Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

A MONARCHY.

IT has been thought that American soil is not favorable to the product of crowned heads; but some of our Southern friends appear disposed to refute the impression. A writer in The Columbus (Ga.) *Times* proposes that the new Southern Confederacy should not repeat again the useless and disastrous experiment of republican government, but as soon as the States are out of the Union, should at once proceed to organize itself as a Constitutional Monarchy.

The New York *Tribune* looks at the proposition in the following merry vein:

This is a first-rate idea, and we take the liberty of suggesting Robert Toombs as the most proper person for the King. It is true that Mr. Rhett in South Carolina and Mr. Jeff. Davis in Mississippi may think they have claims to the purple equal to those of the great revolutionists of Georgia, but the matter might be compromised by making them princes of the blood royal. Or, on the South Carolina principle that the minority ought to govern, the case might be submitted to the people, and the candidate having the fewest votes could be proclaimed. Still, on that principle, Toombs might carry the day. We go for him. Huzza for Robert I! Long may he wave!

But we are disposed to treat the matter more seriously, the idea being found we think, on the natural antipathy which the planters of the South entertain to an equality with the working classes. Our readers are familiar with the speech of Mr. Hammond of South Carolina, wherein he terms the mechanics of the North mud-sills of society, and uses other refined and gentlemanly expressions when speaking of our workingmen. A practical application of this idea is now in vogue in South Carolina. Volunteer military companies have been organized for the service of the State. Here our companies elect their officers. But this idea is too republican for the Palmetto State. The rank and file of a company is not worthy of the honor, and their officers are appointed by the Governor. In this matter we see the idea of a monarchy becoming eliminated. The slaveholders are hostile to the power which free labor wields, and to the education which directs that power.

Unfortunately, this hostility is not confined to the comparatively, small number of slaveholders, but extends to that portion of the Democracy of the North which is willing to go down on its knees and lick the dust at the feet of its taskmasters. A striking proof of this fact was exhibited this week in Congress, when Mr. Sickles of New York City, said in a speech, that that City "will assert her own independence. There is no sympathy now between the City and State of New York, nor has there been for years. She will open her free port to the commerce of the world." To the same effect has Mayor Wood of that City also spoken. We thus see the exact amount of interest which these men now feel in the welfare of the workingmen when they would not hesitate to open the free port of New York to the commerce of the world, and cripple the manufacturing industry of her hundreds of thousands of mechanics and artizans.

The fact is, that the politicians who are urging these wild and visionary exploits, care very little for the workingmen, or any other class, except the exclusive one which is in favor of a monarchy. The whole and sole object is to rule. They have no real aggressions to complain of. They know that this is all stuff and nonsense. Why, the last modest proposal of the Secessionists is that Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin shall resign and give them a new lease of office. They would agree to submit to all the machinations against them, if we would surrender the patronage and power. This is sublimely impudent; but the motive is apparent as the key-note of the present song, "disunion! disunion!!" The people everywhere, should understand this, that they may place these monarchical supporters in the category to which they belong.

WHAT A SPECTACLE!

Under every other Government on the face of the globe, when financial distress comes, whether warranted or not by the condition of the country, we find the strong arm of the Government extended to relieve and sustain. If a vindication of its laws is required, the people witness it; treason is punished, and peace is restored. It is a process as natural as night succeeding day. What a spectacle does this Government present at this time. With a season almost unprecedented in the magnitude of the crops; with exports increased and imports lessened; with specie actually flowing into the country; with the people very generally rendered prudent and economical by the financial tempest of 1857; with altogether, a degree of material prosperity which promised a comfortable and progressive future, our interests are suddenly stricken down, and confidence and capital are alike securely placed under lock and key.

Why is this? It is caused by the political action of men who are determined to rule or ruin, and who also! receive moral support in their proceedings, from the President. Had James Buchanan done his duty firmly, supported by his oath of office, and by the mass of the people of this country, North and South, the now blooming flower of disunion would have been nipped in the bud. When he prepared his last Message, it was understood, and believed that he would meet this question of secession firmly, and maintain the rights of the Federal Government to hold a State to its duty to the Confederacy. He probably, so shaped the Message; but most contemptibly, sent a copy of it to the nest of traitors brooding in South Carolina, for their inspection and revision. From that moment, the power of the Administration in this question, was weakened; its action encouraged the secessionists, and precipitated the state of affairs, political and financial, which agitates the country. From the moment that James Buchanan consented to be swayed by that arch traitor in his Cabinet, Howell Cobb, an open and avowed disunionist, to this last fatal act in the drama of his Administration, he has been a timid, wavering, unfaithful Executive officer.

