Miners' Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Congress,
JOHN W. KILLINGER, Lebanon County.
Senate,
THOMAS C. ZULICH, Schuylkill Haven.
Assembly,
F. E. STEES, Pinegrove.
W. RAMSAY POTTS, Pottsville.
WM. H. WENRICH, Mahanoy City.
Sheriff,
CHARLES W. PITMAN, Pottsville.
Commissioner,
GEORGE STAHL, St. Clair.
Director of the Poor,
WM. SHOENER, Schuylkill Township.
Jury Commissioner,
SAMUEL GARRETT, Pottsville.
Auditor,
WM. STELLWAGON, Palo Alto.

AT the election in Wyoming Territory on Wednesday women voted.

MADAME SEEBACH, the German tragedienne, has arrived in this country.

HARRISBURG having paid its gas bill is once more supplied with that necessary nocturnal illuminator.

THE Republicans carried the election in New Mexico on Wednesday for members of the Territorial Legislation.

REAR ADMIRAL ROWAN has been commissioned Vice Admiral, to succeed Porter, promoted to be Admiral. He is a Pennsylvanian.

VICE-PRESIDENT Colfax has determined to retire to private life at the expiration of his present term of office. The country learns this with regret, for he is one of the ablest and purest of our young statesmen.

EVENTS move rapidly in this progressive age. The Italian Republic is said to have been proclaimed at Florence, with the Crown Prince Humbert as President, and the Italians are preparing to march on Rome.

THE election in Vermont resulted in a Republican majority of some 22,000. There are nine Democrats in the House and not one in the Senate. All of the Republican Congressional candidates are chosen. A model State.

THE GOVERNMENT FOR PEACE.—It is understood that President Grant and his Cabinet are solicitous for the restoration of peace between France and Prussia, and hence the rumor of the probability of their taking some step in that direction.

IN a recent article on steel manufacture which appeared in our columns, it was stated that the Tamaqua Rolling Mill is owned by the Ratcliffs. This is a mistake, as the mill is owned by an incorporated Company of which Mr. Ralston is Treasurer and Superintendent.

THE Republican ticket of New York is as follows:—For Governor, Stewart L. Woodford; Lieut.-Governor, Sigismund Kauffman; Comptroller, Abiah W. Palmer; Canal Commissioners, Abraham Nelson and Alexander Barkley; State Prison Inspector, John Parkhurst.

THE election in Maine will take place on the 12th inst. Its interest will be enhanced by an unusually lively struggle over the United States Senatorship. The next elections after Maine will be Indiana, October 1; Mississippi and Florida, October 3; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, October 11, and West Virginia, October 27.

A DESPATCH from Paris to the New York TRIBUNE says that Prussia has modified her conditions for peace, and reduces her indemnity from 200,000,000 to 120,000,000 pounds sterling, and refers to a European Congress the question of annexation of conquered provinces. If peace negotiations fail, the Government will remove to Tours, leaving the defence to the Committee in Paris.

THE Grand Lodge of Harugari, in session at Reading, has elected the following officers: Superior Grand Bard, William Rosenthal, of Pennsylvania; Deputy Grand Bard, Carl Sueltzen, of Ohio; Grand Guard, Fred. Heizer, of Kentucky; Grand Secretary, John Otto, of New Jersey; Grand Treasurer, Louis Muth, of Maryland. The next biennial meeting will be held at Cincinnati in September, 1872.

HON. JOHN W. KILLINGER.—The Republican Conferees of Schuylkill and Lebanon counties, composing the Tenth District, to place in nomination a candidate for Congress, to be voted for at the next October election, met at Pinegrove on Tuesday, and selected Hon. JOHN W. KILLINGER, of Lebanon. Mr. KILLINGER served two consecutive sessions in Congress, the last terminating on the opening of the rebellion. His Congressional experience, conjoined with his ability, would render him from the start, if he should be elected, a valuable representative. On all of the leading and progressive [illegible] of the Republican party, Mr. KILLINGER is right, while on the question of adequate Protection to the industry of the country against the low-priced labor of Europe, the establishment and maintenance of which are of such great importance to every workingman, Congress would contain no more faithful champion. The nomination is an excellent one, and Schuylkill County will do its duty toward electing him. It is necessary that every man ... to his country ... interest of the country that this among the other districts which now send Protective Tariff Republican Representatives to Congress should return men of the same principles and with similar ideas on the subject of correct political economy.

WE copy the following from the London MINING JOURNAL of August 13th, 1870:

"EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom experienced a considerable expansion in June, having risen in the month to 125,711 tons, against 95,079 tons in the corresponding period of 1869, and 62,777 tons in the corresponding period of 1868. The demand from the United States sensibly increased in June; the Indian and Russian demand also expanded. In the six months ending June 30, this year, we exported railway iron to the extent of 532,279 tons, as compared with 415,784 tons in the corresponding six months of 1869. This year bids fair, then, to witness a decided further expansion in our railway iron exports. The exports to Russia increased to June 30, this year, to [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons, and [illegible] tons; to the United States to 177,915 tons, against [illegible] tons and [illegible] tons."

We have abundance of iron ore and coal in this country—in fact the market is glutted with coal, and a number of iron works have been standing idle, particularly bar mills, while the importation from England is largely on the increase, and this is occurring under our present rate of duties on foreign iron, which the free traders say are enormous. If we could make this iron at home, which we can do if our labor and home capital invested in iron works was sufficiently protected, there would be no surplus coal in the market to reduce prices and wages in its production, and there would be no necessity of reducing wages at iron works to enable the industry to keep on its legs again at this heavy importation of the English iron produced by their cheaper labor. Now, the so-called Democratic party is pledged, if they obtain power, to remove these already inadequate duties from iron, or reduce them at least two-thirds, according to their doctrine; and then where would be any increased market for our coal and iron ore, and what would have to be the rate of wages paid in mining coal, iron ore, and in iron works, under such competition? Yet under all these circumstances, the Democratic papers, and a large number of the so-called workingmen's papers are calling upon the workingmen to support the Democratic ticket. Can the workingmen so stultify themselves as to do it, and then clamor for high wages? If they do, ought they not to suffer?

LAND SALES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The sales of the Land Department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the month of August were 14,588 54-100 acres amounting to $78,755 90, averaging $5 40 per acre. The total land sales of the Company amount to $1,642,597 77.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.—It is reported that the Prussian army from Mezieres and Sedan is advancing on Paris through the valley of the Aisne, and to have turned Laon, which is eighty miles north-east from Paris. Another body of Prussians are reported at La Ferte Sous, twenty-five miles north-east from the capital. The Prussians are advancing on Paris by forced marches. The Parisians are continuing their defensive preparations, but are hardly so sanguine. The foreign ministers resident at Paris are, it is said, to visit the Prussian headquarters and negotiate, if possible, a suspension of hostilities, although we have the reported opinion of the British minister that no treaty can be negotiated that will preserve the integrity of France, and any other has been rejected beforehand by those who are running the French Government. Mediation is talked of as in contemplation by the other powers, and it is reported that Russia will act with France, from fear of Prussian aggrandizement and of her own German provinces being in peril. Events are maturing rapidly and must soon reach a decisive point.

THE death of Marshal MacMahon, who was wounded at Sedan, was twice reported this week, and twice denied. We shall be glad to hear of his final recovery, for he is a brave soldier, commanding the respect of even the brave men he opposed in the field.

WAR MISCELLANY.

A GERMAN VICTOR SONG.

BY HENRY O'REILLY.

I.

THROUGH all your States, Old Fatherland!
From Rhinewald to North Sea,
Let all rejoice, in one strong voice,
For German victory—
For unity, in peace and war—
For homes secure and free—
For all the blessings Union brings
To brave old Germany.

CHORUS.

And in the song of jubilee
Let Germans all combine—
From Elbe, Oder, Weser—
From Baltic to the Rhine.

II.

No foreign foe your land alarms,
Or threats invading war—
For triumph crown'd the German arms
On Rhine, Moselle, and Saar;
And, in resenting French attack,
Your flag was bravely borne
Triumphantly in many fights
O'er Meuse, the Seine, and Marne.

III.

The lessons taught in battles fought
Now show invaders all
That Germans for all Fatherland
Will bravely stand or fall—
That, one and all, at country's call,
To battle in their might,
Germania's sons quick seize their guns,
And fight for German Right.

IV.

The seas protect us on the "North,"—
We want no foreign land—
On Rhine our "South" defense shall be
For dear old Fatherland,
Come weal or wo, whate'er betide,
That frontier shall be thine—
We'll always freely fight or fall,
To vindicate the Rhine.

