Miners' Journal SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

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CLUB SUBSCRIPTIONS—INVARIALLY IN ADVANCE:
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COpies to one address, \$7 will \$16 Options to one address, \$20 options to one addr THE DAILY MINERS JOURNAL to published every Taking—Ten coming the more successed to the carrier of agent by whom it is served. By RAIL—Payable in advance, one year, \$5 00; aix months, \$7 75; three months, \$1 50. DAILY AND WEEKLY MINERS JOURNAL V 20 per unnum, in advance; 40 was six ments. BANHAR & RAMSEY. Publishers.

THE COAL TRADE TO THE PRESS ABROAD.

A sall the coal regions have resumed, the supply of coal will be largely increased, but the increased supply on the sea-board will not reduce prices to consumers there, because the rates of transportation will be increased in proportion to the decline in the price in the coal regions. The rates of toll and transportation will be increased on the Reading road on the first of September, 50 cents per ton, and of course the other transportation companies will follow suit.-The rates mry be increased again on the first of October. Coastwise freights will also probably advance. They need not, however, rush into the market, because the prices of coal will not advance, simply because the supply will be ample, and nearly all, if not all advance in the prices of freights on coal leading to the seaboard will be taken off the prices in the coal regions, unless the demand will be much greater than is anticipated by those who have posted thems lves up on the state of the trade. Under the circumstances the press abroad

only tend to enhance prices. REFORM IN SCHUYLKILL

would do consumers a service, by advising

them to commence laying in their supplies.

A regular trade for the balance of the season

will keep prices down, but it consumers should

hold back expecting lower rates, it would

COUNTY. OUR County through the misrule of the dominant party and in consequence of the mischievous machinations of bad and reckless men, seems to have got into almost a chronic condition of difficulty. We have frequently been asked what remedy can be applied to effect a permanent and radical cure of the disease. The plan we would suggest is simple and would prove effective. Let the honest men; the skilled men who have no desire to have their ability to accumulate property through their industry, circumscribed to benefit botches and idle, worthless loafers; the property-holders of the County, who are interested in the maintenance of law and order, and in having trade uninterrupted and prosperous, vote to put This Region under Republican rule, and they prosperous as in Allegheny or any other county where the Republican party rules. What are the dozen local offices in this County in comparison to the importance of inaugurating such a reform? The personal interests of a few office-holders do not concern the community at large, and should not weigh a feather in the balance with our citizens of all r parties in releasing the County from the rule of the roughs. With the German citizens of this County rests the power to effect this, and we appeal to them to think of this. As far as the offices are concerned, we do not doubt that to effect the desired reform, the Republican party in this County would cheerfully conce .e the offices to good and competent men, no matter what their previous party affiliations may have been, if they will join in the Reform movement. Let this coalition of the honest men, property holders and good men of the County, be effected, and the Molly Maguire element will be driven from the County; the skilled workman will receive his full reward and not be curtailed to benefit botches; properly will be enhanced in value and be better protected, and the community generally will be benefitted. There is nothing in the principles of the Republican party which is not synonymous with all the principles of the old Democratic party, and there is nothing to prevent honest Democrats in this County from ac ing with the Republican party to effect the desired reform. If they look at lindin lindin. onymous with all the principles of the old the press of the Republican party they will find that it is yearly becoming more and more independent; more bold and determined in advocating measures for the public welfare, regardless of party, and more re-

unworthy purposes. Let the respectable men of all parties look at this matter in the right light, and the desired reform can be effected without difficulty. From the affairs of the National Goverument down to the management of pub-lic affairs in the smallest town, we find that where the Republicans rule, they inaugurate and maintain economy, law and order, and protection to life and property. And if we look at New York, Schuylkill County, and other places where the so-called Democracy are in power, we find disorder, misrule, and the piling up of taxes to still further burden the tax-payers. Here in Schuylkill County, as our people are haware, the expenses of the Alms House were run up to the enormous figure of \$100,000, with other public expenses in proportion, and it was only by our systematic and persistent exposure of the iniquitous system, that any reduction in the expenses was effected. But complete reform can only be effected by a change in the rule. What is party, or the personal interests of a few office-holders to the importance of reform? Nine-tenths of c the coal operators, the proprietors of machine shops and foundries, and the workmen employed-therein, and of those controlling the productive interests of the County, are Republicans, and in lavor of law and order. Now, fully three-fourths of the miners are law-abiding citizens, and want a settled state of affairs. Let the farmers whose lives and property have heretofore been so insecure in coming to market; let our German citizens, who are continuously snubbed and treated so shabbily by the Irish element of the Democratic party, join with these other citizens in making a change in the rule which has made our County so notorious abroad for its inwlessness. Let them do this, and not only will life be more secure, but property will advance in value from fifty to one hundred per cent, and trade, which has been interrupted so seriously by surpensions controlled by a less number of men than two hundred, will flow on in a smooth channel, bringing prosperity to the Region and its people. It is time for all classes of our citizens, miners, mechanics.

With children... 98,111 Without children, 10,432 on the number of the figures; but the returns must be incomplete, as the entire number questioned (including thisse returned as without children) was only 236,036, leaving nearly 80,000 unreturned. This, however, does not affect the regular proportion, so we may apply the rule of three, and ask: If 43,26 per cent. (native) to produce? We must answer: 461,202; or, reversing the formula, if 56,74 produce only 122,200, how many ought 43,25 to produce? Answer, 83,215. Had both classes produced at the native rate, the whole number of children in our table would have been only 215,475; had both produced at the foreign rate, the total would have been 812, 622. The American rate is less than one child to each woman living in the city; the foreign rate is very nearly three and a half to each woman. been so insecure in coming to market; let number of men than two hundred, will flow on in a smooth channel, bringing prosperity to the Region and its people. It is time for all classes of our citizens, miners, mechanics farmers, and others, to seriously ponder this aubject, and realize how little does the fart that the Democratic party is in power in this County benefit them. Think and sent and all classes and many collidren as American women. Among foreigners unmar-County benefit them. Think and act!

solved to place its foot on the personal and

use labor and other movements for their own

WILL some of the workingmen who are friendly to Protection to American labor and industry inform us whether they pay Mr. Siney or Sweeney to use his influence to reduce the wages of labor? We understand that the Democratic Free Trade leaders have him in tow now and are urging him to use his influence against the Workingmen forming a ticket, which the Democracy seem to dread. The whole said years for the propulation in New York, we must count at least 65 per cent, instead of less than 44 of our population, as of foreign habits, beliefs, and prejudices. We should add, however, that the native percentage of the census necessarily includes all these children of foreign born parents, and so gives an apparent preponderance cludes all these children of foreign born pardread. The whole solid vote of the Democracy in Congress with one single exception, was in favor of Free Trade and against the Supplementary Tariff Bill, and in favor of the decident of the decident of the desired in the confers legal nationality only; long tradition of Protection to home labor and industry, and would be the greatest blow labor accorded riscated a second research and wour President is not accorded to the proposition of influence of the proposition of the schemes of

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE NEW YORK WOMEN? CRIME AND PAUPERISM OF DIFFERENT NA-TIONAL TIES INTERESTING STATISTICS.