Thus stands the country, placed in a false position by the President, who should be impeached at the bar of the House, for faithlessness to his oath to support and defend the Constitution and the laws. Were those men of the past still living, how mean a thing would James Buchanan appear in the eyes of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Jackson and Webster.

What a spectacle! A Government impotent to command respect; the chief Executive officer expunging in his Message to Congress the portions unpalatable to traitors; and the country agitated from centre to circumference by a financial panic, growing out of political causes alone. Is it not humiliating? Is it not disgraceful? Is not James Buchanan a criminal?

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS.—After a careful examination of the laws of the Northern States, relating to the Fugitive Slave Law, the National *Intelligencer* says that the only States which have passed unconstitutional laws, are, Vermont, Massachusetts, Michigan and Wisconsin. In Vermont the matter has been referred to a special committee to rescind all that is unconstitutional, while in Massachusetts years since, the law was so guarded that it was brought within the boundaries of the constitution. The matter is becoming rapidly narrowed down.

THE MAN FOR THE TIMES.

Each hour which yet witnesses the imbecility, treachery, and dishonesty of the Buchanan Administration, mourns that we have not at the helm of State, the firm, manly grasp of Abraham Lincoln, a man of iron nerve, and true to the Constitution and the Union. There is not a page of his public history that we would wish to see blotted from existence, shedding as it does a lustre upon his whole character. All remember his brilliant campaign in Illinois in 1858, in which he beat Mr. Douglas four thousand in the popular vote. Yet he had a previous campaign. In 1839, when the contest opened which in 1840 ended with the defeat of Van Buren, Mr. Lincoln held a discussion with Messrs. Douglas and Lamborn in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Springfield, Illinois. Below we give an extract from Mr. Lincoln's speech on that occasion. No one can read it without feeling that in Mr. Lincoln we have a strong man, true to himself, true to principle, and true to his country.—He will not only do his whole duty, but he will see that others do theirs.

We can from this extract form a pretty correct judgment of what manner of man Mr. Lincoln is. He has pledged himself to stand by the Republican platform adopted at Chicago. He will be inaugurated President of the United States, at Washington, on the 4th of March next, and will swear to support the Constitution. He will swear to see that the laws are faithfully executed. Does any one doubt that he will keep that oath? He will not be so purblind as not to see in the Constitution ample provision to enforce the laws against attacks from without and treason from within. In whatever condition the land may be, when he shall take the reins of government from the trembling hands that now hold them, we may be sure that he will transmit it to his successor in its integrity, with all its proud dimensions. His courage will not fail, and his arm will not falter:

Mr. Lamborn refers to the late elections in the States, and from their results, confidently predicts that every State in the Union will vote for Mr. Van Buren at the next Presidential election.— Address that argument to *cowards* and to *knaves*; with the free and the *brave* it will effect nothing. It *may* be true, if it *must*, let it. Many free countries have lost their liberty; and *ours may* lose hers; but if it shall, be it my proudest plume, not that I was the *last* to desert, but that I *never* deserted her. I know that the great volcano at Washington, aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is belching forth the lava of political corruption in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, bidding fair to leave unscathed no green spot or living thing, while on its bosom are riding, like demons on the waves of hell, the imps of that evil spirit, and fiendishly taunting all those who dare resist its destroying course, with the hopelessness of their effort; and knowing this, I cannot deny that all may be swept away. Broken by it, I, too, may be; bow to it, I never will. The *probability* that we may fall in the struggle *ought not* to deter us from the support of a cause which we deem to be just; it *shall not* deter me. If ever I feel the soul within me elevate and expand to those dimensions not wholly unworthy of its Almighty Architect, it is when I contemplate the cause of my country, deserted by all the world beside, and I standing up boldly and alone, and hurling defiance at her victorious oppressors.— Here, without contemplating consequences, before High Heaven, and in the face of the world, I swear eternal fidelity to the just cause, as I deem it, of the land of my life, my liberty, and my love. And who, that thinks with me, will not fearlessly adopt the oath that I take. Let none falter, who thinks he is right, and we may succeed. But, if after all, we shall fall, be it so.— We shall have the proud consolation of saying to our conscience, and to the departed shade of our country's freedom, that the course approved by our judgment, and adored by our hearts, in disaster, in chains, in torture, in death, we never faltered in defending.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON SECESSION.

