

H. H. HASSER, Editor.
 SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1876.
 Republican State Ticket.
 FOR GOVERNOR: GEN. JOHN F. HARRIS, OF Montgomery County.
 FOR STATE TREASURER: HON. HENRY RAWLE, OF Erie.

ON Wednesday of last week the New Hampshire legislature met. The two Democratic Senators who were awarded certificates by the governor and his council, although they did not receive a majority of votes, were sworn in by Governor Weston. This gave the Democrats seven senators to five Republicans. The Republicans entered a protest against the admission of Senators Priest and Trecker, and then withdrew. Mr. Sanford, a Republican, was elected speaker of the house. A resolution was offered directing the speaker to obtain the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme court on the contested election cases. A hearing was had before the Supreme court, on Monday last, Chief Justice Cushing and Associate Justices, Ladd and Smith, on the bench, in relation to the Senatorial question. Republicans were represented by Hon. Austin F. Pipe, and the Democrats by State Attorney General Lewis W. Clark. The Court reserved its decision.

Pending an election by the Legislature of a Governor, it is claimed that there is now no Governor of New Hampshire, and it is proposed to swear in the President of the Senate as Governor pro tem. This, however, would leave the Senate without a quorum, and perhaps still further complicate matters.

The Republicans of Ohio have not only nominated a good ticket, but they have done that other excellent strengthening thing, declaring against a third term. General Rutherford B. Hayes, who has been nominated for Governor, has already served as the chief executive of Ohio. There is probably no more popular Republican in the state, and his election by a handsome majority may reasonably be expected. The platform altogether is a good one, and like that of Pennsylvania shows that the party proposes to go into the campaign this year in a thoroughly business like and earnest way.

We find the following graceful and sensible compliment to Senator Cameron's leadership in the Franklin *Repository*, of Chambersburg, a paper which has never before manifested any feelings of friendship towards the veteran Senator. It is a fitting reward for along life of devotion to have such words spoken of any man by independent critics of public servant's career: "As to the charge that Mr. Rawie is a Cameron man, we presume he is that to the same extent that every other Republican in the State is, and that simply concedes the fact that Senator Cameron is a distinguished and successful leader of the great Republican host, who has won his way to that position by his great energy and fidelity to the party and its principles."

The Democracy of Reading must be a small potato crowd. They held a city meeting, it seems, on Saturday evening, to find fault with the publisher of the Democratic paper because he charged them a dollar and a quarter for publishing an advertisement for them—not as much, probably, as he would have charged any business man for the same amount of space. These politicians are a shabby set sometimes, and are disposed to think that printers are bound to work for them without compensation, and should be grateful for the privilege of doing so.

The press of the country is waking up to the school issue. The *North American*, Philadelphia, cynosure of the combination of Democrats and Catholics in Ohio, and their respective unity in this State, says: "This school question, though lodged and pushed aside in every way, comes up so often that there seems no other way than to meet it squarely. It is not the business of the State to furnish money for teaching religion, and hence the only true ground upon which all can meet in common is to oppose any division of the school fund."

The Democrats find it impossible to forgive the Republican party for depriving them of the only material out of which they could manufacture ammunition for the ensuing campaign. The exciting theme of "CALICOULA and His Horse," "NEZRO and His Fiddle," "Usurpation," "Treason," and "National Desecration," are snatched from them forever.

Says the *Republic*, published at the National Capital, "the Democratic party, for political reasons, is in league with the Roman Catholic Church. That party will aid the Church in its designs for the sake of the Catholic vote, which is cast at the bidding of the priest-hood. Free public education is one of the cardinal doctrines of the Republican party, and it expects the support of every right thinking man; for its principles are those which alone can preserve the freedom of the country, and keep it in the true path of progress."

The Civil Rights act has seemed, until lately, likely to become inoperative, the various actions heretofore brought under it having resulted in decisions and charges adverse to the law. But recently two decisions have been rendered affirming the rights of action, and exacting the penalties prescribed by the act. Judge Morrill, of Galveston, Texas, has fined the manager of a theatre five hundred dollars for refusing admission to certain colored people. Judge Nelson, (Democrat) of the United States District Court, now in session at Winona, Minnesota, has given an opinion affirming the constitutionality of the supplementary Civil Rights law. The opinion was delivered in response to a request from the grand jury, who had a case under the law before them. Force of example and weight of authority will doubtless induce similar decisions in other quarters, and there is a fair prospect that some of the cases will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication, a consummation much to be desired.

