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Miners' Journal.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870.

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CAPITAL AND LABOR.

THIS is a subject of great importance in the present aspect of the business of the country. It is also a question that is very little understood by many of those who are constantly prating about capital being antagonistic to labor. It is true that a conflict is waged between a large portion of the capitalists against the productive industry of the country, which also embraces labor—but such is not the case with all. The capital of the country is divided into two classes, namely:—that which is non-productive and is worked as money in speculating, discounting paper at high rates of interest, and shaving, which, in its use, creates no wealth and adds but little to the productive industry of the country, but rather tends to retard said industry, and is antagonistic to it. The great contest now waging, not only in this but many other countries among the producers and laborers, is caused by this antagonism in which the non-producing monied interest are striving to gain the ascendency, and particularly by controlling legislation in their interests. At present the non-producing interests are in the ascendency, and more money is now made from trading in money speculations; in stocks; high dividends of banks; high rates of interest from loan associations, and capital in the hands of unnecessary middle interests, (who also rob the producer and enhances the price to the consumer, thus securing to himself the lion's share of what properly belong to the producer and laborer,) and thus crippling and robbing both of the proper reward for their investments in capital and labor in the productive industry of the country. There is scarcely a manufacturer or producer of any kind who can make as much out of the capital invested in productive industry, as he could with said capital if worked in speculations in stocks, in shaving, or in bank stocks, and loan associations, with their present rates of dividends, &c., consequently there is not half the inducement held out for the investment of capital in productive industry as their is in the non-productive transaction of the country. This is the reason why our productive industry is in a comparatively languishing condition, and money is rapidly accumulating at the money centres of the country. It is always the precursor of a languishing productive industry, and for a time interest rules low, simply because those who ought to use the funds, don't want them—and those who would use money at any rate of interest, are not the ones that capitalists care about loaning too, under such circumstances.

There was a time when the capital invested in banks was an excellent auxiliary to the productive industry of the country—but such is not the case now, to one-half the extent it was formerly. Now brokers and money shavers have the preference in loans made on collateral securities over the business men, and they can obtain large loans when business men cannot give the same security, and thus money is used by these brokers and money shavers to discount business paper at the rate of from 1 to 2 per cent. a month; or if a business man obtains a discount at many of the banks, it is on the understanding that he leaves from one-third to one-half lying in the bank as a basis to extend their business and make large dividends, which subjects the borrower to one-third or one-half more interest to pay for the use of the money he requires to carry on his business. When their is competition the profits on manufactures in many large establishments do not exceed 5 per cent., so that the question of shaves in obtaining money frequently renders it impossible to compete with other establishments for the want of the necessary banking facilities to discount the paper he receives in business at the regular rate of interest; and is compelled to submit a large portion to the skylocks who are as plenty as the middle interests in every community.—Our country is in such a condition now, and under such circumstances the productive industry of the country must languish, and will continue to languish until Congress applies the proper remedy—and this can only be done by a majority of the members understanding our true interests, and also some knowledge of business matters, of which, we are sorry to say, at least two-thirds are most lamentably deficient, and what is worse, scarcely any measure is listened to by these ignorant and conceited members, unless it originates within the sacred precincts of the Halls of Legislature, or by some money shavers, in our cities, who uses these members for their own selfish purposes by puffing up his abilities, or pampering a depraved appetite with anything they may crave, from wine and lobster sauce to dashing members of the *demi-monde*, who are placed at their disposal to secure their votes. This may startle some, but we are positively assured that it has been practiced by persons from that sink of corruption and villiany, New York City, to carry some measures.

This is the contest that is now raging in this and other countries between non-productive capital, speculations and shaving on the one side, and productive capital and labor on the other. Every producer and laborer who works in a factory, mine, or on a farm, or in any branch of business that creates wealth, are in the same boat,—their interests are identical, and they must be united to triumph over the power of non-productive capital which is always aggressive, and must and will triumph over the laborers and producers if they are not united. This is the foundation of all the agitation that characterizes the masses in all producing countries. They know there is something wrong, and where ignorance prevails, the working classes endeavor to wreak their vengeance on the producers who employ them, while they do not understand that it is the power of the non-producing capital, which is robbing the producer as well as the laborer, and takes away his power to pay wages that ought and would be paid, if he were protected from this great and growing influence in our country; and which, if it triumphs in our national councils, will check and greatly embarrass productive industry and impoverish the working classes throughout the country.

In this region we have a large number of intelligent workers, but unfortunately they are placed in a position where they cannot be heard by the more ignorant, and more noisy and bold, who make up for the lack of brains, by chattering like a set of monkeys on all occasions—in other words, the froth is uppermost—and we are happy to state, however, that it is rapidly passing off, when we may expect reason to resume its sway again. These leaders, by their total ignorance of a single principle that is underlying, and is the very foundation of the contest now waging, used all their exertions to impoverish and destroy their strongest allies, the very men of whom they expected to receive employment and support, (or their successors if they could succeed in destroying the present proprietors of the collieries, who would under similar circumstances be precisely in the same condition.) We endeavored to impress these ideas on the minds of some of the leaders, but it was impossible to make an impression upon them—they were either too knavish or too ignorant to comprehend the difference. Until the cause of this extended agitation on the labor question, which is not confined to our own country, but to all producing countries, is thoroughly understood, there can be no union of interests to oppose this aggression of non-productive capital, and both the producer, and laborer who works for the producer, only injure their own interests by warring among themselves, and weaken their cause by such a policy. Therefore the man that foments difficulty and strife between the employed and the employer, we care not who he may be, whether a professed friend of either class, is the enemy of both. There must be contests between the employed and the employers as regards prices, but these contests ought to be carried on in a conciliatory and not a defiant spirit, and only men who possess common sense, and who are *honest* and truthful, ought to be entrusted with negotiations between the parties.

Among the enlightened workingmen of the country, there is but little difficulty. In Philadelphia, we observe that the members of the Typographical Society have united with the book publishers in demanding increased protection on the printing of books; and also the iron workers of Pittsburg, the great iron mart of this country, have also united with their employers, and sent a delegation to Washington in order to secure the necessary protection from the cheaper iron produced by the low labor of Europe. If one of the ignoramuses from this coal region, were to mount a stand and declare that protection only benefits the rich manufacturer and does not benefit the workingman, he would be hooted off the stand by intelligent workingmen in almost any other locality.

We will next week endeavor to show what the policy of this Government ought to be in order to throw its influence in favor of capital and labor, which produces wealth and supports the Government, and against the ascendency of non-productive capital.

IRON STATISTICS.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. McAllister, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association of the United States gives the following figures of the product of iron in the United States for the year 1869 as follows:

	TONS.
Anthracite	971,150
Coke and Bituminous	553,441
Charcoal	392,150
Total	1,916,641
Product of 1862	787,662
Increase in seven years	1,128,979

This enormous increase is due to the protection that has been extended to this product, and the consequence is that pig iron is now a drug in the market, and home competition has already reduced prices more than the proposed reduction named in the tariff bill now before Congress. This proposed reduction, therefore, can only be in the interest of foreign manufactures, in order that the great progress now making in the production of pig metal should be checked in this country, and that these foreign manufacturers should share our market with our own producers.

The Anthracite Iron produced in 1869, was distributed as follows:

	TONS.
Massachusetts	4,256
New York	210,855
New Jersey	54,201
Pennsylvania	692,739
Maryland	9,155
Total	971,150

The product on the Lehigh was 300,916, on the Schuylkill 150,409, Upper Susquehanna 123,273, Lower Susquehanna, 118,141 tons. In 1849, the product of Anthracite Iron was only 118,664 tons against 971,150 in 1869.

