For short SPECIAL NOTICES will be inserted alphabetically under this head, at 50 cents per line, single insertion; 30 cents a line for every subsequent insertion.

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Miners' Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

THE proceedings of the Republican County Convention held on Monday last, will be found elsewhere in to-day's JOURNAL. The ticket nominated will not only secure the party vote, but will make signal inroads into the Democratic vote of the County, in consequence of the great popularity of the candidates on the Republican ticket, and the dissatisfaction which exists in the ranks of the Democracy with their ticket. The prospect for a sweeping victory for the Republican party at the polls in October, was never more cheering than it is now. The resolutions adopted on Monday have the ring of true metal on all the leading questions of the day—National, State and local—and will meet the approbation of all thoughtful, honest, discerning people. The party of progress, economy in public expenditures, faithful discharge of the duties of public officers, and of law and order, is the one which the people should sustain at the ballot-box, and we believe that they will do it in October in Schuylkill County and elsewhere throughout the State.

A brief review of the ticket nominated on Monday may not be inappropriate, and we give it:

Colonel THOMAS C. ZULICH of Schuylkill Haven, who was nominated for State Senate, is an old resident of this County. For about twenty years he was connected with the Schuylkill Navigation Company as Collector, the duties of which were always discharged by him to the perfect satisfaction of the Company. He is a gentleman of ability, courteous and pleasing in his manners, and would represent this County in the Senate with dignity and effectively.

For Assembly, F. E. STEES, of Pinegrove; W. RAMSEY POTTS, Esq., of Pottsville, and Dr. WM. H. WENRICH, of Mahanoy City, were nominated. Mr. STEES, during the Rebellion, served his country in the ranks of the Union army, and is a gentleman of marked intelligence and capacity. Mr. POTTS is also a soldier, having been the first man to put his name down on the roll of the Washington Artillerists at the breaking out of hostilities in the late war, to go, and being a member of that Company, which was one of the first five to reach Washington in April, 1861, for its defence. He is a son of the late WM. B. POTTS, Esq., one of the first members of the bar of Schuylkill County, and is himself a member of the Schuylkill County bar. Dr. WENRICH is a native of Lebanon County, but for a number of years has been a practising physician of this County. He is a gentleman of ability not only in his profession, but in matters not pertaining to it, and an estimable citizen. All of the gentlemen would represent this County in the Legislature, in a manner which would reflect credit upon themselves, while enhancing its interests.

Hon. CHARLES W. PITMAN, of Pottsville, who received the nomination for Sheriff, represented this District, then composed of Schuylkill, Dauphin and Lebanon, in Congress, being elected in October, 1848. He faithfully and ably represented the District. He has been a resident of this Borough between thirty and forty years, during a portion of which time he has been engaged in the iron and lumber business. Personally, Mr. PITMAN is one of the most popular citizens of the County, which will be fully shown in October at the ballot-box. If elected he will be a most competent officer.

For Commissioner Mr. GEORGE STAHL of St. Clair, was nominated. He is a native of Germany but has been a resident of this Coal region about forty years. He is a carpenter by trade, an intelligent man and worthy citizen, and I will if elected, see that the public affairs of the County are administered in the interest of the tax-payers.

Mr. WM. SHOENER, farmer, of Schuylkill Township, was nominated for Director of the Poor. We hoped last year, when Mr. SHOENER was nominated for this position, that he would be elected, not only to stop leakages at the Alms-House, but to unravel that little mystery about which we have been inquiring so assiduously during the last three years—the whereabouts of *them* ten thousand dollars. He was not elected, but this year the prospects are more cheering, and our hopes revive. Tax-payers will, we trust, send Mr. SHOENER to the Alms-House as a Director, for he will make a capital officer, and probably find that little unaccounted for sum.

For Jury Commissioner Mr. SAMUEL GARRET of Pottsville, was nominated. Mr. GARRET is an old resident of this County, and exclusively acquainted with the people. He served three years with Judge Frailey in the Prothonotary's office as chief clerk. No more competent citizen could be selected for the position of Jury Commissioner.

For Auditor, Mr. WM. L. STELLWAGON of Palo Alto was nominated. He is a clerk by profession, a good accountant, a conscientious and worthy citizen, and would make an excellent Auditor.

Fellow citizens of Schuylkill County, is the ticket presented to you for your suffrages? By its election you decide in favor of law and order, economy in the expenditure of public money in the County, and a careful administration of our County affairs. Let that decision be recorded in October.