TIONALITIES—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

ARRESTS BY THE PARY YORK CITY POLICE FOR THE PROPERTY OF THE PARK and not mere local interest. We commence with the RAPID GROWTH OF THE CITY AND THE SUBUR-The first census under the United States Gov ernment was in 1790, and gave 33, 131 as the population of New York City. Special communications in 1805 and 1816 gave more in detail the

haracter of the people: 1805. Total white 71,782 Total white 84,243 Colored, male—free 85; Colored, male, free 3,186 Colored, female, free 4,576 Total free, colored, 1.80. Total free colored, 7.774
dils Male slaves, 228
Female Slaves, 1.20 Female slaves, 289
Total slaves, 2.068

Total population. 26,996 Total population. 91.634 The low figures for 1805 are explained by the fact that 27,000 left the city in consequence of the yeslow fever of that year. The regular growth of the city may be found in the following table: Population Per ct. | Year. | Population. Per ct. | 33,131 | 1835 | 298,0-9 | 36 | 0.483 | 83 | 1840 | 312,710 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18,778 | 59 | 1845 | 731,223 | 16 | 123,708 | 39 | 1855 | 629,810 | 29 | 196,086 | 34 | 1960 | 818,69 | 29 | 197,112 | 19 | 1865 | 7-6,386 | -The growth of the neighboring counties into which he city has sent her surplus population, should be here noted. We take only the enumerations of 1840 and 1860: N. T. Counties. 1840. 1860. N. J. Counties. 1840. 1860. Kings 47,613 479,122 Bergen 11,379 21,618 Queens 50,324 67,89 Essex 44,621 98,57 Richmond 19,855 25,492 Hudson 9,83 62,717 Westchesier, 48,686 99,897 Passale 16,734 29,011

Total 157,568 461,502 Total 85,217 212,223 This shows an aggregate increase in 20 years f 440,920, or 202 per cent. Add the City census 535,515 1,487,394 911,879 City increase, 160 per cent.; suburban increase, 202 per cent.; actual Metropolitan increase, 175 per cent. in 20 years. COSMOPOLITANISH—WHERE THE PEOPLE COME PROM.

New York has become indeed cosmopolitan, not only by the drifting nature of our own people, but by the influx of representatives of every nation on the earth, nearly one-half of the resident population being from other lands. A few figures will show the enormous influx of temperation. NUMBER OF ALIEN PASSENGERS LANDED AT CASTLE Nationality.

1,97,905 Germany.

193,778 Switzerland.

100,565 Holland.

22,723 Sweden & Norway Tot. Gr. Br. & Ire. 2,219,788 Belgium 7,777

France 74,655 Poland 4,024
Laly 13,164

Total Germanic. 1,708,50

Adding other countries, the ggand total of immigrants landed from 1847 to the close of 1868, was 4,038,991. As nearly as could be ascertained, the destination of these people shows, for New York, or not knowing where to go, 886,457; for Eastern States (not one for New Hampshire, 164,765; Pennsylvania; Maryland, and Delawer, 211,092; Western States, 604,203, and a very small sprinkling for the Southern States. The geader will readily appreciate the immense influence upon our city of such a river of life, bringing to our wharves (at the present time) bringing to our wharves (at the present time) main in or near the city, the Irish furnish seven-eighths, comprising day laborers, house ser-vents, and others having little or no money on arrival. The Germans and Scandinavians al-most invariably bring-money enough to take their families West, where they go to farming.

POREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS IN THE CITY. Let us see, now, what foreigners appear in the census of 1855 and 1865, as dwelling within the City of New York: City of New York:

City of New York:

Pationality 1855, 1965, Nationality, 1855, 1961, 331 Prussia. 1,556
England. 22,713 19,699 Pousnd 1,290
Scotland. 8,497 5,617 Denmark 327,
Wa'es. 935 572 Norway. 227,
Canada. 2,040 2,613 Sweden. 554
No. Briswick. 24 34 Holland. 758
Newfound'id 131 13 Belgium. 174
Newfound'id 131 13 Belgium. 174
Austria. 331
Britsh co'trs,210,826 191,726 Russia. 116, WHERE OUR NATIVE BORN COME FROM ANI The following table shows how many sent to, the several counties in our State, by the

Received from State 30.001
Sent out in State 65.065 Extending this research to the other States of the Union, we get the following number of na-tives of each State set down as citizens or residents of New York City in 1855 and 1865, re

selfish aspirations of mere demagogues, who FECUNDITY OF NATIVE AND POREIGN WOMEN. One curious item that should be considered in determin ng the nature of our population, is the relative to undity of different races, and the per centage of deaths of young children by such CHILDREN BORN BY AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WO-

> 5.15 122.280 91.074 351.720 Avge to each mother, 2.44. Avge to each mother, 2.83. These figures show no material difference in the number of children to each mother; but when we take into consideration the number of childless women of American and foreign birth, the result is startling. Of course, the table includes all the living children born of the women questioned, without regard to age, so that we may take for comparison all women from 20 years, or, to make sure, we add half of those between 15 and 20. The census shows of such a total of 236,036, of whom, by proper percentage, 133,926 were native, and 102,110 foreign.—Now deduct, as returned, women who have no children, and we have:

American women. Among foreigners unmar-ried women are rare, barren women are still: more rare. Among natives a great proportion are never married, and an alarming proportion who are never have or at least never raise whildren. These facts are sufficient to prove our postulate that where we have a large toreign

357,726 50,66 cate and maintain law and order, and will

Total 217,680 Per ct 31,82 Per ct. ms. 50.66

Per ct. ms. 50.66

Per ct. ms. 50.67

Per ct. ms. 50.67

Per ct. ms. 50.67

Per ct. ms. 50.60

Per ct. ms. 5 have nothing to do with the schemes of such men as Parker, Siney, Corbett, and that ilk, 200,807 o, less than portion 183,003 Thua it appears that while due proportion of arrests to mationality required 507 in every 1,000 of native-born, there were but 308; where the Iriah abould have had but 222 they really had 506; the German proportion was 167, but they had only 104; all others, chiefly foreigners, required 63, and had 81. The native arrests were 12,000. Native arrests were unly 58 per cent of due proportion; Irish arrests were 129 per cent of due proportion; Irish arrests were 129 per cent of due proportion; Irish arrests were 129 per cent of due proportion; Irish arrests were 129 per cent infore than their share. The Germans are considerably under their share, and other foreigners are a little over. Now, when we consider that the el-fourths of the arrests classed as natives are the children of foreign parents, and substantially foreign themselves, we have in round numbers of arrests about as follows for the ten years: United States, 55,000; Ireland, 460,000; Germany, 115,000; all others, 86,000.

NATIVES IN FURLU INSTITUTIONS, 30.540

NATIVES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, A few years ago the Ten Governors' annual reports care ully noted the nativity of the poor and criminals under their charge. Latterly the record has been partially or wholly neglected. A few specimens are here from various reports: | Place | Native | Irisk | German | Special | Proportion by Population; \$6.56.

The nativities in various hospitals for a series of years averaged the following per-icentage: Native, 274; foreign, 724; and of all the lorsing freign yielded 75 per cent. Such is the less of of the record of Charities and Correction. or the record of Charities and Correction. O course the poor above mentioned do not include the newly arrived in migrants—they are taket care of by the Commissioners of Emigration the expenses being defrayed by a tax on immithe expenses being grant passengers.

We have, in the above statements, given a general idea of the origin of the residents of this city, as made known by the census five years ago. Probably the changes in nationally since then have not been material; ff anything the German element has gained upon the Irish. The marshals will not find so many of the rich nor of the middling classes, but they will find more thement house and more close packing in them. They will find, as we have said, that the demands of business, the influx of poor emigrants, the increase of rents, the vast rise of property in value, strongly tempting landlords to sell, have undermined and driven out the genuine New Yorkers of the Knickerbocker stock. On the other hand, lower prices of rents ease and frequency of communication, more room and healthier air; have taken away many thousands of the artizin and professional classes, leaving about half the island comparatively CONCLUSIONS. thousands of the artizan and professional classes, leaving about half the island comparatively destitute of true New Yorkers. These exiles have overrun all the region round about; Jersey has tompted them with cheap lands and low taxes; Long Island and Connecticut with time soil and delightfut scenery, and Westchester with ample and reasonable facility for reaching the city. The two millions of people now within thirty miles of the City Hall are practically New Yorkers; there are as many real New Yorkers further off who do business here, as there are Jerseymen, Long Islanders and Westchesterians within the boundary named.