In 1864 the product of Anthracite Iron out of Pennsylvania was 64,969 tons—in 1869 the product was 269,256 tons.

The production of iron with Bituminous Coal and Coke was in 1854, only 54,435 tons—in 1869 it increased to 553,441 tons. The increase over 1868 was 243,341 tons. The increase in this branch of iron trade is wonderful:

The production of charcoal iron in 1869 amounted to 392,150 tons, as follows:

	TONS.
New England States	3[illegible]
N. Y., N. J., Penna. and Md.	134,000
Western States	[illegible]
Southern States	15,850

This quantity exceeds by 22,150 tons, or about 6 per cent., the product of 1868.

The product of the rail mills of the country during the year 1869, was as follows:

	TONS OF 2000 LBS.
Massachusetts	82,258
New York	79,463
Pennsylvania	319,653
Maryland	27,528
Ohio	41,857
Kentucky	7,817
Michigan	6,985
Illinois	53,201
Wisconsin	8,699
Other States	16,421
Total	593,586

During 1869, the rails imported from Great Britain amounted to 316,500 tons, an increase of 36,310 tons, as compared with 1868.

The product of the rolling mills other than rails, for 1869, was 642,420 tons, as follows:

	TONS.
Merchant, bar and rod	252,500
Sheet	38,920
Plate	78,000
Hoop	17,300
Nails and spikes	183,400
Axles and other	72,000

The product of the forges and "bloomeries" in 1869 was 69,500 tons; of steel of all kinds, 35,200 tons.

No country on the face of the globe shows such progress in any branch of business as this exhibit does in the iron business of this country, under the policy of protection that was adopted by Congress in 1862; and now just as we are beginning to feel the effect of reduced prices, caused by home competition and the gradual descent from war to peace prices, great efforts are making in Congress to check this progress and depress it again. In connection with the free trade Democratic party in Congress, we find several lawyers from the East and the West, who were formerly leaders of the Democratic party, and who joined the Republicans in opposition to the slave power, who have thrown their influence in against adequate protection finding it difficult to change from impressions received while acting with the Democrats. We allude particularly to BUTLER of Massachusetts, LOGAN of Illinois, and ALLISON of Iowa. These men covered themselves with honor in the recent great struggle which wiped out the foul stain on our national escutcheon, Slavery, and we regret that we cannot place them among the friends of the best interests of the country on other questions. They are all able lawyers, and rank high in their profession—but so far as the business interests of the country are concerned, their want of knowledge on such questions are lamentable. Lawyers are doubtless very good men as a class, the same as other classes, some very good and many very bad—but as a class, we find them as far as business measures, the question of labor, and the productive industry of the country is concerned, with some honorable exceptions, they are the most ignorant, and at the same time the most troublesome in our legislative councils, and the fewer we send there the better it will be for the business interests of the people.

THE BANDIT'S ARGUMENT.

ON the 16th instant, in Wilkesbarre, the Miners' and Laborers' Beneficial Societies, which are combined in the organization familiarly known as "The Union," had a large demonstration. We find a report of it in the RECORD OF THE TIMES, which says that good order was observed. Among the speakers on the occasion was the editor of the MONITOR, and among his remarks, as we find them reported in the paper named, are the following:

> I must say that the operators here are doing right. I know that Schuylkill cannot compete Luzerne, but if they cannot get the price for coal it makes no matter. Let them pay the price of labor. If Luzerne can pay the price that fixes the value of labor, and all we ask is what our labor is worth.

If these sentiments are reportedly correctly, and we presume they are, for they sound just like the opinions, to judge from many of his articles in the MONITOR, that the editor, John Parker, is capable of uttering, we must say that no honest man would utter such sentiments, and that they emanate from a man who is a scoundrel at heart. He says that he knows Schuylkill cannot compete with Luzerne; but in John Parker's eyes it makes no matter if the operators here cannot get the price for coal which would enable them to pay the wages they did in 1869; they should do it any how. This is simply the argument of the bandit, who would wrench with brute force what neither law, nor equity, nor common sense, can accord him. If the coal operators of Schuylkill felt certain that coal this year for the balance of the season would bring the prices it did in 1869, they would not have any objection to paying the $3 basis. But it is as clear as the sun at midday, that if the operators of this Region should get their collieries into order for work, put in their mules, engage their usual force of men and start on the $3 basis, in a week or two coal would fall to $2 25, if not $2 a ton, involving prices and wages not only in this Region but in all the other Anthracite Coal Regions, to a disastrous extent. How in the name of all that is just and honest as between man and man, could the basis demanded be paid under such circumstances? We ask every man who is imbued with a sense of common fairness and honesty in the transactions of life, if we are not justified in terming the policy of the editor of the MONITOR as expressed in the paragraph quoted above, and reported as having been uttered by him in his late speech in Wilkesbarre, as that of a scoundrel at heart? And it might be added that any man who upholds such atrocious doctrines is no better in principle than the one who originates and defends it. Its utterance was an insult to the intelligence and probity of those among his hearers who want to be recognized, we presume, as honest workingmen, seeking wages that the state of the market will warrant employers in paying, not bandits or robbers who would extort by brute force what justice and equity cannot concede. No honest workingman can defend the position of the editor of the MONITOR, as given in his remarks quoted above.

POLITICAL CARRION BIRDS.

THE foulest political birds of prey have for years belonged to and managed the Democratic party. Since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, which has hastened the period for the dissolution of that party, these birds have flapped their wings, and in some instances risen to see in what direction they must fly for more food for their capacious maws. Their eyes have caught sight of the workingmen's organization, and thither they are directing their flight. The latest of these accessions is the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, the old partizan hack, who being desirous of a renomination to Congress, is courting the support of the workingmen. He made a fulsome, nauseatingly flattering speech, full of words and with no ideas that would be of any use to them, to the workingmen, at their late meeting in Wilkesbarre.

It would seem as if all the demagogues and rejected scallawags of every other party flock to the workingmen's party, impressed by the idea we presume, that men who will permit themselves to be led usually by blockheads, are fit subjects for their manipulations for self interest, for although there are a good many honest and intelligent men in the workingmen's party, it does appear that they will submit to be led by ignoramusses and blockheads—prominent illustrations of which fact are now to be seen in Schuylkill County. In all kindness we warn the workingmen against the machinations of politicians like the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, who is seeking to use them for his purposes to get again into Congress. Men like him have placed the Democratic party in a dying condition, and if permitted to affiliate with the workingmen's organization, and control it for political purposes, they will put it on the way to a similar speedy fate. Birds of feather flock together, and the demagogues have invariably ruined the party which has experienced their deadly attention. In Cincinnati and Pittsburgh the Workingmen's Party succeeded in carrying those places, but the carrion birds came among them, and their organizations were scattered to the winds.—Such will be the fate of the organization in Pennsylvania if they permit men like Wright and others of similar calibre, to use it for their selfish ends.

The character of men of this stamp and what they have done to bring the Democracy party to its final end, are well and briefly described in the following remarkable admission of the Cincinnati COMMONER, an organ of the Ohio Democracy:—"The Democracy is dying of vice and fraud; of folly and knavery; of cowardice and ignorance; of the displacement of its true and great souls by the soulless scoundrels who control the organization."

Workingmen, beware of these foul political birds of prey.

CONVENTION OF MINORITY COUNTIES.