V.

We covet not our neighbor's soil—,
But must be "let alone!"
And, though compelled to conquer France
We seek but for our own:—
We only ask for Germany
Its rights of soil and reign,
With restitution (long deferred!)
Of Alsace and Lorraine.

VI.

No "East" or "West" no "South" or "North,"
Now rends our Fatherland:—
In peace or war, "united all,"
The Germans firmly stand,
Fend foreign schemes and foreign arms
Too long our land assail'd—
But "German Unity," thank God!
Has now at last prevail'd.

VII.

And in the strain of Victory
All German hearts unite:
Through all the world our Exiles
Have watch'd our sturdy fight:
Their cheering tones, from distant zones,
Ring clearly on the sea,
Now mingling with our hearty pray'r—
"God Bless Old Germany."

CHORUS.

Now in the song of jubilee
Let Germans all combine—
From Elbe, Oder, Weser—
From Baltic to the Rhine—
For Unity, in Peace and War—
For Homes secure and free—
For all the blessings Union brings
To brave old Germany.

—N. Y. Tribune.

THE Rev. John S. C. Abbott has not yet been heard from since Napoleon ran away.

NAPOLEON knows that he will not be released without some consideration for his liberty. Let him approach King William on the subject—he may find in him a good Bill of Exchange.

The fall of the Napoleonic dynasty seems likely to knock over a whole row of monarchies, just as schoolboys tumble over rows of bricks, the first one knocking down all the rest. What a splendid working Republican old King William is!

PEA PUDDING is one of the new articles of food adopted for rations for the Prussian soldiers. It has the advantage of being cheap; it will keep for a long time, and it contains a large amount of nutritious matter. The idea of using it was borrowed, it is said, from the Chinese, but the Germans have improved upon the Chinese pattern by mixing smoked meat, chopped up small, with the pease. If boiled, it forms a complete meal of joint and vegetable; if eaten cold, it is equally good, and a small quantity will last a man for a day.

CORRECTING THE BALLOT.—A South German paper mentions under the head of "Revenge for the Plebiscite," that the French regiments who cast the largest number of "no" in the ballot boxes have already been placed in the front. The Thirty-sixth Line Infantry Regiment, which returned only 65 "yes," was almost destroyed in the front line at Woerth; so also the Third Zouave Regiment, which cast 518 "no," was frightfully decimated. Both regiments were in garrison in the Algerian Province of Oran in the middle of July, and were hurried direct via Marseilles to the seat of war.

IT is said that Napoleon has real and personal estate amounting in value to nearly $30,000,000. He was a heavy dealer at the Bourse, and as the condition of the market depended so much on how he felt, and what he did and said, it is believed that he took advantage of the situation to lay up abundantly against a rainy day. His largest investments were prudently made in England, while at the same time it is known that he was not indifferent to the security which property in New York offered to foreign capitalists. Though he loses a crown, he has gained an opportunity to enjoy his immense fortune untrammeled by the cares of an empire, for it cannot be doubted that as soon as the treaty of peace is signed King William will let the captive go free.

THE GERMAN VOICE.

The STAATS-ZEITUNG devoted two lengthy and excellent articles to the great events of the 3d inst., and, of course, exulted in the triumph of the German arms. In one of these it says:

"The battles of Leipsic and of Waterloo were certainly great events, but yet they cannot be compared to the four days' battles near Sedan, with the consequent surrender of Napoleon and an army 100,000 men strong. While the first was a battle which had been the results of almost all the combined European armies, the victory at Sedan is due to German armies and to German courage alone. The confidence with which the German troops went into the war is now justified. Who would have dreamed six weeks ago that the criminal arrogance of the aggressors was so soon to be punished? To declare war only a few weeks ago because King William had declined to sign a humiliating declaration, which would have shown to the world that Napoleon is the master of Germany, and to-day, to be compelled to write to the same King, 'I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty.' These are contrasts which hardly ever yet occurred in the life of an Emperor."

Elsewhere:

"Again as times the *corpus* of Germany has altered its warning to France that should Germany ever be forced to war against the French she would never sheath her sword until she had conquered her old provinces of Lorraine and Alsace. The French ridiculed this menace, and said that they would yet only take the whole of the Rhenish provinces, but also divide Germany. But while the French were dreaming of the line of the Main German union has become a fact, and, thanks to France, this German union is now enabled not only to revenge the wrongs of past centuries on France, but to obtain that position to which, by its brilliant spirit and power, it is entitled."

THE NEW YORKER JOURNAL, in a well considered article, compared the fallen Caesarism of Napoleon III, and the exalted mission of the German people, and proceeds:

"No generations ever saw such contradictions as we see them. There is a people demoralized by despotism, subdued by a system of brute force and driven to a wicked war by the desperation of its tyrant, fighting for the glory of the middle ages and the attainment of other nation's property, while here is a people, moral and rising into juvenile power, aware of its peaceable mission, united for the first time and battling for the highest aims, attacked by a hypocrite, but victorious by the power of its moral ideas. Thus a hypocrite soiled with the blood of his victims, a stranger among his own people, stripped of his art of lying, the usurper of a great or terrible name, no genius, only the spectre of his uncle, and frightening the hemisphere with fear of spectres, a lost gambler, who places himself and the honor of France on the last trump card, which he loses ingloriously.—Here the aged King William, the heir of Frederick the Great, the plain and modest man of right and truth, the representative of the whole German nation; beside him the greatest statesman of the age, the greatest generals and the son of the hero, the favorite of victory, who has gained the crown of the new empire by his deeds of valor."

Again, the JOURNAL added:

"Henceforth the people of the earth will no longer be required to spend their means in heavy war budgets, but can devote themselves to the mission of cultivating the laws of spiritual and material welfare. But the highest triumph is the German unity. During the first excitement over the wanton attack the German States gave each other the hand, and in a glorious war the new alliance was re-sealed. For ever and ever the dismemberment and disagreement of past centuries is gone and German union is no longer an imaginary phantom—a pious wish of honest patriots—but a glorious and powerful reality. It will form the barrier against which all future attempts at disturbance will be shattered, and all this has been gained by Germany's arms and her leaders."

OUR FOREIGN NEWS BUDGET.

COMPILED FROM THE "EUROPEAN MAIL."

NASCENT CARBONIC ACID is being tried in France as a preventive of gangrene, and its use has been attended with success.

THE FRENCH SURGEONS have been using chloral as a local application to stay the pain of burns, and seem to have found it effectual.

A NEW ELECTRIC PILE of great strength and constancy has been invented by M. Delaurier. It is a one-liquid pile, the solution being of neutral chromate of soda in water and sulphuric.

M. JANSSEN read before the Meteorological Society of France a paper describing a curious inverted mirage, which he had the opportunity of observing on the Red Sea. It took place just at sunrise.

M. TISSANDIER has completed an analysis of some dark-colored rain which fell in Paris last month. The color seems to have been caused by a miscellaneous dust mixed with the rain-water, which also contained sea-salt and ammonium nitrate.

M. M. RABUTEAU AND PEYRE have been making investigations on the *m'boundou* poison which is used for trial by ordeal on the River Gaboon. According to these observers, it acted like brucia rather than strychnia, and its effect is not invariably fatal.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—The most interesting portrait models to be seen at the present moment at this exhibition are unquestionably those representing the Emperor and Empress of the French and Prince Imperial, King William of Prussia, and Count von Bismarck.

THE PORTRAIT OF CHARLES DICKENS, at the age of forty-three, painted by Ary Scheffer in 1855, has recently been purchased for the National Portrait Gallery, the price paid for it being less than one-half that which the Maclise picture realized at Christie's on July 9.

THE lovers of peace and prosperity in the city of Londonderry, Ireland, and neighborhood have prepared a memorial, which is being extensively signed, praying government to "suppress entirely all public demonstrations connected with the celebration of particular events by either party."

A NEW MINERAL, named Nadorite, discovered in the province of Constantine, Algeria, has been analysed by M. Pasani. Its chief constituents are the oxides of lead and of antimony. It also yields a small quantity of chlorine; and this is the chief point of the discovery; for no natural compound was before known in which chlorine was found in the presence of antimony.

AREA OF GREAT CITIES.—The Registrar-General places the area of London at 77,997 acres, which exceeds the area of Philadelphia by less than 2,000 acres. Paris has only 7,802 acres, Vienna 3,728 acres, and Berlin 6,253 acres. Birmingham is in excess of the acreage of Paris, having 7,831 acres. Birmingham must be healthy, for its rate of mortality is 16 per 1,000—the lowest of any city; the highest is Leeds, 25 in 1,000.