It seems that the Kentucky Catholics are using the Democratic party pretty much as the brethren use it in Ohio and New York. The only difference is that the British Church is succeeding in the former States without a struggle. They are claiming and are getting a share of the school fund. Such an appropriation was recently made by the City Council of Lexington, and the matter has scarcely received public notice. The present gubernatorial canvass should bring the matter prominently to the consideration of the people.

The following remarks from the speech of Mr. John Cassa, at the Pennsylvania Republican Convention, will stand circulation: "The Republican party and the nation stand pledged to the loyal men of the South, both white and black, to protect them in the full enjoyment of all the rights we ourselves possess. We took from the slave his shackles, placed upon his back the uniform of his color, and in his hand the Stars and Stripes. He fought bravely until that flag until the war was over, and we would prove recreant and cowards to desert him after the war is over. The magnanimity of our people may and has restored all lately in rebellion to all their former rights, all the privileges under the government which we claim for ourselves, and at the meeting of Congress in December next, more officers from the rebel than from the Union army will receive the oath of office. This may prove that we are lenient, forgiving, magnanimous; but must not be used to convict us of indifference to the great principles of our party or forgetfulness of the price at which the triumph of the principles was secured."—*Inter-Ocean*.

This is the way they tell the story down South when a lady or a couple of ladies kiss Jeff Davis' hand. The narrative is from the *Shreveport, La., Times*, and refers to the occasion of the patriotic address by the "Great Unkling" at Marshall, Texas. In the weeks literature of gush there is nothing equal to it.

On the return trip there were two beautiful young ladies on the train, who were introduced to the Confederate chief, kissed his hand, and the grand old man, with every word of honor and with lips that have spoken words of stern command and the fire of battle, which have thrilled and awayed Senates, dictated the policies of States, and marshaled the hosts of confederate soldiers, which startled and astonished the world, touched the soft white hands that lay like snow-drops in his own, while to the fair one's cheeks the blush roses stole and mingled with the lilies there. The struggle of life is fierce, and to those who are leaders of State and Kingdoms, too often bitter; yet when they are in the grasp of gratitude and reverence upon the hero's hand scarred though he be by war, broken by years of State, and increasing years, culminated by malice and cowardice, in that hallowed moment he feels the struggle, the labor, the sacrifice, was not without a sweet and holy recompense."

SUICIDE AND INSURANCE.—By the judgment of the highest court of the State of Maryland it appears that a man's right to take his own life is not a criminal circumstance is still intact. In that State a gentleman had insured his life on the ordinary form of policy, by which the insurance is void if the assured shall die by his own hand or act. He subsequently hanged himself and the company refused to pay, which there is reason to believe is the common rule with insurance companies in all circumstances. The company was sued and held liable; they appealed, and again the inextinguishable judgment was that the sum of the insurance was due to the heirs, *felix de se* to the contrary notwithstanding. It was held by the Court that there are circumstances in which a man may take his own life that do not come within the prohibition of the clause in the policy. They hold that the policy only prohibits an act that is deliberately intended by a sound mind. If a man looking into the muzzle of a revolver fired by accident he dies by his own hand literally, but by an unintentional act, and for such a loss that company must pay; and inasmuch as insanity interrupts healthy volition, as insane man cannot be presumed to intend his own death any more than the man does who kills himself by such an accident. It is not our duty to reconcile the view the courts take of suicide with the view taken by some philosophers—especially in England—who argue that the mere fact of suicide is evidence of insanity, and that, therefore, there cannot be any distinction as to suicides intended and suicides not intended. In the absence of such a duty we contemplate the decision with satisfaction. Insanity has been most ingeniously used to defraud the gallews for many years, and if it can now be employed in the interest of a self-defending party to compel slippery insurers to come down with their dust we shall be glad to know it.