If the Census now in progress does not show a large incresse in the number of persons resid-ing in the city, as compared with the census of 1860, we may be satisfied. That it will show enormous gains in Brooklyn, Kings, Queens, Westchester, and Richmond Counties, and all of New Jersey cast of the Passaic, is certain.—Within about that boundary there must be more than two millions of people—and that territory and its inhabitants, with Manhattan Island for the heart, really make up the Great Metropolis of the Western World. We hope the number of the grumbling over that of 1865 as too low, and the suspicion that the one of 1860 was unlawfully exaverated make it the duty of the hour to be argerated, make it the duty of the hour to be accurate to the last degree. The above statistics are not only interesting but astounding in some respects. The number of criminals and paupers among the Irish in proportion to the number compared with other nationalities will also cause our statesmen and law-makers to think. And as the Irish are the prominent opponents to the Chinese and areasking Congress to prohibit the emigration entirely, these statistics are almost sufficient to provoke the inmigrant laborers, and afterward dragooning

to prohibit the emigration entirely, these statistics are almost sufficient to provoke the inquiry whether if any class of emigrants are to be prohibited by our Government, whether the best interests of the country would not demand that Irish emigration instead of Chinamen are Pagans we may convert them to Christianity, and mere Paganism cannot have a more demoralizing effect upon the country than the crime and pauperism of the Irish, as exhibited in the above figures.

FIRST ANTHRICITE PIG IBON,

AGAIN.

WE FIND the following communication in the Iron Age in reply to the article we published some time ago on this subject. The writer admits that Mr. Benj. Perry blew in the furnace, but Mr. Thomas gave architects, engineers, actors, writers, and eiterward dragooning the natives in the same direction, thereby gaming calebrity, and perbaging the immigrant laborers, and afterward dragooning the natives in the same direction, thereby gaming calebrity, and perbaging the immigrant laborers, and afterward dragooning the natives in the same direction, thereby gaming calebrity, and perbaging the immigrant laborers, and afterward dragooning the natives in the same direction, thereby gaming calebrity, and perbaging the natives in the same direction, thereby gaming calebrity, and perbaging the natives in the same direction, thereby gaming calebrity, and perbaging the natives in the same direction, thereby gaming calebrity, and perbaging the natives in the same direction, thereby gaming calebrity, and perbaging the natives in the same direction, thereby gaming calebrity, and perbaging the indicator, in the same direction, thereby gaming calebrity, and perbaging the natives in the same direction, thereby gaming calebrity, and perbaging the natives in the same different ingeneration, thereby gaming calebrity, and perbaging the natives in the same different ingeneration that the laborer, in the same different ingeneration the natives in the same different ingeneration the natives in the same different ingeneration that the nati

blew in the furnace, but Mr. Thomas gave some instructions in the crection of it. This we have no doubt is correct, and we recollect that Mr. Thomas was here at the time it was blown in-but we know that it was blown in under the superintendence of Mr. Benj. Perry, who was entirely ignored in the first communication, and all the credit given to Mr. Thomas: CATABAUQUA, PA., July 23, 1870.

given to Mr. Thomas:

CATASAUGTA, Pa., July 23, 1870.

DAVID WILLIAMS, E. Q.—Deur Ser:—in an article published in the Isom Act, a few weeks since, I stated what is a matter of history, that the first pig iron successfully and girofitority made by the use of inthractic coal was produced at unsectivity. Wales, in the year 1877, by ar. George Crane, (deceased.) and ar. David Thomas, now a resident of this place. I also stated that the first pig iron smetted with another coal in the Lenign Valley was produced at the Crane Iron Works, Latasauqua, Fra., on the tin of July, 180, these works having been erected under the sup rivision of the Mr. Thomas above affuded to. Then followed this paristraph, which I quote from my first article: "Burling the preceeding tail (1884). Mr. Thomas was engaged to blow in the Honore the Furnace, at Potaville, Fra., which he did, and to this furnace and place, therefore, is the honor due of having produced the first anthractic pig iron ever made in this country.

A recent number of the Miners' Journal, published at Pottsville, copies the whole article, and alluding to the paragraph above quoted, intimates, rather than charges, that it is incorrect; in claiming that Mr. Thomas had anything to do while the blowing to the Pioneer Furnace; and then gives a list of nice farnaces that were in bast in the country and wille he was blown in. Not this country-rate was blown in. Not this country-rate was blown in. Not this country will make on after Mr. Thomas came into the country and wille he was blown in. Not his country will make on after Mr. Thomas came into the country and wille he was blown in. Not his country will make on after Mr. Thomas came into the country and wille he was blown in. Not his country will make on after Mr. Thomas came into the country and wille he was blown in the firmace, which was done under the immediate supervision of Mr. B. Perry, a very capable and energetic founder. This furnace, with the four others manned by the Journal, falled at the time of the meaning of his

cessfully and profitably, and all of their remained in blast but for a short time on this
account." This is partly true and partly not
true. Mr. Lyman had not much capital at
the time he undertook to construct the furnace, and we all know that at that time from
1839 to 1842, we had but 20 per cent protection under the celebrated tariff compromise tion under the celebrated tariff compromise country at that time, those who had ample means when the furnaces were started, found themselves wreeked in the general destruction that took place, which mainly caused

in this country by their successed the time MR. PARKER'S VISIT TO THE WEST.-Mr. John Parker was recent-

the stoppage shortly after they were blown

in—but theiron product was fully established

and this will more clearly be seen; but note that in the tables below the numbers classified as "foreign" were actually born abroad, so that their offspring born here, and making up to who would contract by brute response have no work, wrong from honest men through including a portion of the criminal classes, are put form as Americans. influence, we find the workingen cooperating with their confloyers for their mutual interests. With intelligence and an appreciation of the situation which reflect credit upon been they are found holding meetings in favor of Protection, petitioning Congress in its favor, and acting hermonically with their samployers to procure it, uninfluenced by the backlengs of would is leaders who practically act with Free Traders against the niemaks of labor. In such districts the rule of the roughe is unknown; the men advo-

> who are resolved to either rule or rdin the working classes.
>
> As Mr. Parker's visit to the West was necessarily a failure, and as no good can possibly spring from the movements of the Schuylkill County leaders, which are made ostensibly in behalf of the interests of labor. schuylkill County leaders, which are made ostenably in behalf of the interests of labor, we advise the workingmen of this Region to contribute no more of their means towards defraying the expenses of such missionaries to their brethren in the West. The expeditions are Quixotic, and in the hands of such men as the leaders here can result in nothing beneficial to the interests of labor. To destroy if possible the weight of our arguments with the workingmen, on the labor question, the force of which those of the workingmen who read them must feel, the leaders have inveighed a ainst us by saying that we are an enemy of the laboring classes. This is not so, as every fair and honest man who read the calumns of the Journal during the suspension knows. Nor can the leaders by their personal hostility to or abuse of us, as a sust to put the trade upon a peace footing inostensibly in behalf of the interests of labor. by their personal hostility to or abuse of us, force us into opposition to the real interests of the working classes. We have always culties with their operatives. been a true friend of the laboring man; we will continue such, and all the abuse that does he not know that this arrangement was Parker, Siney or Sweeny & Co. may see fit | made in Philadelphia and not in the coal still to heap upon us in the future, will not region? The coal operators here rejected it swerve us one lota from the course we have unanimously; but owing to its acceptance laid down of advocating the real interests of by some Philadelphia interests, who said labor and productive capital. Had the they would forfeit their honor and go to workingmen of this Region taken the ad- work, they were forced to give way aftervice which we gave them weeks since they would have been better off to-day. As soon as we get a little leisure we will give our