OAKUM A SUBSTITUTE FOR LINT.—Mr. H. Pownall has submitted to Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay's Committee a sample of fine-picked oakum, which has been used in some of the London Hospitals as a substitute for lint in dressing wounds. Should the war last for any considerable time, the labors of the unions and prisons may be directed to supply this store to the armies of the two countries now engaged in hostilities.

THE CENSUS.—The English census of 1871 is to show the name, sex, age, rank, profession or occupation, condition, relation to head of family, and birthplace of every living person who abode in every house on the night of Sunday, April 2, 1871; and also whether any are blind, or deaf or dumb. Measures will also be taken for ascertaining the number of persons travelling, or for any other reason not abiding in any house. An account of houses will also be taken, occupied or uninhabited, or buildings. There will be a penalty for making a false return, or refusing to make any.

UTILISATION OF SMALL COAL.—For the purpose of burning powdered fuel Mr. T. R. Crampton, of Westminster, employs a plain combustion chamber, lined with fire-brick, one without any division or brickwork therein; and for this purpose he causes a stream or streams of mixed air and fuel to be introduced into the combustion chamber, so as to cause them to move in a circuitous or other equivalent course therein, thereby preventing the fuel and air from settling too much from one another, and also to cause the several currents diverging from the incoming stream or streams of air and fuel to mingle and unite with one another before they pass into the body of the furnace, where the heat is utilized, thereby ensuring that the fuel and air shall again be properly mixed with one another, even though they will have been partially separated.

DEATH TESTS.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine of Paris Dr. Laborde read a paper on the above subject. The author says:—"It a highly polished steel needle be thrust into a sufficient depth into the tissues of a living man or animal, the needle after a short time will have lost its polish, and be in fact oxidised. If, on the other hand, a needle of the same kind be introduced into the muscles of a dead subject, and left between twenty minutes and an hour, it will not turn dull. M. Laborde infers that the oxidation of the needle and the electrical and thermic phenomena connected with this oxidation are signs of apparent death; whereas the complete absence of oxidation and of the concomitant phenomena is a sign of real death. A committee composed of Messrs. Gavarret, Béclard and Vulpian, have been appointed to report on this paper.

THE IRISH PRESS AND THE WAR.—The weekly National papers devote a considerable portion of their space to speculations regarding the results of the war. The NATION is particularly violent. It says:—At the outset of the war the English Ministry gave the pro-Prussian cue, and faithfully it has been followed out. They had no words for France but words of condemnation; and when a black fruit came of dangerous possibilities, they took refuge in honeyed speech or total silence, and felt the brunt of the battle to the press, and the fight was left in no unworthy hands. The spectacle of a foe in bloody war caused never a thrill of human sympathy in the hearts of these cut-throat scribes. In their hate they paused at nothing. If the sun of victory should shine out again on the drooping standard of the Emperor, he will be bound by every sacred tie, by his duty to his wife, to his son, to his people, and to himself as Emperor, to pay back to England the bitter abuse and mean malignity for which he is her debtor now. He knows how to redeem such obligations. And, even if the arbitrament of arms should doom the man who has held Europe in awe for more than twenty years to the soldier's grave, or perhaps the exile's rock there is, and there will be, a soul in France to sympathize with him, and to take upon itself the heritage of the wrongs he suffered. The irony of fate procures that Napoleon should thus be barbarously stricken down by the hand whose eye he courted, but in the course of Providence the time will come to smite the reviler, and to smite him sorely."

General Notices.

25 cents a line first insertion; each subsequent insertion 15 cents a line.

UNRIVALLED YET.—"Blood will tell!" say the horse fanciers, in testing the endurance of a fine animal; and the motto is a good one, outside of the sporting world. A pure article—intrinsically good—must distance all competition, eventually. The success of "Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps has induced the manufacture of an hundred imitations; but in the unrivalled sale of his manufacture, while others have achieved it at all but a scanty success—may be found the public approciation of a pure and wholesome beverage.

WITHIN THE WHOLE RANGE of tonic and alterative medicines known, none is entitled to more consideration than the Peruvian Syrup. In all cases of enfeebled and debilitated constitution it is the very remedy needed. The most positive proof of this can be adduced.

The Coal Trade.

POTTSVILLE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

The quantity sent by Railroad, for the week, is 101,056—by Canal, 29,312; for the week, 133,368 tons, against 104,722 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The demand for coal has increased a little since last week, but prices are lower, the trade having to concede to the purchaser nearly the difference in the advance in freights.

On the Lehigh no advance in tolls and transportation has taken place so far, and it is not likely any will take place this season, since there was no advance in the price of Scranton coal at the last auction sale, which regulates the prices at New York, particularly when there is a stagnant market.

The committee of coal operators refused to re-open the question of adjustment of wages for the month of August. Their reasons are given in a communication in this paper.

The shipments were resumed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Great Western Company, and also the Delaware and Hudson Company, after the 15th of September last year, so that in the course of a couple of weeks the weekly increase will not be as large as it is now over last year.

The Committee of the W. B. A. are in trouble. The men charge the members with having cheated or having sold them, and some of them in turn charge the coal operators with having cheated them. If they are in trouble now, what will be the state of affairs when they come to settle on the September wages at less than $2 50 per ton. We should like to see the price of coal kept up, as it would be to the benefit of all parties; but on a descending scale below $2.50, in the present state of the trade, we do not see how it can be done.

The press abroad can benefit both consumers and producers by advising all who can to lay in their supply of coal now,—prices will not be lower on the seaboard this season. Any reduction made in the Coal Region will be fully counterbalanced by advance in freights. Should they hold back, and prices go lower, another suspension in whole or in part would be forced upon the producer, as at present prices no money is made by them.

We have no changes to note in prices on board, at either Philadelphia or New York, since last week.

WE received the following from our Philadelphia correspondent:

The market the present week has been very quiet—the eastern fleet of coal vessels, shipped before Sept. 1st, have generally arrived, and the anxiety of further immediate shipments has in a great measure ceased. The market may be quoted dull. Vessels are in fair supply, at a small reduction in freight. The New York market is dull, and coal via Richmond costs for tolls and present freights, some twenty or thirty cents more than by canal—a handsome profit. We have reports of a number of collieries stopping. This, of course, will aid the other regions, as what Schuylkill County does not supply the other regions will, as they have done during the long suspension this season. We still advise purchasers to get on their supplies, as the prices are low, and any change must be for higher prices.

OUR Boston correspondent writes as follows:

"Since the first of the month, trade in this quarter has been languid. Among the causes of this depression are the high rates of freight, the advance in tolls on the first of September, and the lack of concerted action among the retail dealers in regard to their prices. Manufacturers, too, have largely supplied themselves in the earlier part of the season, while Philadelphia coals were out of the market.—All things considered, there are no present indications of being able to get any advance over last month's prices at Port Richmond.

RECEIPTS OF COAL IN BOSTON, FROM DAY, HUNNEWELL & CO., 13 KILBY STREET:

	Sept. 4, 1869. Tons.	Sept. 2, 1870. Tons.		Tons.
Anthracite	374,716	327,367	dec.	47,349
Cumberland	96,278	111,121	inc.	14,843
Nova Scotia	71,450	49,871	dec.	1,579
	542,438	488,288		
Total decrease	4,150			

OUR correspondent at New York writes as follows:

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1870.

"In consequence of a partial stoppage of shipments to Eastern ports from Richmond, large quantities of Schuylkill Coal have been shipped to this market during the last week. Prices have scarcely been maintained, and there will be a decided break if the supply continues another week in the same proportion to demand. The best grades of White Ash can be bought at $5 75 for Broken; $6 for Egg, and $6 25 for Stove; choice Red Ash will bring $6 50 for Egg and Stove. Much of the coal that comes to this market is not worth and does not command the above prices."

Since writing you last week the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., and the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Co.'s Prices have been announced as follows:

	LEHIGH. Alongside in Jersey City.	Alongside in N. Y. city.	WILKESBARRE. Alongside in Hoboken.	Alongside in N. Y. city.
Lump	$5 75	$6 10	$4 75	$5 00
St'Boat	5 50	5 85	4 75	5 00
Broken	5 50	5 85	5 25	5 50
Egg	5 55	5 85	5 25	5 50
Stove	5 75	6 10	5 75	6 00
Chest	4 75	5 25	4 75	5 00

*Consignee pays discharging.

"Lehigh Coal is the exception to the general rule, in the fact that the supply this year has been at no time in excess of the demand.

