Miners' Journal.

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THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE. POSTAL SYSTEM, &C.

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THE BILL abolishing the Franking privilege, was as our readers are aware, passed in the House at the last session of Congress, but laid over in the Senate. It was prudent to do so, for as much as the people desire to see the Franking privilege which is so grossly, shamefully and continuously abused by the mass of those who use it, abolished, still they believe that at the same time cheap postage should be introduced. Mr. Sumuer when the bill was before the Senate, offered a substitute embodying the ideas of abolition of the Franking privilege with a reduction of postage on half ounce letters one cent. The substitute is a good one and should be adopted. There can We no doubt that with cheap postage introduced, the business of the Post Office Department would be largely increased and it could be rendered self-sustaining; especially if it should be kept to its legitimate purpose of carrying letters, newspapers and pamphilets, and not te be allowed to be used to transport merchandize, books nursery stock, etc., for which the railway companies charge roundly, and which the people in the end have to put their hands in their pockets and pay. This in connection with the way the mails are lumbered up by franked matters; is the reason why the Post Office Department is not self-sustaining. To enable city merchants to use the mails to a considerable extent for the transportation of their merchandize, when express facilities are ample for all their purposes, the people of the country are taxed by having to pay double postage on their letters in consequence of the enhanced cost of transportation caused by filling the mails with matter that does not properly and legitimately belong to them. All this has the effect of depleting the popullation of the country and concentrating it in the cities, affecting seriously the prosperity of the former which in time reacts unlegislation is encouraged which for the time pertinant remarks, which we append: specially and favorably affects one section of

the nation at the expense of another, the final result is disastrous to both. It is sime that in this matter of reforms. tion in the mail system, as in all others which affect the country, that the press and people should speak out. They have the numerical strength in Congress through their representatives, to regulate legislation in the interest of not merely one section. but all. Not only that, as a mass the country possesses the intellectual strength in Congress, and can if it chooses, control legislation. If we except Kelly of Philadelphia, Hooker of Boston, and one or two others from the cities of the West, the representatives from the cities are either incompetent or disreputable. Take New York City for instante. Who are her most noted representative. The political weathercock, Brooks; the brazen faced politician, Wood; the gambler and blackleg; Morrissey, and the champlon fibber. Cox, whose apostrophes to the setting sun and untruthful proclivities; have given him a certain unenviable notoriety. But when the general ignorance of the mass of the people of the cities is taken into considreration, it is not a matter of surprise that such representatives are selected. A mechanic knows one branch of a trade and little else connected with it. The cities have talented men, we know; but each one has with hardly an exception, some specialty in which he is well-up, while on general matters he is not as intelligent. In the country however, the people are more intelligent on general matters, possessimore enlarged and comprehensive views, and no better evidence of this fact is exinced than he the usually superior character of the representatives sent to Congress,/ Possessing as it does the power, intellectu-

ally and numerically, to control legislation In the interest of the nation, and not simply of a mere section, it is time that the country should act energetically through its memhers of Congress in asserting and maintaining its rights which are too largely encroached upon by legislation which gives special facilities to the cities. In this matter of permitting the use of the mails for the tran . portation of merchandize to accommedate city merchants, the people of the country should take decided action. Let them not only insist upon the entire abolition of the Franking privilege, from the highest to the lowest officer of the Government, but also that there shall be a provision in the bill reserving the mails for their legitimate purpases, and not permit them to be used for carrying merchandize, etc., for the greatly increased cost of the transportation of which the people of the country have to pay in high postage while their business is seriously affected thereby. If the press and people of the country will take high ground on this question; the good effects cannot fail to be speedily seen.

We pen these thoughts on this subject with no feeling of hostility to the cities. Our position is, that all legislation that tends its comforts and pleasures, and render it more attractive to people as a place of residence, promotes by the business and other intercourse which results necessarily, bethe cities. Congress and the country at large should take this view of the subject, and in making the reforms imperatively called for, thus aid in building up, improving and adding to the wealth and population of all sections of the Union-country and . city alike.

THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY. MANY foolish people in this country look upon persons engaged in business as beneath them, more particularly in L from the Sunbury GAZETTE, shows the the South. They hold to the idea that it is population of the different counties of the aristoractic to live without business, like | Western District of Pennsylvania, with the the nobility in England, who never engage in business pursuits. This, however, is a very great mistake. Formerly they did not engage in business, but in consequence of so many of the iron and cotton lords, &c., as the larger manufacturers are termed, having largely outstripped many of the nobility in England in wealth, and also in living, a number of the nobemen of England do now, and have for some years past engaged in mining and other pursuits, and many of them derive the largest portion of their revenue from trade. The truth is that for the last twenty or thirty years the families of the no-bility are rapidly intermarrying with manutwenty or thirty years the families of the nofacturers, merchants, bankers, &c. The Fayette... younger sons and daughters of noble families, whose inheritance are generally small, marry for money, while those who furnish the cash marry for position. Beresford Hope the banker and M. P., is married to the daughter of the aristocratic Earl of Salisbury; he is called Mr. Beresford Hope, while his wife is styled Lady Mildred. So with a large Mission mumber of others in England. The ladies retain their titles, while the gentlemen are plain Misters, unless they have earned some distinction for meritorious acts. This process, by which the too extreme are pulled down and lifted up into the great zaiddle class, is the safety of England, and which is gradually revolutionizing their political system without violence or revolution.

We were led to these remarks by reading the following article in the London MIMING JOURNAL; ARISTOCRATIC TRADERS.—Another noble addition has to be made to the illustrious names which are to be found amongst the English Aristocratic Traders. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Marshal, &c., has com-

menced business on his own account as a dealer in coals, having taken to the New Winnings Pits, lately worked by Mr. Huntsman, and which are aituate near to the town of Sheffield.

Pits, lately worked by Mr. Huntsman, and which are situate near to the town of Sheffield. His Grace has one great advantage over Mr. Huntsman, the coal being his own property, so that whilst the former has been a considerable loser, his noble successor will be placed in a position that loss can acarcely take place.

Much of late has been written in respect to the Duke of Argyle having two of his sons being brought up to mercantile pursuits, whilst the fact is overlooked that many members of the aristocracy have for years been engaged in businesses of various sorts, and from which they have derived not the least portion of their income. Mining in particular has long been a favorite business with our nobility, and, no doubt, a very profitable one, seeing that, as a rule, they work their own minerals. In Scotland the Duke of Buccleugh has several mines, as well as some in Lancashire. In Perthahire the Earl of Breadalbane works some good mines. The Northof England, however, appears to be the lavorite resort for our noble colliery proprietors, amongst whom may be mentioned the Marchioness of Waterford, who has a pit near Wooler; the Earl of Londondery being amongst the largest in the North. In addition, we have Mr. Beaumont, M. P., who married a daughter of the Marquis of Claricarde, and who is, probably, the largest producer of lead who is, probably, the largest producer of lead in the world, the mines at Allendale and Weardale having a world-wide name. In Yorkshire there are several titled colliery owners, includ-

and the world, the mines at Alienane and wear-dale having a world-wide name. In Yorkshire-there are several titled-colliery owners, includ-ing the Earl Fitzwilliam, who has three or four extensive pits at Elsecar, and who is also the lessor of the coal at Thorncliffe; and Sir J. I., Raye, Bart., has the Grange and Flocton Pits at work. Despread to be set the Earl of Chesterfield lessor of the coal at Thornelifie; and Sir J. L. Raye, Bart., has the Grange and Flocton Pits at work. Derbyshire has the Earl of Chesterfield and the executors of the late Marquis of Hastings; and the adjoining county of Licester Lord Maynard amongst the workers of the coal mines. Earl Granville in North Staffordshire, and Earl Dudley in the South, have several large collicries, and are also largely interested in the production of iron, and from which their revenues are principally derived. The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot has mines at Rugeley, the Earl of Lichfield at Willenhall, and the Earl of Dartmouth at West Bromwich. In Wales the Marquis of Bute is the owner of some very extensive mines, which he works, whilst in other places of the kingdom the names of Lord Skelmersdale, St. Stephen Glynne, Bart., Sir E. Blount, Bart., the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, Sir Greville Smith, and others are included in the list of those engaged in mining pursuits. In freland Lord Avonmore, Lord Clare and Lord Monteagle are amongst the names which figure in the list of colliery proprietors. Indeed, we might go even higher, for we find that In the isle of Man two mines are put down as belonging to the Crown, although we believe at present they are not being worked. We have, however, shown that, whatever may be said with regard to the invasion of the House of Lords by the heads of the Newcastle community, some of the very highest members of that august assembly are to be found in the list of the trading class.