Many articles contained in the most prominent and influential of the English journals, have fallen under our eye this week, which we should like to publish, but our restricted space forbids. They show conclusively, that the agitators at the South cannot calculate with any certainty, on moral and material assistance from the Powers of Europe, in case of the formation of a "Southern Republic." The London *Daily News* says that "the great slave owners know very well that it is no part of the policy of the Republican party to violate that part of the Constitution which forbids every State to interfere with the internal concerns of any other State. The *News* believes that "they *dare not go out of the Union with their slaves, for they have no place to go to.*" They depend on "the friendship and alliance of the North, for safety."

The London *Times* says that the Southern dynasty has ruled so long, that the cause of the North has been deserted in despair by the ablest of Northern politicians. While it thinks the South more frightened than hurt by the recent elections, it rejoices over the election of Mr. Lincoln. The *Times* says:

We rejoice that a vast community of our own race has at length given an authoritative expression to sentiments which are entertained by every one in this country. We trust to see the American Government employed in tasks more worthy of a State founded on the doctrines of liberty and equality, than the invention of shifts and devices to perpetuate servitude; and we hear in this great protest of American freedom the tardy echo of those humane doctrines to which England has so long become a convert.

The London *Saturday Review* says plainly, that it "is simply the incorporation of the North with the South which prevents European statesmen from treating the annexations of the United States as avowed extentions of the area of Slavery." It also says, "Slavery is sufficiently unpopular in the world for a mere slaveholding Commonwealth to run no small risk of becoming the victim of a general crusade."

In speaking of the prowess of the two sections, the *Review* remarks:

The extravagant notions of their own prowess entertained by the Americans of the Southern States, has persuaded them that they would lose nothing in military strength and resource by casting off the bondage of the Constitution. We can only say that England is the only country which has had a serious struggle with the United States, and English experience does not bear out the Southern pretensions. During the Revolutionary War, the English troops scarcely commanded a foot of ground in the North which they did not actually occupy. But, later in the struggle, the South was all but subjugated; and had not the inconceivable strategy of the English Generals given a different turn to the issue, it seemed at one time probable that, even if New England and the Middle States obtained their independence, the mother country would be left in possession of Georgia and the Carolinas, just as she was of Canada and Nova Scotia. Similarly, in the war of 1812, nobody in England ever doubted that the Southern States were the vulnerable part of the Federation; nor has the result changed this opinion.

The London *Times* of November 26th, says:

It is evident, indeed, on the smallest reflection, that the South, even if united, could never oppose for three months the greatly preponderating strength of the North. A few hundred thousand slave owners, trembling nightly with visions of murder and pillage, backed by dissolute "poor whites," are no match for the hardy and resolute populations of the Free States. The Northerners have hitherto treated the South like a petulant child, and given in to all its ways; but if ever the day of conflict were to come, it would be shown that the South is but a child in its weakness as well as its forwardness.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.—The Washington correspondents state that if the Gulf States carry out their purpose of secession, with the view of a Southern Confederacy and territoral expansion, they may be confronted by an unexpected turn of affairs. There is reason to believe that in sixty days after Lincoln's inauguration, the stars and stripes in such event may float from the City of Mexico over an American protectorate, solicited by the people there, and with the full acquiesence of the great European Powers. It will be found difficult to expand in that direction. This idea is also broached by "Independent," the Washington correspondent of the *North American*, a moderate and truthful Southern man.

FROM the census returns received so far, it is believed that the population of the United States is, 31,000,000. This will make the ratio of representation, 133,000.

ABSTRACTS OF THE DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

THE TREASURY REPORT shows the aggregate receipts of all kinds for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1860, to be $31,091,309, and the expenditures $77,462,102. The total ascertained and estimated receipts for the current fiscal year ending June, 1861, are $84,349,996, and the ascertained and estimated expenses for the same time $84,103,195, which would leave only $245,891 in the Treasury at the commencement of the next fiscal year. The estimated means for the fiscal year 1862 are $64,495,891 and the expenses $66,363,726, showing a deficiency of $1,866,834. All these estimates were made, however, without regard to the existing panic and commercial revulsion, and are put down not as financial or commercial but as *political and depending upon future developments*.

The commercial crisis has greatly embarrassed the taking of the Government Loan and the administration of the Treasury Department. Of the $20,000,000 of Government stock authorized by Congress, $11,000,000 have not been negotiated, and cannot now be upon terms favorable to the Government. It is, therefore, proposed that the repeal of so much of the Loan Bill of 1860 as requires these $11,000,000 to be issued be authorized by Congress, and that an issue of not less than $10,000,000 in Treasury notes be provided for to meet all lawful demands upon the Treasury for the present. In the present crisis of public affairs, it is declared that no permanent change can be made in the Revenue Laws in time to meet pending difficulties, but if permanent changes are desired by Congress, attention is called to previous recommendations.

