HETBILLANK.

Party swells a cry as thunders crash As clark of words and breakers dashfor liking to think; to the German Rhine, Who will swelct the story mine? Dear Patherland is peace be thine!

To snillions swiftly came the cry.
And lightning's flashed from every eye;
Our youth so good and brave will stand.
And guard the Huly Border Lain.
Bear Fatheriand let peace be thine.
Brive hearts and true defend the Rhine!

And though my heart should beat no more. No foreign fee will hold thy shore, litch, as in water is thy flood. Is Germany in hero blood. Dear, Fatherland let peace be thine, lirave hearts and true defend the linine:

While yet one drop of blood throbs warm.
To wield the sword remains one arm.
To hold the rife yet one hand.
No foeman steps upon thy strand.
Dear Fatheriand iet peace be thine.
Brave hearts and true defend the Rhine!

The cath resounds, the billows run, Our colors flutter in the sun; To Rhine, to Rhine, to the German, Rhine, We will protect thee, 'river mine!' Dear ratherland let peace be tulne, 'Brave hearts and true defend the Rhine!

A BATTLE worth fighting-The battle

Up looked he to the heaven's blue

Miners' Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870. THE MINERS, JOURNAL is issued every Saturday THE MIN Findshed to subscribers as a subscribers as a community of the finds paid in advance.

advance. or at it not paid in advances. For one address. CLUB SUBSCRIPTIONS—INVAMINATION OF SOME SOCIETY OF A SOCI

THE DAILY MINERS' JOURNAL is published every TERMS—Ten cents per week, payable to the carrier or the persons and property of all. He also anagen by whom it is served.

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THE WAR SITUATION IN EU-

ROPE. A FTER the first burst of the war storm A which proved so disastrous to the French forces commanded by Generals Mac-Mahon and Frossard, there came a lull, which is as yet unbroken The French atmy has concentrated at Metz'and Nancy, and it is believed that it has in its front the mass of the Prussian army. It is also thought that a battle with large forces on each side will speed ly be fought on the road to Paris between Metz and Nancy. The late signal and terrible defeats of a portion of the French army have very naturally elicited great feeling in Paris. The scenes in the Corps Legislatif on its reassembling this week were of the most turbulent description. Indignation at the evident want of military capacity of the Emperor; rage at the French reverses, and a determination to make some one responsible, inspired the atcions of the deputies of the Left, or opposition, and the flercest attacks were made first on the Emperor and then on the Ministry A proposi-

tion was submitted setting forth that "inasmuch as the incapacity of the Chief of State has brought France into peril;" a Committee of National Defence, to consist of fifteen members, shall be placed over all existing authorities, summon all citizens, and assume supreme control of public affairs. This of course, roused indignant denunciations from the friends of Napoleon in the Chambers, and the threatening response that men who made such propositions should be instantly shot. Finally after a scene of almost unpreedented violence in which Offivier's life was threatened, the current of rage was for the time diverted from the Emperor to his Ministry, and steps were taken to eject them from office, their offence being simply too great fidelity to the interests of their master. A new Ministry has been formed, which it it is to be relied upon, is even more devoted to the Emperor than the one which has been displaced. Its existence will depend very much on the result of the impending battle. Should the French armies be defeated, it too will have to go, and then will come "the deluge." The Napoleon dynasty will cease to exist, and it will be a question of superior leadership whether the French Republicans or the Bourbons shall draw up terms of h peace with the Prussian Governmenta peace which would make Pru-siarecognized military power of Eu rope, compel the payment of the expenses of the war by France, and in all probability deprive her of her Germanic provinces in the East, thus removing her still further from her coveted Rhenish frontier. It is against this possible humiliation that the French nation is now as it were united, with no love for Napoleon, nor desire to see him personally successful. That Napoleon understands this feeling, is shown in the fact that he has resolved to remain in the front, and that he says that he will only return to Paris dead or victorious. He is

playing a desperate game. His last stake is up. France on the defensive, with a powerful enemy on her soil, has always been dangerous to her rulers when they were not successful in the field or did not adopt measures to become so. Louis NVI. lost his head, and Napoleon I. was compelled to abdicate under those circumstatiges. The Third Napoleon new fully understands that dethronement and exile will he his lot, unless he succeeds in the coming terrible conflict of arms. France is convuls ed with anger, i-ritated by defeat, humiliated by the presence of the Prussian army or her soil, and ripe for revolution if by the imbecilify of Napoleon the French soldiers should be again defeated in the field. Wirtin a week the future career of Napoleon III: will be determined. At present his situation

is extremely critical and perilous." THE WAGES QUESTION.

WHY are wages higher in the United States than in England and on the continent?.. Has any laboring man taken the trouble to think of this question? If he has not, it is time that he should. It is because we protect American labor from the low labor of Europe, by imposing a tariff of duties averaging 45 per cent-on the products of the low labor of Europe. This is the reason why labor commands higher prices here. When the rate of duties was as low as 20 per cent. from 1840 to 1842, laborers received in this country, only 50 and 60 cents a day, and mechanics only \$1 per day, and some worked as low as 80 and 90 cents a day. Reduce the duties to 20 per. cent. again, a mere revenue tarill, which the free traders desire, and which workingmen's papers whose editors declare they cannot advocate a protective policy, are thus aiding to bring about, and wages must descend to the same so de again, while breadstuffs, which depend on the failure of crops, not a tariff of duties. on the failure of crops, not a tariff of duties, nearly double in value. Under free trade in England in 1867 and 1868, and in fact throughout Europe, breadstuffs nearly doubled in value owing to the failure of

crops, while wages did not advance one cent but absolutely declined in England. The following official statement of wages paid in the iron works in the United States in 1867 and 1869, has been collected by Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Statistical Rureau at Washington, in equiparison with the wages paid in iron establishments in England in 1867-8, from official sources. It will the recollected that wages are higher in

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THE proclamation addressed by the King of Prussia to the Inhabitants of the French provinces now occupied by Prussian troops, is so temperate and honorable paper, that it cannot fall, remarks our cotemperary, the Philadelphia Mobth American, to add usterfally to his personal reputation, and to the just distinction and future efficiency of his troops. Without referring further to the causes of the war than to say that Germany was attacked by Napoleon—thereby discrimination of the party in the pa innting between the people and the Goverament, and placing the Prussiaus in a defensive position, and without alluding to the series of Prussian victories, further than to add that events have constrained his troops to pass the frontles he states that his forces do not war against citizens, and guarantees protection to

placed and paid when his troops are obliged to take personal property.

This procedure is eminently creditable to Prussia and its King. Whether the one side or the other caused the war, the Prussians are winning its battles and improving them under principles as humane as they are politic. The people, who find that defeat does not divest their personal rights even at the hands of the conqueror, who are guaranteed in them as completely as before, will never be led to that hatred that would flow from a contrary course. And all Europe, watching this procedure, will commend its rare humanity. We may apprehend a sinister motive and ulterior consideration, and these may exist. But the Prussian King advances toward them in a just, frank and honorable manner that has none too many precedents; few in French wars.

