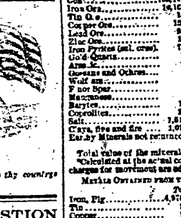
Miners' Journal.
POTTSVILLE, PA.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1869.



"Be just and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country
Thy Gods and truths."

THE LABOR QUESTION

ARBITRATION IN ENGLAND.

We have frequently stated that the difficulties between employed and employers in England, had resulted in Trade's Unions, on the part of the workingmen Co-operative Societies, Arbitration Congresses and Free Labor Societies. We all know the object of trade's union; co-operation is rapidly increasing in many branches of business, but more particularly in the distribution of merchandize at cheaper rates where the consumers participate in the profits. Arbitration in the North of England, particularly in the iron trade, has been quite successful. The masters of the works that are embraced in the Association, meet together and exhibit to an Umpire, chosen with the consent of both parties, the state of the trade. A delegate from each work represented by the master, also meets, and exhibits the ratio of wages received for different work. The umpire examines both, and makes a report what wages ought to be paid for the production of iron and the manufacturing of the same, on the exhibits submitted. If this report is accepted, the duration for which the rate is to exist is then fixed upon. But if the parties cannot agree, then the umpire fixes the rates, whose decision is final, and both parties must acquiesce, or break up the Association. On this principle, the wages in the North of England were fixed early last May, to continue until the first of January, 1870. Mr. Kettle, the umpire, has acted so fairly, and commands the confidence of both employers and employees to such an extent that in many other branches of business in different parts of England, the system of arbitration for the adjustment of wages has been adopted; and Mr. Kettle's aid as umpire solicited.

According to the London *Mining Journal*, Mr. Kettle is a barrister and was also a county judge—and he gives his services gratuitously in the interest of labor and production; but for the benefit of those in our County who, we believe, are also acting honestly on the basis question, we will state that even Mr. Kettle is not free from charges of dishonesty in making his reports. In Manchester he was charged with favoring the masters. The delegates of the workingmen, through their Secretary, immediately published the person who made the charge, as follows:

"I very much regret that a member of so respectable a body (meaning the labor side) should have indulged in such a groundless charge as that which appeared in the high character of Mr. Kettle, who has done so much in settling the difficulties and disputes which are constantly arising, to be well employed and properly paid, and he gives such a large portion of his time, and who will not take it, if he should be charging about the country arranging these matters."

At Middlesborough the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation gave an entertainment to Mr. Kettle, when he was addressed, as follows, by the Board:

"They felt as employers and many had been masters before that the practical labor arbitration, have been helpful to both sides, in the formation of the circle, and they confidently hoped that the principle of labor arbitration—a system which owes its introduction in a practical form to Mr. Kettle—would be extended to other fields between capital and labor which have too frequently resulted in the disasters of the vast industry now represented in this district."

The points in which arbitration has been beneficial to the iron trade of the North of England, Mr. Kettle, in reply, sketched when he said that the Board of Arbitration there had accomplished three important ends:

"First, it has (by supplying a free open mart where the facts of the trade could be ascertained) led to fear or favour, whose duty it was to speak their mind, and wherever it was found that there was nothing friendly, had to satisfactory, practical, honorable dealing, it was seen. Secondly, through the open, honorable dealing of a few masters, it has led the foundation of a plan by which both parties came to an understanding with each other, and authentic information as to the state of the market, the prospects, and the position, so far as it can be known, of rival contracts and of a price. Thirdly, it has led to a belief that where there shall be the result of an equitable arbitration, so far as it can be known, rival contracts and a price, that men and masters, if they have a fair chance, will abide by the decision of mutual confidence, to fix upon a scale of prices, which, indeed, is the beginning as well as the end of the period over which the Board extends. Fourth, it has led both the workman and the master, within Cleveland district, to see and feel that it is a duty, and not a mere idea, to be unsuspicious and unbiased, and to be honorable and truthful in their dealings with each other. Fifth, it has led to a belief that it is a duty, and not a mere idea, to be unsuspicious and unbiased, and to be honorable and truthful in their dealings with each other. Sixth, it has led to a belief that it is a duty, and not a mere idea, to be unsuspicious and unbiased, and to be honorable and truthful in their dealings with each other. Seventh, it has led to a belief that it is a duty, and not a mere idea, to be unsuspicious and unbiased, and to be honorable and truthful in their dealings with each other. Eighth, it has led to a belief that it is a duty, and not a mere idea, to be unsuspicious and unbiased, and to be honorable and truthful in their dealings with each other. 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FREE TRADE A FAILURE IN ENGLAND.