THE Philadelphia PRESS in speaking of this proposed Convention on the 4th proximo, in Philadelphia, says:

> A good deal of interest is excited by the call for the Convention of the Republicans of those counties in Pennsylvania in which the Republicans are in a minority. It is to meet at the Girard House, on the Fourth of July next, and will no doubt be largely attended.—Whatever the grievances of our friends, they should take care not to allow themselves to be used for selfish purposes. Their cause is a good one, and we believe a plain statement of it will lead to satisfactory results.

It is to be hoped that every Republican minority county in the State will be represented at this informal meeting. As many Republicans as can make it convenient to attend should do so, in order that there may be a free interchange of opinion on the subject of the rights of the minority counties, and the best plan for securing them. As this will be a mere informal meeting, no delegates to it need be appointed, but all Republicans from minority counties will be welcomed to it. In the situation of affairs at every session of the Legislature by which Republican Representatives form rings with the Democratic members, notwithstanding the Republican party has a majority in both branches the Republican minority counties can obtain no needed legislation, and are ignored. In this respect the Democratic party when it was in the ascendency, was better than the Republican, for it did not ignore its minority counties, to which in State contests it looked for aid to keep in power. If the ascendency of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is to be maintained, it must be by the recognition of the rights of the Republican minority counties, and the proposed meeting in Philadelphia will we hope, be a long step towards insisting upon that recognition.

THE DUTY ON COAL.—We regret to observe that in the Senate a report has been made favorable to reducing the duty on bituminous coal from $1 25 to 50 cents per ton. The movement is an unwise one when coal is a drug in the market, and if it should be adopted the reduction will amount to a great deal more then the profits realized on the sale of the coal. We must say that we are apprehensive that the duty will be reduced as proposed, as we learn from Washington that the action of the W. B. A. here conjoined with the fact that the people are smarting under the attempt to keep up prices to those which prevailed during the war, has had much effect in producing the pressure on Congress to reduce the duty. We earnestly hope that the effort will fail, for the inevitable tendency in the present state of the market would be to depress prices. If the duty should be reduced however, as proposed, we believe that two years hence it would be the means of enhancing the prices on coal on the seaboard, from which fact the consumers of coal would suffer. On Wednesday, in the House, Mr. Schenck in reply to Mr. Brooks of New York, who suggested that the bill reducing the duty on coal should be made a special order, said that he was opposed to removing the duty on coal, but that he favored a reduction. We are fearful that if the bill should pass the Senate, it will also pass the House, the effect of which would be to reduce the price of coal 75 cents per ton, and the whole burthen of which would fall upon the producer and laborer. If in their place the leaders of the present ill-advised movement could be made to bear the burthen it would be well, for blockheads of that class can only be taught useful lessons through suffering. If we use strong language on this subject, our readers must pardon us, but if they knew the men as well as we do, they would think that our language when speaking of their stupid acts and the consequences to business and the workingmen, rather moderate.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—A Washington correspondent says:

> "The Post Office Appropriation bill came up, and the amendment of Mr. Ramsey to abolish the franking privilege was discussed for two hours. Numerous amendments were offered, upon all of which the yeas and nays were demanded, and a great deal was said which was not very creditable to the main question, when by 28 to 28 the Senate refused to part with the franking privilege. Probably eight or ten Senators, who were present, much more than enough to change the result, did not answer when their names were called. When the vote was announced, roars of laughter came from those who have been fighting against the bill for three months, and a great deal of fun was poked at Mr. Ramsey."

Now we think the people ought to commence poking ballots at these Senators who have outraged the public sentiment for their own private purposes. So that the fun can be enjoyed on both sides.

Local Matters.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1870	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES
25 SATURDAY	4 30	7 35	D. H. M.
26 SUNDAY	4 30	7 35	First Q. 6 6 20 ev.
27 MONDAY	4 30	7 35	Full M. 13 [illegible]
28 TUESDAY	4 30	7 35	Last Q. 20 [illegible] ev.
29 WEDNESDAY	4 30	7 35	New M. 28 [illegible] ev.
30 THURSDAY	4 30	7 35	
1 FRIDAY	4 31	7 35	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

MAY.	A. M.	NOON.	6 P. M.
18 Saturday	70°	80°	80°
19 Sunday	68	91	86
20 Monday	65	84	82
21 Tuesday	60	72	70
22 Wednesday	60	74	76
23 Thursday	73	80	80
24 Friday	66	90	84

To-morrow.—Twenty-sixth Sunday of the year and second after Trinity. Day's length, 15 hours and 5 minutes.

The Young Men's Christian Association will meet on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, in the Market street Presbyterian Church.

We invite attention to an advertisement in another column headed Calistoja Cognac. The article is said to be the best yet put on the market.

Last evening a lad named Harry Cake fell through the joist of a new building behind the Pinon and injured himself very seriously. He fell from the second floor through two tiers of joist to the cellar.

Cricket.—The First Eleven of the Pottsville Cricket Club will play the remaining twenty-two of the same Club at their Cressona ground to-day, commencing at nine o'clock this morning. The game will be an interesting one.

Accident.—While coupling cars at Herndon, on Tuesday, William Drumheller had one of his legs caught between the cars and seriously lacerated below the knee. He received medical attention and was doing well at last accounts.

The Rev. Dr. Smiley will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, Market Square, to-morrow morning and evening at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The evening discourse will be addressed particularly to young men, who are specially invited.

"The First Defenders."—A meeting of the members of this organization will be held on Tuesday evening next at the Union Hall, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to parade on the 4th of July. Also to receive the report of the Committee on the Celebration of the 18th of last April.

The census takers have been appointed for many of the counties in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, but as yet none have been announced for Schuylkill County. We hope Marshal Gregory does not intend to leave us out in the cold. Schuylkill is a very important part of the United States, and we want to be enumerated with the people of the Union.

Next Monday a week will be the Fourth of July. Extensive preparations are being made for its appropriate observance in Pottsville, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to be present and enjoy the celebration with us.—The turnout will be general, and we are satisfied that the celebration will do honor to our town.

The way to find a hog, when lost, is to advertise it. Any one that doubts this fact may be convinced by enquiring of Messrs. Feger & Mediar, who lost a fine specimen of a swine about two weeks ago and could not find it until they inserted an advertisement in the JOURNAL, which immediately restored it to them their lost property. Advertising pays!

Take Notice.—July 4th this year will come on Monday, consequently on that day all the banks will be closed, and notes maturing on the fourth, will fall due the day previous, which being Sunday will make it necessary for all parties interested in negotiable papers to attend to the same on Saturday, July 2d, in order to save protests. Remember this and save the costs and a visit from the Notary Public.

Leg Broken.—Yesterday morning Henry Clay Evans went to the stable in Laurel street, and got out his horse, which, by the way, is blind as a stone; when he mounted the back of the animal, and before he had time to gather up the ruins the horse ran down an embankment some fifteen feet high, throwing Mr. Evans off and breaking one of his (Evans') legs. Dr. Carpenter was called in and administered to the wants of the injured man.

Tampering with Handbills.—The practice of tearing down or mutilating handbills prevails to an extent that calls for the enforcement of the law on the subject. Men who advertise their business are entitled to protection, and persons caught tampering with handbills should be promptly prosecuted. For the benefit of all concerned we publish the following general law:

> That any person caught mutilating, destroying, tearing down or removing any show bills, placard, programme, poster or other advertisements, posted upon any wall, bill board or other structure, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars for the first offence, and for the second offence, the penalty shall be imprisonment in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months.