THE FRENCH BALTIC FLEET.-As WE have heard some wonder expressed in regard to the whereabouts and operations of this fleet, of which so much has been expected by the French Government, in consequence f its strength, we might state that the vessels comprising it have advanced to bombard Kiel and Stralsund. Kiel is in the province of Holstein, formerly field by Denmark, but acquired by Prussia in the Schleswig-Holstein complications. Straisund is in Pomerania. The former has railway communication; the latter none. Both are fortified places and important harbors. The Prussian fleet are on the Western coast of Denmark and cannot take part in the bombardment intena 4.

THI French Minister, by order of his governme t, formally asked the United States last we k to issue a proclamation of neutrality. Those in position to know some-

Loc	al	M	a	tters.
WEE	KLY	ALI	vi.	ANAC
AUGUST, 1870.	SUN RISES	BUN SETS	1	MOON'S CHANGES.
3 SATURDAY, 4 SUNDAY 5 MONDAY 6 TUESDAY 7 WEDNESDAY 8 THURSDAY 9 FRIDAY	5 13	7 1 7 0 6 58 6 57 6 55 6 54 6 53	F	D. H. M. 1rst Q. 4 3 55 mo 1nst Q. 19 2 51 mo 1nst Q. 19 2 51 mo 1ew M. 25 4 29 ev.
Rev. L. G. E Church to-mo- usuai hours.	Beck wi	ili pres orning	aci	in the Baptist ad evening at the
The Evange broke up on I lishing much	'bursda	y inori	eet 1111	ing at Barnesvill ig, after accomp

To morrow.—Thirty-third Sunday of the year, and ninth after Trinity. Day's length, 3 hours and 51 minutes. John Quinn's trotter is now in training at Point Breeze, having already been entered or several "last purses" during the coming

1		
	Church,	D. Stewart Banks, of the Brainard Easton, will preach at the First Pres-
	byterian	Church to-morrow morning and eve-
1	<u>-</u>	•
8	M.C.A.	sting of the Board of Managers of the Y., will be held at the rooms of the Associations of the Association Loeser's Building, Monday evening,
r		at 8 o'clock.
8	The R	ev. Dr. Smiley, of the 2d Presbyterian
	Church, Mr. Lov	of Pottsville, will preach for the Rev. very, at Port Carbon, on Saubath morn-
Ĭ,	1102	t, at 101 o'clock, Aug. 14th.
9	The N	ational base ball club, of this Borough, y the Keystone, of Reading, on next
•	Thursda	y, at the latter place. We trust that
1	the Pot	usville boys will come home victo-
į.		O. Marka and a minute of

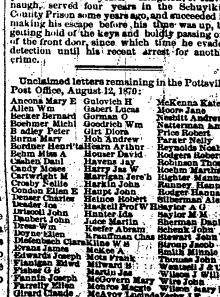
Frightened.-On Monday evening a party men were sitting in the barber shop at the corner of Centre and Norwegian streets, when about two-thirds of the ceiling came tumbling down. Fortunately all escaped uninjured. Go from Home for the News.—The Philadel plus EVENING STAR says that a young German in Pottsville, who wanted to go to Prussia, and ight for the Eatherland became hopelessly in sane, because he could not raise the stamps to quisite to make the trip. We don't believe word of it.

In consequence of one of his hands having been disabled temporarily, since he has been here, Mr. Stankowitch the piano tuner, of Philadelphia, has been unable to attend to any of his orders heretofore this week. But he will commence to-day and continue until his en-gagement are all fulfilled. The Germans held a grand mess meeting Union Hall, on Monday eyening, at which a number of patriotic speeches were made and a series of resolutions passed sympathizing with the Germans of the Fatherland. The meeting was enthusiastic and attended with the utmost good feeling by all present.

Fate Result.—In Tuscarora on the 4th of July, nn Kelly was shot in the left thigh by Patricl Brown, who was introduced. On Mon-

The great furore created by the encampment of the Third Regiment National Guards, of Philadelphia at Reading, induced us to visit the same on Thursday. We expected to see a handsome encampment and a clean, tidy lot of soldiers, but we must acknowledge our disappointment. The ground chosen for the encampment is a miserable one, no taste whatever has been displayed in fitting; it up, and from the general appearance of the few men in camp at the time of our visit, we were fully impressed with the fact that there, was little, if any, enforcement of discipline. Had the officers taken our advice, and encamped at Tumbling Run, they would have had at least a pleasant camp ground.

How the Chinese Cook Rice.—As rice is a common article of food in our households, house-keepers may be interested in learning the Chi-



process. We this not learn the name of the party to whom the lows belonged.

P.O. S. A.—The State Camp of Pennsylvania, convened in annual convention at Dany on Tuesday morning, the 9th inst., Prod. Stees, Esq., as State President, in the control of the progress of the Committee on Credeptials was received, the State President delivered his flual address, showing agratifying exhibit of the progress of the Order throughout this jurisdiction. The annual election of officers of the enauing year, was well contested, and conducted with great spirit but in entire harmony, resulting as follows;

State President.—George Hawksworth, Camp. 8. Clinton County.

A convenient Receive County issue well from the article of a rathernake bits. The low of a rathernake bits. The low of a rathernake bits is a burder of a rathernake bits. The low of a rathernake bits is a burder of a rathernake bits. The low of a rathernake bits is a burder of a rathernake bits. The low of a rathernake bits is a burder of a rathernake bits. The low of a rathernake bits is a burder of a rathernake bits. The low of a rathernake bits is a burder of a rathernake bits. The low of a rathernake bits is a burder of a rathernake bits. The low of a rathernake bits is a burder of a rathernake bits. The low of a rathernake bits is a burder of a rathernake bits. The low of a rathernake bits is a burder of a rathern Clinton County.
State Vice President.—A. B. Allbright, Camp O. Philadelphia County.
State of M. of P. and C.—Jere, G. Bast, Camp.
7, Schuylkill County.
State Secretary.—Henry J. Stager, Camp 7, Philadelphia County. State Leasurer.—M. Alexander, Camp 71, Blair County. State Marshal.—A. C. Weile, Camp 102, Dauphin County.
State Sergeant at Arms.—J. A. Overdeer.
Camp 72, Lancaster County.
Over 200 delegates are in attendance and at business of vital importance is to be transacted, the sessions will be unusually interesting. The highest branch of the Order, known as the auguest Dranch of the Order, known as the Commandery, also met in Convention on Monday evening, and we are told completely revolutionized their present status. The entire proceedings will terminate with a grand parade to:

Red Men.—A new Lodge of Red Men was instituted at Lebanon on Thursday. As the uninitiated may be desirous to know something of the mysteries of the Or ler, we publish the following brief but interesting sketch from the pen of Mark Twain. Mark says: "A friend of ours, who took a trip to California, said he was pot afraid of the Indians, because he belonged to the Benevotent Order of Red Men, and knew all the passwords, and winks, and the figurative language, and things, and no savage was going to touch him, initiated and fixed up in his regalia as he was. He had not gone more than a hundred miles from Omaha before a band of Indians came at him and scooped him up. He took the chief aside and whispered the password in his eaf, and gave him the grip twenty-six times on both hands, and made some observations about "fifty moone" and the "happy hunting grounds." The chief replied in a fraternal manner by tomahawking him and jabbing the butcher knife into his vitals. Our friend retherked that these cereimonies were not observed in his lodge, but the chief wanted to show him all the peculiarities of the Western system, so he scalped him and chopped off his nose, and was about "oulld a bondre on his stomach, when some on the soldiers arrived and rescued him. He is now the bald-headedest red him on this side of the Pacific Ocean, and you never saw a person so disgusted with secret societies and Indian poetry. He is going to suc man on this side of the Freine Ocean, and you never saw a person so disgusted with secret societies and Indian poetry. He is going to sue his judge for passing a counterfeit grip on him and for damage done by the loss of his hair."