THE GERMANS MOVING.

THE despotic tendencies of the falsely called Democratic party of the country, as exhibited by its organs in defending the cause of the Napoleonic dynasty, as against German unity and freedom, have aroused our German citizens throughout the country. Spontaneously this party which defended slavery and aided rebellion, in this country, espoused the cause of despotism when the Franco-Prussian war commenced. Justly spontaneously the Republican press expressed its sympathy for the cause of civil and religious liberty as borne on the banners of the Prussian army, as that press defended liberty and Republicanism during our war to preserve the Union.

These facts are known to the Germans of the country, and they are moving in various sections to give expression to their indignation and disgust for the party which has so shamefully betrayed at once the cause of liberty and that of their brethren in Europe.

On Tuesday evening the German citizens of the Twentieth ward of New York City, without distinction of party, held a meeting, and adopted a spirited address, for which we cannot find room, but from which we extract the following truthful and forcible sentence:

> No man has ever successfully attempted to disprove the settled conviction that Buonaparte sank from the duty of his rise has been aught but unmeasured ambition, insulting imperiousness, treason to mankind, greed of victory, bloodshed, and thirst for a additional possessions; and that alike the recent declaration of war by Napoleon III., it stripped of its false tissue, had no other object in view than the extension of the French frontiers to the Germ an Rhine.

Among the resolutions adopted is the following, which is significant:

> *Resolved*, That the conduct of certain would-be-German organs, not satisfied with the expression of the strongest sympathies for the French usurper and the aggressor in the present war, has been compiling it with shameless perversion of facts and calumnious and insulting aspersions against the German people, does not only fill us with just indignation and heartfelt contempt, but that regard for truth, right, and honor which we would demand of us the severance from any and every political association that could or would accept and follow such an unprincipled, malicious, mean, and detestable course, we shall have been chosen by said would-be Democratic papers.

The German citizens of this County, without regard to party, also feel a natural indignation against that political organization whose most prominent papers in all parts of the country are daily filled with scurrilous slanders of the German people and fulsome eulogies of the Emperor Napoleon.

We are glad to see that the Republicans of Lancaster County have re-nominated MAJ. A. C. REINOEHL for re-election to the Legislature. He was an honest and valuable member last winter, and if the Republicans should have a majority in the next House he would make an excellent speaker.

STATE CONVENTION OF MINORITY COUNTIES.

THIS Convention was held in Reading on Wednesday. It was composed principally of Republicans in the minority counties, but some Democratic counties were also represented in the Convention, who stated that they felt as deep an interest in the question as the Republicans, and consequently nothing of a mere partizan character was brought up in the Convention. Twenty-one counties were represented, which is a very good beginning. We published the proceedings on Thursday, but in order that all our readers should know the character of the resolutions adopted, we republish them to-day.

Ex-Senator Buckalew who is considered the author of what is termed by some the "Cumulative System of Voting," made a very able and telling speech before the Convention—he termed it the "Free Vote," because it did not compel a man to deposit one vote for several candidates on a ticket whether he liked them or not, but gave him the choice to poll one, two or three votes for one candidate, or divide his six votes on either one or two of the candidates, when there are six candidates to be elected. This gives the voter a freedom of choice in voting which is not the case now in a large majority of instances, and therefore, this system can properly be called the "Free Vote." Each party puts forth the number of candidates that they can elect in the district, and they unite their whole number of votes on these candidates, and elect the number in proportion to the preponderence of the parties in the district. For instance, take the Borough of Pottsville, and suppose the Borough officers were all elected for one, two or three years, in each ward, say, councilmen or School Directors, the majority would nominate and elect two, and the minority one on this principle; and then the parties would confine their nominations to the number of candidates they could elect, and to the best men of each party, and the minority as well as the majority would then be represented in proportion to the vote. This, of course, would give satisfaction to all parties, and a mixed representation would be a safeguard to the people against the squandering of the funds, and the practice of frauds, &c., and would really tend to purify the public business of the country in all its departments, more than anything else. It can be applied to the election of Senators and Representatives where more than one candidate is to be elected, and also to Presidential electors in the different States. When one candidate only is to be elected, of course it would not apply—but in districting a State to elect Senators and Representatives, Congressional districts may be grouped together to elect Senators and Representatives. There would then be no necessity for third and distinct parties to buy and sell votes, because the friends of any measure can put candidates in the field, and throw their whole vote on said candidate or candidates in proportion to their strength.