Cressona Agricultural Driving Park.—The Cressona Agricultural Driving Park Association have recently fitted up a handsome track at Cressona, and propose to open it in good style on the 7th and 8th of July with a fine display of speedy horses. On the first day there will be a premium of $100 offered to horses that never beat three minutes. The first horse take $75 and the second $25. On the second day a premium of $150 will be offered. First horse, $100; second horse, $30, and third horse, $20. Three in five to harness. Three horses to be entered for each purse. The location of the track is close to Conner's Station, and all trains will stop there on the day of the races. The Hazleton Band will be present and furnish music on the occasion.

Unclaimed letters remaining in the Pottsville Post Office, June 24, 1870:

Aulenbach E A	Hurley Julia	Riegle Sallie
Ash Wm T	Hohn Ellen M	Riegle Cath
Bryant Geo B	LeRue Chas	Reed Angeline
Bosanko Henry	Long Conrad	Reetzel Mary
Bickert John P	Leib Fred	Rodgers Kate
Bickert Peter	Lynch Barney	Strouse A B
Beecher L & M C	Lambert Israel	Sullivan J S
Barnett Mrs Thos	Lewis J	Shrader John
Blair Miss M J	Lord John	Schwartz M
Bugns Maggie	Lynch James	Shinner Sol
Bickel Cath	Mathews Mrs W H	Sellner John G
Clarkson Thos		Sellner Mary
Dixon Frank	McKown A W	Thomas Cath
Dowling John	Moyer Ed	Taylor Edwd
Evans Wm M	McDade Simon	Taylor Mrs E C
Flood John	McDermot Wm	Ward Danl
Foeller Joseph	Martin Joseph	Wingert Gust
Fox Edith A	O'Dond Micht	Welsh John
Gannon Bernard	Potts James	Withers M A
Gardner Mary B	Parton Thos	Whalen Micht
Green Lue	Quetri Pellegrino	Whalen Ann
Herr August	Rees David	Wirtz Cath
Harne Patsy	Ramsey J M	Wagner Sarah
Hanly Mary	Ramsey J M	Young Ch F

Analysis of the Schuylkill Water.—The Philadelphia EVENING STAR states that Mr. Francis C. Phillips, an attache of the chemical laboratory of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE AND REVIEW, has recently made an alysis of the Schuylkill river water, with a view of ascertaining how far its composition has changed since the analysis made in 1842, by Prof. Boye.

Analysis No. I is of the Schuylkill river water, April, 1870; No II is the old analysis by Boye, and No. III is Chandler's analysis of Croton Water. This recent result shows but a trifling variation in the composition of the water of Philadelphia since the year 1842, though at one time—during the summer of 1867—the amount of organic matter had temporarily increased to the inordinate amount of but little less than four grains per gallon, whilst the mineral matters remained nearly the same.

Further, this analysis shows that, despite the proximity of numerous manufacturing establishments, the Schuylkill river water is equally as pure as, and differs in no very essential particular from that brought from the various branches of the Croton River in Westchester, Putnam, and Duchess Counties, for the use of New York City.

The amount of organic matter is, contrary to what might be expected, somewhat less in the case of the Schuylkill water in that of the Croton, while the inorganic or mineral matters are almost the same in quantity, differing only in the fact that the Philadelphia water contains relatively more sulphates than the New York.—May not this be due to the origin of our river in the coal region?

Independence Day.—The 94th Anniversary of American Independence will be observed on Monday, July 4, A. D., 1870, by a grand parade of the Military and Civic Associations and the Fire Department.

Maj. James Wren will act as Chief Marshal, assisted by the following Aids:

1st Division, Chas. E. Beck; 2d Division, Louis Stoffregen; 3d Division, Charles W. Schuerr; 4th Division, Wm. S. Hazzard; 5th Division, W. W. Wolff; Special Aids, Del. J. Ridgway, Clement Evans and Levi Huber.

Head-Quarters of the Chief Marshal will be at the Exchange Hotel, where all Aids, Hands and Marshals will report at 7½ o'clock A. M.

The procession will form in the following order:

First Division on Centre Street, right resting on Callowhill, and will be composed of the following organizations:

Jones' Cornet Band, First Defenders of the National Capitol, and Gowen Post, No. 23, G. A. R.

The second division will form on Market street, west of Centre, right resting on Centre, and will be composed of the following organizations:

Odd Fellows, Seneca Tribe of Red Men, American Mechanics, Pottsville Saengerbund, Harugari Lodge, No. 20, Harugari Lodge, No. 104, and Washington Verein.

The Third Division will form on Norwegian street, east of Centre, right resting on Centre, and will be composed of the following organizations:

Drum Corps, Knights of Pythias, Sons of Temperance, Cadets of Temperance, Orator and Clergy in carriages, Borough Council in carriages, Pottsville School Board in carriages, and wagon containing young ladies representing the States and Territories, with the Brotherhood of the Union as guard of honor.

4th division, composed of the Port Carbon Band and Fire Department will form on Mahantongo street, right resting on Centre.

The 5th division will consist of soldiers of the War of 1812, soldiers of the Mexican War, and disabled soldiers of the late war, in carriages.

The procession will form at 8 o'clock, sharp, and move over the following route:

Out Centre to Minersville street, up Minersville to Third, down Third to Callowhill, up Callowhill to Fourth, out Fourth to Market, up Market to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Mahantongo, down Mahantongo to Centre, down Centre to Morris' Addition, left countermarch up Centre to Norwegian, up Norwegian to Jackson, down Jackson to East Market, down East Market to George, up George to Callowhill, down Callowhill to Centre, up Centre to Minersville, up Minersville to Second, up Second to Court House, where the procession will halt, and the following exercises will take place in the Court House:

Prayer by Rev. Joseph McCool.

Singing by Pottsville Saengerbund.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence by the Hon. Chas. W. Pitman.

Singing by Young Ladies.

Oration.

Benediction by Rev. A. H. Sembower.

Citizens are earnestly requested to decorate their dwellings with the national colors.

Also, citizens having horses and carriages are requested to take the position designated in the programme. A general invitation is extended to all lodges and organizations in the County, and proper positions will be assigned them in the line.

S. R. Russel,	Jesse Drumheller,
Jno. F. Muth,	D. G. Matthews,
Solomon Hoover,	Herman Kuhn,
Levi Huber,	Wm. H. Gore,
D. Schollenberger,	W. F. Huntzinger,
W. R. Potts,	Matthew Walker,
F. Wade,	C. Heffner,
L. Salem,	John Leonard,
J. Shoemaker,	Jas. Christian,
John F. Gressang,	P. D. Luther.

Committee of Arrangements.

Local Jottings.—The depot at Mt. Carmel was entered by burglars on Thursday night of last week, and robbed of a barrel of flour, a barrel of whiskey and several other articles. No arrests.

Sol. Foster, Jr., has become editorially connected with the Shenandoah HERALD.

The farmers have been busy making hay during the sunshine of the present week.

The Fourth of July Committee are making extensive preparations for the celebration and want more money to complete the arrangements.

There were more drunken men in our streets last Saturday night than on any previous night for a long time. Black eyes were in regular order.

The ordinance of Baptism was administered to seven children at the First Presbyterian Church on last Sunday morning.

Several handsome new iron awning frames have been erected in Centre, between Norwegian and Market streets, during the week.

Last Saturday was the busiest day of the present season among our merchants.

The Cardin case has occupied the attention of Court most of this week.

On Friday of last week locomotive No. 19, a ten wheeler on the Northern Central Railroad, exploded her boiler about two miles below Halifax. The engineer and fireman were more or less injured.