We do not presume to conjecture that any of these point is the counterfeit of the revening

those initiated at Lebanon the other evening will ever be called upon to pass through such severe trials; but, then, it's well to be posted. Falling of a Cage in a Shaft, Causing the Death of Nine Men.—On Wednesday afternoon a terrible accident happened at the shaft of Messrs. Glassmire and Hines, near Middleport, caused by the breaking of a pinion wheel of the hoisting engine, while the engine was hoisting to the mouth of the shaft, a cage containing twelve miners. The men were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of over two hundred feet. Start were instantly killed: two died before they were instantly killed; two died before they could be brought out of the mine; one died subsequently, and the remaining three may re-The particulars of the occurrence, and the names of the killed and wounded, for which we are indebted to Mr. George Hiney, of Middleort, are as follows: About half-past four on Wednesday afternoon

About half-past four on Wednesday afternoon twelve men got on the care to come out of the mines. The shat is 110 yards deep. The cage sacended, and when about two-thirds of the way up, it stopped; then began slowly to descend; then more rapidly, and finally fell into the sump with the men. The wire rope falling upon them forced the cage and men under water. With the help of some of the men who were still below, the wounded succeeded in getting their cheads above the surface of the water, and disentangling themselves from the rope. Six of the men who were on the cage were killed in stantly, and two died before they could be brought to the top of the shaft. One man died early Thursday morning. Three of the wound care still alive.

There are doubts about the recovery of one of c. are still alive.

There are doubts about the recovery of one of them, but the other two, though wounded severely, are believed to be out of danger.

The names of the killed are as follows: John the names of the killed are as follows: John the names of the killed are as follows: Matthews, married and leaves a large family; George Stout, married; Thomas Quigley, single; John McGinley, married, but leaves no chlidren; E isha Manuel, married, and leaves a very large family; John Roper, married; Jacob Kline, married; David Jones, single, and Hugh McNulty, married, who leaves a large family. In all, nine men. McNulty, married, who leaves a large laminy. In all, nine men.

The wounded who still survive are Patrick Day, severely on the face and head, but not dangerously; Albert Koch, both legs broken, and suffers much pain, but is considered out of danger; Wm. Matthews, severely on his head, and is considered to be in a critical condition. Koch and Matthews are unmarried. Day is married and has seven children, the oldest not married and has seven children, the oldest not more than twelve years of age.

There was considerable necessary delay in getting the bodies of the killed and wounded to the top of the shaft, and it was 9 o'e'o kgst night before the first body reached the surface.

Mr. Hiney informs us that when the hoisting began, the scene of distress at the mouth of the that becomed deceivation. Mothers and wilds. shalt beggared description. Mothers and wives brothers, sisters, and orphaned children ank-iously pressed forward as each body reached

tously pressed forward as came body reaches the surface, inquiring in heart-rending accents of agony and despair—"Who is it?" "Is he alive?" And when the reply came; as it did in seach case when a dead body was brought up. "He is dead!" the wails of grief were enough to touch the hardest heart, and bring tears to the eyest of these unused to yield to the melting An inquest on the bodies was held at New An inquest on the counts was near at Naw Philadelphia, on Thursday last, by Coroner Saylor, assisted by Deputy Coroner John Hag-gerty. After considerable evidence was taken; which did not elicit any more important facts
than these given above, the jury rendered the
following verdict:—"That John Matthews,
Thomas Quigley, John Roper, Jacob Kline,
David Jones, George Stout, John McGinley,
Hugh McNulty, and Elisha Manuel, came to
their deaths by the accidental breaking of a pintheir deaths by the accidental breaking of a pin ion wheel, and that no cause or blame is to be attached to the operators."

The families to which this affliction has been thus suddenly and terribly brought home, are left comparatively destitute, and it is a case which appeals to the benevolence of the cha-ritable. It is to be hoped that our citizens as well as those of the County at large, will contri-bute without delay to the necessities of these

bute without delay to the nece suffering women and children. Local Jottings.—By the statement of the Committee on Collection for the sufferers by the fire at Ashland, in June last, we learn that the contributions amounted to \$2.9,05, of which E. Edwards, of this Borough, collected \$36. The whole amount has been expended.

On Thursday morning the engine Yorkfown, attached to a train of coal cars, ran of the track near Silver Creek, down an embankment and upset. Eight cars were wrecked besides. The engineer jumped in time to save his life. No person was injured.

The public schools of Tremont borough and township will reopen on the first Monday in September. eptember. The consus has not yet been completed in Pottsville, but enough is already known to assure us that our population has not been materially over-estimated.

The enthusiasm of our Germans continues to The eminusiasing of the first state of state flag payement within assay 90 oz. 19 pwt. 6 grs. of silver to the ton of ore.

weather now is a Sirius matter.

A new dance is to be introduced into society. next Winter, which is said to be something be-ween a Highland fling and an Irish jng. It will no doubt take well among our fast American riends.

A Masonic Encampment is to be held at nese process for boiling one pound of rice which "Wild Cat Falls," on the Susquohanna river, is as follows: Take a clean stew-pan with a in York County, one mile above Marietta, on close-fitting top, then take a clean piece of white the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d days of this month. In the final price of the contract of the cont close-litting top, then take a clean piece of white the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d days of this month. A large enough to cover over the top of the path, and hang down inside nearly to, but not in contact with the bottom. Into the sack so of irmed place the rice, pour over it two cupfuls of water, and put on top of the stew-pan, so as to hold up the muslin bag inside, and fit tight all round. Place the pan on a slow fire, and the steam generated from the water will cook the rice. Each grain, it is stated will come out of the boiler as dry and distinct as it just taken from the hull. More water may be poured into the pan if necessary out on thy sufficient to keep by the steam till the rice is cooked. The pan must not be heated-so hot as to cause the steam to blow off the lid.

The Committee of prominent Masons from daily surface number of prominent Masons from different parts of the State have been invited to forests of goon. Market attend.

The Republican delegate elections will be goon. The Republican delegate elections will

tritight heats.

"Woman's Rights" was demonstrated the other day when one of the sex went up Centrestret with a revolver in hand, swearing to herself. The sterner sex gave her, free passage self. The sterner sax gave ner tree passage along the pavement.

Among the patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office to Pennsylvania inventbre, for the week ending August 3d, 1870, and each bearing that date, we notice one of a wheel hub, to W. F. Ehlers, and one of a car coupling to A. F. Morgan, of Pottsyille.

Huckberries have followed stramberries in Hisckberries have been indeed at the result with result summer refreat.