It seems almost inevitable. England should inaugurate war against Burma, which is the most populous of all the Indian States owing loyalty allegiance to Great Britain, we may look for some desperate fighting. The alleged cause of the trouble are that the Burmese troops have made a raid into British territory; that they have attacked a British surveying party and murdered one of its number; that the King of Burma caused the murder of an English officer who was exploring last March a caravan route between India and China; and that the commercial treaty between the King and the British Government has been openly violated by the former, who refuse to make any satisfaction therefor. We expect the ultimate design of the British Government to be the annexation of that extensive and fertile belt of country which separates Calcutta from its settlements at Canton.

FREIGHT CAR THIEVES ARRESTED.—The Pennsylvania railroad company have ferreted out the perpetrators of a series of freight car robberies on their railroad between Harrisburg and Altoona, and recovered a considerable amount of goods at the houses of the thieves in Harrisburg. *The Patriot* says: At the house of Isaac E. Stine, engineer, Third street, above Rely, the bulk of the goods was found. Nearly one hundred pairs of shoes were discovered and a large amount of other household articles. At the residence of E. M. Hodges, conductor, Elder street and Hay alley, more of the plunder was brought to light. The residences of E. S. Sturgeon, brakeman, and Daniel Hall, fireman, were visited with similar success. Alderman McCadden committed Stine, Hodges and Sturgeon for trial in default of \$1,000 bail each and Hall in default of \$500.

The *Lewistown Gazette* says: Among the saved from the Great Osceola was Mrs. Ramey, formerly of this place. She was staying upstairs in dressing her children when men knocked at her door and hastily informed her that the fire was sweeping with terrific speed towards the town, and that unless she fled immediately all her household effects would be lost. Taking up her undressed children she hastened from her home, which a few minutes later was a heap of ashes. Her husband was away at the mill working, and returning at one o'clock at night found all a desolation, he being hardly able to recognize the site of a home which he had just succeeded in paying for.

The Co-operative Iron and Steel Works have been running steadily for the past two weeks and are the only iron works at present in operation in town. They have been turning out some of the prettiest rails ever made in Danville.—*Danville (Pa.) American*.

Danville, Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre Railroad.

A meeting of the bondholders of this railroad was held at the office of a Mr. Crawford, and, after discussion of the property of applying for a receiver to take possession of the company's assets, it was concluded that if this were done it would be only working into the hands of the lessee (the Pennsylvania Railroad), and that by July they would own the road, and on representations of Mr. S. P. Kane, the president of the property-owners on the line of road between this point and Boston would liberally subscribe to its completion the matter of receivership was postponed, and a plan of re-organization suggested, by which the stockholders are agreed to elect the bondholders as directors and president, and the present officers are to resign, and the new board is to pay the debt due to the re-organizing company for the benefit of the bondholders. At the meeting it was urged that if suit were made against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for their refusal to pay the interest on the bonds that the decision would be in favor of the Danville and Hazleton Company claim that in Mr. J. Thompson's lifetime he agreed to pay the interest on these bonds for thirty-three years, but that owing to the receipts of the road being less than they anticipated, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company declined to meet these payments.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Lieutenant-General Sheridan and Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of General D. H. Rucker, were married last week at the residence of the bride's parents in Chicago. The ceremonies were performed by Right Rev. Dr. Foley, Catholic Bishop of that city. General Sheridan will take his young bride out on the plains for his wedding trip, visiting, among other places, the famous Yellowstone river, the rival of the Yosemite of California. Secretary Belknap and others accompany the bridal party, and General Custer's cavalry expedition of twelve hundred troopers will furnish the escort.

Everybody remembers the brilliant wedding last summer of a daughter of Leonard W. Jerome, of New York, to Lord Randolph Henry, son of an English Duke. Societies who thought the grand "Lord" married for money, will be confirmed in the opinion when they learn that he has utterly failed pecuniarily, and has had all his property sold for debt. And yet she will not be the last silly American girl to sell herself for a worthless title.

The report of Mr. Foster, Insurance Commissioner of this State, contains a number of suggestive facts and valuable statements. He makes, for example, an analysis of the returns from all the Pennsylvania companies, which shows that in 1874, of all the premiums received, 52 per cent. were paid for losses, 28 per cent. were absorbed in expenses, and the balance, 18 per cent., were profits. Upon the home risks; however, the profits were 32 per cent., or nearly one-third. The Commissioner, upon this showing, commends these figures "to the careful consideration of ambitious companies which imagine that a general agency business is essential to prosperity."