The house of Enoch Miller, near Hyde's Church, Berks County, was struck by lightning one night last week, and the gabel end knocked out. The family were in the back part of the house at supper at the time, and thus escaped the shock.

Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels closed a very successful engagement at Union Hall on last Saturday night.

A very large and interesting temperance meeting was held at the Court House on last Sunday afternoon.

A man was seriously beaten at Centralia one day last week by a party of ruffians.

William Rapp was before Esquire Reed on Saturday last, charged with cruelly beating his wife Mary. He was held in $200 bail to answer the charge at the July Term of Court.

Ned Buntline will deliver the oration before the P. O. S. of A. at Pinegrove on the Fourth of July.

We have been shown the new map of Pottsville, published by Messrs. Converse & Hopkins. It is a finished work.

The total number of persons registered as voters in Pottsville, is 2,091; of whom 48 are colored.

A disgraceful riot occurred at Jungkurth's beer house on last Saturday night, in which clubs and glasses were freely used.

The Reading Division Locomotive Engineers made an excursion to the Schuylkill Coal Regions on last Sunday. They arrived in Pottsville the latter part of the day.

James Lammon was arrested on last Saturday, for committing an aggravated assault on Michael Bingham on the night of the first of April last. He was held in $500 bail to answer at the July term of Court.

Gutter paving and new street crossings are the order of the day.

Muldowney is still at large and his bondsmen are stuck.

The canal below the borough is resorted to by large numbers of boys.

Passenger trains are now running regularly over the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

The Unitably Nine, of Palo Alto, and the Eureka, of St. Clair, played a match game on Monday, in which the former were victorious by a score of 99 to 54.

Mercury has been oscillating in the eighties the present week.

William Hoskins was held in $300 bail on Monday for an aggravated assault on a German named Shaeffer, at Mt. Laffee.

A lad named John Taylor, had a leg broken one day last week, near Port Clinton.

The eighteenth annual commencement of the Pennsylvania Female College took place on Thursday. J. P. Sherman, formerly of this borough, is President.

A girl named Ann Jones was run over by a train on the railroad at Tamaqua, on Monday, and had an arm taken off. She was sent to the Alms House.

Zacharias Fegley, a resident of Port Clinton, was killed on the railroad at Wilkesbarre, one day last week.

Many complaints are being made of flower-thieves in our cemeteries.

Almanacs for 1871, are floating around promiscuously.

New hay is coming into town and selling at $20 a ton.

The concert at Union Hall, on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of St. Patrick's Church organ, was one of the most brilliant entertainments of the season.

The Church Alley culvert is rapidly nearing completion.

The ladies of the First Reformed Church gave a very successful strawberry festival at their church in Market street, last week.

On Tuesday afternoon last, Mr. F. L. Foster shot twelve woodcock in the Cressona Valley.

A man was slightly injured on Bunker Hill last Tuesday, by his horse rearing and striking him, while trying to back the animal to the pavement.

Fred. Holken's horse, attached to a loaded furniture wagon, ran away in Second street on Tuesday, doing some injury to the wagon and its contents.

Patrick Burns of Mahanoy attempted to brain Mrs. Mulhall on Saturday evening last. He was brought to Pottsville in irons on Monday, and committed to prison in default of $500 bail.

The good people of ye ancient Borough of Orwigsburg resolved to have no Fourth of July this year.

Hugh Williams killed one of Henry Morgans' best ducks on Monday, for which Esquire Reed compelled him to pay $2 damages, and several dollars costs.

James and Edward Brennan were held to bail by Esquire Reed on Tuesday, for attempting to force an entrance to Jane Hinck's house on Sunday morning last about 2 o'clock, during the absence of Jane's husband.

The Quinn family, of Valley Furnace, threatened Mary Curry last week with injury. They were arrested and the case was subsequently settled by Quinn paying the costs and promising future good behavior.

The strawberry season is nearly over and the dealers have realized good profits.

Blackberries promise an abundant yield this season.

The fields of the country exhale the fragrance of new-mown hay.

The days are now fourteen hour and eighteen minutes long.

There are many strange faces on our streets. They come to sniff our fresh mountain air.

The trial of Cardin and his confederates was attended by a large number of people.

Two men were killed on the Reading Railroad near Reading on Tuesday.

A boy, whose name we did not learn, fell from a cherry tree in Market street on Tuesday, sustaining slight injuries.

Excursion tickets will be issued between all points on the Reading Railroad from July 2d to the 11th.

The store of Robert Johnson, at Tamaqua, was entered and robbed by burglars on Tuesday night. The M. E. Church, of the same place, was also entered by burglars on Monday night.

A boy named Solon Kock, who had been to Middleport on Wednesday selling a load of flour, was fired at by highwaymen several times while on his way home—two balls passing through his hat. Fortunately, he made good his escape from the would-be-assassins.

The public schools will close on Friday next for the summer vacation.

The new house of Mr. Fleck, Railroad street, was entered by thieves on Wednesday night and robbed of a lot of carpenter's tools.

A Berks county nurse killed a baby the other day because it was too much trouble to take care of it.

The first shipment of coal direct from this region over the Wilmington and Reading Railroad was made by Inness & Finney, of Pottsville, from the Live Oak Colliery, Mine Hill Gap. It was consigned to J. C. Pickels, Wilmington.

A dog belonging to Kromer, butcher, was run over on Thursday evening, in Centre street, by a buggy, and had its back broken.

Mr. Altstatt ordered six large panes of French plate glass for the front of his new store, and, when they arrived here on Thursday, they were found to be broken in to a thousand fragments. The glass was valued at between five and six hundred dollars.

An incendiary has been at work in South Manheim township.

Thomas Cann, Thomas and William Morgan, sentenced to prison last week, were released on Wednesday evening by a modification of the Judge's sentence.

—Garibaldi is touching a female seminary.

—The Illinois ship canal project is looking up.

—Gen. Prim has much money invested in U. S. 5-20's.

—Green corn is very good just now in Southern markets.

—Chicago has about three hundred and forty-six policemen.

—Shirley Brooks succeeds Mark Lemon, as editor of PUNCH.

—A foundling hospital is the desire of the New Orleans heart.

—Six students enjoy all the privileges of the University of Alabama.

—Prof. Rudolph Leonhardt is writing a serial tale for the Beaver RADICAL.

—Two of Benedict Arnold's old chairs were recently sold in New Brunswick for $125 each.

—Helmbold's horses' tails are arranged into chatelaine braides and he drives six of them at once.

—A Banquet in Paris celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Mesmer, the Red Doctor.

—John Foster Kirk, author of the History of Charles the Bold is now editor of Lippincott's Magazine.

Correspondence.

The Editors are not responsible for any sentiments expressed by correspondents, neither do they endorse them all.

IN ALL CASES, letters and correspondence addressed to this office, and intended for publication, must have the real name of the writer attached—(not that we shall publish it, but for our information,)—and be written on one side of the paper only. Otherwise, they will go into the waste-basket. ED. JOURNAL.

"AN INCIDENT."

Whenever anything occurs that is likely to prove a subject of interest, it is the duty of the observer to bring the fact to public notice.

Last Sunday, as we all distinctly remember, was a very warm day. On my office table there is a promiscuous collection of objects, and prominent among them a glass paper weight, distributed as an advertising card by one of our prominent merchants. This glass paper weight was resting on the oil cloth cover of the table, just in such a position, as to have the rays of the sun pass at such an angle as to *burn a hole through the oil cloth*. This was done very expeditiously, and had it not been discovered a fire must have ensued. This little incident must throw some light upon the numerous so called "spontaneous combustions" that are the mysterious conclusions of fire detectives and adepts. Moral: All windows should be properly protected with shades and exclude the sun's rays from apartments that are not frequented daily.