Some of the closing paragraphs of the report refer to the Revenue Laws and Marine service.

THE NAVY REPORT recommends additional to what we have before quoted; the raseeing and converting into first class steam frigates only eight ships-of-the-line, at a cost of $383,000 each, as the others would not pay the expense, being old; that the frigates *Sabine* and *Santee* to be left as they are, and the remaining six sailing frigates converted into steam sloops-of-war and finally into storeships; that new sloops-of-war should be built to replace those built prior to 1840. The present condition of the active navy is commended. Screw steamers are favored, and side wheels, in case of war, opposed. An increase of the navy is demanded, on the ground that we have now a navigating interest of five million tons, an import and export trade of six or seven millions of dollars, and a coasting trade of equal extent and value. All additions to the navy should employ steam power. Attention is called to the fact that the Constitution prohibits individual States from creating a navy of their own.

Estimates are submitted for replacing all the prominent Navy Yards of the country in a condition of full activity. The efficiency and discipline of the Naval Academy under Capt. Blake is approved. In the *Slave trade twelve vessels have been captured this year by the African Squadron, and more than 3,000 negroes rescued*. A strong hint is given that the Slave trade can only finally be suppressed by England's enforcing her treaty of 1847 with Spain in reference to Cuba, or the annexation of Cuba by the United States. The bill introduced by Jefferson Davis prohibiting the purchase of patented articles for the Army and Navy, is opposed as injurious to the service.

The Secretary recommends that he have power to purchase butter, cheese, flour, and tobacco for the Navy by private purchase and not by advertised contract. The present state and services of the various squadrons and ships are then formally recorded, compliments being paid to Commodores Poor, Porter and Brent for prompt action in righting the wrongs of American citizens.— The Japanese Embassy, report, together with brief statistics of surgeons and paymasters, together with brief statistics of the various exploring expeditions, form the balance of the Secretary's report, which closes with a summary of naval estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862—total amount $11,513,304 01.

The Secretary of War gives a condensed and interesting sketch of the operations of the U. S. Army against the Kiowas, Camanches, Pa-utes, Snakes, Navajoes and other tribes of Indians. In order better to control the Indians it is proposed that their superintendence be restored to the War Department. A just compliment is paid to the Quartermaster's Department for disbursing $24,000,000, without the loss of a cent, and only $24,000,9-0 of the amount in dispute. An interesting account is given of the march from St. Louis to Oregon river, by a body of troops which set out on the 3d of May, reaching Fort Benton July 2d, and in sixty days after, Fort Walla-Walla, a distance of 300 miles by water and 600 by land, and all in the space of five months, and much of the route through a wilderness. The success of the enterprise demonstrates the practicability of a mail from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The term of study has been extended at West Point to five years.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, we learn that of the Public Lands 12,060,033 acres have been disposed of, 3,977,619 selling for cash, yielding $2,021,425, and $2,665,723 absorbed under railroad grants, and the rest in bounty land warrants and swamp grants. Over a million of dollars were expended in the payment of pensions during the fiscal year. The income of the Patent Office is $8,000 above expenses; 3,696 patents have been issued and 3,612 applications rejected. The census will be prepared for the present Congress. The necessity of revising the laws prohibiting the Slave trade, and especially in providing for the disposal of rescued negroes, is urged.

An Exhibit of the Area of the several States and Territories of the United States.