The visit of the Sioux Indians to Washington has resulted in utter failure, so far as the project to obtain a treaty from them by which they would exchange the Black Hills for other territory, is concerned. They became stubborn because they were not entirely suited to their entertainment. The President gave them a plain talk, and Secretary Delano has sought to impress them by his duty; but they areullen, suspicious, greedy and childish. There is reason for believing that the use of force will yet become necessary in the management of this troublesome tribe.

The Toledo *Blade* remarks in a general way that the Democratic party has singular ideas of government. It acts upon the principle that the General Government possesses no power to do good; in fact, that it is a do-nothing organization—an ornament to society and an asylum to office holders. They have always opposed all improvements by the General Government which were not immediately connected with salt water. They evidently regarded all encouragement to improvements by the Government as prohibitions, but supposed that they would operate as a saving class in the class to which they assisted.

The *Reading Times* says: Between 13,000 and 15,000 tons of first-class anthracite pig iron are now held in store at this place, of an aggregate value of about \$400,000. The iron has been obtained from the furnaces throughout the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valley, and considerable of it is held as collateral for money advanced by foreign capitalists. A portion of it is owned by English parties, and a considerable portion by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It will be held until an advance is made in the price of iron, when it will be thrown upon the market.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Snow two feet deep is reported in the back woods of the Ottawa district of Canada. The total value of the agricultural implements sent abroad by us last year was \$3,080,755. Advances from Greeley, Colorado, report the wheat crop of that section destroyed by grasshoppers. Louisiana will raise 200,000 barrels of rice this season, or twice as much as last year. During the month of June, the Treasury Department will sell \$2,000,000 gold. The Granger movement is represented as being on the decline. Don't go to the Black Hills. The place will probably not be desirable for peaceably inclined persons for some time to come. A worm which twenty-five years ago did great damage among the pine forests of North Carolina is again destructively at work. Cholera is reported to be unusually prevalent in India this year. Wire worms are destroying the corn in some portions of Iowa. The Hebrews in Baltimore are about to erect a \$40,000 orphan asylum. The bricklayers of Chicago are preparing to strike for higher wages. A national convention of brewers is shortly to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio. One thousand nine hundred and sixty-five tourists left for Europe on Saturday's steamer. The people of Nebraska want their universities closed because it don't accomplish its purpose. Peaches and apples are said to be killed in Michigan. Small fruits promise an abundance. Vicksburg, Michigan, is excited over the appearance of small-pox. Two physicians are down with it.

A Luzerne county farmer drove into Scranton with a load of hay, stop of which he carried a calf and a firkin of butter. Two mischievous boys set fire to the hay. Results—the hay and wagon were burned, the calf was roasted, and the butter ran off.

Watermelons, roasted ears, peaches, pears and cantelopes, are plenty in Georgia, Texas and North Carolina.

A crab apple tree in a Reading garden, now in bloom, bears a white rose in the midst of a cluster of blossoms. A curious freak of nature.

Lizzie Bigley, of Albany, hung herself with a switch, because she would get married. The matter of receivership was postponed, and a plan of re-organization suggested, by which the stockholders are agreed to elect the bondholders as directors and president, and the present officers are to resign, and the new board is to pay the debt due to the re-organizing company for the benefit of the bondholders.

The old engine house at Harper's Ferry, in which John Brown and his party were stormed and captured, is now used by an undertaker as a hearse house.

One million two hundred thousand pounds of honey from a single county seem prodigious for an industry only about three years old. Yet this is what San Diego county, California, claims.

Two bushels of revolutionary cannon balls and a number of knives and bayonets were ploughed up in a field in Westchester county, New York, the other day, after having lain undisturbed for a hundred years.

The Colorado farmers are planting corn on wheat fields devastated by grasshoppers, and the prospect for a large crop is good.

There are bitter complaints from tourists returning from the Yosemite about the poor accommodations and petty annoyances.

The total value of the foreign exports of Philadelphia last month amounted to \$2,357,878. The leading articles were: Indian corn, \$610,484; refined petroleum, \$491,247; provisions, \$327,345; cotton, \$161,927; wheat, \$122,967; tallow, \$104,824; coopersage, \$80,129; leather, \$50,660; wheat flour, \$84,445; iron manufactures, \$39,171; molasses, \$44,811; crude petroleum, \$2,903; naptha, \$21,181; leaf tobacco, \$37,046.