OBSERVER.

INSPECTORSHIP OF MINES.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON EXAMINATION:—Before you enter upon your province, it may not be amiss to acquaint you what preparations and qualifications we expect of the inspector before hand, that we may neither of us, operators and miners, find ourselves disappointed afterwards:

He who should acquire it must have laid the broad basis of practical education, and have attained a most extensive knowledge of mining. He ought to know what the learned have done before him, in former times, in different subterraneous excavations. With a knowledge of what others have done, he will be less likely to waste his time in enterprise which may ruin him by their failure.

He must be well acquainted with the different modes of ventilation of different mines.

He must be able to write a legible hand, and must understand the five first rules of Arithmetic.

He must be cautious, circumspect and attentive to the minutest circumstances, with patience and perseverance unrelaxed.

He should possess a vivid imagination, tenacious memory, and sound judgment.

Hence it is plain that this art is to be learned and not to be taught. No books in the world will ever make an inspector, nor is the deficiency to be wondered at, since the school books in our language contains, generally speaking, no explanation of the nature of the rules which they give, and are moreover, embarrassed with so many divisions and subdivisions that the mind of the scholar is perfectly perplexed, nor can it lay hold of the great leading principles which pervade the whole system.

All candidates for examination ought to produce sufficient evidence of their ages, and certificates of service and sobriety, general good character and conduct; and particular care ought to be taken by the examiners to satisfy themselves as to the habitual sobriety of the candidate before granting him a certificate of fitness. Should these few lines be deemed a failure, their aim has been utility; and that to a class of men on whose intelligence, exertions and welfare, the prosperity of the nation depends. When we reflect on the circumstances that it is to workmen themselves that we have ever been indebted for improvements, it is reasonable to expect that this is the source from whence such improvement will continue to flow; and among workmen it may be safely affirmed that he who is the most intelligent will be the most likely to make an inspector.

JOHN E. EVANS.

OLYPHANT, June, 1870.

READING, PA., June 23, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF DAILY MINERS' JOURNAL, Pottsville, Penna.

The "information given by two officers of the Pottsville Companies," upon which your ungenerous paragraph reflecting upon myself, was published in the Daily Journal of 21st inst., is so false and wide of the truth, and clearly proven to be so, even by the article in the edition of 23d inst., as will be hereafter shown.

The facts are these: upon reaching one of the stations (York, Pa., I think,) on the Northern Central Railroad about 10 or 11 o'clock of 18th of April, 1861, I was notified that the officers wished to see me in a preceding car. In joining them, I was informed that a telegram was in the hands of a young man standing by, that I as the senior officer, ought to open. It was then handed me, and looking at the superscription, found it addressed as follows: "To the Commanding Officer of troops on train." Returning it to the person who handed it to me, I stated: "Major Pemberton is in command, and the only proper person to receive it."

The bearer then, addressing me, inquired where he could be found; to which I replied, "on the train, but the particular car is unknown to me." (Volunteer as I was, it was evident to me that had Major Pemberton been, only a Captain he would outrank me; hence my action in the matter.) *I then was, and still am, ignorant of the contents of that telegram.*

Not a word was said in my hearing or proposition made by myself relating to "switching off," or "it would be better to stop this side of Baltimore and wait for an expected reinforcement of Regulars."

This assertion *damns* the entire statement. *The Regulars* (as the State Historian plainly shows, and "the two officers" know as well as I do,) were on the same train. Said Regulars were also, *I believe*, in the line of march through Baltimore on that day.

In my conversation with Governor Curtin on the night of the 16th of April, 1861, he stated that one company of Regulars from the West was expected and would accompany us.

Captain Simmons, U. S. Mustering Officer at Harrisburg, informed me before leaving on the morning of the 18th that Company F, 4th U. S. Artillery, would join us on the other side of the river. Whence then were the Regulars to come from? "What prudential reasons" then would be the inducement to "switch off" and wait?—For rations, to be sent us? Tents and camp equipage we were also without.

The discussion alluded to between the Pottsville officers and myself, never took place, therefore the yielding of his (my) opinion is purely imaginary.

To the truthfulness of the above statement I will, when necessary, be qualified, and, moreover, pledge myself, if the "two officers" are gentlemen and men of honor, to donate to any Benevolent Institution of Pottsville that may be so ordered five hundred dollars upon making good their assertion before a Court of Justice.

JAS. McKNIGHT,
Late Com. Ringgold Light Artillery, of Reading, Penna.

ASHLAND, June 20, 1870.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—In view of the letter of the "Girardville Committee" published in last Saturday's Monitor, intimating that my proposition to Mr. Siney was a trick of mine and the Anthracite Board of Trade, I herewith enclose for publication in your paper my affidavit in refutation of such a grossly false charge. I also send you for publication, Mr. Charles S. King's affidavit, relating to the proposition made to Mr. Siney, which proposition the "Committee" say, in their published letter, was not a thread to in my consultations with them afterwards.

J. J. CONNER.
June 20, 1870.

Schuylkill County ss.:

J. J. Conner being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith, I never departed from the original proposition made to Mr. Siney, and take occasion to say that I am not a member of the Anthracite Board of Trade, nor had I any conversation with any member of said Board or any one else on this subject, either did any one know anything of the proposition until after it was made to Mr. Siney, and as I supposed accepted.

(Signed.) JAS. J. CONNER.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 20th day of June, A. D., 1870.

M. M. MOCK, J. P.

Schuylkill County, ss.

Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid, personally appeared Chas. S. King, who, being sworn doth depose and say that he was present on the night of the 30th ult., in the Repplier House, Ashland, at a conversation between Col. J. J. Conner and Mr. Siney, President of the W. B. A., on which occasion he heard Col. Conner make the following proposition to Mr. Siney: I will give you my collieries for the balance of the year at an advance of ten cents per ton on the royalty and interest on the capital invested, provided you will give me security that the gangways shall be driven continuously and all work prosecuted in the same manner as has been done by me, and that you will live up to the requirements of my lease. Col. Conner further said that Agard, Moodie & Co. were his consignees, to which Mr. Siney replied, saying they would be perfectly satisfactory to him, and in fact that he would give them a preference over any house in the city. Deponent further states that he was present when Mr. Siney and the "Committee," called on Col. Conner at his, Conner's house, when he, deponent, at the request of Col. Conner detailed the foregoing proposition as made to Mr. Siney by Col. Conner, which proposition Mr. Siney tacitly corroborated, he, Mr. Siney, not dissenting from one word of the conversation as repeated by this deponent, and further, the committee said they would take any colliery in the county on the same terms, if they could sell their own coal so as to break down the middle men; for, say they, these men are the cause of all the trouble.

CHAS. S. KING.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 20th day of June, A. D., 1870.

M. M. MOCK, J. P.

These Affidavits brand Siney as a . . . . . as he deserves. Col. Conner, where known, will be believed without an Affidavit, but he deemed it necessary to set himself right among those who may not know him. Poor Siney! or Sweeny! No wonder the Loss Creek men desire to attend your funeral *en masse*.