States of the Union.	Square Miles.	Acres.
Maine,	35,000	22,400,000
New Hampshire,	9,280	5,939,200
Vermont,	10,212	6,535,680
Massachusetts,	7,800	4,992,000
Rhode Island,	1,306	835,840
Connecticut,	4,750	3,040,000
New York,	47,000	30,080,000
New Jersey,	8,320	5,324,800
Pennsylvania,	46,000	29,440,000
Delaware,	2,120	1,356,800
Maryland,	11,124	7,119,360
Virginia,	61,352	39,265,280
North Carolina,	50,704	32,450,560
South Carolina,	34,000	21,760,000
Georgia,	58,000	37,120,000
Kentucky,	37,680	24,115,200
Tennessee,	45,600	29,184,000
Texas,	274,356	175,587,840
Total,	744,604	476,546,560
Land States,	Square Miles.	Acres.
Ohio,	39,964	25,575,960
Indiana,	33,809	21,637,760
Michigan,	56,451	36,128,640
Illinois,	55,410	35,462,400
Wisconsin,	53,924	34,511,360
Iowa,	55,045	35,228,800
California,	188,981	120,947,840
Oregon,	95,274	60,975,360
Minnesota,	83,531	53,459,840
Florida,	59,268	37,931,520
Alabama,	50,722	32,462,000
Mississippi,	47,156	30,179,840
Louisiana,	41,346	26,461,440
Arkansas,	52,198	33,406,720
Missouri,	65,350	41,824,000
Total,	978,429	626,194,560
District of Columbia,	60	38,400
Territories embracing Public Lands.	Square Miles.	Acres.
Kansas,	126,283	80,821,120
Nebraska,	342,438	219,160,320
Minnesota,	81,960	52,454,400
Washington,	193,071	123,565,440
New Mexico,	256,309	164,037,760
Utah,	220,196	140,925,440
Indiana,	67,020	42,892,800
Total Territories,	1,287,277	823,857,280
Total Land Surface,	3,010,370	1,926,638,800

To which added Water Surfaces, Lakes, Rivers, &c., we have a surface of over 3,250,000 of square miles.

The aggregate area of the Land States and Territories is upward of 1,450,000,000 acres.

THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—This prodigious document abounds so much in statistics that it is exceedingly difficult to condense its substance into an abstract. On the 30th of June last, there were in operation 8562 mail routes, estimated at 240,594 miles in length, of which miles 27,129 were by railroad, 14,976 by steamboat, 51,577 by coach, and 146,912 by inferior modes. The number of contractors was 7445. There has been a decrease of 19,438 miles in the length of the mail routes, but this is made up of a reduction of 5461 miles in the length of coach routes, and 4233 in the steamboat routes, while the length of railroad routes has increased 1119 miles. There are in the service 40 local agents, 1,619 mail messengers, and 63 railroad baggage masters. The number of postmasters appointed during the year is 6,65, of which 1,140 were by the establishment of new postoffices. Whole number of postoffices in the Union 28,552.

As usual there is an enormous deficiency in this department, reaching $5,656,705 49 as the excess of expenditures over the revenue for 1860, and for the ensuing year a deficiency of $5,556,600 is figured out by the Postmaster General, which, in all probability, will be far below the real fact. The revenues increase very gradually, while the expenditures go up much more rapidly.

The Postmaster General has much to say about his experiments with the penny post, and he recommends the repeal of the provision of the act of last session, and that the Department shall have authority to collect such postage on all letters delivered by carriers as shall be deemed necessary to compensate them for the service, provided that it shall not exceed two cents per letter.— He thinks the results of the experiment, under all the difficulties encountered, very gratifying, and advocates the support of the private expresses.

CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA—COMPLETE.