we think, that of every honest miner and laboring man in the County. THE Missouri REPUBLICAN, the leading L Democratic paper in Missouri, takes the following sensible view of the Chinese ques-IS THE CHINESE QUESTION ONE OF LABOR? The late panic, if we may so call it, created by the supposed inroads of a numerous Chinese immigration, has been felt most intensely by certain laborers, who, in this, as in many other matters, committed the fault of separating their interests from those of American citizens in general. In New York, labor meetings have been held of which, we should be ashamed, it their resolutions were the true evolutions in af all been held of which, we should be ashaned, it their resolutions were the true expression of all American laborers. They declare that there is already more labor in the United States than we need; that laborers were obliged to make the greatest concessions to capitalists, who seem to have planned a conspiracy against the laboring classes; whilst others, who were even more inguarded, advised an appeal to the musket, and hoped that a new rebeiliou would break out in which every Chinaman should be killed.—Still another labor orator would not hurt the stupid; poor Chinese," but he designated the capitalists as the worst enemies of the laborers. and he assured one of these as embies "that things would soon change for the better if a few hundred capitalists were hing." An extract from the Laborer's Union shows still clearer the

wrong direction in which cortain demagogues among the laborers are attempting to direct their minds. "This country," the Laborers Union amounces, belongs to the laborer They are the sole sovereigns and legislators here; treason," and so on.

All this sort of talk could be heard continual-

ers too? And why should lawyers, physicians, architects, engineers, actors, writers, and editors be excluded from the laboring class? Is a carpenter no longers laborer when he has economized a sufficient sum to build himself a bouse? Or how large must his house be in order to change the previous laborer into a proprietor or a capitalist, who, at the first opportunity, would conspire against the class to which he formally belonged?

If such distinctions were permitted to grow and extend over American society, the country and extend over American society, the country

If such distinctions were permitted to grow and extend over American society, the country would soon be reduced to barbarity, and those who are the least interested in creating classidistinctions, would have to bear the responsity of it. Not only would they prevent new machinery from assisting human labor, and toreign labor from competing with us and stimulating our industry, but they would also justify the complete separation of those classes who reach the highest station in life, aftor having gone through the subordinate stages in society. The laborers seem to hate nothing more thoroughly than the aristocratic withdrawal of the weathier classes. And yet it is their own policy which inevitably leads to the most complete isolation of every class of citizens who do not wish to suffer from the overbearance and ostracism of any other classes.

The correct standpoint from which the Chinese is to be judged is far above any class quarrel, and any class interest. If there are undeniable reasons why we should look to our own civilization as the highest, and why there are unavoidable dangers to be forescen from an inroad of imittions of people in every respect antagonistic to our own culture, we shall have to oppose the Chinese immigration at any risk and stany cust. Event if it is a law of nature of the farnaces that were in blast in the analysain and North Branch regions before the Crane's unaccessive of the country respect and the analysis of the sake of justice, I would mention that soon after his. Thomas came into the country, and wille its lar. Thomas came into the country, and wille its lar. Thomas came into the country, and wille its lar. Thomas came into the country, and wille its lar. Thomas came into the country, and wille its lar. Thomas came into the country, and wille its lar. Thomas came into the country, and wille its lar. Thomas came into the country, and wille its lar. Thomas came into the country, and wille its lar. Thomas came into the country is larger and the propose the Chinese are peopled by since and help in its construction. Mr. Thomas accordingly paid several visits to Potsville, and the beat the bosines and tuyeres were put in according to his instructions. He was present at the blowing in of the furnace, which was done ander the immediate supervision of Mr. B. Petry, a very capable and energetic founder. This furnace, with the four others named by the Journal of the time to make anthractic pig from successfully and profitably, and all of them remained in blast but for about time on this account. It remained for the Crane Furnaces, under the able management of Mr. B. Giendon Furnace, under the able management of Mr. Thomas, to lowed soon after by the Giendon Furnace, under the able management of Mr. Thomas, to lowed soon after by the Giendon Furnace, under the able management of Mr. Thomas, to lowed soon after by the Giendon Furnace, under the able management of Mr. Thomas, to lowed soon after by the Giendon Furnace, under the able management of Mr. Thomas, to lowed soon after by the Giendon Furnace, under the able management of Mr. Thomas of anthractic coal in the smelting of pig iron in this country.

Thomas respectively. O. W. The writer states that this furnace "failed at the time to make anthractic pig iron successfully introduce the profitable in the failed with the four

the thinking people of the country, and not

country, while they will contend for the rights of labor in the protection it deserves from the Government; are not willing to have their core George Lour sallie Constant Stations checked and deprived of all their skill as; sworkmen, in a country where all bave an opportunity to rise, plucked from their plan by a set of Ignorant and knavish leaders and demagogues. There is scarcely an American mechanic or labore, and a large number of the better class of our adopted

industry, and would be the greatest blow inbor could receive, and your President is now
working for the success of this Democracy;
while you are paying him to protect labor.
Will the friends of Protection among the
working classes shoult to this? We have
it from the best authority that Sincy in
formed one of the Democratic leaders a few
formed one of the Democratic leaders and will all your manners and ways a protection of the ferita and walks about in broad
formed one of the principle of the feed on the ferita of the ferita

timidation. Such a man is an enemy to the aspirations of every workingman; an enemy to the whole human race, we care not to what nation he belongs or where you may find him. Workingman must think on these questions as well as others, and not suffer themselves to be led by those who desire to live off of their wages without work.

The North American is excited on the coal question. It has a whole column on

coal question. It has a whole column on the stupid business, from which we make the following extract: The workmen are entitled to a fair share of

so as to put the trade upon a peace footing in-stead of a war basis. Our friends in the trade need not think they stand alone in their diffi-Why bless the innocent soul of this editorwards here. We are aware that others have their diffi-

culties to contend with, but we can assure views of the best plan for carrying on suc- the editor of the NORTH AMERICAN that we cessfully the organization of the working- do not believe that in any part of the world men of this Region. They may not meet | they have the same amount of ignorance to the approbation of the leaders, but they will | contend with, as was displayed; by the leaders, who put themselves forward for the W.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.—We learn that there are some office-holders from Washington City in our County, who, in order to advance the interests of one man, are trying o demoralize the Republican party of the County. We would merely take occasion to emark, that the power they worship is rapdly on the wane, and they may find a greater power that may lergely control it and them also. A pretty spectacle for those who are drawing their bread from a Republican Administration, using their influence to demoralize the party that sustains it. We rather think the Republicans of this County. if this business does not cease at once, will take the necessary steps to put a stop to it.-Their best policy, under the circumstances, is to remain quiet. This ought to be suf-

WEEKLY ALMANAC MONDAY..... MONDAY..... TUESDAY.... WEDNESDAY.