The "snobs" in this Republican country,

The "snobs" in this Republican country, male and female, who try to ape the airs of the aristocracy abroad where titles prevail, and look upon business men as beneath them, are almost too contemptible to notice.

SENATOR CONNELL'S CONVEN-TION BILL.

SENATOR CONNELL, of Philadelphia, has prepared a Bill providing for the holding of a Constitutional Convention. which he intends to present to the Legislature immediately after it meets in January. We find the following synopsis of it in the favorably upon the latter. For whenever Bucks County INTELLIGENCER with some It is proposed that a special election be held in June next to decide by a vote of the people whether or not a Convention shall be called;

and at the same time delegates to serve in the Convention, if one shall be ordered, are to be chosen. The whole number of delegates to be chosen is 135, thirty-two of whom are to be elected from the State at large, each citizen voting for only sixteen persons. In the delegates at large, therefore, each party will be equally represented; and, as election in their case will be certain, a free donor tunity will be given will be certain, a free opportunity will be given to select the best and most competent men in the Commonwealth, without regard to their residence. The bulk of the Convention, consisting of 103 members, is to be chosen by the respective Senatorial districts as they now stand. The city of Philadelphia will have eighteen members, elected in three districts; and the other Senatorial districts of the State-are to choose from two-to five members each, according to ratio of the taxable inhabitants, "It is further provided that where six delegates are chosen no person shall vote for more; than four; where four or five are elected each person shall vote for only three; where three are elected each ballot shall be for two; and in cases where two delegates are app r loned, as in Bucks, each person shall vote for but one.—
This arrangement would secure a fair representative of least settles. in Bucks, each person shall vote for but one.—
This arrangement would secure a fair representation of both political parsies. The Convention, as the bill provides, will meet at Harrisburg on the first Tuesday of September, 4871, and its sessions are to end on or before the first of May, 1872, The delegates are to be paid \$12 cach per day while actually engaged in their duties; and the speeches and daily proceedings are not to be printed at the expense of the State. The changes made in the Constitution are tooks submitted to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection, on the first Tuesday of June, 1872, and thus the whole work can be completed before the October election of that year.

"When this bill is submitted to the Legislature it will necessarily be subjected to discus-

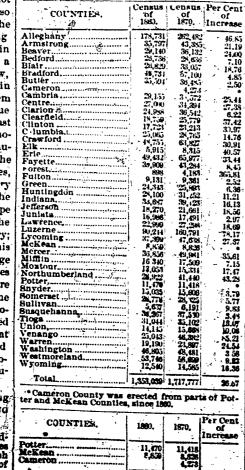
ture it will necessarily be subjected to discus-sion and criticism, and very probably to mate-rial alteration. In view of the almost unansion and criticism, and very probably to material adteration. In view of the almost unanimous desire for a revision of the Constitution, it seems altogether unnecessary to submit the question of calling a Convention to a popular vote. Public sentiment has already decided that point, and the Legislature need not hesitate to take the responsibility of ordering an election of delegates. That feature of the bill which intimates that the present Constitution is to be amended only, instead of undergoing a thorough revision and responstruction, will scarcely be satisfactory to the people. Let us have a thorough reformation while we are about it, and not attempt to patch and enlarge the structure which the State and its citizens have obviously outgrown. The proposed compensation of twelve dollars per day to the delegates is too large. The best talent in the State cannot be bought at that rate; while the sum proposed is still so great as to tempt unworthy and venal men to seek an election. Whoever is chosen ss a delegate to this Convention should be selected for his honesty, capacity and practical business talent, and such men will not expect to require much when there there is the convention when we have the convention whe

tion should be selected for his honesty, capacity and practical business talent, and such men will not expect to receive much more than their necessary personal expenses. The services of the delegates who should compose the Convention cannot be paid for with money, and to offer a liberal salary is only setting a premium upon incompetence.

The till contains some good provisions, but they will receive the contains the they will require a change. As remarked above, there is no necessity of submitting the question of a convention to the people; they have already decided that a convention tion for members ordered in April, who can meet in May, and frame a Constitution to be submitted to the people at the ensuing October election. The amount of the people at the ensuing of the people at the people at the ensuing of the people at the ensuing of the people at the people at the people at the ensuing of the people at the fully discussed, and if we send able delegates who will attend to the business, and eschew to foster the business of the country, increase mere office-seekers, who want to make a job of it, they can amend the Constitution in a three months' session, better than others could if they sit nine months. Elect able and practicable men, who will have to make tween them, the prosperity and growth of a sacrifice to go, and they will perform the business in a short time. In October, 1871, there is neither a Governor's nor Presidential election, and of course but little party excitement, and the people can vote freely on the Constitution. The people do not desire any special election on this question, except to elect delegates to the Convention.

THE CENSUS-RATE OF IN. CREASE.

THE following table, which we take percentage of increase since 1860. It should be carefully preserved for reference:



IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS IN MAKING STEEL, &C.

THE process of making steel for various L purposes by Mr. Bessemer and others, who also claim a portion of his patent for similar inventions, has given rise to various experiments to improve the quality and cheapen the process to a greater extent. Among the new processes named, that putented by Mr. Henderson of New York, is likely to be the most important, and if it turns out to be as successful as the following report from the last number of the BULLE. I sion will revise the laws now in exis-TIN of the United States Iron and Steel Association, which is good authority, predicts, it will far excel that of Mr. Bessemer. prove to be one of the greatest improvements of the age:

of the age:

"Two ably written articles from the pen of W. Mattieu Williams, called "Papers on Iron and Steel—A Costly and Vaxacious Fallacy" from NATURE, were copied a short time ago in this joutnal. These papers clearly set forth the reason why all efforts heretofore made for the production of steel by the partial decarbonization of cast iron have failed; that all manipulations have been directed to moving as manipulations have been directed to moving as much as possible the impurities contained in pig iron by exidation. Mr. Williams says: "Every available peroxide and decomposable oxygen sait has been administered by strangedevices to the melted iron. Gas and vapors have been blown over the surface, and underimpurities can be removed without at the same, time removing the carbon in corresponding degree." He also states: "The partial removal of the carbon is one of the very easiest problems in practical metallurgy, while the complete removal of silicon, phosphorous and sulphur is among the most difficult."

We were aware, at the time of publishing those articles that processes had recently been

We were aware, at the time of publishing those articles; that processes had recently been invented and patented by Mr. James Henderson, of New York, for overcoming the difficulties so ally and clearly described by the accomplished author of those articles—of producing steel by partial decarbonization of cast iron. We have been waiting for the analyses of the results before making the processes public. The new steel process consists in the combined use of fluorspar and titanic acid, applied to cast iron at the melting temperature, preferably in reverberatory furnaces. Fluorine is given off from the fluorspar, and is a more powerful agent for the removal of silicon than the cast iron la-ore the reactions with the carbon begin; the phosphorous and sulphur are preferably in reverberatory furnaces. Fluorine is given off from the fluorspar, and is a more powerful agent for the removal of silicon than oxygen, and removes it almost entirely from the cast iron labore the reactions with the carbon begin; the phosphorous and sulphur are next acted upon and removed in the order they are named by means of the combined action of fluorine and titanic, acid, or fluorine, ittanium and oxygen; and, last, the carbon is removed with iron ores containing titanic acid in such wise as insure simultaneous action of the fluorine is derived from fluorspar combined with iron ores containing titanic acid in such wise as insure simultaneous action of the fluorine is derived from fluorspar combined with iron ores containing titanic acid in such wise as insure simultaneous action of the fluorine is derived from fluorspar combined with iron ores containing titanic acid in such wise as insure simultaneous action of the fluorine is derived from fluorspar combined with iron ores containing titanic acid in such wise as insure simultaneous action of the fluorine is derived from fluorspar combined with iron ores containing titanic acid in such wise as insure simultaneous action of the fluorine is derived from fluorspar combined with iron ores containing titanic acid in such wise as insure simultaneous action of the fluorine is derived from fluorspar combined with iron ores containing titanic acid in such wise as insure simultaneous action of the fluorine is derived from fluorspar combined with iron ores containing titanic acid in such wise as insure simultaneous action of the fluorine is derived from fluorspar combined with iron ores containing titanic acid in such wise as insure simultaneous action of the fluorine is derived from fluorspar combined with iron ores containing titanic acid in such wise as insure simultaneous action of the fluorine is action of the fluorine a The fluorine is derived from the fluorine, it is incompared to the all incompared to the all incompared to the all incompared to the harmered or rolled as merchantable steel.