WE suggested a short time ago a change in the mode of voting in the councils, by substituting the ballot instead of *viva voce*. This suggestion meets with favor among the thinking miners, and the following communication from one of the most intelligent miners in this region, confirms even more than what we have said:

THE BALLOT BOX.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I saw an editorial lately in the DAILY JOURNAL referring to a "ballot box," and I have heard that the leaders of the Union intend to put it in practice. It would be of great advantage, &c. I believe everybody connected with the mines, especially that class of miners that do not wish to be annoyed by their opponents after a vote is passed, and oftentimes not only by words, but *are arms*. When a *strike* is about taking place, whether it would be just or not, loafers are always in favor of it; they are the ruling power on such an occasion, insulting in their brutish language whoever will dare oppose them. If our Government had not used the "ballot box," it would have been gone up the spout long ago. Your proposal of the "ballot box," Mr. Bannan, is a very strong argument for us to believe that you are in favor of the Union; I always did believe so and am not an exception either. Many of the members of the W. B. A. when a vote for a strike is on action, will not vote on either side: this is a sign of cowardice, but not exactly either; sometimes not knowing which would be the wiser, having a strike or not; other times judging that a strike would be unjust, rather than to be abused after by a mob-member, would leave the vote slide and stand the result. They are not soldiers though.

May the "ballot box" proceed to action, then the Union will have another aspect—every man will act according to his own judgment—and less strikes to abide with, idlers not having more to do than drop a single ball in favor of the *lounge*.

MINER.

The writer says he does not believe that we are opposed to the interests of the workingmen. If he has been a reader of the JOURNAL, he of course cannot believe it. It is very easy to profess to be friends of the working classes while nearly all their acts are hostile to their interests. We prefer being judged by our acts, as the conductor of the JOURNAL, in the measures we have advocated and do now advocate for the amelioration of the working classes. We do not believe in enforcing impossibilities by brute force, and as soon as we found that coal would not and could not command as high a price this year as it did the last, we suggested a modification of the basis adopted in 1869 to suit the altered condition for 1870, and there was a tacit understanding that the basis was to be adjusted each year to suit circumstances, and would only be continued another year by the consent of both parties. When the dead lock occurred, which would not have taken place had our advice been followed and an Umpire selected who was to decide when the two parties disagreed, we proposed a compromise on our own responsibility, so as to enable the W. B. A. to negotiate on a basis between the two, which would no doubt have resulted in an adjustment, and the business would have been resumed at least two months ago. The leaders soon saw the mistake they had made in not embracing this opportunity. I told them they had made a great mistake, and that now it was too late, and the only alternative was to accept the operators' basis, because we did not believe that they would *now* entertain a compromise that looked to any advance in price.—The leaders consented to do that, and Mr. Siney got his man Friday to write the circular which he did send out, and which we saw at the time. We stated that the trade would scarcely warrant the prices in the operators' basis, when all the collieries was at work, and we had doubts whether even that basis could be maintained.—We had them posted up as to the real state of the coal trade and the prospects for this year, and we presume it was on this knowledge that they consented to recommend the members of the W. B. A. to accept the operators' basis. These leaders knew that the laborers were dissatisfied with the basis of 1869, and in order to keep them quiet, they had made a promise that they would get them their increase of $2 a week in 1870. They discovered very soon after the commencement of this year that they would find it difficult to maintain the basis for 1869, and therefore did not make the effort to do it, but resolved to hold on to the old basis when the dead-lock occurred. That the members should be astonished, and there should be opposition to their recommendation, under such circumstances without a full explanation, was very natural on the part of the members.

It is said that the men are to blame because they refused to accept the recommendation of Siney and Parker, when proposed. We deny it, simply because the men were not posted up as to the state of the trade, and the leaders were, because we worked very hard in posting them up ourselves. Had they not been arrant cowards, and cared more for their situations than the interests of the workingmen, they would have gone into the councils and imparted the information they had as to the state of the trade, stating that it was the best they could do in the present state of the trade, and if they were not satisfied, they were willing to retire and give place to others who probably could do better for them. Did they do this? No—but like a set of lick-spittles and cowards, they declared they were wrong—that the men should forget it all, and only pay them their salaries, and keep us in their places and you can do as you please with us. These leaders were paid large salaries, and ought to have their time to collect information, and advise with the men as to the best policy to pursue,—and if they had any capacity whatever, it was their duty to combat the ideas of those who were not posted up—but did they give them the information that was necessary for them to decide the proposition? No—but Siney knew that after they failed to do so, that we would, and he went round quietly in the councils abusing us, and the leaders got up resolutions to prevent, if possible, the members from reading the JOURNAL, by denouncing us as enemies of the working classes—and *they* have made a beautiful business of it.—That we are opposed to the cowardly, stupid, and miserable bungling of such leaders we admit, and if that makes us "enemies of the working classes," we are willing to be classed as such by those who have not sense or honesty sufficient to discern the difference. The County is impoverished to the amount of not less than TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, eight-tenths of which is wages, which our working classes would have received and which is now gone forever. Had our advice been taken, all this would have been saved to the working classes—and yet we are denounced by these jacks as enemies to the workingmen, while they, whom by their cowardice, stupidity or knavery have robbed the people of these wages, style themselves as their most devoted and *dear* friends.

Local Business Notices.

25 cents a line first insertion; 20 cents a line each subsequent insertion.

SPECIE payments resumed at Galland's. Dry Goods at ante-war prices at Galland's. SPECIAL SALE of Dress Goods at Galland's. J. GALLAND & Co., 261 Centre street.

PRINTS, 8 to 15 yards, for one dollar, at Galland's, 261 Centre street, silver in change. April 9, '70-12

NEW PATTERNS just received at the Cloak and Trimming Store, 122 Centre street, below American House, Pottsville. 11-tf MAGGIE BOLAND.

ONLY 20 cents for a superior Oyster Stew at Potts' Ladies and Gents Restaurant, No. 191 Centre street. Prices reduced to suit the time. Call and see for yourselves. 3-tc

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

FRENCH PADDED LINEN DRILLS, a beautiful article D. A. Smith's, Centre Street.

THE LIVING MACHINE.—Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further: for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the time-piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tells as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ* whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be the only thing needful. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopeia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

Jan. 1, '70. 1-1y

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID. Published for the benefit of YOUNG MEN and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc., supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn N. Y.

Dec. 25, '69-52-6m

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum, 125 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; the Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Penna. POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1205 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—June 22, '70-12-1year.

HENRY SAYLOR'S RED OIL LINIMENT. The great external remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints, &c. Possessing unsurpassed qualities as a Liniment, it will prove itself a friend in every family in cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, either slight or serious. It is always ready to relieve pain. This Liniment has been in use for the last fifteen years, and has given entire satisfaction wherever it has been used.

Prepared and sold by Mrs. C. SAYLOR, No. 288 Centre St., Pottsville. Agent at Minersville, LAWRENCE & BROWN, Druggists; Ashland, H. D. MAIZE, Druggist. 1-1tl

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of the people do, at complete variance with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the sufferer indulges, persisting in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended for all such. They bring sure and certain relief whenever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten, the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Dr. SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and as a natural consequence creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and there are thousands to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthy digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a patient feel hungry, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the 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 which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicines in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs, patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

April 16, '70. 16-1y

Marriages.

PENMAN—HODGERT—On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Joseph McCool, Mr. MUNGO PENMAN, and Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. William Hodgert, both of New Mines.

Deaths.

BOLICH—On the 20th of June, at Taylorsville, this County, MARY ANN, wife of Wm. Bolich, and daughter of the late Andrew H. Wilson, aged 42 years, 1 month and 20 days. Her remains were interred in the cemetery attached to Kimmel's Church, on Wednesday last, in the presence of one of the largest funeral assemblages that ever took place in that valley, upwards of 60 carriages being in the line of procession. Rev. Mr. Weaver of Ashland, preached the funeral sermon.