Counties.	No. Inhabitants.	Deaths.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishments.	Dwellings.
Adams,	27,997	494	2,182	180	5,012
Allegheny,	180,074	2,117	4,899	1,190	20,320
Armstrong,	36,114	245	2,809	108	20,320
Beaver,	29,321	264	2,262	319	5,438
Bedford,	26,803	279	2,060	135	5,515
Berks,	94,043	1,254	5,531	647	16,451
Blair,	27,785	327	961	182	4,877
Bradford,	50,046	294	5,507	230	9,313
Bucks,	63,683	713	5,786	576	14,989
Butler,	33,153	352	4,000	19	6,517
Cambria,	29,313	300	1,435	314	5,303
Carbon,	21,239	236	409	94	3,855
Centre,	27,087	127	1,061	129	4,574
Chester,	74,749	334	5,123	606	13,776
Clarion,	25,575	98	2,037	142	4,353
Clearfield,	18,925	140	1,564	114	3,286
Clinton,	17,722	162	784	149	3,140
Columbia,	24,603	207	2,023	196	4,549
Crawford,	49,141	294	5,502	230	9,313
Cumberland,	40,402	533	2,183	318	7,298
Dauphin,	48,640	466	2,423	324	8,226
Delaware,	30,614	373	1,629	267	5,546
Elk,	5,848	55	1,093	46	1,024
Erie,	49,697	414	4,474	383	9,759
Fayette,	40,166	376	2,084	151	7,201
Forest,	889	13	93	11	155
Franklin,	42,242	447	2,434	325	7,575
Fulton,	9,140	69	1,009	37	1,681
Greene,	24,406	221	2,111	78	4,275
Huntingdon,	29,214	278	2,097	242	4,974
Indiana,	33,869	362	3,410	142	6,109
Jefferson,	18,414	180	1,126	117	3,334
Juniata,	16,300	194	967	154	2,989
Lancaster,	116,621	1,259	6,721	925	20,521
Lawrence,	23,213	163	1,837	69	4,237
Lebanon,	30,030	310	1,783	220	5,376
Lehigh,	43,932	665	2,734	464	7,748
Luzerne,	91,059	868	3,387	389	18,029
Lycoming,	37,570	321	2,539	429	6,694
McKean,	9,000	49	859	38	1,708
Mercer,	37,164	379	3,473	71	6,859
Mifflin,	16,378	188	1,046	184	3,194
Monroe,	16,805	184	970	81	2,829
Montgomery,	70,494	716	5,203	609	12,330
Montour,	13,110	152	591	86	2,351
Northampton,	47,775	380	2,365	251	8,954
Northumberland,	29,057	234	2,416	144	5,159
Perry,	22,910	210	1,716	174	4,167
Philadelphia,	568,034	6,097	1,731	4,400	89,978
Pike,	7,360	64	544	43	1,318
Potter,	11,467	106	1,224	87	2,215
Schuylkill,	90,173	971	2,267	579	16,962
Snyder,	15,124	102	1,094	81	2,746
Somerset,	26,920	197	2,091	157	4,676
Sullivan,	4,140	51	668	14	1,045
Susquehanna,	36,665	455	3,775	273	7,004
Tioga,	31,218	195	2,859	207	5,910
Union,	14,222	103	927	50	2,467
Venango,	25,189	152	2,450	69	4,543
Warren,	19,299	167	1,491	216	3,844
Washington,	47,319	484	2,776	384	9,036
Wayne,	32,172	188	3,430	236	5,727
Westmoreland,	54,020	465	4,390	359	9,787
Wyoming,	12,644	84	1,274	138	2,365
York,	68,088	820	5,169	673	1,273
Total,	2,913,041	28,637	159,233	20,715	514,547
In 1850,	2,311,786				386,216
Increase,	601,255				128,631

Population of Schuylkill Co., in 1860,		90,173
" " " 1850,		60,713
Increase in ten years,		29,460
Population of Luzerne Co., in 1860,		91,059
" " " 1850,		56,072
Increase in ten years,		35,017
Population of Northumberland Co., in 1860,		29,057
" " " 1850,		23,272
Increase in ten years,		5,785

DESERTED by Mr. Cobb, it is said the President regrets having been his tool. Cobb shaped his Lecompton policy; Cobb urged free trade; Cobb altered the Message, so that the President committed a serious contradiction; Cobb was the prime mover in secession, and now Cobb retires, heartily despised by every honest man in the country. Can such a man ever obtain power again? Heaven forbid.

SWATARA LITERARY SOCIETY.—The exercises of last Tuesday evening were, the reading of a humorous selection entitled, "Biography of a drop of Water," by Joseph Durbin; Lecture on Phrenology by James Foley, and a discussion on the question, "Which is the more beneficial to a Nation, its Coal Mines or its Gold Mines?" Affirmative, Messrs. Brown, Foley and Reynolds. Negative, Messrs. Durbin, Manning and Durbin. Mr. Henry Nicholas participated on the Affirmative. Decision in favor of the Negative.

The exercises for next Tuesday evening are as follows: Reader, James Durbin; Lecturer, Peter Brown; and a Debate upon the question—"Which deserves the greater praise, Washington or Columbus?" Affirmative, Professor A. Smith, James Durbin and Peter Brown. Negative, Joseph Durbin, James Foley and Edwin Nicholas.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1860.—Dec.	Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon's Changes.
15 Saturday,	7	17	4	34	Third Q. 5 1 5 ev
16 Sunday,	7	18	4	34	New M. 12 7 52 m
17 Monday,	7	18	4	34	First Q. 20 1 14 m
18 Tuesday,	7	19	4	35	Full M. 27 10 21 ev
19 Wednesday,	7	19	4	35	
20 Thursday,	7	20	4	36	
21 Friday,	7	20	4	36	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

P. R. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.

Dec.	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
8—Saturday,	32	35	35	snow.
10—Monday,	29	35	37	rain.
11—Tuesday,	29	40	37	clear.
12—Wednesday,	28	40	31	snow.
13—Thursday,	28	33	29	clear.
14—Friday,	16	20	17	

Child Burned to Death.—In Ashland on Monday, a child of Mr. Frank Krans, was accidentally burned to death, in consequence of its clothing taking fire, during the absence of its mother from their residence.