The fluorine is derived from the fluorine, with incompared to the all incompared to the fluorine, titanium and oxygen upon the cast iron; and by reason of the all intities of fluorine, sittentian and oxygen for silicon, phosphorous, sulphur, arsenic and carbon, these substances are taken from the iron in the form of vapor and slag, leaving the purified metal in the condition to be harmered or rolled as merchantable steel.

The new process; and with the intitude of the many of them, too, feeling the process; and with a ready market fogstheir talents; hence in all parts of the country we find Newcastle in all parts of the specular, and better qualities of magnetic ores, with good fuel, pure steel may be made that will be entirely desiliconized, dephosphorized, desulphurized, and contain but the desired

desulphurized, and contain but the desired amount of carbon to form steel of any particular degree of hardness, by arresting the decarbonization of the metal while undergoing conversion. Experiments were made, sometime since, on a large scale at Messrs. Park Brothers & Co.'s steel works, in Pattsburgh, in boiling puddling, furnaces, but without puddling, or the labor of stirring the iron during conversion; the only labor was that of "balling: the wrought iron and removing it from the furnace after the iron and removing it from the furnace after the conversion was completed. The mode of treatment in the above named establishment was by mixing the titaniferous iron ore and thursman adopted is that known as long wall. There is, iron and removing it from the furnace after the mixing the titaniferous iron ore and thurspar, both in a powdered state, and then charging them evenly over the sole of the furnace. No. 3 pig iron was then charged upon them, and when melted was allowed to remain without stirring or puddling; as soon as the pig iron melted, reactions began between the fluor-spar and titaniferous iron ore and the silicon, phosphorous, sulubur and carbon contained to spar and itianiferous iron ore and the silicon, phosphorous, sulphur and carbon contained in the pig iron. To ascertain exactly the conditions upon which the changes are made in the cast iron while under treatment, samples were taken from the bath of liquid iron. The analysis of the first sample taken from the bath shows that the operation of the new process is entirely different from that of any other process, inasmuch as the silicon is entirely removed at the early stages of the process, and, with the silicon, phosphorus is also taken from the iron, and the carbon is changed from the graphitic to the combined form. Other samples were taken from the bath at intervals of ten minutes. The analysis of the tirst sample minutes. The analysis of the first sample made it evident that most of the later ones were steel. This has been since confirmed by analyzing a specimen taken thirty minutes later from the bath, and by the treatment of them as steel, the bath, and by the treatment of them as steel, it having been found that they possesa the properties of steel—forging well, and tempering and hardening according to the various degrees of carbon contained in them. At the end of the operation the charge becomes wrought iron, by the removal of all the carbon. This iron forges, welds, and is neither cold-short nor red-short. The analyses of the first and fourth samples taken from the bath have been made by Mr. W. M. Habirshaw, analytical chemist, of 36 New Street, New York, and are annexed; also analystreet, New York, and are annexed; also analy-ses of Sanderson's and Krupp's cast steel and Hoop L Swedish Dannemora bar iron are given

LUROY : First Sample, Refined (vist Iron, taken 40 minutes after fusion, Carbon, combined.....
do Graphite......
Slags (Silicutes)........
Silicon 2.714 traces; The presence of sulphur in the refined cast iron is mostly due to sulphurers mixed with the fluorspar, which was used in the condition the fluorspar, which was used in the condition in which it was taken from the mine, without being "dressed," as there was no convenience there for "dressing" it. Later experiments with other kinds of pig iron, with impure fluorspar, show that at the stage of the process where it is refined cast iron, that the increase of sulphur from this cause amounts to "1050 per cent." which, with "dressed" or pure fluorspar, would be 0.0022 per cent. of sulphur for the cast iron of the foregoing analysis, instead of 0.1073 per cent. It will be evident to the practical metallurgist that the refined cast iron, when treated with pure fluorspar, becomes steel of superior quality when decarbonized below 1.90 per cent. of carbon.

for comparison, taken from Percy's, METAL-

per cent. of carbon. Krupp's Cust Steel 1.18 0:33 0:02 none trace From the foregoing analysis it will be seen that the refined cast iron of the new process containing but one twenty-fifth of the silicon, and, notwithstanding the sulphur given to it by the sulphurets in the fluorapar, it contains less than one-half the sulphure, and about the same amoning of phosphorus.

less than one-half the sulphur, and about the same amount of phosphorus, as compared with the Hoop L bar iron. This is the most celebrated wrought iron in the world, and is used exclusively for making sleel, and sells in Sheffield at 424 per ton. The analysis of the steel of the new process shows, as compared with Sanderson's and Krupp's, that while the latter are alloys of carbon, Silicon, sulphur, phosphorus, etc., that the steel of the new process is practically pure iron and carbon. phorus, etc., that the steel of the new process is prastically pure iron and carbon.

In one of the articles from NATURE, before referred to, it is stated, "To make perfect steel, they take out all of these latter, and leave nothing but pure iron and carbon. Absolute perfection is not, of course, practically attainable in steel making, but it is approximated in exactly the same degree as the purification of the aron from everything except carbon is effected."

Persons wishing to satisfy themselves of the value of the process by a test, should use the ordinary boiling puddling furnace, fettled with the purest red hematite, or specular ores, containing the least silica, such as the Iron Mountain ore of Missouri, which is the best for this purpose, ground and applied wet, with the ordinary "bottom," made in the usual way; and when perfect cast steel is required that contains neither silicon, sulphur, nor phosphorus, good nig iron thould be steel. and when perfect cast steel is required that contains neither silicon, sulphur, nor phosphorus, good pig iron thould be taken, such as No. 1 or 2 "Iron Mountain," "Pioneer," or the English hematite pig irons, and treated with pure fluorspar, such as is supplied by Mr. W. H. Wilde, to 30 Polive street, St. Louls; and titaniferous iron ore from the Bay of St Paul's, in Canada, sontaining over 43 pe. cent. of titanic acid, or from near Westport, New York, containing over 35 por cent. of titanic acid; using 48 lbs. of fluorspar to 118 lbs. of titaniferous iron ore. They should be ground to fine powder and mixed, and charged dry, evenly over the bottom of the furnace; and 475 lbs. of pig iron should then be charged upon them, and the furnace closed, so as to exclude all air, for about 70. minutes. The fire should be kept at the 70. minutes. The fire should be kept at the highest temperature. After the metal has been in the furnace this period; samples should be taken from the bath at intervals of five minutes. A little experience will soon determine the proper time to stop the process.

It is best not to allow the workman attending the furnace to stir or work the metal during the

It is best not to allow the workman attending the furnace to stir or work the metal during the conversion, as the fluorspar and titaniferous ore become viscid by the heat of the furnace by the time the cast iron meta, and, if left alono, will remain on the bottom of the furnace until decomposed by the reactions of the process, when they pass through the liquid iron as vapor and slag, and purify it more effectively than can be done by stirring or puddling; and the slag serves to protect the surface of the metal from the effects of sulphur in the fuel. The only labor that should be allowed is that of removing the steel from the furnace at the required stage in each case other the steel from the furnace at the required stage of conversion.

The time occupied in conversion of the steel, from the charging of the pig iron, is 1 hour and 40 minutes; this time may be shortened 30 to 40 minutes by previously retining the cast iron of all its silicon and about three-fourths of its phosphogus, by a shorter and more economical process. This latter process is also the invention of Mr. Henderson, and will become the but the conversions into steel, when employing both processes, is about five per centification of Mr. Henderson, and will become the but the conversions into steel, when employing both processes, is about five per centification of Mr. Henderson, and the processes, is about five per centification of Mr. Henderson, and if the military are military and their her practical metallurgist that the ordinary qualities of pig iron that contain phosphorus and sulphur will become available by the new process for steel rails and other uses in engineering with dark lanterns. the steel from the furnace at the required stage

tools, etc., may be produced from good qualities of pig iron now employed for the better qualities of wrought iron, but not before available for steel, owing to the presence of sulphur and phosphorus; and better steel than any heretolore produced can be made from the best iron, such as the English Lancashire bemsitie pigiron, and that produced from the pure ores of Missouri and Michigan. The steel of the new process can be made at less cost than wrought iron, made from the same qualities of nic iron. ron made from the same qualities of pig iron DEATH IN THE MINES.