The Trinity Church organ which his been undergoing repairs for several weeks past, was completed on Saturday.

Peaches are getting better, but hang very high this year,

The employees of the Reading Railroad Com-pany recently put on half time; have resumed work. Revival of the Coal Trade did the busi-FRENCH arms don't seem, after all, to be su ness.
The bountifulness of the crop is bringing vegetables of all kinds down from their lofty position of a few weeks ago.
Mr. John Petherick, of London, spent a part of

Mr. John Petherick, of London, spent a part of last week in Pottaxillo.

Several physicians of Reading have taken their departure for Prussia.

A young man samed Hardy, a miner, while working on Tuesday in a breast at Hickory Colliery, near Gilberton, was killed by a fall of mal. He was 25 years of age and unmarried. He was buried at Gdd Fellows' Cemetery, Tamanan vesteraty. He was oursed at 'Our renows' Cemetary, Tammaqua yesteray.

The pic-nic of the St. Clair Catholic Church has been indefinitely postponed.

The pic-nic of the New Philadelphia Catholic congregation will be held on next Monday at the beautiful grove near that place.

The funeral of Mr. Himsen Atkins, on Monday are warry numerously attended. ay, was very numerously attended.
A night watchman is needed at the County A woman named Mrs. McClellan, and a one imbed man, named Ryan, had a light at the Railroad Hotel, Mount Carbon, on Sunday, in which the woman was seriously injured. In copying the minutes of the St. Clair roy-osed Council, the Town Clerk made David I au-derbach's bond read \$1600, where it should have

ough Council, the Town Cierk made David Lauderbach's bond read \$1600, where it should have been \$600.

Trinity Church organ as it now stands is 31 feet 6 inches high 22 feet front, 29 feet deep, and contains 1309 pipes, ranging in length from 1 inch to 16 feet. It has three key-boards—two manual and one pedal—and twenty-four speaking stops, pedal and manual couplers.

On Monday last as a team of Mr. Anthony Yeich, larmer, of Wayne Township, consisting of a wagon loaded with lime, drawn by three horses, was passing over the bridge near the Five Locks, leading from the Centra Turnpike to Cressona, the bridge broke down, precipitating the driver, wagon and two of the three horses into the river. The third horse strained himself badly in his efforts to prevent himself going down also. The man and two horses were injured and the wagon broken. This is the second time that this bridge has broken down. It has not been repaired yet, and persons whe want to drive that road must go through the river.

the second time that this bridge has broken down. It has not been repaired yet, and persons who want to drive that road must go through the river.

Charles F, Albright was hold in \$500 bail by Esquire, Haeseler, on Monday, for violently assauting his wife the night previous.

Business is very brisk on the Reading Railroad and its branches, at present. All the coal cars a rere brought into requisition.

The whird Regiment National Guards was requested by Governor Geary at Reading yesterday.

In our report of the School Board meeting we gave Mr. Shearer credit for othering a resource. terday.

In our report of the School Board meeting we gave Mr. Shearer credit for offering a resolution which was offered by Mr. Sheafer. It was only a difference of "one lettef." FOREIGN NEWS BUDGET.

COMPILED FROM THE "EUROPEAN MAIL." A New Exclish Paren has been started at Shanghai in China, and called the Cycle. It is The 180th Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated at Dundee on July 19, joicing. VACCINE LYMPH.—Some experiments have

A DISASTROUS EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP is reported from Liansamilet, between three and four nutes from Swanses. Nineteen miners were taken out dead, and five others had suffered serious injuries.

BISMARCK'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FRENCH DECLARATION OF WAR.—The following is the text of the circular addressed by the Federal Government to its diplomatic agents abroad, announcing that France declared war to Prusing any of its properties. rious injuries. WOMEN STUDENTS.—The official gazette of Sweden contains a Government notice to the effect that henceforward women in that kingdom will be allowed to practice and to study meni-THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH. - A steamer, filled with tolegraphic apparatus for the re-pair of submarine cables, has left Kertsch to re-pair the submarine cable of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, which has been broken in the Buck Sea. THE Russian Government has just obtained for 125 roubles (3s, each) of manuscript of great value, if authentic, namely, the first copy of the Koran, drawn up by the Calinh Omer. The purchase was effected by the Governor of Tacke-hend in Central Asia.

ANCIENT REMAINS .- A number of small cin-ANCIENT KEMAINS.—A number of small din-erary urns, containing calcined bones, have been found in a field on the outskirts of Aubusson: this is the first positive proof discovered of the Roman occupation at Aubusson, and it supports the tradition which attributes the foundation of the chateau to the first Caesar.

New Selver Mines.—In Bolivia there is great excettment in consequence of the discovery of rich silver mines in the Sierra del Limon Verda, fifteen miles from the small settlement of Calama, and seventy-five inites from the shore in the maritime prefecture at Cobija. In a short time 150 mining licences had been taken out at the prefecture, and there was a great rush from Cobija. The same journal states that at Chicholi, in the central provinces of India, a vein of silver has been discovered yielding on assay 90 oz, 19 pwt. 6 grs. of silver to the ton of

GREAT LOSS OF LIPE AMONG PILORINS. About three menths ago, from the small Snan States on the western borders of China, there started a party of 800 Buddhist priests. Their destination was Rangoon. Their object was to see the great Shoay Dagon; and the wonderful achievements of the British Government. The way, however, was long, and the travelers were all poor, Many, moreover, were entered all poor, Many, moreover, were entered either by age or sickness; so that the band grow daily smaller, and of the 800 who entered the forests of Upper Burmah 180 alone reached Rangoon. Many of these intend to settle there; the remainder to return to their homes in the porth.

Carlownia Pers THE PAPAL SYLLABUS. December, 1864: THE SYLLARUS OF THE PRINCIPAL ERRORS OF DUR TIME, WHICH ARE STIGNATIZED IN THE CONSISTORIAL ALLOCUTIONS, ENCYCLICAL,

perior to German Haus. NAPOLEON withdrawing his infantry from the seat of war. Sending the little prince to his -"L'EMPIRE C'EST LA PAIX" said the Emperor. He is likely to find it true that it is "teppe." We see it suggested that young Jerome Patterson Bonaparte is the "Coming man" in Paris. This suggestion must be witnest good foundation, for, at last accounts, Napoleon was coming to Paris just as fast as he ould, with the French army at his heels. THE sacrifice of human life among the Prus-THE sacrines of running the among the Francisco and the late battles can hardly be compared with the frightful German mortality in this country; for awhile in Europe probably not one in a hundred bit the dust, here every live German came to his bier!

THE OFFICERS AND CREWS of the Bremen and THE OFFICERS AND CREWS of the Bremen and Hamoury mail steamships at Hoboken left, for Europe Wednesday last, having been called thither to join the Prussian navy. They received a hearty farewell from a large crowd, who escorted them out of Hoboken and urged them to stand firm in the good old cause of Fatherland. A large number of hands remain idle artise German steamship docks. THE LINES are entitled, "The song they sang

THE LINES are entitled, "The song they a
Saturday."