One year before the "Free Vote" was adopted by the great and growing State of Illinois in convention, and ratified by the people, the subject had not been discussed in a single paper in the State, but so satisfied were the people of the justice of the "Free Vote" that they embraced the principle in the new Constitution, and the people adopted it by a tremendous majority. In the City of Chicago, which is largely Republican, the vote was about 4 to 1 in favor of the free vote. By this system the great expense of campaigns will be greatly reduced, and each party will put forward their best men to secure their election.

The convention was unanimous in urging upon the Legislature, at its next session, to pass a law providing for a convention to amend the Constitution, and in the election of the delegates to said convention to adopt the free vote system, so that the mostable men of all parties should be selected to participate in the formation of a new Constitution, which may last for 25 and 50 years.

There was another question discussed on which there was great unanimity of sentiment among the members, but they decided to take no public action upon it in the convention at this time. It was the distribution of the patronage of the general Government by the Senators and Representatives in Congress. This patronage for a number of years past, has been absorbed by the Representatives in Congress to such an extent that they now claim it in every district as a right, and many members distribute it in their districts regardless of the interests of the public, but to advance their own private interests. We can name many districts where the greatest outrages are practised upon the Republicans by the selection of officers to suit the private interests of members. The people never did, or never intended to give such power to their Representatives—it has been usurped, and the people are determined to check all such usurpations on the part of these public servants hereafter. In electing members they do not delegate *all* to these members—they are their servants, not their masters. As regards the appointment of post masters, wherever there is a contest, it is a question that ought to be submitted to a vote of the supporters of the party to whom the appointment belongs in the district.

It is now for the people to push forward these reforms. The office-seeking politicians, who expect to plunder the people when in office, all oppose this reform, because it will militate against their interests. Last winter a bill was prepared by General White for the calling of a convention to amend the Constitution, but there was so much opposition to it that he failed in getting it before the Senate. Let the people demand it, and they will get it.

THE RECORD.

SENATOR MORTON, of Indiana gives the following record of the Republican Party:

It established Slavery!
It established Universal Suffrage!
It gave Liberty to all Slaves!
It protected the Civil Rights of all Men!
It built Up Republicanism!
It gave Republican Government to the South!
It built the Pacific Railroad!
It passed the Homestead Law!
It opened New Roads into the uninhabited West for Settlers!
It secured Pensions and Homesteads to the Union Soldiers!
It has reduced the National Debt one hundred and forty-six millions in sixteen months, thus certainly saving the extinction of the whole debt in less than fifteen years!
It has reduced Taxation Eighty Millions of Dollars in one bill.

It has passed a Revenue Tariff with full incidental protection to American Labor!
It has reduced the prospective interest on the National Debt.

And we may add: It supports the Liberal Principles of United Germany, against the Despotism of the present French Dynasty, the enemy of the United States during our great Rebellion.

COMPARED WITH THE DISASTROUS RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY:

Sympathy with the Rebellion!
Devotion to Slavery!
Hostility to Universal Suffrage!
Persecution of the Freed People!
Opposition to the Civil Rights Bill!
Favorable to Repudiation!
Adverse to the Reduction of the Debt!
Votes in Congress to Increase Instead of Reducing Taxation!
Prejudiced against the Union Soldier!
Committed to Low Wages and Free Trade!

BABIES AND LODGES.—"One John Knows" says there is lots of fun in married women going to Lodges and staying until 12 o'clock at night, while their husbands stay at home and nurse the babies, and who cannot, therefore escort them home. "One John Knows" ought to know that babies are a joint partnership in wedlock, and in this age of progress the women have set up their clubs as well as men, and are determined to assert their rights to stay out at night as well as their husbands if they think proper to do so. If "One John Knows" is a victim, why all we have to say is that John should make a fair bargain with his wife for alternate evenings to attend Clubs or Lodges. Club women are not generally the kind of folks that are easily led astray, because they know how to take care of themselves, even if they do stay out occasionally a little late at night. "One John Knows" ought also to know that babies are a very natural consequence of wedlock, and the duties of taking care of these babies devolves upon both parents, and cannot with any degree of justice be thrown entirely upon one of the parents. We hope, as "One John Knows" has put his head into the noose, he will have to continue to enjoy his portion of the fun in attending to babies under such circumstances.