THE English Parliament at its next see

tence in Great Britain for proper ventilaminers. This is a subject which is attracting both in the improvement of the quality and quite as much attention in this country as in also the cheapness of manufacture, and will England, and it is important that all information bearing on this question should be laid before the people. We therefore copy the following article from the London MIN-ING JOURNAL, which shows that with the exception of several extensive disasters, more lives are lost by other casualties than by exolosions. Such is also the case in this country, so far as statistics have been collected and we presume it will hold good throughout. No doubt efforts will be made to amend our Bill for the preservation of the lives of itse the miners; but before it is done the Legislature ought to authorize the appointment of a have been blown over the surface, and under the surface, and through from bottom to top, of melted cast iron, and all (including Mr. Bessemer) have falled to produce merchantable steel from ordinary. English cast iron, without first making it into malicable or wrought iron. The reason of this is, that the removal of the carbon is only a small portion of the work which has to be done in order to convert cast iron into steel of any commercial value. Several other substances have to be removed also; and no process has yet been discovered by which these impurities can be removed without at the same time removing the carbon in corresponding just to all parties, but simply disgraceful: COAL MINING, AND ACCIDENTS IN MINES, As preparations are now being made to ensure the carrying of the Mines Regulation Bill of last session early in the next, with the introduction of a clause having for its object the

introduction of a clause having for its object the appointment of additional Inspectors, it is important that every information tending to throw light on the best means which can be adopted to prevent accidents in coal mines should be made public. Amongst those points which immediately bear on the subject may be mentioned the mode of working coal in different districts.— We are not aware that any official enquiry in thal-direction has ever taken place; but we do know that for many months past the attention of the feading members of the Midland Institute of Mining Engineers has been given to it. in all parts of the country we find Newcastle and Durham men placed at the head of some of the largest collieries, many of them, too, feeling proud in asserting that they commenced work as "trappers," at eight or nine years of age, when even the present limited education of the pit lads was unknown. We have seen those men when in the midst of the dead and the dynamic commenced the second control of the dead and the dynamic second control of the dynamic seco ing, after an explosion, and expecting others, cool and collected, giving their orders, and, by their example, and exertions, putting new life.

save life.
In Derbyshire, Nottingham, Leicester, and adopted is that known as long wail. There is, however, much less gas in some of those districts than in many others. In Yorkshire, where the explosions from fire-damp-have been attended with the most serious less of life known in the history of mining, several methods of working are adopted, including long wall, bord and pillar, and bank work. There are also different methods, we believe, adopted in Langshira, where fat less identificants. in Lancashire, where fatal accidents fr ons during the last year have been of a very serious character.

From those few facts it will be readily per-ected that much valuable information might be obtained by our leading mining engineers

giving the results of their experience as to that mode of working coal in different districts with which they are connected—of course, what would be suitable for one place would not be for another—and where the same seam of coal, the conditions being alike, are worked by two dif-ferent methods. This would be a valuable ad-

organire rby, Leicester, Notis and Warwick, orth Staffordshire, Cheshire and Shropshire uth Staffordshire and Worcester.....

Average... Another very important subject in connection with colliery operations is the best mode of ventilation. We are not aware that any considera-ble increase in that very important branch of mining education has been advanced of late mining education has been advanced of late years, although its importance in many districts is of an almost paramount character. Fan ventilation is by no means new, although of late it has been prominently brought under notice in connection with Guibal's patent. The fan system, however, has been used in several places, and for many years past it has been in successful operation at one of Earl Fitzwilliam's collieries, at Elsecar. The subject is one on which much information might be given, and it is to be hoped that it will be more fully enquired into than it has been, with a view to ensuring greater safety to the men working in collieries where quantities of gas are known to accumulate.

late.

Much, however, as has been made by the advocates for the appointment of an additional number of inspectors, and of the fearful loss of life in mines caused by explosions of fire-damp, it appears to have escaped the notice of those persons that the largest number of deaths in our collieries is caused by accidents through the neglect of the workmen themselves, and which in most instances are really preventable. Falls of roof and coal have been the cause of nearly double those which have resulted from explosions. Nearly all the Government Inspec-tors, in their annual reports, state that the cause of a great many of the deaths, in prines is from the deceased "neglecting to set props and sprags," But the question suggests itself, as has been put by one Inspector, "Was there not abundant room for improvement in t e method of timbering?" The subject of ventilation has been frequently incoted and discussed, but that relating to the timbering of the roof is scargely ever heard mentioned we't the desthis in convenience.

tion with it are of daily occurrence in our mining districts. That we have not overrated its importance will be gathered from the following table of— Northumberland, Cumberland and Lurham..... Falls. Durham.... ... outh Durham.

examination of the various enterprises in the market, he decided on dividing the amount between the First Mortgage 7 per et. Gold Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, and the Bonds of another railroad. Upon further consideration, however, he concluded to take the full amount in Central Iowas, believing them preferable to any other. A nother party on Central New York took \$36,000 or the same bonds, and another in Pennsylvania \$33,000, in each case other securities being sold, which stood at a higher price in the market, but which were believed, upon full investigation, to be less profitable, and no more secure.—New York Evangelist.

THE German wagoners attached to the army have addressed a petition to the King of Prussia praying for dismissal. They arge that they have been employed ten weeks with their vehicles, six hundred miles from home; that both themselves and their horses are exhausted, and that their agricultural duties are very argent. Having failed in their representation to the military authorities, they have ventured to appeal to the King personally. -Baltimore is to equip its night police

Local Malters. WEEKLY ALMANAC Dec. 1876. SUN SUN MOON'S CHANGES.

RATURDAY... 7 7 4 22 Full M. 7 6 6 ev. 5 MONDAY... 7 8 422 Full M. 7 6 6 ev. 5 MONDAY... 7 10 422 Rev M. 22 7 22 mo. 7 WEDSTREAM 7 11 422 First Q. 20 11 62 mo. 9 FRIDAY... 7 13 422 The Tower Sousves will meet this evening The Water Supply, we are informed, is all that could be wished,

Indian Summer, still lingers with us, an nobody finds fault about it. Josh Billings will lecture in Pottsville on terning of the 14th of December.

Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

A Neat Little Paper—The Concert—will be issued from our job office to-day, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. It will explain The New Telegraph Poles recently erected along our streets are receiving heavy custs of paint, which will make them appear considerable better.

The Ashland people are making an effort, for the erection of a soldiers' monument, and we are glad to learn that the project is meeting:

The Lyceum of the Y. M. C. A., will mee

this Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Association, 180 Centre street, Pottaville

Accident.—A lad about fourteen years of age, whose name we did not learn, fell from the second story to the cellar of a new building in Market street yesterday, and was severely

The Concert of Trinity Church Choir, to take place on next Wednesday evening, promises to be a grand affair. Reserved seats are going off very fast, and from present appearances every seat will be taken. Yesterday was a gala day for Shenandoah

The Columbia Hose Company received its hose carriage, and a grand parade of firemen and citizens took place. The event was colebrated by a ball in the evening. The Reading Railroad Company announce a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable in cash on the 27th instant. The usual semi-annual periods of dividends of this Company réin January and July.

The New Office of the Philadelphia and Potts wille Telegraph Company, in Sillyman's build-ing, will be open for business next week. The office is large and commodious and its 'central ocation will be a great accommodation will be a great accommodation public of Pottsville.

The 2d Presbyterian Church and congress tion, Rev. Dr. Smiley, Pastor, will worship in the Trinity Reformed Church, Market street, tomorrow, at 101 A. M. and 71 P.M. Subject for the evening: "The difference between physical structure of Man and Animals." are cordially invited.