Quite a large number of our citizens went t na yesterday to attend the horse race. ome complaints that dogs disap pear from back yards very mysteriously these

To-morrow.--Thirty-second Sunday of the ear, and eighth after Trinity. Day's length, hours and 7 minutes. Beading is to have a dno-story frame school quee. Will it be whitewashed? Will one of

The cump meeting of the Evangelical Asso-lation which commenced at Barnesville on Physical Strength of the Commenced of the Mr. A. Stankowitch; tuner of planos, is here on his regular professional visit. Orders for him may be left either at J. Duerry store, or at

Bev. J. R. Eckard, D. D., of Lafayette College, Easton, will preach at the First Presbyte-rian Church, Third and Majonthingo streets, tonorrow morning and evening: Messrs. Gore & Bro., at the Express Office, have taken the agency of the original Howe Sewing Machine for this County and are now prepared to serve the publication that best machine made. A public sale of lumber and coal yard, for-varding house, dwellings, &c., situated in phrata, Landsster county, will take place at

phrata on Thursday, September 8, 1870. The roperty is valuable and desirable. For particulars see adjectivement in another column, Bev. William P. Lewis, of Pottsville, has written an essay which has been problished in a neat little volume of some sixty pages, on the Liturgy of the American Church, its formation and development. It may be had on ap-plication at Bannan & Runsey's Bookstore.

Our German fellow-citizens will hold a grand mass meeting at Union Hall, on Monday even-ing, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings on the Franco-Prussian war and transacting such other business as shall come before the body. Every lover of the Fatherland Yesterday Mr. Womelsdorff exhibited to u

two splendid specimens of brook front, caught in the Nipekong river, which empties into Lake. Superior. The tish were brought by his son who recently visited that locality. One meaures 22 inches in length, and weighs 41 pounds. The other measured 16 inches, Festival.-A grand Festival will, be held on piece of Roy James Brehony Pastor, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the liquida-tion of the debt on the Cemetery Grounds. Re-freshments and music on the grounds.

Pic-nlc:—The third annual pic-nic of the New Philadelphia Catholic Congregation, will take place on Monday, August 13th, under the auspice of Rev. M. L. Reynolds, pastor, at the be sufful grove near that place. It promises to be a most pleasant affair and nothing will be left under the promise of the place of the promise of the place of done to render it onjoyable for all who attend.

Fatal Accident.-Mr. John Fletcher, an old and respected resident of this Borough, met with an accident at Sugarloaf, near Hazleton, on the 21st ult., by the explosion of a fly wheel, a portion of which hit him causing his death. Deceased was about fifty years of age and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely-

A dangerous \$20 counterfeit is in circula-Unclaimed letters remaining in the Pottsville Post Office, August 5, 1870:

A Remarkable Change. A colored clergy-man has returned to Mayyland, after suffering five years' imprisonment and sentenced to "perpetual banishment from the United States". "perpetual banishment from the United States" (a slight stretch of power, by the way, by the authorities of Maryland), for having in his pussession in 1857 a copy of a work called "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

We don't know but Maryland would be a good place for some of the leaders of the W. B. A. who wanted to pass resulutions fining peop e for residing papers which published correct information relative to the coal trade.

Field Sports.-A match game of cricket will be played between the Pottsville club and Girard of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 19th inst. at Cressons.

A match game of base ball was played on las Saturday, July 30th, between the Coal Crackers a d Deer Foot clubs, both of Silver Creek, on the grounds of the latter club. The game was he grounds of the latter club. The game was oncluded after the seventh innings, or accoun-if darkness, and decided in favor of the Coal of darkness, and decided in favor of the Coal Crackers, by a score of 45 to 23. The Coal Crackers will bereafter, be known as the Careless A match came of base ball was played yesterday at the Park, between the Green Nine and Na long, of this place. The latter was victorious, by a score of 42 to 21.

The Rkinney Nine and Fat Nine played a match game at the Park, on Thursday, in which the latter club was victorious, by a score of 22 to 13. Obituary.-Our telegraphic columns yester-

Obligary.—Our telegraphic columns yesser, day morning contained the announcement of the death of Charles F. Norton, E-q. The PRESS of yesterday, contained his obligary, from which we extract the following:

We regret to announce the decease of Charles F. Nortong Esq., coal merchant, which took place at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning at Spring Side, his country seat, on the North Rennsylvants galirond.

We We have negared in the coal trade for upcountry seat, on the North Pennsylvania Railrond.
Mr. N. had been engaged in the coni trade for upwayds of a quarter of a century, and c nonencing
with an exceedingly small capital, had c sumulated
a handsome fortune. He was literally a seaf-made
man. He was formerly of the firm of Silliman,
N wion & Co.; Van Dusen, Norton & Co.; C. F. Norton & Co.; and Audenreid, Norson & Co., his sontaxing an active interest in the latter firm.
He took a lively interest in the Lutheran Church,
and contributed \$30 000 as an endowment of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, and also a later sum
for the construction of the church on spring Garden
street, above Thirteenth. Besides this, he took part
in several Lutheran organizations.

Mr. Norton occupied a number of positions of
trust, and discharged the duties with general satisfaction. He was president and a director of
the Commonwealth Rank; a director of the Philadelphis and Eric Railrosu, and of one or two
coal companies. Alms House Report.—The regular monthly

meeting of Directors of the Poor, of Schuylkill County, was held at the Alms House, Aug. 1, 1870. Present, M. W. Fehr, Frederick Beck Tresolt McGurk.

The following is the census of the House for he month ending July 31, 1870:

No. of Inmates in the House, June 30, 1870.

July 31, 1870.

July 31, 1870. July 31, 1870, 308 Decrease last month, o. of inmates in the House, July 31, 1869, 317 o. to same time this year, Decrease last year,
Of the above 58 are insone and idiotic; 7, under medical treatment; 45 chatren.
Admitted during the month, 16; discharged and absconded, 22; Bound out, 1; born, 1;

Lodging and meals were furnished to 116 per-Out door relief was granted to 29 families. Out door rener was granted amounting to \$27 59.
Bills were read, and orders were drawn Aug. 1, 1870, amounting to \$1,971 13 Total in 1870, - \$23,073 42

Local Jottings.—The Fat N ne, of Pottsville, and the Ugly Nine, of Mt. Caroon, will play a mat h game of base ball to-day, at Agricultural The Daily Journal goes into every town in the County in large numbers. A lvertisers, make a icte of this.

N shooner had the word reached Philadelphia and New York that the men were going towork than the "drummers" commenced awarming into this region. Pottsville is full of them. Mobalight evenings are now among the things allowable, and the younger portion are governing themselves accordingly.

Meisrs, Heber S. Thompson and A. J. Womelsdorff returned home from their Westernstour after an absence of about one month, on Monday vening.
The Third Regiment, N. G., will go into camp at Heiner's Wissel, near Reading, to-day,
We hear many complaints of fruit thieves in
the suburbs. Fine shot backed up by strong powder, is a good preventative of the nuisance.
Physicians assert that those who drink spirituousliquors immoderately, are much more liable to sunstroke than temperange men.
Hamburg is to have a new Hotel of respectaole proportions.

Many new pavements of a substantial charac Many new pavements of a substantial character are being laid in Contre. street.

Tumbing Run is the favorito morning and evening resort just now. Hundreds of bathers wend their way thither dally.

On Friday last, Emanual Kepner, hostler at the Centre House, Tamaqua, white employed in his daties at the stable, received a terrice injury in consequence of a norse K.o. sing him. The whole lower jaw was shattered, the greater part of it being literally kicked off.

Rev J. W. Schenck, pastor of the First Prespoterian Church, will spend the month of Augustamong his friends fit the East.

A lady was struck and severely injured by lightning on Thursday afternoon, at Coal Cas-

lightning on Thursday afternoon, at Coat Cas-Danl. D. Dillman, E.g., Chairman of the Re-publican County Committee, requists the Vig-lance Committees of the party to send him the window books of the different election districts window books of the different election districts of the County, in order that the new assessments may be added to them.

The mosquitoes of the present season differ from any that have ever before visited this section.—They stand on their heads when they To Miss Anna Jardine, and Messrs. Dan'l Downey and John Boland, the Library of Gowen Fost is indebted for donations of books.