Petroleum oils are now coming rapidly into use for dressing leather, and are claimed to be much better and cheaper than animal oils for this purpose.

The amount of fruit annually sold in this country is about \$45,000,000, and about \$1,000,000 worth of fresh and dried fruit is exported annually.

It is said that the Pope has laid by 40,000,000 francs to meet possible adversities, and that if forced to leave Italy he will bring it with him.

The Williamsport *Gazette* says the report for the month of May shows that the shipments of lumber from Williamsport reached a total of 24,453,708 feet, an increase of 398,708 feet over the shipments of April. The trade is not encouraging by any means. For the same period last year—five months—the total amount sent to market reached 110,485,047 feet. This year the footings only aggregate 71,481,358 a decline of 39,004,689 feet.

A living tree toad was recently found embedded in a gigantic sycamore tree, near Lexington, Kentucky. It is supposed to have been there for over 300 years. Next week it will be a hundred years since King George, undertaking to feed the colonists in this country on revenue stamps and tea, was notified that he must surrender the entire property.

According to the style lately set by the Prince of Wales, it is fashionable among English ladies to have their monograms and coats of arms embroidered in arabesques on their skirts and corsets.

New York has fifteen delinquent county treasurers, whose aggregate delinquency amounts to \$622,973.

There are eight pig factories in the United States, whose annual production is 2,000,000 packs, each pack containing 2300 pigs, a total of 6,200,000,000 pigs.

THE WOUNDED.
 About twenty raiders were badly wounded last night, and three are believed to have been killed. Of the authorities wounded all are out of danger and will soon recover.

COLLIERIES STOPPED.
 POTTSVILLE, June 4.—In addition to Downing's colliery, reported this morning as being stopped, Davis' place was also visited and a demonstration made, the men at work being compelled to suspend. Considerable excitement prevailed at Minersville to-day, the mob passing through that place on their way to Wolf Creek to stop collieries in that vicinity.

FIGHT AT SHENANDOAH.
 At Shenandoah a party of men in ambush attacked a watchmen on duty at the Centennial colliery. He immediately returned to the fire, and says one of the party was severely wounded. Other collieries there continue strongly guarded by Deputy Sheriff Heister. The presence of the military inspires more confidence.

THE STRIKERS.
 A mass meeting of the workmen was held in the afternoon, and it was resolved to continue the strike, being guaranteed money, provisions, &c., by the Wyoming and Luzerne men, who are to resume work at the ten per cent. reduction or they can have their choice; the Schuylkill men will go to work at the twenty per cent. reduction and support the Wyoming and Luzerne men.

It was decided that the Wyoming and Luzerne men should resume and support the others, and, whenever possible, employment to be found for miners continuing on strike. The meeting was large and well attended, and was presided over by John Fitzpatrick.

EXCITEMENT IN MAHANOY CITY.
 At Mahanoy City there was such excitement occasioned by bodies of men being seen lurking on the outskirts of the town, in the woods. Another train was placed at the disposal of the troops, should it be found necessary during the night to move them to other portions of the region. Guards are stationed at the depot of the Western Union Telegraph office, and at the breakers.

John Welsh, president of the Miners' Union, and John Siney, president of the National Association, arrived there this evening accompanied by other prominent members of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association.

MAHANOY MINERS STOPPED.
 POTTSVILLE, June 3.—Up to this morning it was an expected and fixed fact that we were on the eve of a general resumption throughout the Schuylkill regions, the men in a number of instances having signified their intention of resuming work on the operators' colliery, or 1875 basis, and at East Franklin position, near Tremont, a full force of miners still continue working without interruption, there being no demonstration made or disposition to stop them.

At the West Mahanoy Colliery, the West Shenandoah and other collieries in the vicinity of Mahanoy City, there were threats of interference and dissatisfaction made by men out of employment and determined, if possible, to prolong the strike and delay a general resumption. Early this morning we received a despatch from there that a large crowd of men from Hazleton and the vicinity, who left Hazleton last night about nine o'clock, had arrived in Mahanoy City this morning, and were compelling all to go with them to stop the working of the mines that had resumed work since Monday.