Geological Lectures.—Prof. Sanborn Tenney, of Boston, will deliver a series of Geological lectures in this Borough, at the Town Hall, commencing this evening, and continuing until Wednesday evening of next week. For the subjects, we refer to our advertisement in another column. The Professor is said to be an able lecturer on Geology.

The Burns Anniversary.—At a meeting of the Sch. Co. No. 1 Burns Club held at Minersville, on the 8th of December, a resolution was adopted, to the effect that none but members and their families, be admitted to the Burns Anniversary, to be held at the Town Hall, Pottsville, on the 25th of January, 1861. Persons desirous of becoming members must furnish their names to members, who will see that they are balloted for at a meeting to be held at Mais's Hotel, on the 12th of January.

A temperance meeting will be held on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the First Methodist Church (Rev. J. W. McCaskey's), Second street, above Market. The Rev. John Roberts of New York, and Wm. Nicholson, Esq., of Philadelphia, Grand Scribe of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania, will deliver addresses on the occasion. The meeting will be under the auspices of Pottsville Division, No. 52, Sons of Temperance, which extends a cordial invitation to the public to attend.

Larger Egg.—We noticed in our last the fact that a common hen belonging to the "Junior" had laid an egg measuring 7½ inches in circumference, and weighing 3¼ ounces. Well, we are "taken down," not much though. Mr. Uriah Gane of Port Carbon, sends us an egg likewise the product of a common English hen, which measures 8 inches in circumference, and weighs 3½ ounces. Until we can beat that, we will keep "mum" about large eggs.

Mr. Gane also leaves a specimen of some large gooseberries grown by him the past season, one of which measures 3½ inches in circumference. Mr. G. claims that Port Carbon produces the finest gooseberries grown in the County. Can't say whether he is correct or not, for Pottsville claims some honor in that line. We'll see next season.

A pigeon shooting match between James Cox of this County, and John Taylor of New Jersey, came off at Reading on Monday. The conditions were to shoot for $100 a side, 21 yards rise, 30 yards boundary, from ground trap 21 yards rise, shoot at 21 yards each, to find and trap birds for each other, the gun to be held steadily below the elbow, 1½ shot. The following is the result:

Jno. Taylor, 11111 11111 11101 01101 0—17 out of 21.

Jas Cox, 11110 11111 10111 10101 1—17 out of 21.

Resulted in a tie.

It was mutually agreed that the match should be shot over on the following morning at 8 o'clock.

Second day's shooting—Tuesday.

Jno. Taylor, 11111 01111 11101 11111 0—18 out of 21.

James Cox, 11001 01101 11111 11111 1—17 out of 21.

Resulted in favor of the Jersey representative. It is said to have been one of the best contested matches ever witnessed in Berks county.

The Approaching Eighth of January—Military Observance of the Day—Lecture in the Evening at the Court House, by Col. John W. Forney.—We are happy in being able to state that the approaching Eighth of January, the forty-sixth anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, will be observed in Pottsville with considerable spirit. The Washington Artillerists, under the command of Major James Nagle, will parade, accompanied by the Citizen's Band. The entire force will appear in the new overcoat which the corps and band recently adopted. It is anticipated that the Artillerists will parade unusually strong in point of numbers, as joining and equipping at the present moment, are particularly active, our young men appearing desirous of seeing the corps as numerically strong, as it is perfect in its drill.

An interesting feature of the Eighth, and one which it is hoped, the military not only of this Borough, but of the County generally, will add to by their presence, will be the visit here at the invitation of the Artillerists, of Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, for the purpose of lecturing. The Court House has been secured, and we anticipate that it will be thronged to hear one of the most able and brilliant lecturers in the country. Col. Forney is too well known by reputation, to the mass of the citizens of this County, to render it necessary for us to dwell upon the intellectual treat he will furnish. That is understood. We only say—make a note of the Eighth of January in your memorandum book, with the determination to set everything else aside, for the purpose of spending an hour in listening to the man who has not only an enviable American, but European reputation.— The ladies very generally, we are sure, will grace the Court House on the occasion, with their presence.

The Artillerists deserve credit for securing the services of Col. Forney, and we trust that the community will be actuated by a double motive in attending the lecture—first in desiring to be entertained and instructed by the lecturer; next in assisting a spirited corps to keep up its organization with honor to itself and the County.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Com. vs. John Delaney.—Surety of the peace on oath of Thomas Crosby. The deft. in this case was discharged on payment of the costs.