KERN—On the 13th of June, in Shenandoah, AUGUSTUS, son of Dr. P. J. and Emma Kern, aged 7 months and 2 days.

REED—On the 2d of June, in West Penn, BENJAMIN MONROE, son of Daniel Reed, aged 11 years, 1 month and 19 days.

Notices.

BE IT KNOWN to all whom it may concern, that the undersigned constitutes and appoints W. Shugler, Esq., of 125 Centre street, Pottsville, Pa., her agent to sell, lease, and collect all rents in the place of her former agent the late John Seitzinger of St. Clair. ELIZA HALL HAVEN.

Pottsville, June 18, '70 25-1m 12[illegible]

For Sale and To Let.

FOR RENT.—A pleasant and commodious dwelling house in Mahantongo street, large yard and garden, with well-grown shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; stable in rear of lot. Apply to C. LITTLE, Office—10 Mahantongo St.

June 11, '70-24-3t

FOR SALE.—A new and first-class TOPSY BUGGY. Terms reasonable. Apply to WM. R. SMITH, 161 Centre St.

May 7, '70-19-tf.

FOR RENT.—Two Offices in Russel's Office Building, corner Second and Mahantongo Streets. Apply to HENRY C. RUSSEL, Real Estate Agent, 18 Mahantongo Street.

Mar 12-tf

FOR SALE.—1 pair Breaker Rolls, 34 in. with bed plates, &c.; 6 ft. hoisting drum; 4 ft. screen, 20 ft. long; counter screens, shute gates, shute bars, dusters stack and plate, and a lot of mine machinery; will be sold cheap. Apply at JOHN R. DIEHM'S Coal Yard, Coal St., Pottsville.

June 4, '70-23-tf

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—One 60 horse engine, pump shaft and gearing; one 50 horse engine, drum, pump shaft and gearing; one 20 horse engine, 2 boilers, 40 feet long and steel; one 16 inch pole pump, and 100 yards 14 inch column pipe; eight boilers, 30 feet by 34 inches; lot of splice plates, &c. Apply to S. MORGAN & CO., New Philadelphia, April 2, '70-14-tf] or by letter to Port Carbon.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Eleven 25 feet lots, fronting on Race, near George street, are offered from $120 and upwards. Payments in $10 monthly installments. Apply to SAMUEL BALL, Coal street, near R. R. Depot.

Pottsville, April 14, '70-15-1y

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A tract of SIX ACRES of LAND, under good cultivation, with a fine young orchard, well watered, fenced and a good two and a-half story dwelling house, and a new barn, is offered for sale. The house has been kept as a hotel for the last twenty years. It is a rare chance for any one wishing to engage in Blacksmithing, as there is none within five miles of the location. The property is situate in Rush Township, on the old Hazleton Road, two miles from Barnesville and five miles from Tamaqua. The property will be sold for $2,000 as the owner is about going West. Apply on the premises to ISAAC DIETZ.

June 18, '70-25-3t*

WHITE ASH COLLIERY FOR RENT.

THE OAKLAND COLLIERY at Windy Harbor, Schuylkill county, will be rented on favorable terms. The Colliery embraces the Mammoth, Skidmore and Black Heath Veins. A good slope has been sunk upon the Skidmore Vein and a tunnel driven to the Mammoth. To a tenant with sufficient means to purchase the machinery and erect a new breaker, a most liberal lease will be given. Apply to FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, 227 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY PLEASANTS, Mining Engineer, Pottsville.

April 16, '70-76-17-tf

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

The following still on hand at the Duncan Colliery: One pumping engine, sixty horse power, including all the machinery connected with the Bob, inclusive.

One hoisting engine, sixty horse, with all the machinery connected with hoisting.

Six boilers used for pumping and hoisting, thirty feet by thirty-four inches in diameter, with all their connections.

One steam pump, 7-inch (Allison & Bannan make) a satisfactory article.

The above machinery is in good condition, and will be sold reasonably.

Also, Wagons of 40 and 36-inch gauge; Sills, Gum Belts, of various sizes; Store Fixtures and Wagons; Cross-cut Saws, Firewood, &c.

For further information, inquire at the office, 18 East Market st., or at the Duncan Colliery.

Jan 7 '70-5&2-tf JOHN HAYES, Supt.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING

MINING MACHINERY.

One high pressure Cornish Bull pumping engine, 28½-inch cylinder, 7-feet stroke, with boilers and all parts complete, and 2 lifts of pumps 80 yards each, one 18-inch the other 11-inch plunger, each 7 feet stroke.

ALSO—One Winding Engine, 12-inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, with drum-gearing and boilers complete.

ALSO—Four sets Breaker Machinery.

ALSO—100 three tons Slope Wagons, heavily ironed for 4-feet track.

ALSO—One 10-feet Fan and Engine, with suitable boiler complete.

ALSO—One Horizontal Pumping Engine, 18-inch cylinder, 4-feet stroke, with gearing and tools, and two lifts of pumps, 100 yards each, with 14-inch plungers, 10 feet stroke.

The above machinery has been in service, but is in good working order.

GEORGE W. SNYDER, Pottsville, Pa.

January 9, 1869—2-1tw Sept. 1, '69—2-1tl

PENNSYLVANIA HALL,

F CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE, PA.

This well known and popular Hotel, having been entirely renovated and refurnished, is now open for permanent and transient boarders. MRS. WARDLE & SON, Proprietors.

June 7, '70—d & w—tf

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—MISS LIZZIE JACKSON, No. 35 MARKET St., respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, that she will give instructions on the PIANO and in SINGING, on reasonable terms, or address Box 201 Post Office, Pottsville. POTTSVILLE, May 7, '70—19-3m—93-3mdt.

SAMUEL LEWIS & SON

SURVEYORS, CONVEYANCERS,

And Examiners of Titles and Interfering Claims to Lands.

OFFICE, No. 9 N. SECOND St., POTTSVILLE.

Being in possession of a large collection of drafts of lands in Schuylkill and adjoining counties, as well as copious notes respecting the titles, interferences, tax sales, &c., we are able to give valuable information to owners, claimants, and those desirous of purchasing. [Feb. 8, '70—[illegible]

PHILADA., JUNE 7TH, 1870.—A Co-Partnership has been this day formed between the undersigned, for the purpose of MINING and SHIPPING

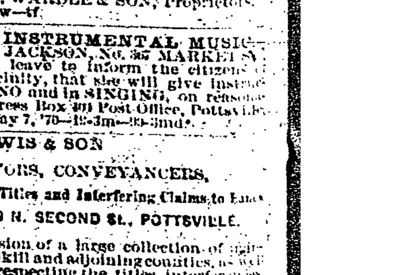
LYKENS VALLEY COAL

From the "LADY FRANKLIN COLLIERY," Northumberland County, under the firm name of G. SMITH BRO. & CO.,

218½ WALNUT St., Philada., and of SMITH BROS., REESE & CO., Shamokin.

G. SMITH, THOS. C. REESE,
T. FRANK SMITH, JAS. A. SHIPE,
J. HARPER SMITH, HENRY BOUGHNER,
JOHN R. BOUGHNER.

June 11, '70



MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN A. ROEBLING'S SONS.
TRENTON, N. J.,

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

A LARGE STOCK OF WIRE ROPE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS FILLED WITH DISPATCH.

For strength, size and cost, see circulars, which will be sent on application. Aug. 7, '69—31-ly

NEW BOOKS AS SOON AS ISSUED. NEW STATUETTES—ROGER'S GROUPS. Just received at BANNAN & RAMSEY'S, Pottsville.