In our Rounds of the town, we have noticed with pleasure that many of our citizens, especially those in the suburbs, are beautifying their premises by planting handsome shade trees along the streets. They will grow up as monuments to the memory of those who planted

Soldiers' Orphans' Department.-The num ber of applications for the admission of soldier orphans to school, received, examined and file phans to school, received, examined and medithe Department of Soldiers' Orphans, at Harrisburg, during the month of November was 33. The number of orders for admission granted during the same periodswas 14.

The New Report of the Commission The New Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture is now ready for delivery. It contains seven hundred pages, with numerous illustrations. As Congress has ordered that two hundred and twenty thousand extra copies of the report be printed, the members will have a nice little job of mailing them to their continuations in the continuation of the continuations. stituents immediately after the session opens.

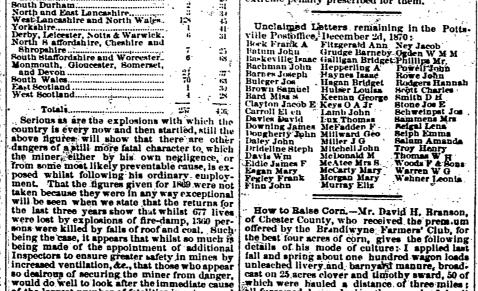
Time to Quit Work .- Vice President Colfax has an article in the INDEPENDENT auggesting that in Winter days the employer and employee would be equally benefitted, if work in the would be equally benefitted, if work in the shops would end with daylight. The cost of lights and the inferiority of the work turned out under oil or gas, he, thinks would more oil or gas, he, thinks would more than hours. than counteract the benefit of the last hour's

A Rare Treat.-The programme for the Trin-A Rare Treat.—The programme for the Trinity Choir Convert, on the 7th, has been shown
to us, and we are free to say of it, that no such
choice collection of music was ever before
o lered, in this community for one evening's
entertainment. The selections throughout are
from the best authorities, and so varied, that
when rendered in the artistic style for which
this Choir is justly celebrated, they cannot fail
to satisfy any audience.

The Pilgrint, one of the most successful exhibitions of the day, opened in Union Hall, Pottsville, on Thursday evening, Dec. 4, 1870, and was greeted by an appreciative audience. The paintings are really what they are represented to be-Beautiful's Charming!! Glorious!!! Grand!!!! The Transition scene is beyond description. There was breathless stillness in the house when the Allegorical Heroes, descended into the Dark River of Death. Their accession amid showers of gold was truly subline. By all means go and see the Pilgrint. me. By all means go and see the Pilgrim.

The Difference.—If the hole at the corner of Coal and Norwegian streets belonged to any private individual, Council would soon compel the owner either to fill it up or fence it in, but as it belongs to the Borough it remains not only a dangerous place, but an eyesore to all who are compelled to look aron it ually. The Borough authorities should make the property of the Borough an example for others to follow.—Their buildings should be the best and their pavements and streets without a blemish County. pavements and streets without a blemish. Council should fence in their lot, whitewash it and paint upon it this inscription:—"This fence to be removed on the election of live men to Council to conduct the affairs of the Borough, and erect a building heron for public purposes."

The Lord's Sabbath.—A Boston paper thinks "it only needs that we go a little further to make our Sabbath a perfect farce, with sacred make-our Sabbath a perfect farce, with sacred concerts, sacred buil-rights, sacred gambling saloons; having already sacred rum shops where Communion wine is made a pecialty, to be drank by the glass or gallon. We might well think of this subject in Pottaville, where there are at least forty or fifty places at which liquor is dealt out from Saturday night until Monday morning. The Sunday liquor traffic has become fearful in our Borough, and it is to be looped that great caution will be taken in dealing out licenses usext months. Those places that are licensed should be compelled to live up to the letter of the law, and those who persist in selling without license should anfier the extreme penalty prescribed for them. extreme penalty prescribed for them



the last three years show that whilst 677 lives were lost by explosions of fire-damp, 1360 persons were killed by falls of roof and coal. Such being the case, it appears that whilst so much is being made of the appointment of additional Inspectors to ensure greater safety in mines by increased ventilation, &c., that those who appear so desirons of securing the miner from danger, would do well to look after the immediate cause of the largest number of fatalities in mines, and save the miner from the results of his own neglect, or the neglect of others.—The Mining Journal.

GOVERNMENT VS. RAILROAD BONDS.—
Some time since a gentleman from Massachufrom 15 to 18 inches apart; applied to each hill one handful of hen manure, sales and planter, equal parts; covered with hoe May 10th. Five hundred bushels lime were applied and cultivated in on 12 acres, the remaining 15 having previously been limed on the sod.

Correspondence. " HOW TO SUCCEED." Messes. Editors:—The third and last, in the course of lectures delivered in Union Hall, this borough, by Revil. B. Hughes, of the M. E. Church, was delivered last Tuesday evening to a large and intelligent audience. The subject, "How to Succeed," was one calculated to not only interest, but to instruct; and those who were acquainted with the ability of Mr. Hughes as a lecturer, went there with the full assurance of being reguled with a rare treat.

[Here followed a very interesting abstract of Mr. Hughes's lecture, which we are rejuctantly compelled to omit in consequence of want of space.—Eds. JOURNAL.]

space.—Ens. Journal.]
In honor to Mr. Hughes, I would say here, that the full course was delivered gratuitously, the proceeds being intended to be applied to the liquidation of the Parsonage debt. TREMONT, Dec. 1, 1870.

THE FOLLOWING excellent article is from WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKEY, of New York, a paper which is published and edited by ladies. The tone and spirit of this article shows that they have the will and capacity to grapple the important questions of the day, and the manner in which they do it commands our unqualified approval and admiration:

Shall our Flag Protect Foreign Merchant Ships in Time of War at the Expense of our own Shipping Interest?—Warning to our Iron Men and Manufacturers—Shall we Become Producers of Iron Steamships?

It was asserted that during the last session of Congress, an agent in the pay of foreigners, a Yankee by birth, of the name of Codman, a name in itself of offensive odor, was busy borname in itself of offensive odor, was busy boring Congressional members and committees in the endeavor to create a belief that American mechanics could not compete with those of Great Britain, in the construction of iron ships. So offensive did this fishy fellow become, that to be rid of his insolence, a member of the House of Representatives knocked him down. Disappearing thereafter from Washington, it is believed he has been engaged in efforts to create public opinion to sustain the same evil foreign interests and influences, and; perhaps as the result of this, we find in several directions feebly written demands that Congress should take off all prohibition to the American registry of foreign-built vessels; asserting condidence that Congress will do so at an early date after its rean proniouon to the American registry of for-eign-built vessels; asserting confidence that Congress will do so at an early date after its re-assembly; urging upon the members who may be considered as pledged to the support of such a measure, energetic action, and points expilt-ingly to the fact that, had such registry been made legal, we should now have had the vessels of the German steam companies under the

made legal, we should now have had the vessels of the German steam companies under the American flag. We have no doubt of that—not the slightest. Every one of these ships, twenty-two in all, would have been under our flag. And to what end?—to take advantage of the protection given by our flag; t) embroil us, perhaps, in foreign complications, by the attempt to cover these German ships with our protection, in ruaning them for the advantage not of Americans, but of Germans, in time f war, to German ports, and to cause us to lose te difference in duties between the ships under a foreign register and under an American one. And who is to be benefited? who is to be gratified? Would our mechanics have the work of making any necessary repairs? Oh, no, infied? Would our mechanics have the work of making any necessary repairs? Oh, no, indeed! that would be done abroad as heretofore. Would our citizens be gratified in seeing our flag on the ocean once more, knowing all the while that it was a SHAM? that the ships were German property, owned by German companies and no matter what "custom-house oaths" might be sworn to of ownership here in order to get out the registers, back to those German hands and back to the German flag would they go as soon as the war closed, with doubtless many an exultant German chuckle at the "convenience," we had been.