The usual number of drunken brawis on Saturday night, with the usual amount of arrests.
Airunaway occurred in Market street on Saturday evening. Battered faces and broken wa-The war fever rages furiously around lagor beer saloons. To avoid catching it, change beef saloons. To avoid catching it, change your beverage to water.

Four snapping turtles were caught on Saturday last near Auburn, by Mr. Charles Sheliey, and some companions who were with him.—
They were caught in a net. The largest snapper weighed twelve pounds.

Brick laying on the new bank building commenced on Tucsday. The foundation has been finished, and may be termed one ponderous rock. A large new frame building is in process of rection on the site of the late fire in Radroad street.
William Gillespie, of Mt. Carbon, and Michael Leary, of Pottsville, who have been cruising on the coast of Africa on board the United-States Steamer Winnebagg, during the past out or five years, returned to their homes on Friday.
The streets of our Borough were never cleaner than at the present time. Much ink has been required to bring about this state of things.

Livery stable proprietors rejoice in a lively ran of patronage at present.
Peaches are becoming quite abundant in our It is amusing to notice with what respect the

colored men are treated by the Democratic candidates for office, just now. Election matters are doubtful in this County, you know.

The colored people enjoyed a flay pic-nicing at York Farm, on Monday. Everything passed off serencity.

Private pic-nic parties are all the rage. It is hard to go amiss of them during the atternoon in strolling over the mountains.

If the Telegraph Company succeeds in procuring a sunable room we shall soon have a telegraph office in the central part of the town. It will be a great convenience.

Cellar thieves are again making their nightly calls in the B rough. A few of them should be called to their long homes, just for an example. ple.
During the heavy thunder storm of last.
Thursday afternoon the hay shed of Franklin
Ketner, in West Brunswick Tewnship, on the
Little Schuylkill, near Drehersville, was struck
by lightning. The shed, together with about
twenty tons of hay and a quantity of grain, was
entirely destroyed. The loss approximates to
about \$1,000.
Gowen Post is indebted to Mr. Charles Fox,
Hon. Weer Strouse and Hon. H. L. Cake, for Hon. Myer Strouse and Hon. H. L. Cake, for donations of books to the library.

There was an explosion of fire-damp at the St. Clair Shaft, on Monday, by which two men named John Jones and Frances Smith, in ners, were considerably injured about their faces and hands. Both are poor men and heads of families. blachinery works hard in the operation of remachinery works hard in the operation of resumption. After standing idle so long, everything seeins to have become more or less rusty, and in many places much repairing will be sound necessary before work moves along smoothly.

By request, Reiff Hesser, Esq., of Schuylkill Haven, has kindly consented to deliver a locature to the members of W. C. No. 17, P. O. S. A., on Monday evening, the 15th lust. Subject with Electric Telegraph."

It has been scientifically discovered that we have no further use for the "little busy bee," as honey can be made better, quicker and cheaper by a new pr. cess. Bees must get into some other boss ness.

They have a nine-year old burglar in Lower Mahantongo, this County.

Mahantongo, this County.

Watermel in Lamilia ly known as "Cholera burglar," are rapidly selling on our streets. The decrease lives a smiling faces. doctors all wear smiling inces.

A cow owned by Aleck MaDanald, near Donaldan, was killed by a stroke of lightning on Thursday last.

The question whether the negro is to be admitted to the advantage of life maurance sagitating the mind of a Pottayille insurance segents. A very class of matter, a very La fight occurred at the corner of Union and Penitentiary. This severe but just senter of Railres i streets on Wadnesday evening which will make the corner of Union and Penitentiary. Railing is streets on Wednesday evening which sented considerable excitement. But the men write pretty badiy punished.

Our Anburn friends complain that the Railing of the pretty badiy punished.

Our Anburn friends complain that the Railing of the pretty badiy punished.

Pulladelphia by gangs of desperadoes.

Hanging in this Jervis case would not be too severe a punishment for the brutes who in the machinery andered a most like a punishment for the brutes who in the machinery andered punishment for the brutes who in the most ruffianly manner, outraged the perfect of the primary elections.

A young man, in a size of temporary insangrave question, really?

Correspondence. THE Editors are not responsible for any sentiments E all class letter and correspondents addresses office, and intended for publication, must have the me of the writer attached—not that we shall public THE SIL DAY OF AB. The Pth day of Ab 528, before the beginning the vulgar era, the Temple of Solomon was estroyed, by Nebuzradin, Nebuchadnezzer's estroyed, by Nobuzradiu, Nebuchadnezzer a nicl captain. The same day, seventy years af chief captain. The same day, seventy years af-ter the vulgar era, the Herodian Temple was de-troyed by the Romans; and the last spark of in-dependence and political nationality was quenched. These sundry unfortunate occur-rences made this day one of national mourning mentioned already the Prophet Zacharish (IX, 19,) as the fast of the 4th month.

Sunday next is the day here mentioned. Achicultural College, Pa., July 28, 1870.

EDITORS MINERS JOURNAL:—The heat in this section is greater at present than it has been for several years. If it were not for frequent showers, it would be almost unendurable.

The exercises of the College, since Monday were mostly examination of classes. On Tuesday evening the exercises opened with music by a string band, then followed a lecture by Prof. Brennennan. He illustrated all his topics with instructive and amusing experiments.

Yesterday afternoon was an exhibition and trial of moving machines, which were brought here for composition. At two o'clock the following eight machines were in the field: "Excelsior," "Keystone Harvester," "World," "Hubbard," "Champion," "Kirby," "Dodge," and "Ohio Harvester." "Hibbard," "Champion," "Kirby, "Douge, and "Ohio Harvester."
A very heavy thunder storm chased everybody from the field at the trial of the third machine. When the rain was over, most of the folks appeared again on the field. After the rest of the machines were tried, each machine had an equal lot to mow. At a signal all machines started off on a common walk. The grass was wet and

on a common walk. The grass was wet and apt to choke the machines. The "Hubbard" had its lot first completed and was not choked once. The machines were also tried without "neck-yokes" to ascertain the side draught.—Each machine excelled the others in certain points, which makes it very difficult for the committee to give preference in favor of any nittee to give preference in favor of any one. In the evening, the principal, Dr. Burrowes, addressed quite a large audience and presented diplomas to the graduating class. Both on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the front of the building was illuminated with nearly fourteen hundred candles.
Gov. Geary is expected here to-day. This afternoon will be a competition of reapers.
A large number of visitors are here from difforent parts of the State. end a vacation of four weeks.

OCCASIONALLY. GERMÁN PATRIÓTIC SONG. BY ARNDT. The God who made carth siron hoard scorned to create a slave.

Hence unto man the spear and sword In his right hand he gave;
Hence him with courage he imbued. Lent wrath to freedom's voice. That death or victory in the fend Might be his only choice. What God hath willed will we uphold,
And with true faith maintain,
And never in the tyrants sold,
Cleave human skulls in twain;
But him whose sword wins shame will we
In pieces hew and tear,
In German land he ne'er shall be
Of German men the heir.

O Deutschland holy fatherland,
Thy faith and love-how true;
Thou noble land, thou lovely land,
We swear to the canew.
Our country's ban for knave and slave,
Be they the raven's food,
To freed an's battle march the brave,
Tis tell revenge we brood. Le' all that glows, let all ye can, In flames surge high and bright, Ye derinans all, come man for man, And for your country light; Now raise your hearts to heaven's span, Stretch forth your hands on high, And cry with shouting man for man Now slavery shall die.