It is evident that the free trade policy of England, after trial, is a failure. Under it pauperism has increased rapidly, and now the merchants and business men are denouncing the late commercial treaty with France, as being hostile to British interests, it having destroyed almost entirely the silk and other manufactures, which is true. On the other hand the French are demanding additional protection for many branches of industry, that is effected by the cheaper labor of Germany, and particularly her cotton manufactures. This vaunted treaty in the interest of free trade, which has been the theme of all free traders on trial, turns out to be disastrous to both parties.

If England were to protect her manufacturing industry to-morrow, to the extent of enabling her people, by an increase of wages to consume say $20 per head more per year, than they do now, this increased home consumption would amount to about $500,000,000, which is nearly if not quite equal to her annual exportations. And by thus putting up her prices of labor, all other nations would be glad of the opportunity to follow, which would also increase their ability to consume, and they would then take quite as much from England hereafter as they do now, which would put all her idle machinery in motion again, and raise her masses, and the masses of surrounding nations from the slough of want and pauperism, and confer untold benefits on the human race everywhere.

THE COUNCIL AT ROME.

The *N. Y. Tribune* states that very precise information, from an official source, has been published on the attitude assumed by the various sections of the Catholic Episcopate in reference to the Council. It appears that the Holy See counts on the complete adhesion of the American Bishops, as well as Spanish and Italian. The French Episcopate will join three parties—the Ultramontanes, the Gallicans (led by the Archbishop of Paris), and the Liberals. The German Bishops will be favorable to the Court of Rome on some questions, but will oppose it on others—particularly those of a political and social character. On the whole, the Vatican considers itself secure of a majority; but this will in some cases be very narrow, even though the perfect submission of all the American Bishops be assured.

HEAVY BUSINESS.—The *Tribune* says that "up to the day of Asa Packer's defeat in Pennsylvania all the newspaper interviewers utterly failed in their attempts to pump him. It was for a time supposed that he refused to give his views because he had none; but it has come out that it was because he considered it too heavy business. This thing of talking, said he to a persistent and impertinent reporter who lately bothered him 'this think of talking is a serious matter, and we will have to give it some serious attention some other time.' This is excellent. It gives no ground of hope for Asa Packer—not, perhaps, hope of his being elected Governor or President on the Democratic ticket, but hope that he will escape the luck of other politicians who make wind-bags of themselves. A politician who has learned that 'this thing of talking is a serious matter,' has not lived in vain, nor studied Grant for naught."

MINERAL WEALTH OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The last London Mining Journal contains the following statistics of the products of the mines in the United Kingdom for the year 1868, from official returns:

MINERALS RAISED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

	Tons.	Value.
Coal	108,161,187	£12,158,289
Iron Ore	10,029,221	3,196,000
Tin Ore	16,945	778,000
Copper Ore	187,755	618,195
Lead Ore	85,570	1,350,785
Zinc Ore	12,741	59,187
Iron Pyrites (mail. crude)	19,751	51,725
Gold Quartz	1,191	1,600
Arsenic	3,800	9,710
Manganese and Ochres	6,095	3,871
Wolfram	9	67
Fluor Spar	65	43
Manganese	1,105	6,054
Barytes	14,981	9,758
Coprolites	87,500	71,400
Salt	1,918,840	997,648
Clays, fire and fire	1,012,479	217,775
Earthy Minerals not returned (estimated)		650,000
Total value of the minerals produced		£19,427,658

*Calculated at the actual cost of raising, before any charges for movement are added.