Manufacturers in their infancy and people in their infancy must be protected, and not stifted, if they are expected to come to anything greaf. This has been Great Britain's policy—and when

This has been Great Britain's policy-and when her productions were assured and her popula-tion matured in numbers, she could safely defy competition and undertake to supply nations, but no art and no moneyed support was spared by her Government to protect and foster the infancy of her vast industries. The "Cunard," the "Peninsular and Oriental," and other great Steamshiping Companies with their attendant building-yards and docks—originated in her bounty, and were for years and years supported by Government aid. Then they grew to maturity and became independent of that aid; but their development had developed the iron and coal mines of the kingdom—had built up great ship-building establishments like Napier's, had given the appliances and the skill to establish other steam lines, which in their turn gave hirth to other building yards, until the sams of money which the Government of England had poured out like water in the commencement, have returned to her people a hundred fold, and she atands to-day the arbitress of commerce, the manufacturers of the world's navies. And instead of saking our Government to do like but no art and no moneyed support was spar the manufacturers of the world's navies. And instead of siking our Government to do like-wise, and thus prepare our people to take England's present position in our own good time, this foreign interest coolly asks that the prohibition to foreign ships should be removed now—the door thrown open to the immediate registry of every worn out vessel that foreigners might incline to sell us; that we should be made a convenience and scapegoat of for German, French of English corporations, and that our iron ship-huilders, our coal and iron producers, who need now the kindest and most fostering care, should be incited unprepared to a contest on our own soil with the pauper labor and the gigantic capitals of English establishments, a contest which in six months would close every fron furnace on our seaboard, beggar every manufacturer, and deprive every work-

every manufacturer, and deprive every work-

and the gigantic capitals of English, establishments, a contest which in six months would close every iron furnace on our seaboard, beggar every manufacturer, and deprive every workman of employment

It is well known that for years past the English Government and the English manufacturers have had active, well-paid, agents in this country, and men in official, journalisted and commercial positions, considered above suspicions, are leagued with these fellows in the two-fold object of influencing Congress Nor to support American steamship building interests, and to open our doors to the free introduction of the products of the British yards. Now, if any respectable body of Americans has joined this party it is to be regretted, but when they consider the facts—look at our own struggling efforts, now just beginning, to produce a revenue to aggregate a large amount of capital on any one private hing—and how long it takes for even a very successful business to amass the capital, the skill, the machinery and material equal even to the smallest of the English yards—they will see the folly of such a course, and will turn saide from such a pernicious and suicidal doctrine in the hope that the coming session of Congress will inaugurate a coming greatness, for our country in the same way by which England stained her greatness—support and moral care—moral and material sid—to koptain lines of; isteamers wherever American commerce can be extended—to home enterprise of every character—until it is able/to care for itself; then, competition with all—free trade, if need be—free to the broadest extent, and American enterprise by protecting, mechanicari and trade. We cannot realize what such English steamship yard. We will not have in this generation, if the Government does not ald American enterprise by protecting, mechanicari and trade. We cannot realize what such English ship yards are, with all their economy, and accumulations of years of capital, "plant" and scione. Before we what such an extablishment is. In a general way, le

ions, This includes the Tarror, above spoken of; the Deforce, iron-clad frigate, 8,683 tons, and the Jumma, troop ship, 4,173 tons, for the British Government, and the transatiantic

steamers—

Georgia 2,77

Grant Scrilland

Virginia 2,30

Pennsylvania 2,90

Louisiana 2,46

Erin 3,319

Ontario 3,315

Melvetia 3,38 Colorado: Since then there has been built for the British Government the Cerberus, an iron plate moni-tor of 2,107 tons, with only one hatchway made of a solid tube of iron, twin screws, and steered

AGRICULTURE. ANNUAL REPORT of COMMISSIONER CAPRON. THE POUNDATION INTEREST OF THE COUN-

ING-SILK CULTURE-CATTLE DISEASES-BOTANICAL COLLECTION, SEEDS, &C. of Agriculture, for the past year:

The Commissioner begins by expressing his gratification at being able to represent the great interest of agriculture as prosperous, although he asserts that the present season has been one to test severely the capabilities of our soils. He says, however, that the fact of increased production, in a season remarkable for excessive seat, in a country assumed to be liable to injurious extremes of temperature and seasons of countinued aridity, affordastrong evidence of the available depth and fertility of our arable lands.

VENALITY OR STUPIDITY-WHICH?

STÈAM PLOWING,

The Commissioner speaks of the Cinchons or Peruvan bark tree as one deserving great consideration. The supply is limited and precarious, with no means of extension by propagation or cultivation; in South American nations. He recommends the establishment of one or more national plantations at points selected on account of their favorable climatic influences. The time is now opportune for commencing such a work; since a supply of young trees is easily obtainable from a source whence no real difficulty arising from transport and transpinitation would occur. The propagation of the Cinchons has been commenced in the experimental division of the Department with highly successful

The Commissioner, after referring to the high order of talent required in the clerical force of the Department, says that for such labor the most meager compensation only is offered, and it is found difficult to obtain an increase of aulitable service, and impossible to remunerate properly that already employed which is found to be most efficient and reliable, while that which is practically useless for the purpose is effered in unlimited measure. He therefore believes that a just and wise revision of clerical salaries would greatly increase the efficiency of the Department. THE OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR.

The work of the past year includes the collection of the facts of production and experiment throughout the world, the publication of general and special reports, investigations in natural science in its relation to rural efforts, the introduction and propagation of many new and promising plants, and the increase and improvement of farm products by the dissemination of seeds and plants. CATTLE DISEASES.

fore published, is in course of publication.

ENTONOLO IV.

The correspondence of the entomological divisionhas largely increased during the year, inquiries in
regard to nexious insects having been received
from all parts of the country. The cotton armyworm appears to have been less destructive; than
usual, and few complaints of loss from other cotton
insects have been made, while insects injurious tofruits and vegetables have been unuaually numerous and destructive. It is in contemplation tofruits and vegetables have been unuaually numerous and destructive. It is in contemplation topublish, whenever suitable authority is given for
tite printing and illustration, a work on entomology, prepared by the entomologist of the Department, in which known American insects of each
order will be accurately figured upon copper plate,
and which has been declared, by those competent
to judge, the most complete and exhaustive effort
ever mate in this direction.

During the year many valuable additions have been made to the museum, under the charge of the entomologist, by voluntary contributions or exchange, without the aid of any appropriation whatever for the purchase of new or rare specimens.

BOTANICAL COLLECTIONS.

THE LIBRARY. The library has been incre ised during the year by the collection of eight hundred and fourteen volumes, obtained through exchanges and by purchase, many of which are rare and valuable; and one hundred volumes of periodicals, now ready for binding, with further additions yet to be made, will swell its total increase for the year to about one thousand volumes. THE DEPARTMENT GROUNDS

are referred tolencouragingly by the Commissioner, and many of the improvements are cited. The new conservatory is also referred to, and the names of many of the ornamental plants given. (The Commissioner believes that though there can te no doubt whatever that many new plants may be successfully accilmated, any one of which may exceed in value the total amount of all appropriations hitherto made to this Department. DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

FINANCIAL No. 2).
Erection of glass structures for the cultivation of medical, textile, and economic
plants.
Miscellaneous.

Some a lies and insertion: 2 cents a ling each subage dentimerties.

Origin 2 cents for a superior Oyster New at Potts:
Ladies and Gents Restaurant, No. 191 Centre street.
Prices request to spit the time. Call and see for prices request to spit the time. Call and see for prices request to spit the time. Call and see for prices request to spit the time. Call and see for prices request to spit the time. Call and see for prices request to spit the time. Call and see for prices request to spit the time. Call and see for prices request to spit the time. Call and see for prices request to spit the time. Call and see for prices request to spit the time. Call and see for prices request to spit the spit the prices request to spit the spit the prices. As made the first the prices request to spit the spit the prices request to spit the spit the prices. As made the spit the prices and the brain are to spit the spit the prices and the brain are to spit the spit the prices. The stopped of the spit the prices are the spit the prices and the spit the prices and the spit the prices. The spit the prices are the spit the prices and the spit the prices and the spit the prices. The spit the prices are the spit the prices and the spit the prices are the spit the prices. The spit the prices are the spit the prices and the spit the prices are the spit the prices. The spit the prices are the spit the prices and the spit the prices are the spit the prices. The spit the prices are the spit the prices and the spit the prices are the spit the prices. The spit the prices are the spit the prices of the preparation of the spit the spit the prices of the preparation and the spit the spit the prices of the preparation of the spit the spit the prices of the preparation of the spit the spit the prices of the preparation of the spit the spit the prices of the spit the spit the spit the spit the prices of the preparation of the spit Mounts a line first insertion; 20 cents a line each sub-

motes. Jan. 1, 70

TRY-PRODUCTION OF THE PRESENT YEAR -INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION-STEAM PLOW-

THE following is a full abstract of the L. Report of Gen. Capron, Commissioner

dence of the available depth and fertility of our arable lands.