Let drum and fife, let all ye can, Resound with thrilling peal; This very day, yes, man for man Will steep in blood the steel. In tyrant's blood, in Frenchman's blood; O day of sweet revenge! That sound, to German ears so good, Will our great cause revenge. Let flags and banners, all ye can,
Wave yer our heads on high,
To-day we swear—yes, man for man—
The hero's death to die.
Wave o'er the daring phalanx, waye
Thou flag of victory!
We'll vanquish, or seek in the grave,
The philow of the free.

THE MITRAILLEUSE. FULL DESCRIPTION OF "THE CLUSTER OF GUN

BANDS"-WHAT TWO STEADY MEN MAY DO. To destroy your enemy in the shortest time, in the easiest manner, and at the least possible expense, is the first axiom of war. The stone that whistled from David's sling, the bullet of the "zundnadelgewehr," and the volley of the "machine ain" hai all the same object, Since the days of Roger Bacon the aim of all improvements in fire-arms has been to carry the greatest possible distance. Grape, canister or case, and shrappel, all contain bullets, and are all means for multiplying deaths. The field-gun mows down its hundreds by showers of case at close quarters, or at long distances rains bullets from the bursting shrappel. The mitrailleuse or machine gun, on the contrary, sends a large number of small projectiles independently, and with precision, to a considerable distance. We may divide arms on the latter principal into two classes—tirst flose which discharge their bullets from a single barrel, fed by a many chambered breach; and; secondly, those in which each cartific has its corresponding barrel, the charging, and discharging of which is direct, and, more or less simple. It is obvious that, for rough usage and continual firing, it, is better that a large number of rounds should be fired from a considerable number of barrels so piaced as to support To destroy your enemy in the shortest time number of rounds should be fired from a considerable number of barrels so placed as to support each other and add strength to the whole machine. The French Mitrailleuse as well as the Beigian Monitigny, belongs to the second class, and the following brief description is equally applicable to both arms:—The machine gun consists of a cluster of barrels, either bound together or bored out of the solid, and mounted on the same principle as an ordinary field gun. At a few hundred yards, indeed, it would be difficult to distinguish between these weapons, as far as outward appearance trees. To the barrel is atoutward appearance goes. To the barrel is at-tached a massive breach action, capable of being opened and closed by a lever. In the Montigny arm the cartridges are carried in steel places per-forated with holes corresponding in number and position to the holes in the barrel. This steel plate, in fact, forms the "vent piece" of the sys-

plate, in fact forms the "cont piece" of the system. The central fire cartridges being dropped into the holes in the steel plate, stand out at right angles from it, and the plates thus ready charged, are so carried in limber and axletree boxes specially fitted for their reception. When the gun comes into action the breech is drawn back, a steel plate full of cartridges is dropped into its corresponding slot, and the breech-block thrust forward and socured. The gun landwon full cock, and contains from thirty to farty cartridges, which are fired by a "barrelogan" hat-dle, either one by one as the handle goes round ridges, which are fired by a "barrel brigan" hat-dic, either one by one as the handle goes round click-clack, or in a volley by a rapid turn of the wrist. When the gun is empty the breech block is again withdrawn; the steel plate; carrying the empty carridge cases, lifted out, and a fresh piate-dropped in if necessary. The advantage possessed by the machine gun over infantry fire is that it is never in a funk. Bullets may rain around, bursting shells may fill the air, still the thirty-seven barrels of the Mitralleuse shootlike one man, and at 800, or 1000 yards will pour volley after volley of deadly concentrated fire into one man, and at 800, or 1000 yards will pour volley after volley of deadly concentrated fire into a circle of froin ten to twenty feet in diameter. No boring or fixing of fuses is necessary, and the whole operation is performed so rapidly that two steady, cool men could maintain a fire of ten discharges per minute. On the other hand the Mitraliciase could not well compete with the field gun, and it is with this weapon it will assuredly be met. Its bullets would have comparatively slight effect at the ranges at which field artiflery projectiles are perhaps most effecparatively slight effect at the ranges at which field artillery projectiles are perhaps most effective, while its size would offer a very fair mark to the gunner. The foreign pressure welcometo write fanfarohnades about the sudden death of wretched horses at incredible distances. This is peace practice. The horses came from the knacker's yard, not from the banks of the Elbe, and there were no Unian sitting on them, We'are also tempted on such occasions to take the square root of the reported distance as the actual range. The future of the Mitrailleuse, however, depends on coming facts. The day's experiments are over; there are hundreds of machine guns tonding towards the Rhine. The drum-like role of their voileys may ere long be heard in the vineyards of Rudesheim, or on the edge of the Black Forest; and the "thud" of the built may strike something softer than a wooden target. Yes, the machine gun is caroute for the Rhine; the experiments will now be on a gigantic scale;

verdict, by that time the Chassepot, Zu nd-nadel-gowen, the shrapuel, and the volley gun will each be credited with a ghastly account, and we shall know which engine destroys human life in the shortest time, the casiest manner, and at the least possible expense London Globe. delphia on the night of the 14th ultimo, two 18 Mahantones Street, Benl Estate Agent delphia on the night of the little unume, two ruffigns named John W, Baldy and William H. Duncan committed a most atrocious outrage on the person of Miss. Agnes C. Jervis, and robbed her of some money which slie the number of some money which slie The accused were put Tremont Railrand, which road passes through the tract. on their trial in Philadelphia, and convicted of rape, tobbery and assault and battery with intent to kill. They have been sentenced to pay \$3000 fine, and undergo an imprisonment of thirty-two years in the Eastern

the experiments will now be on a gigantic scale; and Mr. Cardwell may adjourn his special com-mittee until after Christmas, at any rate. By

that time the voice of war will have given the

NEW PATTERNS just received at the Clock and frimming Store, 121 tentre street, below American House, Pottsville. 11-11 MAGGIE BOLAND. Our 2 seems for a superior Orsier Stew at Potts'
Ladies and Gents Restaurant, No. in: Centre street.
Prices reduced, to sait the time. Call and see for
yourselves.

France, English and American Ctoths, all styles,
and of the finest qualities, at D. A. Smith's, Centre St. FRENCH PARDED LINES DETLIS, a beautiful arti-cle D. A. Smith's, Centre Street.

PHOENIX PECTOBAL.—More than a million of Bottles of this Cough-Medicine have been sold in five years, and thousands have been cured by it. The cough accompanying any ordinary fold and the distressing cough of Consumption have allke yielded to it. It is not the greatest value to the community and meaning should be without it. It is pleasing to the taste, It is prepared by Dr. LEVI ORIGINAL TO THE ANY DESCRIPTION OF THIS ANY LOUIS TO THE COURT OF THE C I THERY SAYLOR'S RED OIL LINIMENT.
I The great external remedy for Rhedmatism.
Neuralgia, Spraina, Bruises, Chilbiains, Swellings,
Stiffness of the Joints, &c. Possessing unsurpasses,
unalities as a Liniment, it, will prove itself a friend
in every family in cases, of Rhedmatism and Neuralgia, either slight or serious, it is alwhys ready in
relieve pain. This Liniment has been in use for the
last fifteen years, and has given entire satisfaction
wherever it has been used. last lifeen years, and used:

Wherever it has been used:

Prepared and sold by Mrs. C. SAYLOR, No. 338
Centro St., Pottsville, Agent at Mineraville, L. W.
RENCE & BROWN, Drugglats; Ashland, H. D.
MAIZE, Drugglats;

HENCE & BROWN. Drugglate; Ashland, H. II MAIZE, Drugglate.