They are about one thousand strong, marching from colliery to colliery, compelling all miners to stop work. They visited Silliman's, Steed's, Leutz & Bowman's, Peter Bowman's collieries. Boylan's miners stopped work of their own accord, on account of a refusal of advance of wages. Troops have been applied for. At 9:30 this morning it was reported that only part of Leutz & Bowman's men had stopped work.

SHENANDOAH THREATENED.
 POTTSVILLE, June 3.—The situation is becoming more critical. The citizens of Shenandoah have also applied for military aid, they having advices of large bodies of miners marching toward the town to compel a suspension of work there, and that Deputy Sheriff Heister, now stationed there with a posse of fifty men, will be unable to protect the working miners. Governor Harris has telegraphed, from Williamsport to Gen. Sigfried here, directing him to call out the militia in case the Sheriff is unable to disperse the mob.

Troops in other localities have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. At twelve o'clock noon, at Pottsville, troops are assembling in their respective armories, awaiting orders to march.

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., June 3.—At three o'clock this afternoon Sheriff Werner telegraphed that his posse had fired upon and asked for military assistance. The Pottsville Light Infantry and the Goven Guards, who had been waiting orders since twelve o'clock, were immediately ordered out, and left by a special train for this place, your reporter accompanying them arriving here at five o'clock. We found the mob, generally, had slunk away on the outskirts of the town.

The citizens were very much excited, and all places of business had been closed since noon. The first disturbance occurred at King, Tyler & Co.'s distillery, below the town, when the sheriff, with a posse, ordered the rioters to disperse and go to their homes. One of their chiefs replied they could not drive them away, at the same time a man was observed some distance away in a large tree. He fired upon the sheriff twice with a large army revolver. He missed his mark.

The firing then became general, the rioters pouring a volley of fire on the small band of citizens, who were outnumbered twenty to one, the miners having the advantage of being about the citizens on the hillside. The sheriff, finding himself overpowered, returned to the town and re-organized his force generally, the citizens volunteering, and every firearm in the citizens was brought into requisition. He also telegraphed for military aid.

Of the wounded on the citizens' side Henry Liebenberger, a policeman, is now in a critical condition. Henry Lochman, also a policeman, was wounded in the leg. William Enecke was wounded in the head and another man, name unknown, was wounded in the shoulder. Eight of the raiders were wounded and carried away. One of them was killed. After the fighting had ceased the raiders formed in a line and marched through the town defiantly, headed by music.

Of the two thousand men in line who went down the valley one thousand returned here; the rest forming into small squads they went in different directions.

About six hundred of the raiders came from Hazleton and vicinity, leaving there at nine o'clock last night, and arriving here at four o'clock this morning, having marched the greater part of the night, compelling every man they met to accom-

pany them. The balance of the raiders came from Shenandoah, Girardville, Mahanoy Plane and places in that vicinity.

Colonel Huntzinger has established his headquarters in the Mansion House, and the troops are quartered in the city hall. Several companies were also ordered to Shenandoah, one company reporting from Girardville, another from St. Clair, arriving at 7 o'clock this evening, with headquarters in Ferguson's and Shoemaker's Halls. Two companies from Shamokin arrived there during the night. The streets there are crowded and much excitement prevails.

The companies there are under the command of Colonel Caldwell, whose headquarters are at the Merchants' Hotel.

LATER—10 P. M.—All is quiet here and at Shenandoah. The Sheriff went to the latter place this evening. To-morrow the miners will again resume work at the collieries where they were at work when interfered with by the mob. The militia are expected to remain here and at Shenandoah several days, or longer, if the citizens deem it necessary for their safety.

The raiders have publicly made threats to burn the town and compel the men to stop work if they made another attempt to resume. They have signified their intention of returning soon again. Advice from Shenandoah at half-past ten o'clock stated that an attempt was made to throw the evening passenger train from the track between that place and Mahanoy Plane by placing railroad sills on the track.

A large number of miners are guarding the streets at St. Clair this evening, in sympathy with the miners here. A special train has arrived here, and has been placed at the disposal of the military should it be found necessary to move troops to any portion of the region during the night, and guards have been placed on duty.