"Vessels are moderately plenty and freights continue steady."

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1869. WEEK.	TOTAL.	1870. WEEK.	TOTAL.	IN. & D.
Anthracite.					
P & R R R	90,025	2,471,725	101,056	1,865,474	d 606,252
Sch Canal	8,757	504,544	29,312	193,194	d 311,350
L Val R R S H	22,789	1,631,518	40,250	2,123,087	i 491,568
L V R R Nth			6,651	26,898	i 26,898
L Canal	21,279		17,715	525,934	d 51,162
L Nav R R	9,776	517,721	29,412	565,133	i 150,621
Scr'at'n Sh'a		862,181	28,385	1,161,314	i 544,652
do Nth	7,261	217,644	19,952	295,000	i 78,792
Penn R R	10,681	148,000	9,085	270,162	i 122,162
do Canal			1,29?	13,537	i 13,537
D & H Cal	13,416	675,196	44,361	1,032,097	i 356,727
D & H R R		163,929	7,510	370,050	i 206,705
Wyoming Sh	4,786	183,260	10,741	199,141	i 15,729
Wyoming Nh					
Shamokin	6,564	200,322	17,661	204,323	i 4,004
	271,858	8,206,534	410,386	9,809,985	
			274,858	8,206,534	
			135,487	1,603,451	
Semi-Anth'e.					
Treverton	1,915	20,621	2,930	60,770	i 40,149
Short Mt	2,512	38,533			d 38,533
Lykens V Co	2,217	16,200	2,771	29,221	i 13,021
Williamston	6,611	122,530	6,800	113,287	d 9,243
Big Lick Col			1,810	13,928	i 13,928
	13,611	256,236	13,770	312,933	
Bituminous.					
Broad Top	7,537	237,702	5,187	209,381	d 28,321
H. & O. R. R.	22,127	637,285	15,159	583,031	d 54,254
Ches & O Can	15,221	374,830	16,875	337,442	d 37,388
	44,885	1,249,808	37,221	1,081,751	
Total all kinds	330,354	9,712,578	462,577	11,204,669	
			330,354	9,712,578	
			132,223	1,492,091	

The quantity sent to market this week shows a very heavy increase again over the corresponding week last year.

The increase in Anthracite is 135,498 tons, the shipments of Anthracite for the week summing up 410,386 tons against 274,858 tons last year. The increase in the supply of all kinds is 129,—88 tons last year. The whole increase of Anthracite this year so far is 1,603,181 tons, and semi-Anthracite 58,703 tons. The Bituminous trade has fallen off so far 157,871 tons. The increase this year of all kinds so far over last year is 1,481,809 tons.

As it is reported abroad that a stoppage is likely to take place in Schuylkill County, we will state that we do not apprehend anything of the kind at present, simply because no object could be gained by it at present. If prices should rule too low, some collieries may stop, but the men have had enough of stopping this year unless compelled to do so for want of a market for coal.

LEHIGH COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2, 1870.

At a meeting held this day, the following prices for Coal in cars or boats at Mauch Chunk were adopted for the month of September, 1870:

Lump, Furnace	[illegible]
Lump	[illegible]
St. Boat	[illegible]
Broken	[illegible]
Egg	[illegible]
Stove	[illegible]
Chestnut	[illegible]
Pea	[illegible]

GEO. B. NEWTON,
Secretary.

The following letter is published by request of Mr. Kendrick and Mr. Siney:

ROOMS ANTHRACITE BOARD OF TRADE,
POTTSVILLE, Sept. 7, 1870.

JOHN SINEY, Esq., Chairman of Com., on part of the W. B. A.

DEAR SIR:—

Referring to your conversation yesterday with the President of the Anthracite Board of Trade relative to reopening the question of wages for the month of August now past, we desire to state that we cannot see any just ground for any further discussion on that subject, it having been closed by each committee signing an agreement on the part of their respective associations.

This agreement we hold to be binding on your part as a corporate association, as it is equally binding upon us, and cannot be broken without the consent of all the parties thereto.

In relation to the point raised on the question of the advance and decline, requiring coal to fall or advance fully twenty-five cents in price before a reduction or advance of 8½ per cent can be made, we have to say that your own committee suggested and agreed that the plan in force last year should govern the fixing of the rates this year. To this our committee assented, and these points were settled by unanimous consent of both committees.

In reference to the point raised, that the selection of John Lucas & Co., was irregular, they not having shipped over 40,000 tons last year, we reply, that the three collieries in which Mr. Lucas is interested shipped last year according to Bannan's Coal Register, 40,985 tons. From this register the list was made up, from which your representatives selected three operators and our representatives two. Believing that list should be amended before the next month by adding thereon all parties capable of shipping over that rate *this* year, you and our Mr. Kendrick were appointed a committee to so amend this list, thus virtually agreeing to the list from which the selections were made for August. Should we agree to the statement of Messrs. Lucas & Co. being thrown out, we would of course have the choice of another and as you distinctly stated that you knew of parties whose average for Coal was less than that of Messrs. Lucas & Co., our selection according to our right of one of these parties, would leave the wages exactly as they now are, though the average would be less.

A violation of your contract with us at this time will result in a perfect loss of confidence in anything that may be done by your committee in the future and can only prove disastrous.

For the reasons given we, therefore, decidedly decline reopening questions so fully and fairly discussed and unanimously agreed to by both committees.

Yours, truly,
Signed WM. KENDRICK,
C. M. HILL, JR.,
SAM. E. GRISCOM,
J. L. SIEGFRIED,
M. P. FOWLER,
Committee.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS.—In consequence of the total destruction of our Breaker by fire on the night of the first inst., we will be unable to fill the orders now on our book. We will rebuild as expeditiously as possible; but it will take fully four months to complete the new breaker. We will be in the market early in the spring of 1871, and ready to accommodate our friends, again.
HILL & HARRIS.
Mahanoy City, Sept. 3, 1870-36

COAL TRADE BY RAILROAD AND CANAL, 1870.

The quantity sent by Railroad and Canal for the week ending Thursday last:

	RAILROAD.	CANAL.
St. Clair	7,241 11	
Port Carbon	5,263 08	
Pottsville	3,577 16	
Schuylkill Haven	33,290 16	25,576 05
Auburn	6,173 14	
Port Clinton	14,899 17	1,119 00
Total paying freight	100,569 09	
Coal for Company's use	3,387 11	
Total for Week	101,056 03	29,312 15
Previously this year	1,764,418 09	166,651 10
Total	1,865,474 00	195,964 05
To same time last year	2,471,725 02	504,546 00
Increase		
Decrease	606,252 02	311,350 05

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY RAILROADS FOR 1870.

The following is the quantity transported last week:

	Week.	Total.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.	30,511 06	777,782 13
Schuylkill Valley	4,279 03	109,259 08
Mill Creek	1,072 16	21,870 17
Mt. Carbon	7,667 04	51,097 08
Lorberry	13,796 18	16,375 18
Good Spring	16,173 00	20,946 12

LEHIGH COAL TRADE—1870.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Quantity sent sent by Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending on Saturday last and for the year:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Wyoming	10,841	166,990
Hazleton	17,478	1,485,241
U. Lehigh	540	10,258
B. Meadow	18,445	339,825
Mahanoy	9,112	151,578
Mauch Chunk	56	570
Total	56,712	2,674,369
Same time last year	62,588	1,777,511
Increase	24,201	896,758
Decrease		

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The following is the quantity of coal transported by the Canal and Railroad of the Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co., for the week ending on Saturday evening last:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
By Canal		
By Railroad	57,267	1,261,505
The Coal was derived as follows	WEEK.	TOTAL.
From Wyoming Region	27,091	801,332
" Upper Lehigh Region	3,819	97,678
" Hazleton Region	8,316	191,885
" Beaver Meadow	5,091	94,815
" Mahanoy	97	1,953
" L. C. & Nav. Co's mines	12,853	65,541
	57,267	1,261,705
Less del. to L. V. R. R. at S. Notch		
Total		

THE COAL MARKETS.

PRICES OF COAL BY THE CARGO.

SOUTH OF CAPE HENRY AND EAST OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 8, 1870.