An examination in detail of the facts of this year's production, in the light of chiliphened agricultural experience and of science applied to husbandry, would furnish finits to improvement and aids to progress, which, if adopted generally, would increase the present wil is of iarm production to the extent of \$300,000,000. It would do more—it would tend to the increase of the fertility of the soil, which now, in nine farms out of ten, is unmaily decreasing, and it would proportionably advance its intrinsic as well as market value.

It is gratifying to welleve, from indubitable evidence, the examples of national and recuperative culture are relatively increasing, however allowly, and gradually making inroads upon the destructive, irrational modes so generally—prevalent. These examples are most numerous in the Middle States, are seen with comparative frequency in the older sections of the West, are found occasionally in New England, and are beginning to be noted in the Southern States; but there is no State in which exhaustive and irrational criture is not predominant. While the cost of good isnd is less than the interest on its finitesic value, and its yearly income may be enhanced at the expense of the permandent investment, there is little hope that present necessity or short-sighted greed will fail to work its impoverialment; but with high prices both of land and labor, it is more than foligate expect remunerative profits from unsystematic assuments.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

After specifications, the Commissioner discusses the subject of industrial education. He refers to agricultural colleges in existence in many States, and says that he is confident that these institutions are destined to become a vital power in the land, which colleges weighted with a "carrie shum" of studies of classical ages can never exert; but it will be many years before their beat fruits will begin to appear, and many mistakes will be imade, (some of them, possibly, almost fatal in their character.) misconceptions of the aphere of their highest utility will occur, and inefficiency will undoubtedly mar the beauty of their practical results; but ultimately when the graind does of practical education in America shall be fully crystalized, and their facult is shall be composed of young and vigorous men, developed within these institutions and under the influence of higher progression in physical and practical science, then their true utility and beneficent influences will begin to appear. In view of, this he respectfully suggests the importance of an authorisation, by tongress, of a commission, under the direction of buildings, manag, mant of grounds, and general workings of the industrial colleges organized to report to the next Congress for the information of the country and the benefit of inatitutions of similar charactery set to be organized.

The Commissioner thinks it is to be regretted that INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION,

The Commissioner thinks it is to be regretted that so many still adhere to the impracticable idea of locomotive traction. The reports of the actual work of the five steam plows now in operation in this country are extremely favorable to the lides of ultimate success in the solution of the problem of steam in plowing as an adjunct of our agriculture.

Silk culture in California has been attended with great success up to the present time, silk culturists calming that the climate of that State is peculiarly a lapted to the rearing of silk-worms on account of the dryness and equality of the temperature, and the rare occurrence of severe thunder storms. In I can experiments have been made with success in feeding the worms upon the leaves of the osage orange instead of the mulberry. The Japanese silk-worm, domed cynthia, on the allanthus, is now perfectly seclimated, and breeds in the open nir in Brooklyn, Philastelphia, and other places, but as yet I have been inothing of the use of its cookans in manufacture. Two other silk-producing worms, Attacus yama mai and pernyi, have been bred this

division of the Department with highly successful results, and several hundred spectmens now on hand will be increased to thousands whenever facilities are afforded for testing the feasibility of successful growth in the open air. The Commissioner earnestly, hopes that an appropriation will be grant of the Commissioner of this purpose.

The Commissioner after referring to the higher

The Commissioner again calls attention to the important necessity of, establishing a division of veterinary surgery in the Department. He says the value of stock lost annually from disease is enormous, and threatens not only to decimate our animals, but to expose the human family to disease from the consumption of physholesome linests.

A quarto edition of the reports arising from the cattle diseases investigation, conducted under the suspices of the Department, some of them fiever before published, is in course of publication.

ENTOMOLO 17.

THE AGRECULTURAL MUSEUM.

The Department herbarium continues to receive large accessions to its misterial for systematic study and illustration of the vegetable kingdom. The additions for the present year sireasy exceed four thousand species. The design of establishing at the seat of Government a collection of plants worthy the name of a national herbarium is thus in process of rapid accomplishment, at comparatively small cost.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

The number of packages issued during eleven months of the year number 33.331, of which 133.033 were sent to members of Congress, 71,845 to agricultural societies, 71,400 to the corps of statistical correspondents, 7,400 to meteorological observers. The distribution includes seeds of cereals, graces; hemp, jute, ramic, opium poppy, sugar beet, tobacco, softphum, forest and shade trees, and of many of rarer species of plants oleaginous, edible, medicinal, and fibrous.

FINANCIAL The total amount expended by the Department since November 30, 1889, is \$169,173.21, under the following appropriations to wit: \$68,712 03

Total \$100,175,24 Leaving a total balance unexpended of the approion for the current fiscal year of \$107,370. Local Business Motices.

Jan. 1, 70

DILES OB HEMMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

all kinds positively, perfectly and permanently.

Cured by W.A. McCandlas, M. D. No. 300 Arch St.,

PHLADA, PA.

Jestire to say to these afflicted with any kind of PILES, internal, External, Blind, Bleeding, or itching: that there is positively no kind of deception in the cure of these diseases, the cure, is perfect and permanest, and without the alightest danger, without the singlest danger, without the singlest danger, without the sand cantendary to the patient in any way, and without caustics or instruments. I also cure Pittigla Pissures, Prolapsus and Ulceration of the lower bowels. Patients must visit me and can remained my lower time cured, if they desire. Can reser you so over 100 persons cured in Philadelphia close.

Oct. 1, 70—10. 1-17

DR. SCHENCE ADVISES SONS MP.
TIVES TO GO TO FLORIDS IN WIN
THE. Having for the last thirty-flyes short divotes
my whole sine-and attention to the facilitation
diseases and consumption. I feel that thing
fully the course that ought to be purposed in section. diseases and e haumption. I feel this i inferit a fully the course that ought to be purchage to feel a tolerably tead case of diseased lumps to feel soundness. The first and most (important the for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of the patient to real taking cold, and the best of the same taking the same taking the same taking the same takes there by Peterman. Last winter have severified but who, under the healing influence or the cities and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river and the same the persure is more even and fine air dry and brach and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the the persure is more even and fine air dry and brach abould give a decided preference to Melionville abould give a decided preference to Melionville is two miles from river or lake, and it seems ding impossible to take cold there. The tables in riturn impossible to take cold there. The tables in riturn but that it as good sign, as it indicates a return but that it as good sign, as it indicates a return increase in fish, and then the lungs mish head. Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and imather places in various parfs, of Florida, dan safely recommended to consumptives in wind my reasons for saying so are that patients are liable to taking cold there than where the same agely recommended to consumptives in winter, and the major recommended to consumptive in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are incompared to the saying so are that patients are incompared to the saying so are that patients are incompared to the saying so are that the same incompared to the say that where a consumptive person expose home say that where a discount of the saying and the saying and the saying are discounted to the saying and the saying are discounted to cough, but for those whose tribution bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose in the saying are discounted a more sauthern point in which the saying saying are discounted to cough but for those whose in the saying sa

stiensive, embracing every possible plane of anominesse, has enabled me to understand the diverse fully, and hence, my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantiles me "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic are Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he do. s. nor lavel taking cold,

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schienck. Mandrake Pills, for the climate is mose like at his produce billous habits than more northern pair indes. It is a well established fact that native self-produce to the consumption, especially these of the southern part. On the other hind, in Near England, one third, at least, of the population and of this terrible disease. In the Middle State of the southern self-produce in the didner of the production of the series of the second of the terrible disease. In the Middle State in the Middle State in the Middle State of the second of the terrible disease. In the Middle State in the Middle State is the middle state in the Middle State thousands of cases there. What a vast percentar of life would be saved if consumptions were easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh to day in are about scarlet fever; small pox, ac. But it are not. They take what they term a lattice which they are credulous enough to achieve wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to and hence it lays the foundation for another; another still, until the lungs are diseased by in all those for cure. wear off in a few days. They pay no attention of and hence-tit hays the foundation-for mother him another stiff, until the lungs are diseased before another stiff, until the lungs are diseased before all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are at credition of another stiff, until the lungs are diseased before another him another styrup, 'Schenck's Scawced Toniel and general styrup, 'Schenck's Scawced Toniel and the second styrup, 'Schenck's Scawced Toniel and the second styrup, 'Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend thise particular medicines because it may directions they will do the wheat that is required. This accomplished, hautre with do they or night-sweats, and then addy est left patient is walk or ride out every day, will be sure to they corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three mid chies, in accompanient of the second state of the Mandrake Philis necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomeon. — to get up a good appetite. It is alway a agood such when a patient begins to grow hungdy. It menhops of such, 'With a relian for food hidd the graditication of that relish comes good blosel, and welf it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healthy of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abate, the creeping chilis and cammum night-sweats in longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids takin, cold.'