METALS OBTAINED FROM THE ORES ENUMERATED.

	Tons.	Value.
Iron, Pig	4,819,364	£21,837,280
Tin	9,268	90,000
Copper	9,817	721,848
Lead	71,011	1,578,466
Zinc	12,741	78,420
Silver, Ounces	635,642	238,377
Gold	1,012	3,429
Other metals (estimated)		8,000
Total value of metals produced		£24,534,416

Absolute total value of the metals and coal, with other minerals (not including stones, building stones, or common clays), produced in 1868:

Value of the metals produced in the United Kingdom	£19,734,416
Value of Coal, as above	12,158,289
Other minerals, not smelted, fuel, fertilizers, &c.	9,003,819
Total	£40,896,524

During the year 1868 the following have been our more important exports of coal and of metals obtained from British ores, as compared with the exports of the previous year:

	1868.	1867.	Increase.	Dec.
Coal.....Tons	10,567,063	10,546,799	401,123	—
Iron, Pig	1,095,244	1,081,658	63,586	—
Tin, unwrought	4,128	4,218	—	101
Copper ditto	8,184	9,630	—	1446
Lead, Pig	32,691	19,776	13,871	—
Zinc	8,451	7,337	1,114	—

Compared with previous returns, the figures for 1868 show that there has been a falling off in the quantity of coal produced, arising, without doubt, as Sir Roderick Murchison suggests in his introductory notice, from the long-continued commercial depression. With reference to the carriage of coal, it is shown that in nearly every instance the tonnage carried has diminished. The production of iron in the British mines does not exhibit any material variation. Sir Roderick compliments Mr. Hunt upon the great care he has taken to secure accuracy in his statistical returns, and observes that until this year it has not been practicable to give a list of the mines of Derbyshire, that now given; as well as the lists of the porcelain and lower clays, doubtless forms a very satisfactory addition. With respect to the export trade, it will be seen that an increase is shown in coal, pig-iron, pig-lead, and zinc, while there has been a decrease in copper and tin.

THE COST OF A KING.—In Europe they are beginning to discuss the question of the costliness of monarchies. Some statistics on this subject have been lately compiled, which may possibly set people to thinking. His Holiness the Pope, who can look over the whole of his temporal dominions from the ball of St. Peter's, is the cheapest monarch of Europe, and costs only $200,000 per annum. Wurtemberg spends $220,000 on his august sovereign, Denmark $240,000, Norway and Sweden $260,000; Holland $500,000, and Portugal $675,000. These thrones are among the comparatively inexpensive establishments. Bavaria costs apart a round million for royalty, England provides for her Queen and royal family, $2,350,000, Prussia maintains majesty at a cost of $2,500,000, Italy disposes her people for the new monarch the handsome sum of $3,200,000, and Austria suffers for the support of the Hapsburgs to the extent of four millions a year. These are among the moderately dear kingfolk and imperial people. When we come to the Grand Turk, who wants many sequins to keep up his seraglios and harems, we find him tolerably "high priced," $6,600,000 being Abdul Asiz's allowance. The Emperor of the French gets his $7,000,000 for managing the affairs of the empire. Lastly, the Czar, who is the most expensive monarch to keep up of all, has $8,600,000. Taken altogether, the sitters upon European thrones cost their subjects about forty millions of dollars a year for their mere personal expenses. Perhaps one of these days it may be thought that this enormous expenditure can be made to better advantage than to the empty show of royal and imperial state.

FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA.—This beautiful Park extends from the Wire Bridge on the east bank of the Schuylkill river, to South Laurel Hill Cemetery, embracing Pratt's Garden, Edgley, Ormiston and Strawberry Mansion; also, on the west bank of the river from the Wire Bridge, embracing Egleasfield, Lansdowne, George's Hill, Belmont, Greenland, Chamounix, and extending to the Wissahickon, and including in all an area of over 2,000 acres. The natural features combined within this track, when improved and beautified according to the plans proposed, will make it the finest Park in this country, if not in the world. The beautiful Schuylkill, the romantic Wissahickon, the deep, dark, dense wooded ravines, the splendid drives, the secluded walks, and the hilltop views, will be unsurpassed, and add the "cheap stone" of beauty to beautify Philadelphia. Philadelphians may justly feel proud of their Fairmount Park, and should feel, as they no doubt do, very greatly indebted to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the excellent facilities afforded by that Company for access to the Park. We notice that the Company are running a passenger train daily, every hour, from and to the Park. A number of points along the route are designated as stopping places to take up and set down passengers. This is a very great accommodation, and places the Park within the easy reach of citizens and visitors at all times.

CESTOS HOUSE FACTORY.—The Manufacturers' Circular of New York, in alluding to the frauds under the Government which the present Administration is ferreting out, says:

Revelations are being made every day showing how the Government is plundered by dishonest officials and unscrupulous traders. The worse, we fear, is not yet known. The further inquiry is pushed, the more systematic and glaring becomes the robbery. The disclosures making are due to the vigilance and integrity of men appointed by the present Administration. It is a fact that cheating the Government has infected, to a fearful extent, the commercial fraternity. Importers, shippers, ship owners and masters, incumbents of office, are involved in the General charge of despoiling import and revenue dues. The air is full of unpleasant rumors. One, emanating from authority which cannot be questioned, implicates information that revelations at the Custom-house in this port tend to establish the appalling conclusion that Government has been able to collect *but three-fourths* of the legitimate taxation—that the annual amount of duties reported average more than *two hundred millions of dollars of money annually defrauded from the public*—a sum sufficient to wipe out the national debt in a little more than thirty years, and which would itself pay nearly *one-half the interest on the Government bonds* in this port alone, has found its way into the pockets of plundering office-holders and swindling traders. Another rumor was prevalent on Saturday last that an important seizure had been made of a notable case of fraud, involving, valued at $200,000. We do not choose to give the name of the parties implicated. Suffice it that they are men of great wealth from Eastern city, commanding a large influence, and up to this time held in the highest social and business standing; yet the seizure is made on a supposed violation of law which would make an ordinary smuggler blush. False papers, false oaths, disguised voyages, and barefaced depredation of the National Treasury, are some of the infamous incidents of this procedure. There can be no more solemn responsibility than has now come to the Secretary of the Treasury and his subordinates, for it is nothing less than the issue whether a Republican Government can be fairly administered. Whether popular institutions are compatible with honesty, and fidelity is on trial. That its solution is surrounded with grave difficulties is to be admitted, and no ordinary courage and ability are required to fight the combined powers of the Government robbers. That the gentlemen who have this matter in hand will discharge the duty imposed upon them without fear or favor, we have no reason to doubt. The eyes of an outraged and plundered people will be upon them to the end.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE SOUTH.—English cotton manufacturers are already discussing the question of removing the cotton factories to the East India possessions, so as to be near the supply. In France they also propose removing them from the North of France to Marseilles, on the Mediterranean, so as to be nearer the supply of cotton from Egypt, on the opening of the Suez Canal. Wherever the factories are near the supply, and near the seaboard for shipping purposes, there they will flourish the most. And on the same principle our Southern cities on the seaboard will town with cotton factories in a few years under a protective policy sufficient to attract capital to those points to construct them. If therefore our Southern people will advocate the protective policy and remove all obstacles to the introduction of Northern men and Northern capital, in a few years the South will become the great mart of the country for cotton manufactures, which of course will attract other manufacturers also. With the policy of protection once fairly established, a large amount of the surplus machinery and capital of Europe, will be transferred to this country for manufacturing purposes.