Twas on the Rhine the armice lay:
To 4 rance or not? is't yea or nay?
They pondered long and pondered well;
At length old Bluecher broke the spell;
"Bring here the map to me!
The road to France is straight and free.
Where is the foe?" "The foe? why here?!"
"We'll beat him! Forward! Never fear!
Say, where lies 'raris?" "Paris? here?"
"We'll take it! Forward! Never fear!
So throw the bridge across the Rhine;
Methinks the Frenchman's sparkling winc
Will taste the best where grows the vine. THE EVANGELISCHER KIRCHEN RATH (gov. rning council of the Protestant Churchi) in romulgating the proclamation, of King Wil-iam, of Prussia, decreeing Wednesday, the 27th NATIONAL UNION-FROM "BEYOND" THE

Sas,"—The King of Prussia issued the following proclation July 27, evening: "On the occasion of the approaching struggle for the honor and independence of Germany I have received from the communes, the corporations and private persons of all classes of the Fatherland, and from all the circles of its children, even and from all the circles of its children, even from beyond the seas, so large a number of manifestations of devotedness that I fell compelled to proclaim loudly that accord, and to add my thanks and assurance that I respond to that hidelyty of my German people by my unalterable steadlastness. The love for the common country, the unanimous uprising of the German races and of its princes, has set laside and reconciled all differences and disaccord. Germany, more united than over, will find in that fact as in its right a guarantee that the war will bring a durable peace, and that from the bloody seed will spring a blessed harvest for liberty and German union. been made which show that this liquor may be exposed to a very low temperature without loss liberty and German union.

BERLIN, July 19, 1870. The Imperial Government of France has sent to us, through its Charge d'Affairs, the euclosed to us, through its Charge d'Affairs, the enclosed document which contains the declaration of war. It is the first official document was have received from the French Government results to the grave affair, which his occupied the world for a forthight. In that document the world for a forthight of the same in the filling to pledge himself, that the advantage with his consequence of Spaint should not take place with his consequence of Spaint the alleged notification to the Cabinets of the refusal by the King to receive the Analysis of France and to continue negotial and with him. We summarily answer to those alleged for the independence and the interior of the Spanish nation, and for the fiscation of the resolutions of the princes of the Hohenzollern House, never thought of putting Prince

ANCIENT REMAINS.—A number of small cineraty uras, contaming calcined bones, have been found in a field on the outskirts of Aubusson; this is the first positive proof discovered of the Roman occupation at Aubusson, and it supports the tradition which attributes the foundation of the chalcau to the first Caesar.

DEAN STANLEY ON THE WAR.—In the course of a sermon on July 24, the Dean inade a brief reference to the impending war. He remarked that it was impossible to penetrate the designation of a perplexed world, of which no knowless that it was impossible to penetrate the designation of a perplexed world, of which no knowless that the strail of a perplexed world, of which no knowless that it was impossible to penetrate the designation. A Novel Steam catter, has lately been creating a "sensation." Sho is a prety little craft. Her lower mast serves for lunned, and there is a tiny discharge pipe just above the copier breast of it. She steams fast and sarrange sight of a full-rigged cutter moving swiftly and notselessly along, without any other apparent cause than that of a citial animation, was rather surprising.

HARVEST IN CORNWALL.—Harvest operations are now general in Cornwall, and already a large breadth of barley will turn out a fair average; many crops are magnificent. Oats for the most of the present despatch with the design and not provided that the discovery of the present despatch with the design and not provided that the copier breast of it. She steams fast and the copier breast of it. She steams fast and a strange sight of a full-rigged cutter moving swiftly and notselessly along, without any other provided that the copier breast of it. She steams fast and a strange sight of a full-rigged cutter moving swiftly and notselessly along, without any other provided that the copier breast of it. She steams fast with the first the provided that the copier breast of it. She steams fast and the copier breast of its first provided that the copier breast of its first provided that the copier breast of its first pr

In 1846 Louis Bonaparte, an unknown and not particularly respectable relugee, entered Strasbourg in a quiet manner, took a smal room at one of the hotels, and proclaimed him room at one of the hotels, and processized thinself Emperor of the French, and heir of the hero of Austerlitz. One regiment of the garrison, through the influence of their Colonel, accepted him, and shouted when he pulled an eagle out of his pocket and placed it on the standard.—Then he marched to the barracks and appealed to the other trees, but they shut the gates and to the other troops, but they shut the gates and put him in the guard-house. Three years alterward, provided, with a tame Three years alterward, provided with a tame eagle and a military uniform, he chartered a British steamboat, went to Boulegne, and proclaimed himself Emperor again. But the eagle refused of fly, the soldiers refused to rise, an officer urged to join the conspiracy tore off Louis Bonaparto's epaulets and trampled them under foot, and the unfortunite pretender, dragged dripping and dishonored from the waves through which he was trying to escape, was once more arrested and sent to jail.

discovers that she has been submitting to a sham here, who cannot help her in the hour of danger, and she resolves to trust him no more.—Wheliver the immediate result of the present heatlie in Paris and the threatened hattle on the Mosalle, the dynasty founded upon the kering of the Second of December is already nearly overthrough. God be praised for it.—New York THE following is the Papal Syllabus of I modern errors published by Pius IX. in

AND OTHER APOSTOLIC LETTERS OF POPE Pantheism, Naturalism, and Absolute Rationalism I. There exists no Divine Power, Supreme Being, Wisdom and Providence distinct from the universe, and God is none other than nature, and therefore immutable. In Effect, God is produced in man and In the world, and sittings are teed, and have the account of the control of the

natural force to secure the welfare of men and of nations.

4. All the truths of religion are derived from the native strength of human reason; whence reason is the master rule by which mish can and ought to arrive at the knowledge of all truths of every kind.

5. Divine revelation is imperfect, and therefore subject to a continual and indefinite progress, which corresponds with the progress of human cason.

4. Christain failth is in opposition to human reason, and divine reveisition not only does not benefit, but even injures the perfection of manific the prophecies and miracles entered and narrated in the sacred Scriptures are the fictions of piets, and the mysterics of Christian faith the result of philosophical investigations. In the books of the two Testaments there are contained mythical fiction.

17. Moderate Rationalism.

8. As human reason is placed on a level with religion, so theological matters must be trented in the same manner as philosophical ones.

9. All the degman of the Unistian religion are without exception, the object of natural science or philosophy, and human reason; instructed solely by history, is able, by its own instructed solely by history, is able, by its own instructed solely by history, is able, by its own instructed solely by history, is able, by its own instructed solely by history, is able, by its own instructed solely by history, is able, by its own instructed solely by history, is able, by its own instructed solely by history, is able, by its own instructed solely by history, and philosophy is one thing, and philosophy another, so it is the right and duty of the philosophy neither can not ought to a upmit to any authority.

11. The thurch ned only ought never animalvert upon philosophy by long ought to tolerate the extrar of their currection. correction.

12 The decrees of the Apostolic See and of the Roman Congregation fetter the free progress, of

science.

3. The method and principles by which the old is the said deciors entity steel theology, are no longer saituable to the demands of the age and the progress of science.