MOUNT CARMEL, June 3.—Wm. Schwenck & Co.'s colliery, near Mount Carmel, was nearly entirely destroyed by fire this evening. It was fired by a mob of nearly one hundred. The loss is not known. They had worked two days at the reduced price.

POTTSVILLE, June 7.—The alarm at Ashlund was caused by a number of arrests being made of men who had made demonstrations and intimidating a miner from peacefully going to his work at Ashlund, being left without their own militia, who have an outbreak at that place and Mount Carmel, where a mob had set fire to a colliery and burned it last week. The troops sent from Harrisburg this morning, and transportation furnished them to return home, it being unnecessary to keep them there longer. Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, and other sections of the region are reported quiet this morning.

ARREST OF RIOTERS.
 ASHLAND, Pa., June 7.—This morning Frank Mullen, Thomas Mullen, Patrick McGuire, Thomas McGuire, Thomas Smart John Smart, John Zrienerer, James Gill, Henry Madden and William Shields were arrested before Esquire Gersel, on the charge of John Degant, of Donaldson's Patch, for making riotous demonstrations around his premises. Degant was working at a colliery upon terms to suit himself, but not the M. and L. B. A., and hence the demonstration and threats. The miners of the Sugar Notch and Wannamie works of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Company received notices to-day to vacate their homes within ten days. The men at work in other regions still continue to work assistance to the strikers here, who are determined to hold out all summer.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 8.
 Senator Cameron, who was here to-day, expresses the utmost confidence in the ability of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to elect their State ticket next November. He says the victory gained in Pennsylvania by the Democrats last fall was purely accidental. It was not owing to any serious defect among the Republicans of the State, but arose from local causes which have been swept away by defeat, which has served to make the Republicans united and determined in the pending struggle.

The third term question might have troubled the Republicans in the canvass had it not been settled by Grant's letter. The third term, however, is now out of the canvass, and though the Democrats may keep up a beating upon their gongs no one will be frightened. He thinks the President might have made his declination more pointed and positive, but has no doubt that he is not looking to a renomination.

That is the view of the President's letter all Republicans take, and Mr. Cameron thinks it of little consequence how the letter is regarded by the Democracy, or what motives they may ascribe to the Republicans of the country to satisfy a growing feeling of uneasiness touching the third term. They accept it as final, and will permit no division to be made in their ranks by the transparent feints of the enemy.

A few days prior to the publication of the President's letter, and the assembling of the Pennsylvania State Convention, Senator Cameron had an interview with the President, during which, it has been alleged, he urged the President to write a letter declining a third election for President to the Pennsylvania Convention. Senator Cameron says he never spoke to the President touching the third term, and was as much surprised as anybody could be when the President's letter was made public.