NEW AMERICAN STEEL—YORK COUNTY, ORE, &C.

REVOLUTION IN THE IRON TRADE.

OUR READERS will recollect that about a year ago, we noticed a patent taken out by Mr. Ralston, of Tamaqua, for the conversion of Anthracite Iron into Steel with the use of Anthracite coal, and 20 per cent. of York county micaceous ore in the puddling furnace. The discovery was made at Tamaqua, in Schuylkill County, by Mr. Ralston, who was employed at Ratcliffe's Rolling Mill, and not only steel for various purposes, but steel rails have been manufactured in Schuylkill County for mining purposes at the Tamaqua Mill for the last eight months. We have a sample of T rail now in our office made eight months ago, and Mr. Ratcliffe is now turning out rails weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. to the yard; a 25 lb. steel rail is equal in strength to a 35 lb. iron rail. The rolls of his mill are not strong enough to turn out heavier rails at present, but we learn that he is now enlarging his rolls with a view of turning out heavier rails. This was the first time that Anthracite Iron with the use of Anthracite Coal has been used in the puddling furnace, to convert iron into steel. The proportion used here is 80 per cent. of Anthracite pig and 20 per cent. of York county ore. The process is cheaper than that used by the Bessemer patent, and the great advantage it possesses over Bessemer steel is, that it can be re-worked or re-rolled a half dozen times if necessary, which is not the case with the Bessemer steel, and which Mr. A. HEWETT, in a recent publication, declared was the great desideratum now required in the manufacture of steel rails. When we noticed this discovery about a year ago, we stated that it would create a revolution in the iron trade, and the slow folks abroad are just beginning to realize the vast importance of the discovery.

It is a singular fact that the first Anthracite iron made with the use of Anthracite coal in the United States, was made in Schuylkill County, which completely revolutionized the iron trade of the country. It is a notorious fact also that the first steel made from Anthracite Iron with the use of Anthracite Coal and York county ore, by means of the puddling furnace, in the known world was made in Schuylkill County, where also the first steel rail, which can be re-rolled or re-manufactured was also made.

One of the editors of the N. Y. TRIBUNE has recently paid a visit to the ore bank in York county, and gives the following account of the operations, and the progress making in its development, which will prove interesting to our readers:

> The fertile, thrifty, wealthy old County of York, Pa., receives the sturdy hamlets from Lancaster, and the Waterloo District from Chester, and the tributaries of that broad-bosomed river. The rich valley of the Codorus and its tributaries is largely underlaid by a belt of the limestone formation known as Brown Hematite, which, though but little iron has yet been smelted in this unprogressive County, is largely exported to Maryland and other and generally poorer ores—immense quantities of it being duly sold to the great works of David Thomas, Esq., only in the distant valley of the Lehigh.
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> From this valley there rises, in the township of North Codorus, a range of rounded, sloping hills, which have been long known to contain and in good part consist of a peculiar siliceous ore; but little success and no profit has attended its reduction, since it yields but 30 to 35 per cent. of metal, and that of very superior quality. At length, it was ascertained—more by luck, we believe, than by judicious induction—that this unpromising Ore, being mixed with anthracite Coal and Limestone in ordinary reverberatory furnace at the rate of one ton of each to produce, by the ordinary puddling process, a pure steel of admirable quality and remarkably uniform in character.
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> We visited on Monday the range of hills in question and found a Venetian Company in possession of nine of this unique Ore—and looked into a dozen different shafts or drifts, all in have been sunk or run into the hill-side, for most part within a mile of the North Central Railroad, distant two miles. The branch road to Gettysburg runs at the southern base of the same hills. The Ore is dug in the winter, when the farm people can be mined and loaded directly into cars for Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York, at a cost of 50 cents per ton. During the summer, when pick, mainly in the form of boulders of medium roundness, it will thus be largely shipped as ballast, and so transported to Europe, as well as American furnaces.
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> The owners of the mine have just completed at York a puddling furnace and rolling mill, at which we witnessed the conversion of medium Pennsylvania Pig Iron, with 20 per cent. into Steel that would certainly be cheap at 5 cents per lb. Fifteen tons of this Steel, the material required would exceed twenty if all the rolls were in use, and two tons of the Codorus Ore, costing $2—together, $35, and 1 a ton of Bituminous Coal, costing $3, and $50 for other material and labor, will produce the fifteen tons of Steel that ought to be made, by the help of this Ore, at a cost of 50 per ton.
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> We call the attention of Railroad men and all interested in Metallurgy to this work in daily progress. They connect us in rats in an ordinary reverberatory furnace, to supply the place of a Cupola-blast, and all impeding to add to or convert ordinary pig iron into cannon Steel at a single heat; by simple processes with which any man of ordinary familiar. If they have the requisite machinery for making them, they will of course next try their hand at cast-ing their iron directly into Steel, but this are not required to buy mines, but to erect new works, nor to take any thing on trust. If they doubt that Steel is to be made as above set forth, York is but an hour's ride, and the furnace above will be in operation, and ready for visitors. Their own interest is likely to suggest them.