14. Philosophy must be treated of without any secount being taken of supernatural revelution.

N. B.—To the rationalistic system belongs, in great part, the errors of Anthony Gunther, condemned in the letter to the Cardinal Archibishop of gne. III. Indiverentiem, Latitudinarianisme 15. Every man is free to embrace and profess the eligion he shall believe true, guided by the light of

reason.

18. Men may in any religion find the way of eter-nal salvation, sad obtain eternal salvation.

17. We may enterial at least a well-founded hope for the eternal salvation of all those who are in no manner in the true Church of Christ. Is. Protestantism is nothing more than another orm of the same time Christian Religion, in which is possible to be equally pleasing to Got as in the atholic Church. Pests of this description are frequently rebuked V. Errors Concerning the Church and her Rights:

19. The Church is not a true and perfect, and entirely free society, nor does she cajoy peculiar and perpetual rights conferred upon her by her Divine founder, but it appertains to the civil power to define what are the rights of the Church and the limits wit in which she may exercise the same.

20. The coclesiast cal power must not exercise its authority without the permission and assent of the civil Government. civil Government.

21. The Church has not the power-of defining dog-mutically that the religion of the Catholic Church is matically that the religion of the Catholic Church is the only true religion.

2. The obligations which bind Catholic teachers and authors, apply lonly to those things which are purposed for minyerisal belief as degrams of the falth by the infallible juddement of the Church.

2. The Roman Pointiffs and Cheumenical Councils have exceeded the limits of their power. herself of force, or any direct or -indirect temporal power.

25. In addition to the authority inherent in the Episcopate, a further and temporal power is granted to it by the civitautiority, either expressly or tacitic, while power is on that account also revocable by the civit authority wherever it pleases.

26. The Church has not the innate and legitimate right or acquisition and possession.

27. The ministers of the Church and the Roman Pontiff ought to be adsolutely excluded from all charge and dominion over temporal addirs.

28. Bishops have not even the right of Fromulgating the Apostolical letters without the permission of the government.

29. Dispensitions granted by the Roman Pontiff must be considered nuit, unless they have been ask-

must be considered null, unless they have been ask-d for through the civil government. 30. The immunity of the Church and of co-lesiastical persons derives its origin from civil clesiastical persons derives its origin from civillaw.

31. Ecclesiastical Courts for the temporal causes of the cleray ought by all means to be abolished, even without the concurrence and against the protest of the Holy Sec.

22. The personal immunity exonerating the cleray from military service may be abolished without violating either hatural right or equity. Its abolition is called for by civil progress, especially in a community consilitated upon principles of liberal government.

33. It does not appertain exclusively to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, by any right proper and inherent to direct the teaching of theological subjects.

ects.

34. The teaching of those who compare the Sovereign Pontiff to a free Sovereign acting in the Universal Church is a doctrine which prevailed only in
the Middle Aget.

35. There would be no obstacle to the sentence of a
general council or the act of all the universal peopies, transferring the Pontifical Sovereignty from
the Bishop and City of Rome to some other bishopric and some other city. he Bishop and City or Kome to some other cands one other city.

35. The definition of National Council does not similar of any subsequent discussion, and the civil power can regard as settled an affair decided by such national council.

37. National thurches can be established, withdraw and cialin's separated from the authority of the Rom in Pontiff. the Hom in Pointiff.

34. Roman Pointiffs have, by their too arbitrary conduct, contributed to the division of the Church into Eastern and Western. VI. Errors about Civil Society, considered in itself and in its Relation to the Church,

VI. Errors about Civil Society, considered in itself and in its Relation to the Church.

39. The Commonwealth, as the origin and source of all rights, possesses rights which are not circumscribed by any limits.

40. The leaching of the Catholic Church is opposed to the well-being and interests of society.

41. The elvil power, even when exercised by an infidel sovereign, possesses an incorrect and negative power over religious affairs. It therefore possesses not only the right called that of exequatur, but that of the so called appellation ababusu.

42. In the case of conflicting low between the two powers, the civil law ought to prevail.

43. The right power has a right to break and to declare and render and the conventions (commonly called concord its) concluded with the Apostolic See relative to the use of rights apperaining to the exclesistical luminatity, without the consent of the Holysse, and even contrary to its protest.

44. The civil authority may interfere in matters relating to religion, morality, and spiritual government. Hence lit has control over the instructions for the guidance of consciences, issued conformably with their mission, by the pasters of the church.—Further, it postesses power to decree, in the matter of administerings the Divine sucraments, ax to the disposition necessary for their reception.

45. The entire direction of public schools, in which the youth of Christian States are educated, except (to a certain extent) in the case of repiscopal seminaries, may and must apperain to the civil power, and belong to it, so far that noother authority whatsoever shall be recognized as having any right to interfere in the discipline of the schools, the arrangement of she, studies, the tasking of agrees, or the choice and approval of the teschers.

48. Much more, even in clerical seminaries, the method of study to be adopted is subject to the civil an interfere of confinence of the confinence of the clevel and the process of the choices are the choice of civil esseed.

method of study to be adopted a subject to the civil authority.

47. The best theory of civil rociety requires that popular schools open to the children of all classes, and generally all public institutions intended for instruction in letters and pullosophy, and or conducting the education of the young, should be freed from all eccletastical authority, government, and interference, and should be futly subject to the civil and political power, in conformity with the will of the rulers and the prevalent opinions of the age. will of the rulers and the prevalent opinions of the age.

48. This system of instructing youth, which consists in isoparating it from the Catholic faith and from the po-er of the Church and in teaching exclusively, or jat least primarily, the knowledge of natural things and the earthly conis of social life alone, may be approved by Catholics.

49. The civil power has the right to prevent ministers of religion and the faithful from communicating freely and mutually with each other and the Roman's ontil.

50. The secular authority possesses, as inherent in Itself, the right of presenting Bishops, and may require of them that they take possession of their dioceses before having received canonical institution and the Apostolic letters from the Holy Sec.

51. Aid further, the secular government has the right of deposing Bishops from theli-pastoral functions, and it is not bound to obey the Roman Pontiff in those things which relate to Episcopal Secs and the Institution of Bishops.

52. The Government has of itself the right to alter the agelprescribed by the Church for the religious profession both of men and women; and it may enjoin upon all religious establishments to admit no person to fake solemn; yows without its permission.

53. The laws are the protection of religious estab-

71. The form of a solemnizing marriage prescribed by the said Council does not bind, under penaity of ullity, in case where the civil law has appointed mother form, and where it decrees that this new orm shall effectuate a valid marriage.

72. Banaface VIII. is their at who declared that the law of chastly pronounced at ordination annuls in the council of the coun uption.

73. A merely civil contract may among Christians, constitute a true marriage; and it is also either that he restringe contract setween Christians is always a crament, or that the contract is mall if the sacrament sextinded. rement, or that the contract is man it the section in the excluded.

Like the reluded.

Like the reluded.

Like the reluded is an associated belong by the reluded in the direction of the collection.

Like the reference due to the state of marriage over at of virginity. These have been prescribed, the sinthe Encyclicat "Qui plurious," Nov. 9, 1846; a second in the Letters Apostolical, "Multiplies er: "June 10, 1851.

