upon them, fastened their knapsacks across their chests. After the battle many of them were convinced that these tactics and soldiers that their chartest that these tactics. had saved their lives. In them they found no small number of buliets, which instead of atrik-ing them in the breast, had only entered their calfakin culrasses." PEACE PROSPECTS.-The TIMES thinks that the chance of stopping the war and of restoring peace to Europe, which was never more than a bare possibility, becomes daily less and less, and now threatens to vanish altogether. It seems certain that Paris must bear the brunt of

without a bridge or boat?"

RECOGNITION.—The TELEGRAPH thinks it unlikely and somewhat unreasonable that Prussia should be the first of the great powers to recognize the French Republic. She will naturally sak what guarantee M. Jules Favre and his celleagues can give that the obligations they may assume will not be repudiated by France. The most natural course seems to be, that after the capitulation of Paris; which the TELEGRAPH assumes to be inevitable, and which it supposes must end the war, Prussia would convoke the Senate and the Corps Legislatif. The Chainbers, it would be urged were called into existence by the Empire, whose claim to represent France has been acknowledged by France herself and by the world for nearly twenty years.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT of the warfare in Alsace took place in a small hamlet not far from Wasselonne. A poor old woman lived there with her two granddaughters, agod eighteen and twenty, and her grandson of fifteen. During the evening of the 21st two Badese dragooms alighted at the house, called for meat and drink, and ordered beds to be prepared for them. The woman ware forced to obey. When the soldiers had gorged themselves with food and wine; they companied playing with one of the girls; the young peasant, seeing the danger to which her sister was exposed, went up into the garret under the pretext of fetching some sheets, took a gun which had belonged to her fither, loaded and cocked it, and then waited behind a door; presently one of the dragoons rose and advanced towards a sideboard to take some wine, when she fired, killing him on the spot; the other, terrified and believing in an attack, rushed to the door, and jumping on his horse, galloped off.

DDRESS OF THE STATE CEN-TRAL COMMITTEE OF THE RE-PUBLICAN PARTY OF PENN-SYLVANIAL Headquarters Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee, No. 1105 Chestnut Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29, 1870. The Republican State Central Committee presents to the people of Pennsylvania with pride and pleasure its political record since the Committee last addressed them.

The Republican party is the party of progress, political advancement, and the dissemination of tion, and of resistance to the onward march of an advancing civilization.

The former emblazons on its banners the mofto "The greatest good to the greatest number," embracing in its philanthropy the welfare of our fellow men. The latter would reserve its benefitience to a single vace. cence to a single race.

The first speaks to advance and promote the wealth, happiness, and constort of Americancitizens in preference to others; the second aims to premote the interest of foreigners in preference to those of our own people.

With such broad differences of political faith, the action of the two parties is in accordance therewith.

The Democratic party, wedded to slavery and seeking to perpetuate its power through that institution, had well-nigh destroyed the integrity of the Union. To the Republican party was left the task of restoring it.

Through a series of years, since the Democratcence to a single race.

the lower bowels. Jatients must visit incanding the thorask of restoring it.

Through a series of years, since the Jemocratic rebellion was crushed, the Republican party has been industriously endeavoring to heal the wounds that Democracy had made, and by consumation, gressional action last session, the last of the States that remained out of the Union were admitted into the paternal folds. We have now a undivided Union, with every State in the full enjoyment of its political privileges as moment of the consistence to such a happy consummation. The emancipation proclamation and the four teenth amendment gave to an entire race privalleges as American citizens which they had not heretofore possessed, upon the Jeffersonian principle of the equality of man, but Southern Democracy sought to nullify their influence even at the expense of its own political power.