Reli. sh Prepared	$5 00@5 25	Chestnut	3 75@ 4 00		
do Chestnut		Locust Mt Lump	4 75@ 5 00		
W. Ash Lump	4 75@ 5 00	do Steamer	4 75@ 5 00		
Steamer	4 75@ 5 00	do Broken	4 75@ 5 00		
Broken	4 75@ 5 00	do Egg	4 75@ 5 00		
Egg	4 75@ 5 00	do Stove	4 75@ 5 00		
Stove	4 75@ 5 00	do Chestnut	3 75@ 4 00		

Schuyl. Red Ash	$5 75@ 6 00	
do Chestnut	4 50@ 5 00	
S W Ash Lump	5 00@	
Steamer	5 00@	
Broken	5 50@ 6 00	
Egg	5 25@ 5 50	
Stove	5 75@ 6 25	
Chestnut	4 40@ 4 75	

NEW YORK, Sep. 8, 1870.

Retail	
Lehigh Lump	6 25
Steamer	6 00
Broken	6 00
Egg	6 00
Stove	6 25
Chestnut	5 25

Consignee pays discharging.

BALTIMORE, Sep. 8, 1870.

To the trade by cargo or car load:
Wilkesbarre and Pittston W. Ash $5 30@ 5 50
Lykens Valley Red Ash 5 60@ 5 50
Shamokin White or Red Ash 5 75@ 6 00
Zerbey Valley Red Ash 5 00@
From yard or wharf, 40 to 75 cents additional.
By retail to consumers 7 00@ 7 50
George's Creek and Cumberland Coal, f. o. b. at Locust Point for shipping 4 75@ 5 00

ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN Sep. 8, 1870.
George's Creek & Cumberland, cargo, f. o. b. $4 35@ 4 75

PRICE OF COMPANIES' COAL.

	Lump.	St. Gr.	Bro.	Egg.	Sto.	Chst.
Lackawanna, Roundout	$4 50	$4 60	$4 90	$5 00	$5 50	$4 50
Wilkesbarre, Hoboken						
do New York						
Scranton, Elizabethport						
Pittston, Newburgh						
Lehigh, Pt. Johnson						
Lehigh, Elizabethport	5 25	5 20	5 30	5 50	5 25	4 75

Elizabethport and Pt. Johnson to New York 30 cents. Roundout to Newburgh 20 cents.
*Via Canal; consignee pays discharging.

PRICES OF GAS COAL.

PROVINCIAL.	Duty, $1 25 Gold.	AMERICAN. At N. Y. Currency.
At Shipping points.		
Block House	4 25	Westmoreland 8 75
Gowrie	4 25	Despard 8 50
Lingan	3 75	Newburgh Orrel 8 50
Sydney	4 50	West Fairmount Ssk. 8 50
Picton	4 25	PHILADELPHIA.
Little Glace Bay	4 50	Penelton Gas 8 [illegible]
Caledonia	4 50	Slack from 25 to 40 cents less.
Slack 75 cents to $1 15		RICHMOND, VA.
		Clover Hill, Osborn, J R.
		do

Freights to New York $3 25—to Boston $2 [illegible]

COAL FREIGHTS.

	Pt. Rich'd.	Eliza-bethpt.		Pt. Rich'd.	Eliza-bethpt.
Portland			Lin Baltimore		1 50
Portsmouth			Pawtucket & to		1 50
Boston	2 25	1 25	Fall River		
Salem			Taunton		
Lynn			Chelsea		1 60
New Bedford			Apponaug		
Roxbury			Marblehead		
Weymouth			Nantucket		
Bristol			New London		1 25
Newport			New Haven		1 25
Providence			Bridgeport		1 00
Hartford			Norwalk		1 00
Middletown			Jersey City		1 00
Norwich			Baltimore		2 00
Albany			Rockport		
New York			Hingham		2 15
Richmond			Wiscasset		
Charleston			Braintree		
Gloucester			Chatterton		
Manchester			Cambridge		
West Chester			Haverhill		
Georgetown			Derby		
Cambridgeport			Stratford		
Newburyport			Brooklyn		
Saco			Williamsburg		
Mystic			Alexandria		

RATES OF TRANSPORTATION TO TIDE.

BY READING RAILROAD.

	L.	B.	Egg.	S.	Ch.
To Port Richmond	$2 00	$2 00	$2 00	$2 00	$2 00
To Philadelphia	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10

The rates from Port Carbon are 3 cents per ton higher, and from Tamaqua and Pinegrove 12 cents per ton higher. A drawback of 40 cents a ton is allowed on all coal shipped South of Cape Henry and East of New Brunswick.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia $2 10

LEHIGH VALLEY, N. J. CENTRAL AND MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROADS.

To Elizabethport.		To Hoboken.	
L. V. R. R.	81	L. V. R. R.	81
N. J. C. R. R.		Morris & Essex	1 19
Shipping & wharfage		Shipping & wharfage	

To Port Johnson 2 50
To South Amboy 2 45
From Penn Haven to Elizabethport & Pt. Johnson 2 49

BY LEHIGH NAVIGATION COMPANY'S RAILROAD.
Penn Haven to Phillipsburg
Mauch Chunk to Phillipsburg 2 00
Mauch Chunk to Hoboken and Port Johnson 2 00
Shipping and wharfage

BY CANALS.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The following are the rates of toll and freight on the Schuylkill Canal for the present:

TO NEW YORK.

	Pt. Carbon.	Mt. Carbon.	Sch. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
Toll	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 07	1 00
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 50	80

Drawback on coal for New York and Vicinity 40 cents per ton.

TO PHILADELPHIA.

	Pt. Carbon.	Mt. Carbon.	Sch. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
Toll	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 07	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 92	80

BY LEHIGH CANAL.
From Mauch Chunk to Easton $ 40
New Hope and Bristol 70
Through to New York 2 50
Through to Philadelphia 1 77

BY MORRIS CANAL.
To New York $2 50
To Jersey City 2 45
For shipment 2 20

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.—An Eight Room Brick Dwelling House, No. 152 East Norwegian St. Apply to
Sept 10, '70-37-1t-m&w1 J. J. CROSLAND.

FOR SALE.—One BAY HORSE seven years old, suitable for carriage or spring wagon. One SORREL DRAFT HORSE seven years old, a good cart or wagon horse. Apply at the office of
SAMUEL BALL, Lumber Dealer,
Sept 10, '70-37-3t-179-1t Coal Street.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Pine Forest Shaft Colliery, near St. Clair, for driving a Tunnel from the Mammoth to the Skidmore Vein, a distance of say 400 feet; 7 feet wide at top, 7 feet high, &c.
Pottsville, Sept 10, '70-37-1t G. W. SNYDER.

EXCITEMENT!—The friends of France and of Germany have been greatly excited of late over the news from both contending armies of the Continent, but the greatest excitement on this side of the "briny deep," is at BERNET'S, 255 Centre street, caused by the numerous demands at his BAR for the celebrated Lancaster Beer. Drink it.
Sept 10, '70-37-1t 179-1t

LOST OR STRAYED.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30th, TWO COWS—the one a small Brown Cow, with short legs and a white stripe down her back, and small inturned horns; the other was a Red Cow, with white face, a large frame and very thin and bony. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by the owner.
Sept 10, '70-37-1t GEO. GILGOUR, Forestville.

PROPOSALS.—Proposals for 150 TONS of STOVE and EGG COAL for the Schuylkill County Alms House will be received between this date and October 1st, to be delivered at Cressona.
M. W. FEHR,
FRED'K BECK,
FRANCIS McGURK,
Sept 10, '70-37-3t Directors of Poor.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY, Sept. 13th, the BRIDGE across the Schuylkill River and Canal at Palo Alto Rolling Mill, will be removed to give place to a substantial new Iron Bridge, which will be erected immediately. Travel over this route will consequently be interrupted for a period of about two weeks.
PATRICK DORMER,
BENJ. EVERT,
PETER MILLER,
Sept 10, '70-37-1t-179-1t Commissioner.

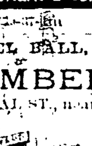
FRICK'S PATENT SQUARE ROD AND WIRE SCREEN.

NOTICE TO INFRINGERS.

The undersigned having been granted letters Patent, (No. 107,171), for an *Improved Square Rod or Wire Screen*, he hereby warns those who are knowingly infringing upon his right, or using said *Screens* without authority, that if they wilfully persist in said infringement or use, they will be proceeded against in the proper Courts for restraint and damages.
Sept 10, '70-37-4t J. G. FRICK.

SEAMLESS DRAWN BRASS & COPPER TUBES [illegible] Merchant & Co. 517 & 519 Minor St. Phila.
Sept 10, '70-37-6m

SAMUEL BALL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL
LUMBER DEALER,
COAL ST., near RAILROAD DEPOT,
POTTSVILLE, PA.