I I EALTH'S: BEST DEFENCE. The weak of the legitive in the passage of sagred history is man recommended to washed calomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them. In that day the art of making vegetable exittents was unknown; The herbal medicines were incusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonic, aperient and antibilious root barks, and plants, which an active stimulant, and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitates or disordered system. The crowning triumph of the effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the expressed jutes of the first specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its introduction, has thing reat rectorative been equalled. It is taken a all seasons, in all climes, as the most potent saleguation against all unlarged and the surface of the vegetable kingdom. Sever yet, though healthy exhalations that produce debility or beget disease; as a femedy for intermittent and other malarious fevers; as an appetiter; as a sovereign curfor dyspepsia, as a general tonic and invigorant is defence of health moder unfavorable circumpanation and severes, handship, privation and exposure.

HOW TO GURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCE'S GREAT MATERIES. Will people sever-leads to know that a case and liver and stomach necessarily Glisgasse, the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds we ridicule the field, and continue in the questions when simost inevitably brings them prematurely to the simost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of the people deal complete variables with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to nit that, sooner or later, nature we revenge herself. Hence we find that, sooner or later, nature we revenge herself. Hence we find that, sooner or later, nature we revenge herself. Hence we find that, present the indulge to excess in the unexistavery arch or many gestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably a heavy penaity in the end. I fingaionnache house of form its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant which follow, and will the suffering fiddividuals person in follow, and with the suffering fiddividuals person to be formed and refused as directed, and all this necessary to establish their reputation with everalling man or woman in the land is a fair moderned remedies for Constantion as for moderned remedies for Constantion, of the principles of the filled and the governed by the principles of the section of the disorder will be found in the stomes and to stimulate the fiver to heartify action, use some of the disorder will be found in the stomes and to stimulate the fiver to heartify action, use are sold daily. Why? Samply because they promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may be sone are informed tight full and complete discrete formed and convenient to all on. Dr. Schience in the convenient to all on. Dr. Schience LIOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

MANDRAKE PILIS, TULNONIC SYRUPAND STOMED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumer tion unless the lungs are so fair gone that abu part is entirely beyond the reach of medical reliet.

It may be asked by those who are are not family with the virtues of these great remedies, "live Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their worked to the sample one. They begin the answer is a sample one. They begin the work of restoration by oringing the stomach, have not of restoration by oringing the stomach, have not of restoration by oringing the stomach, have condition, of the liver and seem of the liver an torpid condition of these organs, and offthe hy-generally. This sluggish state of the body, and generally. Australgant state of the unhealthy stances named prevent the proper digestion of the unhealthy and as a natural consequence creates discase, wherealts in prostration and disably in death.

SCHENCE SPLEMONICS SUPERINGENERAL TON When taken regularly, mingle with the look; and when taken regularly, mingle with the look [and digestive organs, make good rich blood, and mutral consequence, give flesh and strength to patient. Let the faculty say what it may take to have true, every for consumption. Experience only true cure for consumption. Experience proved it beyond the shadow of 4 doubt, and the shadow of 4 doubt, and the and are to-day alive and well who a few years symmetre-garded as hopeless cases, but who were madeed to try .Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and we restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take word regarded as nopeless cases, but who were induced to try. Dr.SCHENCK'S remedies, and will restored to perinanent health by thigh use.

One of the first steps the physician sheuld rely with a consumptive patient is to havigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that knalls knallstand energy a medicines that impair linstead of improve t formations of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHLNA is medicines cleaned the stormach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or week a them. They create an appetite-product healthe digestion—make good blood, and, as a tonise country in high and strengthen the dattre yet and fifthe capacitate to the physician finds it impossible to make a patient feel hungry, if the distrate, person cannot a take of good mourishing food and properly digestivities in possible that he can gain in its hand strength and it is equally, impossible to bring a patient to the condition so long as the liver is buildened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by

condition so long as the liver is buildened with one eased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthestime.

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, takin 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 are with wonderned power upon, the digestive organs, patients this cured speedily gain fiesh. Cleansing the system? all impurities, they lay the foundation for a sould substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only inscreased, but is made rich and strong and in the facy of such a condition of the system all disease must be barished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines should see 'Dr. SCHENCK personally, cilies they desire to have their lungs examined. For this parpose he is at his principal office No. 15 North SiM.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respiroueter the charge is significant on the third of the pulling of the part of the Pullinonic Syrup and Scawed Tonicach, \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

Marriages.

Dentijs.

ATKINS—In this Borough, yesterlay, at 7 A.M. HASSEN E. ATKINS, of the firm of Atkins Bro. Fineral on Monday, at 10 o'clock, . J. M. Interment of Mt. Laurel Cemetery. BAILEY—Al Tremont, August 1st, 1870, SALLI C. only daughter of Thomas and Hannah Initey, BRADLEY—On the Ist-inst, in the Borough of St. Clair, HABRY PARMLEY, sen of J. Wharton and Iyala J. Bradley

DAVIS—On the 5th of August in this Borough of William H. Davis, aged 50 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late redence, in Fairview street, to improve (Sunday and noon, at 30 clock. Interment in Odd Fellows dearetery. noon, at 30 clock. After meaning the control of the cettry.

LASHORN—In Palo Alfo, on the 28th of July, after a short but severe bliness, Mr. Daniel, Lashors, in the 78th year of his age.

Farewell inty wife and children dear, I am not dead but also ping here,
Prepare to dead but also ping here,
Prepare to death for die you must,
Anu with your farber also in dust.

Gone but not forgotten

Hotices. NOTICE—The partnership heretofora existing Notices, Daniel J. Ridgway and Delaplant Midgway, under the first mines of D. Ridgway & Son Lime Burners, is this day (July 23th, 1870,) dissolved by mutual consent. The business while carried to by Daniel J. Ridgway, the senior partner, by when all the accounts of the late firm will be seriod.

DANIEL J. RIDGWAY.

DELAPLAIN J. RIDGWAY.

July 23, 70—30-60

For Sale and To Let. FOR RENT.—STORE ROOM with dwelling a Luched, in thompson's Row, on Market shou above Center. Possession given immediately, for terms apply to July 30, 70-31-41 HOICE LOTS FOR SALE, The subserve Off is for sale several chines building tots of Jackson and Jefferson affects, Podsaville, it low of ces and on casy terms. Apply to HENRY C. R. SEL, Real Estate Agent, is Mahantongo st. July 23, 70—147.21—31-10. TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

200 acres heavy prop timber.
200 acres hade land, sultable for truck (acres heavy land) acres and lots in Fishbach and Mill Creek.
201 acres hade land, sultable for truck (acres heavy lots in Julappa, Giberton and Sheanydoan.
201 acres heavy land acres for Owners.
201 acres heavy land acres for Owners.
202 acres heavy land acres for Owners.
203 acres heavy land acres for Owners.
204 acres heavy land acres for Owners.
205 acres for Owners.
206 acres heavy land acres for Owners.
207 acres heavy land acres for Owners.
208 acres for Owners.
209 acres heavy land acres for Owners.
200 acres for time for the formation of the forma May 7, 70-18-if: WM. R. BMITH, 134 Centre St. LOR RENT. Two Offices in Russel's Office Built

Foct.
For further information apply to HENRY ZIM
MERMAN, No. 25 Coal et., Pottsville.
HENRY ZIM MERMAN.
BENJ. HEISER,
July 7, 70-182-6tiaw-2s-6t WHITE ASH COLLIERY FOR REAT. THE OAKLANDS COLLIERY at Windy Hariad

ing all the machinery connected with the Bost trium've.

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

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

One steads 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 Beits, of various sizes; Store Fixtures and Wagon: Cross-cut bawa. Firewood, dc.

For further information, inquire at the omee, 16, For further information, inquire at the omee, 16, Fast Market at, or at the Duncan Bolliery.

San 7 70-52-11