It is too much the custom of insurance agents to attempt to advance the interests of their own company by slandering and falsifying other similar institutions. This is always a confession of weakness. A company of real merit can rely upon the intelligence of the public to appreciate the advantages it offers, and will never feel the necessity of pulling others down in order to raise itself.

Such a company is the "American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia." It only asks to be heard and is confident of the approval and patronage of all who will candidly consider its claims.

Mr. C. Little, is the authorized agent of The American Life Insurance Company for this County.

MINING LOCOMOTIVES.—Messrs. Geiss & Long of Philadelphia, has built for Messrs. J. H. Moodie & Co., of Ashland, a locomotive engine for hauling in their colliery near Ashland. It is said to possess several improvements on those built heretofore, giving more space for the engineer to handle it. The height from the rail is six feet, and it is designed to run upon a track of three feet eight inches. The entire weight is five tons, and it has a hauling power of eighty tons. This is the first locomotive introduced into this County to haul coal underground, and we hope it may prove a success. The Lehigh Navigation Company have one in use at their collieries near Summit Hill, which has proved a success and effected a great saving. We will thank the proprietors for some information with regard to its working, and the advantages it possesses over hauling with mules.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

All books and periodicals noticed in this department can be had at Bannan & Ramsey's Bookstore, at publishers' prices.

LAURA, OR THE BIGOTED LIAR.—By L. C. H. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia. A sad story of a simple little French girl, who is married and deserted. The childlike, trusting character of the heroine, and the haughty violence and vindictiveness of the hero, make a sharp contrast which adds interest to the story, which alternates between Paris and St. Louis.

THE GARLAND HOUSE, OR SELF-SACRIFICE.—By the author of "The Climbers," "Paul Verner," "Purpose," etc. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia. One of those very readable books, full of fresh and truthful descriptions of landscape, as well as of men and manners, in which New England is so busily transcribing herself—readable despite that peculiar method of speech in which "Queechy" and her sisterhood seem to delight—a language certainly not to be found in Webster's Spelling Book or Dictionary, and really as much a dialect as that of Yorkshire or Connaught.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

Oct.—'69.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
16 SATURDAY	6 15	5 19	
17 SUNDAY	6 16	5 18	New M. 8 42 m.
18 MONDAY	6 16	5 17	First Q. 12 6 m.
19 TUESDAY	6 16	5 16	Full M. 8 9 e.
20 WEDNESDAY	6 17	5 15	Last Q. 3 31 e.
21 THURSDAY	6 18	5 14	
22 FRIDAY	6 19	5 13	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Temperature for the Week.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending Thursday. Kept for the Miners' Journal by W. A. Pass.

Sept.—1869.	6 A. M.	NOON.	6 P. M.
8 Friday	54°	67°	60°
9 Saturday	51	64	59
10 Sunday	51	60	56
11 Monday	46	60	55
12 Tuesday	43	58	56
13 Wednesday	45	63	54
14 Thursday	51	67	63

Waterproof Cuckings cheap at Pothi's. 38-tf

Go to R. R. Morris for your Kid Gloves. to

The celebrated Hickory coal at Pottsville coal yard. 38-tf

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

The best cook stove in the market, the Iron Sides, can be had at Solomon Hoover's house furnishing store, No. 803 Centre street. 23 to

To-morrow.—Forty-second Sunday of the year and twenty-first after Trinity. Day's length 11 hours and 4 minutes.

Handsome Cologne Toilet Soaps, &c., suitable for wedding and other gifts, just received, for sale cheap, at Trozell's China and Glassware store, 206, Centre street. if

The Rev. Edward Brown will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, Market Square, this morning and evening, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

The Continental Life Insurance Company of New York, is not in any way connected with any other company either life or fire. It is the most successful Life Insurance Company of its age. 13-tf

The opening day of the New York Dry Goods Emporium of J. Galland & Co., in their new establishment No. 264, Centre street, has been postponed until Monday, Oct. 18th. Ladies, please take notice.