Will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Building Lumber which he will guarantee to sell at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Doors Sash, Blinds, &c. 8x10 Sash at 50 cents per dozen.
Sept 10, '70-37tf 179-tf

VALAUBLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE BUILDINGS AND PREMISES formerly occupied by the SCHUYLKILL COUNTY LUMBER CO., consisting of a large brick and stone shop, with steam power and tools for

PLANING and MANUFACTURING LUMBER, with lumber sheds, abundant yard room, and other conveniences for a large business. This property is situated in the Borough of POTTSVILLE, and fronts on the Railroad, and is otherwise well located.
Will be sold low and upon easy terms of payment.
Apply to JOHN L. POTT, Pottsville, Pa., or, BENJ. POTT, 225 Mt. Vernon st.,
Sept 10, '70-37-tf Philadelphia.

Whitney, McCreary & Kemmerer,

Upper Lehigh and other First Class

LEHIGH & WYOMING COALS.

Office—224 Walnut Street, (Second Story,)

PHILADELPHIA.

W. B. WHITNEY, GEO. D. MCCREARY, M. S. KEMMERER.
Sept 10, '70 37-tf

ANDREWS, HARRISON & CO.,

LOW-DOWN GRATES A SPECIALTY,

Black Japanned, Polished, Red Metal, and Nickel Plated.

THE LARGEST SELECTION IN THE CITY.

MANUFACTURERS

Of the Continental Wrought Iron Air-Tight

FURNACES & COOKING-RANGES,

FOUR SIZES OF EACH MADE.

IMPROVED STEAM HEATING APPARATUS
For Public and Private Buildings,
1327 and 1329 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Send for Illustrated Circular.
Sept 10, '70 37-3m

PHILADELPHIA

Pressed, Paving and Building Bricks,

FOR SALE BY
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
No. 228 Dock St., Philadelphia.
Aug. 13, '70—162&31-tf

GOLD

PREMIUM HAS GONE UP.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, DRUGGETS,

ARE SURE TO ADVANCE.

Buy your goods before the advance in prices,
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
122 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
August 13, '70-33-3m 150-sm-eod

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

Educational.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

The annual session will begin September 6th, 1870. For catalogues, address JOHN WILSON, Pres't.
Aug. 13, '70—162&34-3w

Bankers and Brokers.

SAILER & STEVENSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold strictly on commission.
DEALERS IN GOLD, SILVER AND FOREIGN COINS.
Being members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, all orders entrusted to our care shall receive prompt attention.
March 8, '70.—47-Tu&Th 6m—11-6m

Proposals.

PROPOSALS.—Proposals will be received for the following work at the Tunnel Colliery, Ashland:

1. Sinking a Pump Slope on the six-ft. vein, fourteen ft. collar, seven feet high off the rail, wagon road in centre, and pump way each side.
2. Sinking a Hoisting Slope on the six-ft. vein, sixteen ft. collar, seven feet high off the rail, divided into two roadways.
3. Driving a tunnel from the Mammoth Vein to the six ft. vein, fifteen feet wide, seven feet high off the rail.
4. Masonry and excavation. For a stack and foundations for ten boilers, for foundations for a pair of large hoisting engines and drum at the hoisting slope, for a small engine at the pumping slope, and for engine and boiler houses.

Parties proposing for either slope will find all labor, top and bottom, except engineers and firemen.

Proposals for slopes should state prices for single timber and for double timber.

Proposals for tunnel should state separate prices for rock and slate. Steel will be furnished to contractors, and the waste charged to them.

Contractors will estimate for driving the work expeditiously, with three shifts, and as many men as can work advantageously.

Proposals for masonry and excavations should state price per perch for stonework and per cubic yard for digging.

The usual percentage will be retained to guarantee the fulfillment of the contract.

Either of the parties named below will furnish information in regard to the work, or receive written proposals.

HARRIS BROTHERS,
Pottsville.
LEWIS A. RILEY,
Ashland.
WILLIAM HERMAN,
Pottsville, Aug. 27—271 d&w-tf. Middleport.

Wire Rope, &c.

WIRE ROPE

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

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

A LARGE STOCK OF WIRE ROPE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS FILLED WITH DISPATCH.

For strength, size and cost, see circulars, which will be sent on application. Aug. 7, '69-31-1y

WIRE ROPE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

Mines, Planes, Stays, Bridges, &c.,

BEST QUALITY and at LOWEST RATES. Power Transmission by Wire Rope. Plans prepared and contracts made.

C. W. COPELAND,
61 and 69 BROADWAY, New York.
July 2, '70-30-3m

Hardware.

ATTENTION!

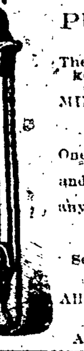
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

At MYER & SCHUM'S, No. 251 Centre street, Pottsville, you can be furnished with Doors, Sash, Blind Shutters, Panel Shutters, Mouldings of all kinds.

Also, Building Hardware of all kinds. Give us a call, and buy cheap. July 28, '70—117&31-tf

HARDWARE AND IRON
BRIGHT & CO.
POTTSVILLE, PA.
OILS PAINTS GLASS &c.
Jan 1, '70 1-

DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY BLOCKS,



The most excellent article in the market. Invaluable for use about the MINES, FOUNDRY, or MACHINE SHOP.

One man can HOIST 1,000 lbs. with *Ease* and the Block will hold the weight at any point.

ALL SIZES ON HAND.

Separate Pulleys furnished from Stock.

All at manufacturers' prices by
L. C. THOMPSON.
August 20, '70-34

GUM AND LEATHER BELTING of the very best quality; a full stock of all sizes on hand from 2 to 12 in. Three and four ply Leather Belts, made of the very best oak tanned Leather. All sizes on hand. Lacing Leather warranted the best in the market. Copper Rivets and Burrs, and Belt Punches, all at the very lowest prices.
August 20, '70—34 L. C. THOMPSON.

50,000 POUNDS SHEET IRON of assorted sizes just received from mills, and for sale at the very lowest prices by
August 20, '70—34 L. C. THOMPSON.

NAILS! NAILS!! NAILS!!! A large stock of all sizes on hand of the very best make, and for sale at manufacturers' prices. Orders shipped from store or shipped direct from the mill, by
August 20, '70—34 L. C. THOMPSON.

IRON, IRON, IRON, AND STEEL,
At MYER & SCHUM'S, No. 251 Centre Street.

CALL AT
MYER & SCHUM'S New Hardware Store, No. 251 Centre St., to buy cheap Garden Rakes, Spades, Shovels, Corn and Garden Hoes of all kinds.

SCALES, SCALES, SCALES,
Of all kinds, and the best in the market, at MYER & SCHUM'S, Agents, No. 251 Centre street, Pottsville.

TAKE NOTICE,
Builders and Mechanics. At MYER & SCHUM'S, can be bought cheap Building Hardware of all kinds, viz: Paints, Oils, Glass, Cement, Plaster, Chimney Tops and Flues. Also, Terra Cotta Pipe of all sizes.
March 12, '70 11-ly

WALTER S. SHEAFER,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER,
180 CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE, PA.

Surveys Lands, Mines, Railroads, &c. Special attention given to developing and superintending Coal estates. July 8, '70—131&28-tf

J. R. TROXELL, DEALER IN
CHINA, GLASSWARE, AND CROCKERY,
256 CENTRE ST., POTTSVILLE.

Just received, Water Coolers—Patent Spigot; Stone ditto., much cheaper; Jelly Tumblers with rim, to tie over; Air-tight and other Fruit Jars, Stone Mead Bottles, Porter and Wine Bottles, &c.
July 2, '70—27 ly 130-ly

1870. H. C. HARPER. 1870
GENERAL SALESMAN with JACOB RIEGEL & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods, No. 333 Market St., Phila.
N. B.—All orders for Goods, &c., intended for me, please address H. C. Harper, care of Jacob Riegel & Co., No. 333 Market St., Philada. Jan 22, '70-4&16-ly

POTTSVILLE MARKETS

Corrected daily for the Miners' Journal by GLENN & SON

		Whole-sale.	Retail
Wheat Flour, extra family	℔ bbl	$7 25	$7 75
" " "	℔ cwt	3 62	3 87
" " extra	℔ bbl	7 00	7 50
Rye Flour	℔ bbl	6 00	6 50
" "	℔ cwt	3 00	3 25
Buckwheat Flour	℔ cwt	3 25	3 50
Wheat, prime white	℔ bush	1 5	1 55
" red	℔ bush	1 40	1 45
Rye	℔ bush	1 10	1 15
Corn	℔ bush	1 8	1 20
Oats	℔ bush	58	65
Rye Chop	℔ bush	1 25	1 30
Corn Meal	℔ bush	1 21	1 25
Middlings	℔ bush	75	80
Shorts	℔ bush	30	35
Bran	℔ bush	25	30
Potatoes	℔ bush		75
Hay	℔ ton	18 00	22 00
" bale	℔ cwt	1 40	1 50
Straw	℔ ton	24 00	26 00
Eggs	℔ doz	25	27
Butter	℔ lb	37	40
Beef, hind quarter	℔ lb	12	15
" fore	℔ lb	10	12

POTTSVILLE FAMILY MARKETS.