This obstructive action of the Democracy necessitated the passage of the fifteenth amendment, conferring the right to vote an all American titizens. Without regard to rise, color, representation for the expense of the amendment, and the act to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment. Both to the amendment by fraud and violence. Hence came the decreasity of the act to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment. Both to the amendment man er, denounces that amendment, nade under constitutional forms, as sunconstitutional forms, as unconstitutional feet of the passage of the fifteenth amendment, nade under constitutional forms, as unconstitutional feet of the act to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment, nade under constitutional forms, as unconstitutional feet of the principles of the act to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment, and the act to enforce the

cratic party was always in unison with the foreign free traders, and gave its whole influence to the interests of foreign manufacturers and importers, and against the American laborer

By this reduction of the internal revenue and income taxes, and the duty on imports, the Republican party has relieved the people of burdens to the estimated amount of eighty millions of deliars near any many. dens to the estimated amount of eighty mittions of dollars per annum.

In addition to this, it has reduced the army roll to a considerable extent, and the expenses of the army and navy several millions per The public debt has been its especial care.

PEACE PROSPECTS.—The TIMES thinks that he chance of stopping the war and of restoring peace to Europe, which was never more than and now threatens to vanish altogether. It seems certain that Paris mist bear the brunt of attack before the first condition of negotiation will be arrived at. We cannot flatter ourselves with any belief that there will be as much as a truce to hostilities before the chosen home of pomp and pleasure shall have been assailed. A citizen of the Prussian Grenatiers of the Guard, all in the same company, and, straige to any, in the same rank. They were all three wounded by the seneous will simbly be served to the same of the power and the same company, and, straige to any, in the same rank. They were all three wounded by the seneous very builts on the 10 of August at Gravelute. One was only slightly wounded, the second severely, while the third, wounded, the second severely will be the second severely and the second severely and the second severely and the second severely and the second severely wounded the second severely wounded the second severely and the second severely severely second to severely second severely severely second to severely severely second to severely severely second the second severely severely second to severely severely second to severely severely severely severely severely severely severely severely s

The most natural course seems to be that after the capitalation of Paris, which the Telegraphi assumes to be inovitable, and which it supposes must end the war. Prussia would convoke the Senate and the Corps Legislatif. The Chambers, it would be urged were called into existence by the Empire, whose claim to represent France has been acknowledged by France hevself and by the world for nearly twenty years.

The Gazette of Aix-la-Chapelle says of the fortifications of Paris:

"Between St. Denis and the Fort of Mont Valerien is an opening of about ten miles, and which was the undefended place alluded to in the Report of the Minister of War on the Sth of August. Steps are now being taken to close it by a large work above the railway station at Saint Cloud. Without prejudging the road the Prussians will take, we think we are not mistaken in saying that our first cannon balls will fall into the Bers de Boulogne and the Champs Elysses. The Arc de l'Eicile and the Avenue de l'Imperatirce will be reactied by our four and six pounders. The siege artillery now employed before Metz and Strasburg will probably be free to go and salute the Tulleries. The lavading force seems now to be working out this very suggestion.

The Gazette of Aix-la-Chapelle says of the fortifications of Paris:

"Between St. Denis and the Fort of Mont Valeries to suit themselves, as they have therefolore done, the Republican party declares its determined persistance in the advancement and protection of American labor:

With these views concerning the protection of the interests of the people, with a determination to still further reduce taxation and the expenses of the interests of the people, with a determination to still further reduce taxation and the expenses of the interests of the people, with a determination to still further reduce taxation and the expenses of the Government, with a funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest, and a stringent collection of the publicar persons the subject of the capture of the reduced provided prov administration such as an extension of the commends itself to the unbiased judgment of all lovers of their country, and claims that it is entitled to the support of every true American ican citizen.
When the National Administration has been

thus successful in administering the political and financial affairs of the General Government, the administration of our State affairs has not been less satisfactory.

Large amounts of outstanding dues have been collected and the larges have been collected and the larges have been replaced. Large amounts of outstanding dues have been collected and the taxes have been reduced, and there has been paid of the public debt of the State eight and a quarter millions of dollars since the termination of the war. With careful management under Republican rule the day is not far distant when the whole public debt of the State will be extinguished, and the people relieved from all taxition excepting so much as may be necessary for the ordinary administration of State affairs.