BELGIUM AND PROTECTION.

NOT many years ago Belgium had but few manufactures, and her coal and iron mines were but poorly developed. She had been the victim of a Free Trade Policy, and labor was as low as 20 and 30 cents a day for males, and females sold as low as 12 and 15 cents a day. She changed her policy and protected her home industry, and the result is that in proportion to territory, she has the most dense population in Europe, and she has become one of the greatest productive countries in Europe under a Protective Policy. Labor, although still low, has advanced about 50 per cent., on the free trade rates, and now she is not only rivaling England in the building of machinery, and even underselling Free Trade England in her own markets, and her laboring classes appear to be more contented than in any other portion of Europe. A committee consisting of members of the Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers in England, recently visited the coal and iron works of Belgium to ascertain the cause of their great progress in mining and manufacturing in Belgium, and the editor of the LONDON MINING JOURNAL makes the following remarks on said report, which we commend to the *particular consideration of a certain class located in this country.* Of course neither the committee or the MINING JOURNAL of England, says anything about the real cause of the great prosperity which prevails in Belgium, which arises solely from the protection of home labor and home industry, which has mainly contributed to the prosperity of Belgium:

> INDUSTRY COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AS AN IRON MANUFACTURING COUNTRY.
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> The members of an important Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers have visited the iron and coal districts of Belgium. We have published a description of the admirable manner in which the foreign gentlemen were received, and how some of our contemporaries, in their usual fashion, twisted, in some valuable information into a means of base abuse of England, in a few weeks has followed over-leaped by this visit and the report of the Institute, we are glad to see, will be of the whole affair. We cannot let the opportunity slip without calling attention to some important facts brought before us on that visit, and we shall do so by making a comparison between our country and Belgium in a few places, and then draw particular attention to those points in which the latter country is before us, and which in a great degree contributes to her success. That this is the case the kingdom should be in advance of most, or, as one of the great iron and coal districts of Great Britain as regards coal and machinery, is hardly astonishing. This country, that has so dearly bought its experience in having learned the production of iron almost from its cradle, and has had to pay for its education dear its present state of perfection, having also such enormous resources, is now surpassed by a nearly new competitor, whose supplies of coal are obtainable at prices upwards of 6/ per ton cheaper than we can. There is almost a limit to the cheapness with which iron can be our own markets, being due to the cheaper than we could make it. It will be said they have cheaper labor, cheaper; they certainly have, but not in so great a degree as will direct figures, and have other things to counteract this apparent cheapness of labor, even denser than it is in our mining districts, of account of its being so wet, and requiring such an outlay to work it. There are, however, other reasons for their success, and these we shall try to adduce.
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> The first reason is one which we consider to be the great ingredient of Belgium's success, and that is the good character and disposition of all and classes and grades of society in Belgium. There seems to be in Belgium a universal desire to do well, whether a man be educated or not, a certain earnestness, and earnest position regulating the ordinary towards others, and the whole tone of life in a manner on the late visit. At Antwerp, in the Zoological and Botanical gardens, we met together over social enjoyments, and there was no waiting for wine, but everybody sitting side by side with the first families of the town; working men may be sitting at a table drinking their beer, and from it were invited to office, or educated gentlemen, come and join them and drink it in perfect friendship. The public gardens are all open to the roads, so that the people have every facility requisite to keep out the rogues, and prevent them from carving their names or breaking the trees, as in England; for the very lowest classes seem capable of enjoying the beauties of nature with as much appreciation as the highest. There seems to be an absence of the pin se-prout, and the Belgian would *ensemble*, for the utmost gregariousness was shown one to another, from the highest to the greatest; and during the whole of our stay on the Continent we saw nothing of no single instance of incompetence or misdemeanor. At Brussels, where we spent a considerable time, it will thus be largely shipped as ballast, and so trans-ported to Europe as well as American furnaces.
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> The owners of the mine have just completed at York a puddling furnace and rolling mill, at which we witnessed the conversion of medium Pennsylvania Pig Iron, with 20 per cent. into Steel that would certainly be cheap at 5 cents per lb. Fifteen tons of this Steel, the material required would exceed twenty if all the rolls were in use, and two tons of the Codorus Ore, costing $2—together, $35, and 1 a ton of Bituminous Coal, costing $3, and $50 for other material and labor, will produce the fifteen tons of Steel that ought to be made, by the help of this Ore, at a cost of 50 per ton.
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> We call the attention of Railroad men and all interested in Metallurgy to this work in daily progress. They connect us in rats in an ordinary reverberatory furnace, to supply the place of a Cupola-blast, and all impeding to add to or convert ordinary pig iron into cannon Steel at a single heat; by simple processes with which any man of ordinary familiar. If they have the requisite machinery for making them, they will of course next try their hand at cast-ering their iron directly into Steel, but this are not required to buy mines, but to erect new works, nor to take any thing on trust. If they doubt that Steel is to be made as above set forth, York is but an hour's ride, and the furnace above will be in operation, and ready for visitors. Their own interest is likely to suggest them.