Correspondence.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE CHINESE—THEIR GREGARIOUSNESS—WHAT THEY DO—TEMPERANCE—MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS—THE LAUNDRY BUSINESS—CLEAN LIVING—DRESS—WORKS—CONVERSIONS—JOB HOUSES—AND THEATRES—THEIR FUTURE.
 SAN FRANCISCO, June 3, 1876.
THE CHINESE.—This letter will be devoted mostly to the Chinese, and permit me to say it is a topic that could profitably be extended through a dozen letters.
 Very early, as far back as 1850, the Chinese came, or rather were brought, to California. As all the Americans who came to this coast were in search of gold, and as gold could be mined by individuals, labor went up to an absurd price. The man who could make \$20 a day working gold, with no capital but a tin pan and a pick, couldn't be induced to work for another man for much less than that sum, and as there were very few women here, the work usually performed by the softer sex was necessarily done by these high-priced men. There being a heavy trade with China, speculators brought over Chinamen as laborers, under contract as to wages. Then others followed, and so it progressed, till the emigration became as fixed and regular as a thing as that of the Irish to the Atlantic States.
 San Francisco is, of course, the headquarters of the Chinese, for they all land here and all stay here, unless they have superior inducements to go farther East. Here they constitute a community by themselves.
LIVE BY THEMSELVES.
 They live by themselves, drink by themselves, have their own amusements and their own resorts. The Chinese have taken possession of Dupont, Jackson, and several other streets, with the alleys leading out of them, and one, passing through this quarter, might well fancy himself in Canton or Peking.
WHAT THEY DO?
 When they work for "Melican" people, they serve in many capacities. They are used as waiters, cooks, scrubbers, and all the work done by girls in other countries, and excellent as they make them. They literally obey orders, and they do it with a docility and faithfulness that is astonishing. They never argue or question. All that is necessary is for them to know what you want, and they will do it, if it is to be done. Consequently, Chinamen have routed Bridget, and occupy her place. They are exceedingly
TEMPERATE.
 They never drink, though they do smoke opium, which is more dangerous to them, though not so much so to those about them. I have not yet seen a drunken Chinaman. Their opium dissipation they go away to indulge in, so it does not afflict their employers. But they carry on many occupations on their own account. There are
MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS.
 among them in plenty, and most excellent merchants and mechanics they are. Some of the heaviest importers of teas and Chinese manufactures are Chinese, and in the items of shrewdness, probity and promptness, they rank quite as highly as their American competitors. There are several houses here who do quite as large a business as any of the American houses in the same line. Their mechanics are quite as skillful as any. They have shoemakers, blacksmiths, tailors, and jewelers, who work in the American fashion, and make American goods, and are patronized by Americans.
THE LAUNDRY BUSINESS.
 occupies an enormous number of them. On every street, and for that matter, on almost every block, you see "Ah Sam," "Kung Tie," "Sam Lee," all with the legend, "Washing and Ironing," attached. A half-dozen or a dozen of them work together, their premises for that number being two rooms, ten feet square, in which they work, cook and sleep. The front room is the wash-work proper, but at night it is converted into a dormitory in the simplest manner possible. The long tables on which they starch and iron is converted into beds, as well as the space under them, and they roll together, and sleep and sweat the night out in comfort—that is to say, it is comfort for them, though it would kill any other people in a month.
 But no matter how they live, they do their work well. The Chinaman will take your shirts and bring them to you with a finish not attainable elsewhere; and your collars shine like new ten-cent pieces. And he is reasonable in his charges, too, his bills averaging about half the New York rates. Most of the families in San Francisco who do not keep servants, have their washing done by Chinese laundries on the score of cheapness. They afford to work cheap, for
THEIR LIVING IS VERY CHEAP.
 The Chinamen always board themselves. One of their number cooks for the rest, and remarkably cheap is the fare they thrive on. Cabbage is a favorite ingredient in their dishes; rice is the staple, and they consume some of the best, pluck neck pieces —I don't know whether the horns are eaten or not. They import enormous quantities of a peculiar dried fish from China, and a great many other articles of food, the two things would tend to make brain-workers, and of this I could not ascertain. Pork is a staple, though you may be sure they get none of the best pieces. Their markets are as nasty as nasty can be; and a Chinese butcher's stall is about the most unsavory place I have ever offered my nose with. Rather nice about their persons, they have none of the European or American fastidiousness about their eating arrangements. One thing seems to be as good as another to them, so that it supports life. Their
DRESS.
 costs them very little, for there is no change in fashions, and a garment stays their till it is worn out. It consists of light colored shawls of a quality, clumsy shape, white stockings, big baggy trousers, and a shirt reaching to the knees, all made of cotton. The wealthy ones have their shirts made of silk, sometimes wadded and fancifully stitched; but the shape for the poor and rich is precisely the same. The women dress exactly like the men, only the trousers are more baggy and generally white. They never have white next to the skin, for the same reason that the old lady objected to white plates—they showed the dirt so easily. And, speaking of
WOMEN,
 there are very few good, respectable Chinese women here. The Chinaman, as a rule, does not expect to stay, for they believe they have no certainty of heaven if they are buried anywhere but in Chinese soil. The bodies of all who die here are taken back home for interment with their wives. There are a great many Chinese women here, but they were picked up on the streets of the Chinese cities, and brought hither for the vilest purposes. A few have their wives and daughters with them, but the great majority of them are the lowest of the low. I am glad to say that the number of those who have lost their superstition and propose to make this country their permanent home is increasing very rapidly, and to a considerable degree, adopt civilized habits.
THE CHURCHES.
 are making the Chinese the special objects of their labors. They have a number of Chinese converts, who labor among