With such records the committee feels that it may be proud; and although there may be no exciting state or National questions prominently before the people, yet with the well-known hostility of the Democracy to the American principles and the policy of Republicanism, it urges every Republican to carnest action at the

Every member gained by the Demogracy in our State or National Legislatures will be an encouragement to that party to pursue their disastrous measures, and will discourage and dishearten Republicans, while every member gained by the Republicans will strengthen their hands in doing good for the people.

Let all dissensions, then, wherever they may be in our ranks be healed. Let every candidate of the party interests rather than of his own, and let private wishes and personal aspirations give way to the public good. By divisions we occasion bitterness of feeling that will not be soon allayed; we defeat our candidates and elect those who are hostile, as we believe, to the best interests of the country.

Let personal feelings everywhere be sacined on the alter of our country's welfare; let us he utilted for "in union there is strength," and it is shall show results at the election that will gratify shall show results at the election that will grain;
shall show results at the election that will grain;
every one who has at heart the welfare of the
State and nation, and strengthen the Republic
can party, which has thus far been so great a

Pennsylvania must maintain lier Republican Pennsylvania must maintain her Republican majority in Congress, or her dearest interests will be ruthlessly sacrificed.

The next Legislature is charged with the dust of apportioning the State for Legislative and Congressional purposes, giving it an importance which occurs only once in seventy Years, and the loss of Pennsylvania now will, in all probability, occasion the loss of her electoral wote to the Republican candidate for President in issuand a Democratic Legislature, if elected, will suapportion the State as to prevent the Republican party from regaining the positions they have held so triumphantly for the last six years. Let only those who were loyal and true during the rebellion be trusted now, and the world will see that a free Republic cannot die.

Let no feeling of confidence or apathy as to the result keep a Republican voter from attendance at the polis at an early hour upon election day, and a victory as glorious and as complete as greeted you last October will again crown your efforts.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman

Local Business Motices. Scents a line first insertion 20 cents a line

JOHN COVODE, Chairman

NEW PATTERNS just received at the Cloak and rimming Store; 122 tentre street, below American douse, Pottsville. 11-tf. MAGGIE BOLAND. ONLY 20 cents for a superior Oysler Siew at Poly Ladies and Gents Restaurant, No. 101 Centre street Prices reduced to suit the time stall, and see for yourselves. FRENCE, English and American Gloths, all styles and of the finest qualities, at D. A. Smith's, Centre's:

FRENCH PADDED LINES DESILIS & beautiful article D. A. Smith's Zentre Street DILES OR HEMMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

I all kinds positively, perfectly and permanently cured by W. A. McCandles, M. D. No. 2001 Arch St. PHILADA. PA.

I desire to say to those afflicted with any kind of PILES, Internat, External, Hind, Bleeding, or Itching, that there is positively no kind of deception in the cure of these diseases, the cure is perfectly and permanent, and without the slightest distinct, without the slightest injury to the patient in any way, and without caustics or linstruments. I also cure Fistula Fissings, Prolapsus and Ulceration of the lower bowels. Fatients must visit method on remain at my house till cured; if they desire the refer you to syze 130 persons cured in Philiadelphia alone.

Oct. 1, 700-40-10.

and the act to enforce it, the Democratic party gave his undisguised and unqualified opposite it in, and sitil, in an open pand unhesitating man er, denounces that amendment, nade unit dereconstitutional forms, as unconstitutional and on effect.

The disorganizing policy it pursues throughout the Union with a view to unite the old profits always the form of the South with the standstill policy of the Northern Democracy, in the standstill policy of the Northern Democracy in the Standstill policy

and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver's burdened with disciplination of long as the liver's burdened with disciplination of the patient is that he will prescribe as consumptive patient is that he will prescribe and cicines, that will remove or allay the cough, inglat as wests and chilis, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve like and the night swears, and chilis are caused by in and the night swears, and chilis are caused by in diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with what to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts fad br. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken have not only been cured of consumption, but fifth has nectines in accordance with his direction have not only been cured of consumption, but fifth has not that these medicines act with wondering power, upon the digestive organs, patients that the fact that these medicines act with wondering power, upon the digestive organs, patients that all impurities, they lay the foundation for a sold, all impurities, they lay the foundation for a sold all impurities, they lay the foundation for a sold as ubstantial structure. Restoring these organs behaviorally unless they health, they create an appetite. The food is not only if creased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease tand be lamished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients, should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they be lamished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients, should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they be lamished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines should see Dr. SCHENCK