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question nay be asked, is there no hope for such!' Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to statin a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point, by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the grown has been and so so again consumption's as easily cared as any other disease; if it is taken in time, and the proper Edind giventment is pursued. The lact stands underputed only reported the form of the proper Edind give their use.

Bo far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned by the body should keep a supply of them on bands in act on the liver better than calomel, and leave the of its hurtful effects bealing. In fact they are called the beautiful effects bealing. of its further energy bearing. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is
required. If you have partasken too freely citruit,
and diarrhea ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes with
cure you. If you are subject to sick headach, take
a dose of the Mandrakes and they will reflect you
in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of
change of water, or the too free indulgence of first
take one of the Mandrakes every night or even
other night and you may ben drink watersale.

change of water, or the too free indulgence of first take one of the Mandrakes every night or exist other night, and you may then drink water and as without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp s'tuations against chills and fevers. Try them, they are jet feetly harmless. They gan do you good only. I have abandoned my professional x-sis to Boston and New York, but continue to see faticity along my office, No. 15 N-SIXTH Street Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3P. M., Those who wish a thorough examination, with the Respirement effects will be charged five dollars. The Respirement declares the exact condition of the langs and patients can readily learn whether they are camber or not. But I, desire it distinctly understood? Latthe value of my medicines depends entirely mon their being taken strictly according to directicis. In conclusion, I will say that when persons lake my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can begat a sudden change of atmosphere, without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchild table.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and ciear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be broughtfrom any drugs st.

I. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphaa. No. 15 N. SIXTH Street Philadei dan.

Marriages. PHILLIPS-FAUST-On Nov. 1, 150, at the rest

dence of the bride's father, Gordon, Schwyk I County, Pa., by Rev. A. Cather, Mr. David A. Putt LIPS to Miss ELIZA A. FAUST,

ERNST-Un the 5th of November, near Friedensburg, Joseph Ernst, an old and highly (steemed citizen of Wayne Township, Schuyffeld County aged 70 years, 8 months and Lday FOWLER-At Dutchtown, near And intell Nov. 25, CHARLOTTE wite of Aoder Fowser, and daughter of John Jones, formerly of Middlepo t, aged i years. MILLS-On Thursday, Dec. 1st, 1s70, Many AN, drughter of Robert and Eliza Mills.

The disastrous disease prevaiting in this town amongst children at present ballies all human skin. The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, bissed be His name. Funeral will take place the all rition at 3 o'c ock; BCHRAMM-On the 25th of November, in Pinville, CAROLINE, wife of John Schramm, ago years, 8 months and I day. SCHWINK-On the 4th ult., in South Manhem. Oville, daughter of Benney, he and Sman Schwerk, in the 16th year of her age.

SHOEMAKER-On the 29th of November, Many W., wife of Sandiord Shoemaker, Esq., 74 Shenaka doah, aged 21 years, 7 months and 21 days.

SHOEMAKER—On the 30th of November, Crycler L. SHOEMAKER, aged 5 years and 5 months. Railroad Advertisements.

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. M. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MONGAY, NOV. 21.5t. 1870.

Great Track line from the North and Northwest to Ibiladelphia, New York, Reading, Pottaville, Tamaqua, Ashlank, Shamokin, Letamon, Altentown, Easton, Ephrata, Ettis, Lancasier, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows:
At 3.10, &10, and 10,50 A.M. and 250 P. M., canneding with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Italizading and 10,00 P. M. train it Not at 10,00 A.M., 12,00 and 10,00 P. M., Philadelphia at 8,15 A.M., and 3,30 P.M. Sleeping cars accompany the 50 P. M. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamequa, Minersylle, Ashland, Shamokin, Alteriowa and Philadelphia, at 8,10 A.M., 250 and 16 P. M. stepping at Lebanon and principal way stations the 4,05 P. M. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only, For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, Ma Schuylkill sale Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, Ma Schuylkill and Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, Ma Schuylkill and Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, Ma Schuylkill and Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, Ma Schuylkill sale P. M. WINTER ABRANGEMENT. P. M. East Pennsylvania Railroad Trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 150,1145 a.m., 1245 noon, and 45 p. m. Returning Raye New York at 9.00 a.m., 1200, noon, and 5.00 p. m., and Allentown at 7.30 a.m., 1225, noon, 2.35, 4.25 and 8.45 p. m.

Hork at 9.00 a. m., 12.00, noon, and 5.00 p. in., 464 Allentown at 7.20 a. m., 12.25, noon, 2.55, 170, and 8.45 p. m.

Way Passenger, Train leaves Philiadelphia at 7.28 A. M., connecting with similar train on East Penz Railroad, returning from Rensling at 6.29 P. M. slopping at all stations.

Leave Pottaville at 9.00 A. M. and 249 P. M. Herydon 10.15 A. M., and 12.54 noon, Mahayay (by at 7.51 A. M. and 13.54 noon, Mahayay (by at 7.51 A. M. and 13.54 noon, Mahayay (by at 7.51 A. M. and 13.54 noon, Mahayay (by at 7.51 A. M. and 13.54 noon, Mahayay (by at 7.51 A. M. and 13.54 noon, Mahayay (by at 7.51 A. M. and 13.54 noon, Mahayay (by at 7.51 A. M. and 13.54 noon, Mahayay (by at 7.51 A. M. and 13.54 noon, Mahayay (by at 7.51 A. M. and 2.49 P. M. for Thiladelphia, N. York Reading, Harrisburg, and 12.55 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train, leaves Pottaville at 5.40 A. M., passes Reading at 7.35 A. M., ariving at Pottaville at 9.10 P. M.

Pottstown Accommodation Train : deliyes Pottavion at 7.40 A. M.; returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 P. M.; passes Reading at 7.35 P. M., air riving at Pottaville at 9.10 P. M.

Pottstown Accommodation Train : deliyes Pottaviown at 7.40 A. M.; returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M.

Columbia Railroad trains leave Reading at 7.35 A. M. and 15 P. M. for Eaver and P. M. and 15 P. M. for Eaver and P. M. and 15 P. M. for Eaver and P. M. and 15 P. M. for Eaver and P. M. and 15 P. M. for Eaver and P. M. and 15 P. M. for Eaver and P. M. and 15 P. M. for Eaver and P. M. and 15 P. M. for Eaver and P. M. and 15 P. M. for Eaver and P. M. and 15 P. M. for Eaver and P. M. and 15 P. M. for Eaver and P. M. and 15 P. M. for Eaver and P. M. and 15 P. M. for Eaver and P. M. and 15 P. M. for Eaver and P. M. and 15 P. M. for Eaver and P. M. and 15 P. M. for Eaver and P. M. and 15 4.00 P. M. Columbia Railroad trains leave Reading at 7.39 A. M., and 6.15 P. M. for Ephrata, Little, Lancaster, Co. iumbia, &c.
Perklomen Raliroad trains leave Perklomen Jurelleave Schwenksville at 7.00, 8,70 A. M., 12,50 noon, and 4.30 P. M., connecting with similar trains on Rending Raliroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave.

HORTON, MABIE & CO., Buccessor to H. B. CROSSETT. MANUPACTURERS OF ALL SHAPES OF No. 1 FIRE BRICK Por Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Forges, 'teel Worker, Lime Klins, Cupola Furnaces, BLOCKS and TLEs, for Blast Furnaces, Gast Works, Matteable Iron Works, Enker's Ovens, Green Houses, &c. Slove Heater and Range Linings, Cylinders, &c., of every description to order.

Fire Clay, Kaolin, Fire Sand, Fire Cement, in Eurk or Barrel.

Factories.

Mouth of Woodbridge Creek, N. J., and Peckskill, N. Y. P. O. Address, Perth Amboy, N. J., or Peckykill, N. Y.