We give the following quotations for to-day:

MEATS—		Lard ℔ lb	—@25
Roast Beef ℔ lb	—@25	Chickens ℔ lb	—@25
Corned Beef ℔ lb	16@20	Ducks ℔ lb	—@22
Rump Steaks ℔ lb	—@25	Turkeys ℔ lb	—@25
Sirloin Steaks ℔ lb	—@25	Haddock ℔ lb	—@10
Sausage ℔ lb	—@25	Rock ℔ lb	—@20
MUTTON—		Halibut ℔ lb	—@25
Forequarter ℔ lb	—@14	White Perch ℔ lb	—@15
Hindquarter ℔ lb	—@18	Bass ℔ lb	—@15
Chops ℔ lb	—@18	Catfish ℔ lb	—@15
PORK—		Eels ℔ string	—@12
Roast & Steaks ℔ lb	25@27	Beans (soup) ℔ qt	12—15
Corned ℔ lb	20@25	Butter ℔ lb	—@45
Hams (whole) ℔ lb	23	Eggs ℔ doz	—@25
Hams (sliced) ℔ lb	—@25	Cabbage ℔ head	—@15
Shoulders ℔ lb	17@18	New Potatoes ℔ ½ pk	10@15
Dried Beef ℔ lb	—@33	Old Potatoes ℔ bu	$1 0
VEAL—		Sw't Pot toes ℔ ½ pk	15@20
Forequarter ℔ lb	—@12	Onions ℔ peck	—@25
Hindquarter ℔ lb	—@18	Red Beets	—@
Cutlets ℔ lb	—@25	Turnips ℔	—@ 2
Prime Oysters ℔ 100	$1 00	Pine Apples ℔	15@35
Bologna Sausage ℔ lb	—@22	Apples ℔ pec	—@20
Smoked Sausage ℔ lb	—@25	Apples ℔ bbl	$4 00@5 00

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9.—The Flour market is without improvement. Superfine at $5 25 a5 50; extras at $5 62@6; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6@6 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $6 75a7 25; and fancy brands at $7 50a8 50 as in quality.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited and prices favor buyers. Sales of Indiana red at $1 32a1 35; white ranges from $1 40a1 50. Rye is steady at 85c. for Western. Corn is less active. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at 91a93c.; Western do. at 92c.; and Western mixed, low and high at 91a92c. Oats are firm, and for prime lots a fair demand prevails. Sales of Western at 52a53c.; black do. 45a48c.; and prime Pennsylvania and Delaware at 55c.

Seeds—The receipts of cloverseed continue light, and it sells in lots at $8 25a8 50. Timothy is in demand at $5a7 25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2 25a2 30.

Whisky is quiet at 95c. for Western iron-bound and 94 c. for do. wood-bound.

By Telegraph.

UP TO MIDNIGHT.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE STEADY PRUSSIAN ADVANCE!

ONLY TEN MILES FROM PARIS!

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG!

DEFENSES OF PARIS!

MACMAHON STILL ALIVE!

"United States of Europe!"

A NEW MURDEROUS ENGINE!

Napoleon's Opinion of the Republic!

Danger Threatening England!

OTHER INTERESTING NEWS!

ENGLAND.

MacMahon's Death Contradicted—The Bombardment of Strasburg—The Defences of Paris—Honoring the American Minister—Prussia Should be Magnanimous—Critical Position of England.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Marshal MacMahon is alive and at Brussels. His wound is said not to be necessarily mortal.

A correspondent of the DAILY NEWS telegraphs from Carlsruhe that the garrison of Strasburg is reduced to desperate straits, and is now willing to negotiate terms of capitulation, with, however, certain reservations, which cannot be conceded by the Prussians.

The French commander offered to surrender the garrison and city of Strasbourg with the honors of war. The Prussian General refused to concede this privilege, and insisted upon an unconditional surrender of the fortress.

The reply of the French commandant, Ulrich, was that he would not capitulate upon any such terms, but would rather risk the gradual reduction of the city.

The parley was broken off, and the Prussian guns reopened fire upon the city. Cannon are being mounted upon the ramparts of the third parallel of the Prussian counter-works, which are just completed, and the guns will soon be directed against the city.

The bombardment from the first and second lines of the Prussian parallels continues. The havoc created by the fire is plainly discernable.

There are 60,000 troops of Baden and South Germany to conduct the investment.

The diversion of the course of the river, which has heretofore supplied the besieged with water, will certainly cause great suffering in the city, and doubtless hasten the capitulation.

LONDON, September 9.—The Prussian works around Strasburg are nearly complete. General Ulrich persists in holding the place. The river Ill has been diverted into the trenches.

The STANDARD'S Paris correspondent writes that he has conversed with an English engineer now in that city, who affirms that the defenses of Paris are perfect.

Paris is filled by the Garde Mobile with French and American flags. They last evening saluted Mr. Washburne, the American Minister.

There have been several demonstrations at Madrid lately in favor of the United States of Europe.

The MORNING POST counsels the Prussians to stop and offer peace to the republic on terms that shall reimburse Prussia, and yet leave no rankling source of hate among the French, otherwise the POST hopes the French will hold their own. The writer then comments on the violent Prussian tone of the British press, which was lately so obsequious to the Emperor.

A mob at Dieppe on Saturday night tried to stop the luggage of the Princess Mathilde, who had embarked for England. The police and gens d'armes interfered successfully and everything valuable, objects of art and antiquity, were placed out of danger.

The Paris papers refer obscurely to a new modern engine confided in for the defence of the city. They also claim that they now have more than one hundred thousand armed men within the walls.

The neighborhood of Soissons is till the westernmost point where the Prussians have been observed.

There is great scarcity of printing paper in Paris. Galignani's MESSENGER has been reduced in size, and it is likely that other papers will be forced to follow suit.

The authorities at Berlin are confident that Russia will withdraw her proposition for a conference in view of the persistence of Prussia.

It is reported that owing to the creation of the French Republic, Austria is arming again.

The TIMES this morning has an alarming editorial upon the position of England, which the TIMES considers as eminently critical. The article says: "The war dispelled the notion that England is secure and self-possessed in her resolution. The skirts of England's coat, and England herself, may, at any day, be dragged into the whirl."

The TIMES deduces from the danger threatening England the lesson that she should prepare herself for every contingency. The TIMES urges the immediate reorganization of the militia, and vigorous measures for making that branch of the service effective for home duty.

Strasburg is reported ready to surrender, but the bombardment continues.

The European Peace Conference assembles at Vienna on Saturday next. King William will treat with no other Frenchman but M. Thiers.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Advices have been received in this city announcing that Her Majesty's iron-clad turret ship Captain foundered off Viga, a seaport town of Spain, in the Province of Montevedio, with all hands.

FRANCE.

The Prussians Only Ten Miles from Paris—More Peace Measures—Proclamation of the Extreme Left—France and the United States—The King of Prussia Warned Off.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The main body of the Prussian army is now reported within ten miles of this city. The Northern railway was cut by the German cavalry this morning.

There are more new peace interventions in negotiation.

England and Russia are now interceding determinedly.

Queen Victoria has written a strong peace letter to Queen Augusta.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Paris Press enthusiastically applauds Washburne's note of felicitation on the advent of the Republic. The SIECLE says France and America are now united against oppression and tyranny. LA PATRIE remarks that Washburne ignores the question of intervention, and asks whether America maintains an attitude of reserve on this point, or whether Mr. Washburne did not want to treat of it in his first official communication.

The extreme Republican party of *irreconcilables* have prepared and placarded throughout the entire city a circular, deprecating party discussions at this critical moment for all France. When there is an absolute necessity for concerted and unselfish action, party ties and distractions must be discarded, and there must be but one party—the party of France.

The extremists declare: "Let us be buried under the ruins of France rather than sign a peace dishonoring or dismembering France."