IX. Errors Regarding the Civil Power of the Sovereign The children of the Christian and Catholic Church are not agreed upon the compatibility of the temporal with the spiritual power.

78. The abolition of the temporal power, which the Apostolic See possesses would contribute in the stolic See possesses would contribute in the test degree to the liberty and prosperity of the

77. In the present day, it is no longer expedient that the tratholic religion shall be held as the only religion of the State to the exclusion of all other modes of worship.

78. Whence it has been wisely provided by law, in some countries called Catholic, that persons conting to reside therein shall enjoy the public exercise of their own worship. of their lown worship.

79. Moreover & is faise, that the civil liberty of every mode of worship and the full power given to all of overtly and publicly manifesting their opion-ions and their ideas of all kinds whatsover, conone more easily to corrupt the morals and minds of the people, and to the propagation of the pest of indiferentiam.

No. The Roman Pontiff can and ought to reconcile himself to, and agree with progress, liberalism, and modern civilization.

NOTINGS. There is a painful rumor that lowa girls -Peter Cartright is still able to preach oc sionally. The needle gun is now called death's sew Buffulo is pleased at the prospect of new nter works. -Nitro-glycerine has made its mark upon -A Chicago woman has got a divorce withoal pit on fire.

-Illinois claims a Yesuvius. It is only a -The printers" strike at San Francisco has roved a failure. Cologne is a famous watering place-'ologne-watering. —Five million bushels of wheat are credited to East Tennessee. -Nearly every person drowned in Paris is ound to be in-Seine. -New Orleans and Alleghany City are errun with burglars.

-ACincinnati joker just dead wills a friend 'the promise of \$2000." A dramatic Euglishman cut his throat in a railway car and died,

-Birth, marriage, Paris and death are said by a French writer to be the only four great social ideas. -Watermelous are a drug at Sayannali, and she has just got rid of 5000 by Shipping them to New York. -Bierstadt has painted the Emerald Loof; White Mountains, and it is said to be be his most successful effort. -Among the Cheviot Hills of Scotland hey boast of sheep whose wool will measure

leven and a half inches. —A Boston Sunday paper has the an-mouncement: "One dollar per year; clergy-men a dollar and a half." -A rattlesnake in Cambria secreted itself irst woman who came near it. —A street-paving contractor in Savannah is named Cash. He ought to make money as laborers work cheap for cash. -A young man in Georgia eloped with a

oung lady. Her father and brother waited or them on their return and began shooting. The bride-groom replied, and he now haven brother-in-law. -At Trenton a machine is being put up to open and shut the lock gates of the Dela-ware and Raritan Canal by steam power. If successful a similar machine is to be pur up at every lock gate on the canal. -A man and young lady in Chicago quar relied over the ownership of a small dog, and each seizing a leg nearly enforced King Sol-omon's celebrated decision in the infant case,

when an officer arrested both. There are 704,664 horses, 1,521,421 cattle 22,057 four-legged mules, 5,052,023 quadruped-al sheep and 1,720,113 hogs in the State, of Ohio this year, which shows an increase over last year of 86 horses, 28,840 cattle, and 264,-170 hogs, and a decrease of 2,963 mules and 1,220,612 sheep.

"—The population of Pittsburgh proper, as shown by the census now being taken will probably be not much more than 80,000, but with the immediate suburbs on the north and south sides of the river it will probably very nearly come up to the 200,000 they are in the habit of claiming. The science of war keeps pace with the arts of peace. What with the Chassepot and needle-gun and the terribly faral revolutions of the mitrailleuse, the work of killing belligrents will become so facile and sure that soon the necessity will cease for any means of killing them at all. A new application of steam to warlike purposes has just been tested by a successful experiment at Edinburgh, where, a road steamer and a locomotive for travel on common roads, has been invented and put in use. By means of one of these road-steamers, two guns of 50 cwt. were moved at the rate of six miles an hour, and moved at the rate of six miles an nour, and while moving at that rate, wheeled in a space eight yards in breadth, and was placed in position with a rapidity and precision which could hardly have been attained by other means. It is the first time that heavy guns of position have been handled with such ease and celerity without the aid of animals; and the probability is that the method will be ex-tensively applied to military operations. It

was shown by the experiments at Edinburgh that heavy guns can be brought into action at a distance of six miles within an hour. The Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad bonds advertised in our columns to-day are a first-class security, and should arrest the attention of capitalists. They are the first and only mortgage bonds issued by the company, and the completion of the road at an early day is fully asserted. They hear seven per cent, interest, clear of all taxes, principal and interest payable in gold, and the thickly settled and thrifty country through which the road passes, and the exhaustless beds of valuable Iron ores on the line, will make a very large and profitable local traffic: and the fact that it must be the line for the transportation of all the authractic coal that goes. East, thust imake not only to neet the interest on the bonds, but also to pay dividends on the stock. The high price of Government bonds and the low rate of interest they are likely to bear will usignally make capitalists seek irrst-class home securities for their surplus means, and we feel fully warranted in commending the Sunbury and Lewis, town securities to the confidence of the public. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will operate the road as soon as it is completed, and good management can therefore THE Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad bond

HENRY SAYLOR'S RED OIL LINIMENT, I The great external remedy for lineamatism. 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 alight or serions, 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. 28. Oentre St. Potstville. Agent at Minersville, LAW. RENCE & BROWN, Druggists; Ashland, H. D. MAIZE, Druggist. LIOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCE'S GREAT Menters—Will people never learn to know that a discussed liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The piannest Principles of common; sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which induces the ridicular to sufficiently of the people de, at complete variance with the laws of nature, it mind be apparent to all that, sooner of later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that, persons who induge to excess in the use of very lich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, diwariably 1 average herself. Hence used to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and itsattendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every alling man or woman in the land is a fair and inspartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudics them against these now celler brated remedies for Consumption, alseard heir 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 cleanso and invigorate the stomach ing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because

It may be asked by those who are are.

It may be asked by those who are asked. How do by SCHENCK's medicines effect their wonderial feares of consumption?

The answer is a simple one. They begin their works of restoration by bringing the stomach, liverand bowels into an active hearthy condition. It is food that cures this form! give desease. SCHENCK's MANDRAKE PILLE-net on the liver and stomach, promoting besithy accretion, and tenoving the bile and altine which have resulted from the hactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This singgish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation or the unhealthy, subtances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and as a natural consequence creates disease, which results in prostrution and imaritin identh.

SCHENCK'S PLLMOSICBY FOT and SKAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle-with the food, and as a natural consequence give feel and a strength to the bustlent, glet 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 the use 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 invigante the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that invited and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consecuence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire is at mand more especially those parts which are discoved. If this caintot bo done, then the case must be increased as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a pactian of good nourishing food and property elegant. It has caintot be done, then the case must be increased by an analysic an finds it impossible to make a pactian of the digestion of good nourishing food and property elegant.

a railway ear and died.

-They have two kinds of cholera in Indeand and hog and chicken.

-An English paper speaks of the mitrails leuse as a "bullet pump."

-A bottle of wine, sealed and good, has been tished from a gunbeat sunk during the war.

-A Southern client thinks the best way to keep your own counsel is to be liberal with your fees.