It may be said, how does this tend to the success of the Belgians as iron producers? We will endeavor to show. It is only natural to suppose that the strikes (Harper's Ferry muskets, Springfield pattern,) will be received within a fortnight. Upton's infantry drill, now used in the United States Army, has been adopted as the drill of the Guards. The Company promises to be large and effective. It has now over fifty members.

Destructive Fire.—Hill & Harris's Breaker Burned.—Yesterday morning between 12 and 1 o'clock, flames were discovered issuing from the breaker of Messrs. Hill & Harris, Mahanoy City, which was one of the finest in the County. The flames spread rapidly, and the entire structure was speedily involved and destroyed in about two hours. The fire was one of the fiercest ever seen in that locality. The machinery as well as the frame work of the breaker, was entirely destroyed.

The fire originated in the boiler house, it is supposed, and was accidental.

The loss is $43,000, on which there is an insurance of $7,500, distributed as follows: Security Fire Insurance Company, of New York, $5,000; Imperial, London, $5,000; North American Insurance Company, $2,500; Hanover, $2,500; City Fire, Hartford, $2,500; Franklin, Philadelphia, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; Manhattan, N. Y., $2,500; National, Boston, $2,500.

By this fire, 175 men and boys were thrown out of employment.

Messrs. Hill & Harris will proceed at once to rebuild the breaker, but fully four months will be required to complete it. They expect to get into the market early in the Spring of 1871.

The loss in money by the destruction of this breaker is not so great as the loss in time, for this the business part of the concern suffers a great deal, and the consequence is that the latter is often almost as severe to the masters, inasmuch as they are compelled to keep all their workmen together during the time of the original incorporation of their company, or for over forty years past. I am assured that the Navigation Company do not desire to unnecessarily say right to abandon any portion of their canal, and concede their inability to keep open and maintain the same. I have seen a book which is now in the possession of a prominent legal gentleman in Pottsville, from P. S. Gowen, Esq., late President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. Mr. Gowen, however, contends that there is no law which compels them to maintain any particular ship canal. Admitting that there is a defect in the original law which created the company and the Legislature of nearly half a century ago, it is the duty of the present legislative friends to hold accountable for this deficiency. Perhaps if many years ago they had felt the importance of the business as they now do, they would have made such a provision, without the aid of legislation, that the Navigation Company could not abandon any portion of their canal. Whether or not they may change or abandon any of their shipping wharves. Neither has the Navigation Company any right to abandon any portion of the present time, to abandon any portion of their canal. Whether or not they may change or abandon any of their shipping wharves. Neither has the Navigation Company any right to abandon any portion of the present time, to abandon any portion of their canal. Whether or not they may change or abandon any of their shipping wharves. Neither has the Navigation Company any right to abandon any portion of their canal or to change their shipping wharves. Neither has the Navigation Company any right to abandon any portion of their canal, or to change their shipping wharves. Neither has the Navigation Company any right to abandon any portion of their canal