The National Committee of Defence has issued a proclamation summoning the King of Prussia to evacuate the Territory of France with his armies.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Madame George Sand has saluted the new regime.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 9.—There is intense excitement here, and many of the members of the former police force have been arrested as spies. Bands of women employed in the tobacco manufactory yesterday paraded the streets, singing the Marseillaise. The authorities are taking measures to prevent any disorder.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Jules Favre has declined the services of the Orleans princes, and begged them to quit the city for fear of complications.

It is again reported that the Diplomatic Corps at Paris have gone to King William's headquarters in the interest of peace.

PRUSSIA.

Napoleon in Germany—His Opinion of the Republic—King William and Thiers.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The Emperor Napoleon arrived at the Chateau Wilhelmshoehe on Monday, and was graciously received, and with his suite conducted to his appointed residence.

He appeared composed and cheerful. Hearing that a Republic had been proclaimed in France, he said: "The Germans on entering Paris will bring order in the machinery of State there." He, however, manifested no vindictive spirit towards his countrymen.

BELGIUM.

French Marauders in Belgium.

NAMUR, Sept. 9.—Marauders from French soil are making incursions across the border and pillaging Belgian farmers adjoining the boundary.

The Count of Flanders, who commands the troops on the frontier, has given positive orders to the soldiers to stop all parties of men attempting to cross over in to Belgian territory. The quantity of forage and vegetables already stolen is immense.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9.—It is reported that the King of Prussia has announced that Thiers is the only person with whom he will treat, and that if such were the case Thiers would be appointed President of the French Government.

Late Morning Dispatches

Saturday, 3 o'clock, A. M.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

PEACE SUGGESTIONS!

A STEAMER LOST AT SEA!

The Prussians Rapidly Advancing on Paris!

ADDRESS OF MINISTER WASHBURNE!

REPLY OF JULES FAVRE!

The Russian Press on Jules Favre's Circular!

ENGLAND.

Peace Suggestions—Loss of a Steamer—Five Hundred Lives Lost—The Prussians Rapidly Advancing on Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Diplomatic notes of the most decided character have been forwarded to Berlin from the Cabinets of both English and Russian Governments, suggesting to Prussia certain forms of peace as likely to be acceptable to both France and Prussia.

LONDON, Sept. 9—6 P. M.—The report of the loss of the English iron plated steamer Captain, which was circulated late this afternoon, is fully confirmed at Lloyd's. The disaster occurred off France. All on board, five hundred in number, perished.

FRANCE.

Address of Minister Washburne in Response to a Serenade—Reply of Jules Favre to Minister Washburne.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The following is the address delivered by Minister Washburne to the crowds of people and soldiers who came to serenade him last night: "I thank you on the part of my government for this demonstration. I shall have great pleasure in transmitting the thanks you express with so much eloquence for the recognition of the new Republic of France, in my communication to which you make such kind greeting. I have but made known the sentiments of the President of the people of the United States of America, who take a profound interest in the great movement just inaugurated in France and who desire most fervently its success and the happiness and prosperity of the French people.

"Existing themselves under a Republican form of Government, they know how to appreciate the benefits. With warm hearts of language they felicitate their former allies on the accomplishment of a pacific revolution, free from all stains of blood and claiming the sympathy of all lovers of true liberty."

Along the Boulevards to-night there were many shouts of "Vive les etat Unis" and "Vive Independence."

"The action of the United States Government is warmly commented on in all parts of the city. Jules Favre called again to-day to reiterate his thanks to the nation and to Mr. Washburne.

The LA FRANCE newspaper recalls the fact that in 1848 the United States was the first country to recognize the French Republic, and she is first again in 1870.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the Republic publishes the reply of Jules Favre to Minister Washburne. He says he considers it a happy augury for the French Republic to have obtained the first recognition from the United States, who founded their wise and careful institutions, independence and civil virtue, in spite of troubles and ordeals which they have passed through, and answered with outspoken firmness their faith in the great principle of liberty, whence issued dignity and prosperity. Nations desiring to become masters of their destiny must follow the course pursued, if you must take as symbols love of industry and respect for the rights of all.

This is the programme of the government just established here, from an unfortunate crisis the result of follies of despotism, but at this moment we can have only one case to determine, to deliver the nation from the enemy. Thus again we have the benefit of your example and your persevering courage in the accomplishment of the task.

We count upon the support of all men of heart and all governments interested in the principles of peace. Strong in the justice of our cause, we have firm hope of success, and the adhesion of the Government at Washington gives us confidence.—The members of our Government expect that we make known to you our gratitude, by you to-morrow transmit it to your Government.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Prussians are advancing on Paris rapidly. The cavalry is already within 10 miles of the city fortifications. The northern railways have been cut by the Prussians. The main body of Prussians is 30 miles from Paris.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Comment on Jules Favre's Late Circular.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—The JOURNAL of this city, semi-official organ, says in relation to Jules Favre's late circular that the French Government carries patriotism too high, if rather than yield the fortifications and soil no longer valuable, it invokes a war of extermination. Prussia will naturally exact double guarantees to secure its victories. It is difficult to appreciate the language of M. Favre. He asserts that the cause of France against Prussia is that of right and justice, when only in July his language was precisely the reverse.

BELGIUM.

Charge of Maltreatment Denied.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9.—The MONITEUR indignantly repels the charge recently made that Belgium had maltreated German wounded who were driven out of Paris.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Approaching Williamsport Races.

WILLIAMSPORT, Sept. 9.—The September meeting of the Herdic Park Association, from the 13th to 16th inclusive, bids fair to excel any meeting of the Association that has ever before been held. A large number of running horses have been entered. The premiums for distribution on this occasion amount to $35,500. On Tuesday, Sept. 13th, a purse of one thousand dollars and another of two thousand will be competed for.

Wednesday, 14th, two purses aggregating twenty-five thousand dollars, will be distributed.

Thursday, 15th, the day set apart for running horses, a purse of one thousand dollars will be divided between, the first fastest horses, and five thousand dollars will be awarded to any horse beating 1:43 in this race. A purse of four thousand dollars has been put up for division among the four fastest nags that have never beaten 2:30.

Friday, 16th, two purses, one for one thousand for horses that have never beaten 2:40, and the other four thousand, free to all horses, will be awarded. The Association will give fifteen thousand dollars to any horse beating 2:17¼, in this latter race. A large attendance is expected.

NEW ENGLAND.

Obituary.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 9.—The Rev. Nathan Lord, late President of Hanover College, died to-day, aged 77 years.

PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9, 1870. There is a falling-off for money to-day, and a still better supply at the banks there is a tendency to greater ease, though we do not feel justified in quoting lower rates. The prospects of an early peace between France and Prussia, and the removal of danger of further complications in Europe, have given great relief both to the financial and business markets, and everything is quiet in anticipation of further pacific developments. The rates to-day are 5½@6½ per cent. on call and 8@9 per cent. discount on good paper.

Gold is dull and gradually falling as signs of peace become more distinct. The sales ranged up to noon from 113¾ to 113⅝, closing at the latter.

Governments are quiet and steady.

The stock market continues dull and nominal. Reading Railroad was neglected, a few shares selling at 48¼. Pennsylvania sold at 58¾, and Lehigh Valley at 58¼. 37½ b. o. was bid for Catawissa preferred.

Canal stocks were quiet, with sales of Schuylkill preferred at 17 b. o.

JAY COOK & Co., quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; 5-20s 1862, 112¾@112⅞; do. 1864, 111@111¼; do. Nov. 1865, 111¼@111⅜; do. do. July 110@110⅛; do. do. 1867, 110¼@110⅜; do. 1868, 110¼@110⅜; 10-40s, 106@106¼; Pacifics, 111@111¼. Gold, 113⅝.

NEW YORK MONEY & STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Stocks steady. Money 4@6 per cent. Gold 113⅝; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅝; do. 1864, do. 111⅜; do. 1865, do. 111⅜; do. 1865, new, 110⅛; do. 1867, 110⅜; do. 1868, 110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new 67; Missouri 6s, 90¼; Canton, 61; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93¼; Erie, 23¼; Reading, 95⅜; Adams Express, 62¾.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—American securities quiet.—Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 112¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—Breadstuffs nominal. California Wheat, 9s. 11d.a10s.; red Western, 8s. 2d.a8s. 4d.; red winter, 9s. 3d.a9s. 6d. Receipts of Wheat for three days 49,000 quarters, of which 22,000 are American. Flour, 23s. Corn, 29s. 3d. Peas, 35s. Pork dull. Lard quiet.

THE prominent French journals are grateful to the United States for so promptly and early recognizing the French Republic. This is well. But it rests with the French Government and people to act with prudence and wisdom, so as to retain the Republic. Their efforts should be steadily directed towards peace on the best terms the victor will accord.