-A ferryman in Wisconsin is in jail for setting fire to a new bridge. He is a bloated monopolist.

-Terrapin Tower, the old lookout at Niagara, is partly undermined and must spong over the Falls.

-Birth, marriage, Paris and death are

of such a condition of the system all disease must be busished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines so that it is not absolutely necessary that put onts should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless thay desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Staff St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 3 a. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thereus canningation with the Respirometer; the charge is St. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seawed Tonics cach, \$1.50 per bottle, over \$1.0 a. half dozu. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For saledy all druggists. April 16, 70 f such a condition of the system all disease:

Marriages. WILLIAMS JAMES On the 8th inst., at Pottsfile, by the Rey, Wm. Morgan, Mr. JACOB S. LIAMS, to Miss Lizzie M. JAMES, both of Sh

Deaths. BERGER-On the 24th of July, in Cressona, JoSA-HAN BERGER, son of Benjamin Berger, aged 22 yes.

and Adays.

COPELAND—On the 9th inst., ELIZA COPELAND, aged 22 years.

LASHGRN—In Palo Alto, on the 7th inst., WILLIAM MORRIS ELIS LASHORN, aged 31 years, 2 mes. and 1 day.

Past his suffering, past his pain.

Cease to weep my friends in vam,

For God saw fit to take me home—

Fondly loved, sadly missed.

O, weep not for him it is unkind to avep.

His weary weak body has failen to sker p;

No more the fond tie of affection he knows,

O, weep hot, nor break not that gentle appear.

Loved in Heayen, but missed on earth. MANUELL-Of the 10th Inst., ELISHA MANUELL ged 57 years. The relatives and friends are respectively invited to ittend the funeral from his late residence, New Philadelphia, on Sunday, August 14th, at 19 o'clock,

UNRUH-On Tuesday, August 9th, Many A. wife

Legal Notices. NOTICE.—Whereas, letters testamentary to the Nostate of Nathan Reichelderfer, late of the licrough of Port Clinton, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay to HENRY REICHELDERFER,

August 6, 70—32-61*; Executor, at Port Clinton.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Michael Horan, of Ashiand, Schuylkill County, Bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. Mr. bs for Register John P. Holjart, at his office at Pottsyllethat the examination of the Bankrupt may be firshed. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on Wednesday, September 14th, 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 190 clock, A. Mr. when parties interested may show cause, against the discharge.

Witness the Honorable John Cadwalader, Judge charge.

Witness the Honorable John Cadwalader, Judge and seal of the Court at Philadelphin, [SEAL]. August I, 1870. G. R. FOX, Clerk. August 6, 70

d Motices. NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing the between Daniel J. Ridgway and Delaplata J. Ridgway, under the firm name of D. J. Ridgway & Son. Lime Burners, is this day (July 2th, 570,) dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Daniel J. Ridgway, the senior partner, by whom all the accounts of the late firm with be settled.

DANIEL J. RIDGWAY,

DELAPLAIN J. RIDGWAY.

July 23, 70-130-61

For Sale and Co Let. Collery, all complete and as good as new: with the horse engine, boilers, hoisting gearing for plane. one 12 ft. Fan, 8 horse engine and boilers, one five on his scale. 250 feet boring rods with bits, &c., all in complete 20 feet botting roas with one, e.e., and in compared order.

Also, a set of hoisting gearing for slope, pipes and other articles. Apply to C. M. HILL, Agent, 180 Centro street, Potts ville.

August 6, 70-21-11 SC Centro street, Potts ville.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—A very heavy 90 RORSE ENGINE, 19 in. cylinder, 3 ft. stroke, will make 69 revolutions per minute, 7 ton fly wheel, governor, pump, e.e., in good working order.

per minute, 7 to, fly wheel, governor, pump, &c., in good working order.

Also, 4 to linder Boilers, 30 heet long, 30 in diameter, fire front hearly new, grate, bars, &c.

Price \$1500. Good Coal will be taken in exchange.

Call on or address

HERR & (0).

Strassburg, Lancaster Co., Penna. E. OB RENT.—STORE ROOM with dwelling at tached, in ihompson's Row, on Market street above Centre. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to L. C. THOMPSON, July 20, 70-31-tf CHOICE LOTS FOR BALE. The subscript offers for sale several choice building lots of Jackson and Jefferson streets, Pottsville, at low prices and on casy terms. Apply to HENRY C. RUSSEL, Real Estate Agent, 18 Mahantongost.

July 28, 70-147-21-31-41 IMBER LAND FOR SALE.

AMBER LAND FOR SALE.

20 acres heavy prop timber.
200 chestnut limber—posts and rails.
300 slit timber.
200 asuperior white ash timber—car stuff.
1000 pine timber, &c.
600 red shale laud, suitable for truck farms, between Tamaqua and Mahanoy City. Several small louses and lots in Fuhbach and Mill Creek. Town Lots in Jalappa, Gilberton and Shennadosh.

P. W. SHEAFER, Agent for Owners, July 2, 70-27.3m 125 Centro St., Pottsyid July 2, 70—27-3m Ex Centro St., Pottsvid COB SALE.—3 building lots fronting on George street, 21 lots on Race street, and 5 lots on Aren street. Price from \$159 upwards. Payments may be made in \$10 mouthly sasiallments. Apply in SAMUEL BALL, Coal strost, or H. K. WINTEN. No. 9 East Norweglan street.

No. 9 East Norweglan street. [April 14, 70—78:16-19]

LAND FOB SALE.—70. [April 14, 70—78:16-19]

LAND FOB SALE.—The undersigned Executors of the estate of Henry Heiser, decrased, late of West Brunawick Township, Ech. Co., Pa., other for sale valuable Coal Land located in Branch Township. It lies at the junction of the Mine Hill and Tremont Railrund, which road passes through the tract. Trenont isalifold, which roug passes the first tract.
For further information apply to HENRY ZIM MERMAN, No. 25 Callst., Foltsville.
HENRY ZIM MERMAN.
BENJ. HEISER,
July 7, 70-132-Glaw 2s-ft Executors.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. The following still on hand at the Duncan Collication One pumping engine, sixty horse power, metaling all the machinery connected with the Box. churve.

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

Six boliers used for pumping and hoisting, that the feet by thirty-four inches in diameter, with all that feet by thirty-four inches in diameter, with all their counections.
One steem pump, 7-inch (Ailison & Bangan make)
—a satisfactory article.
The above machinery is in good condition sie)
will be sold reasonably.
Also, Wagons of 40 and 30-inch gauge; Sills, Ginna Beits, of various sizes; Store Fixtures and Wagon;
Beits, of various sizes; Store Fixtures and Wagon;
For further information, inquire at the office, in grant Market st, or at the Dincan Colliery.

Jan 7. 70-52-11 JOHN HAYES, Sup.

1876.

H. O. HARPER.
1876. GENERAL SALEMAN with JACOB RIEGEL & CO., Wholesaie Dry Goods, No. 32 Market St., Philip. R. B. Ahl orders for Goods, &c., intended for me, please address H. C. Harper, care of Jacob Riegel & Co., No. 32 Market St., Philip.