J. Galland & Co. will remove their New York Dry Goods Emporium from 210 to 264 Centre street, the store recently occupied by Messrs. Hall & Brown, where they have fitted up their elegant new establishment with an entire fresh stock on Monday, Oct. 18th.

Try R. R. Morris's black Teas, and be convinced of their quality. to

Albert Knulle, Esq., has been admitted to practice in the several Courts of Schuylkill County.

Mr. Knulle is a gentleman of ability, and we have no doubt that any legal business intrusted to him will be promptly and reliably attended to.

The rails on the Lebanon and Pinegrove railroad have been laid from Pinegrove to Jonestown, and a gravel train is running upon it. It is thought that by Christmas the whole line between Lebanon and Pinegrove will be in running order.

A magnificent and entirely fresh stock of Fall and Winter goods embracing all the desirable novelties in Dress Goods and Shawls, will be opened at Galland's elegant new establishment, on the grand opening day, Monday, Oct. 18th.

Hosmer's Soap, a new article. For sale at R. R. Morris'. Try it. to

Daniel B. Strauch will open to-day at the stand formerly occupied by John O. Beck, Esq., Market Square, Pottsville, with a full and well selected stock of fresh groceries and provisions, to which the attention of the public is invited. No efforts will be spared to accommodate customers.

Yesterday at Mahanoy, Timothy Sullivan, conductor of a freight train on the Reading Railroad, fell from the train near Mahanoy, and was run over. He was brought to his residence, No. 2 lock, last evening, where we understand his arm was amputated.

Tomaquat died remarkably well on Tuesday.—The Republicans elected Col. L. H. Allen Chief Burgess, over Dr. T. Hughes, by 36 majority, in spite of 61 over last year. Geary's majority is 35. The town has not been carried for a Republican candidate since Lincoln received 49 majority in 1860.

Dress Goods, French Merino, Poplins plain and plaid, cheap at Pocht's, 341 Centre street. 42-tf

The Board of Retuns Judges of Schuylkill County met at the Court House yesterday, and organized by the appointment of G. Little, Esq., as President, and Messrs. McCool and Hartz as Secretaries.

The official returns of the County will be found in the large Table published elsewhere in to-day's JOURNAL.

A Ladies Fair will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Cressona, commencing Tuesday, October 19th, to continue four days, open every afternoon and evening. A STEAM ENGINE will run from Pottsville, leaving on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, and returning at 10. Proceeds for parsonage benefit. Tickets 10 cents of the canvassers or at the door. 42-2t

Killed while Firing a Shot in a Mine.—Yesterday morning James O'Brien, a miner employed at Silverbrook colliery, Mahanoy City, was killed while firing a shot, to make room somewhat. He had retired about fifty yards from the spot, but a piece of coal came with the velocity of a cannon ball, and striking him on the back of the head, broke in the skull, killing him almost instantly.

Father Boehm, an aged and honorable Minister of the M. E. Church, is expected to preach in the M. E. Church of the Borough, to-morrow (Sabbath) morning. Father Boehm was for a long time the travelling companion of Bishop Asbury, and traveled through the section of the County now fully occupied, valued at $200,000. We do not choose to give the name of the parties implicated. Suffice it that they are men of great wealth from Eastern city, commanding a large influence, and up to this time held in the highest social and business standing; yet the seizure is made on a supposed violation of law which would make an ordinary smuggler blush. False papers, false oaths, disguised voyages, and barefaced depredation of the National Treasury, are some of the infamous incidents of this procedure. There can be no more solemn responsibility than has now come to the Secretary of the Treasury and his subordinates, for it is nothing less than the issue whether a Republican Government can be fairly administered. Whether popular institutions are compatible with honesty, and fidelity is on trial. That its solution is surrounded with grave difficulties is to be admitted, and no ordinary courage and