What does Reason say:—The little mongest when bitten by a deadly serpent resorts to a certain plant, eats of it, and escapes the effect of the peason. That is findingt. Human belongs on the other hand must depend on reason and experience in selection the means of protecting health and life against the means of protecting health and life against the wholesome (influences. Now, what does reason so on this vital subject? Does it not tell us that to be vigorate and purity the system is the best way to protect it against the invisible poison which generates disease? Surely it does. The next question is what guide shall we follow in choosing a medicina safeguard? Reason replies let your monitor be experience. Well, the experience of eighteen very comprised in one unbroken series of satisfactory testimonials assures us that Hostelter's stemed. Bitters possess strengthening, regulating and anticepted properties which are not combined in the same happy, proportions in any other preparation extant. This therefore is the antidote to which reason bids us resort when our health is imperified either by the malaria which produces epidemic disorders, or by any other cause, whether inhering and constitutional or connected with our limitation of constitutional or connected with our limitation of subject of the properties of the bowels, and other subjects and dangerous than that which lurks in four and impure water. To escapethe fevers, hillies subjects, distributions of the book that the serious influences than assail it, the safety of the terious influences than assail it, the safety of the regions influences than assail it, the safety of the torious influences than assail it, the safety of the torious influences than assail it, the safety of the torious influences than assail it, the safety of the torious influences than assail it, the safety of the torious influences than assail it, the safety of the orious and preventive most important functions of the body, that the subjects the preventive medicine. WHAT DOES REASON SAY?-The little mongo-

Marriages.

MILLICHAP—GRIFFITHS—On the 20th with the Port Carbon, by the Rev. Noble Frame, Mr. Stoniol MILLICHAP, of Shamokin, to Miss Eliza GRIFFITHS, late of Staffordshire, England.

BERNET-Sept. 20th, 1879, LOUISA AMELIA of George Bernet, aged 31 years and 9 months. BOYER—On the 24th of Sept., of appoint. North Manheim Township, near Grwigsburg. 30: HAM BOYER, an old and estimable citizen of County, aged 74 years, 9 months and 4 days. CRITZ—In this Borough, Sept. 26th, Mr. 100 CRITZ, aged 45 years and 21 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully in the standard afternoon o'clock, from his late residence, No. 111 Market, Interment at Mt. Laurel Cemetery. NIERMANN.—On 28th Inst. at Ashbaid, M. Albard, wife of F. A. Niermann, of Philada, and daughter of the late Benj. Williams, of S. huyikili co. aged 3i years.

Candidates.

CHIEF BUBGESS.—The undersigned offer himself as a candidate for Chief Burges of Dutiville, subject to the decision of the Republican Noise insting Convention.

JOSEPH SPENCER.

Bept. 17, 70—38-4t

Proposals. DROPOSALS will be received at the Pine Forest Shaft Colliery, near St. Clair, for driving a Tusnel from the Mammoth to the Skidmore Vells a distance of say, firty (59) yards. Dimensions, in the wide in bottom, 7 feet wide at top, 7 feet high Cf. W. SNYDER. Pottsville, Sept 10, '70-87-tf-

For Sale and to Let. FOR SALE.—3 building lots from the on Archartest, 12 lots on Race street, and a lots on Archartest. Price from \$150 upwards. Playments has be made in \$10 monthly installments. Apply to BANUEL BALL, Coal street, or H. K. WESTON, SEAS NOVEGIAN street.

Potaville, Aug., 70. [April 14, 70—72416-19]

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