Com. vs. Jas. Williams and Henry Fowler.—Affray on oath of John Cathers. The defts. had been the principals in a regular ring or prize fight on the hill in the neighborhood of St. Clair, which attracted a good deal of attention. The prosecutor who is a special police officer of St. Clair, witnessed the greater portion of the affray, making no attempt to put a stop to it, and then subsequently brought this charge. The defts. plead guilty. They were each sentenced to pay a fine of $5, and the costs.

Com. vs. Mary McGlone and Jane Corfield.—The defts. were charged on oath of Daniel Ault, with keeping a disorderly house in St. Clair. They were found guilty and sent to the Poor House.

Com. vs. Daniel Foltz.—Assault and battery on Christian Brenneman. The deft. plead guilty to the charge, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1, the costs, and give $100 bail for his good behavior for one year.

Com. vs. Peter Romberger.—The deft. was indicted for obtaining a gun, the property of John Kantner, in Tremont, under false pretences. He went to the house, in Kantner's absence, and wanted the gun saying that Kantner said he might get it, which was not true. It was not given to him, and he took it and sold it. He appeared to have been on a spree at the time. He was found guilty and was sentenced to pay 6 cents, the costs, and undergo five days imprisonment.

Com. vs. Nary Dietrich.—Fornication and bastardy on oath of Rosina Brown. The deft. plead guilty and the usual sentence was imposed.

Com. vs. James McCoy.—Surety of the peace on oath of John McQuade. This case was of so trifling a nature, that it was dismissed and no order made as to the costs.

Com. vs. Patrick Driscoll.—The deft. was charged with disturbing a religious meeting which was held in St. Clair. It appeared that the views of the preacher did not quite agree with those of the deft., and so he commenced making a disturbance, and became unruly. He plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay $20 fine, the costs, and undergo 20 days imprisonment.

Com. vs. John T. Mayer.—Surety of the peace on oath of Caroline Kline. After hearing the deft. was ordered to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Jane Russell.—The deft. was charged with keeping a disorderly house on oath of Philip Hummel, and found guilty. She was sentenced to pay a fine of 6 cents and the costs.

Com. vs. Michael Curren, John Curren, and James Curren.—The defts. were charged with having committed an assault and battery with intent to kill, on William Caton. The prosecutor alleged that a quarrel arose between himself and James Curren, and that Curren attacked him, and that then the other defts. assisted their brother. Michael Curren used a knife upon the prosecutor, cutting him pretty severely. He was not arrested, having fled the county. There was no evidence that John had committed an assault. He was found not guilty. James was found guilty of the assault and battery, but not of the intent to kill, and was sentenced to pay 6 cents fine, the costs, and undergo 20 days imprisonment.

Com. vs. Daniel Bergin.—This was also a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The deft. who had always been a peaceable, industrious man, got on a spree, and coming home found his wife in a much worse condition than himself, whereupon he beat her severely with a poker. The jury found him guilty of the assault and battery only, and he was sentenced to pay 6 cents fine, and the costs.

Com. vs. Jeremiah Mahoney.—Surety of the peace on oath of Elizabeth Leary. After hearing the case was dismissed, and no order made as to costs.

Com. vs. Philip Stolt.—The deft. was charged with receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, on oath of C. S. Foster, President of the Minersville Water Company. The Company were at work laying their water pipes through the borough, and it appeared that quite a number of small boys from 11 to 15 years of age, were in the habit of stealing the lead belonging to the Company, wherever they could lay their hands upon it, and took it to the deft. who purchased it from them. It was contended that the deft. did not know that the lead was stolen, and on that ground he was acquitted.

Com. vs. John Green.—Assault and battery on Michael McCaffrey. The prosecutor charged the deft. with having committed an unprovoked assault and battery on him, but the evidence for the defence showed that the prosecutor had committed the greater assault on the deft. The deft. was acquitted and the costs of prosecution were put on the prosecutor.

Com. vs. Henry Hehn.—The deft., a farmer in Wayne township, was charged with selling liquor without license on oath of Ottilie Fegley. The prosecutrix appeared to be instigated by malice. The evidence against the deft. was confined to one single act of selling, which the deft. alleged was not a sale within the meaning of the act. The jury found the deft. not guilty and directed each party to pay half the costs.

Com. vs. Thomas Cail.—Fornication and bastardy on oath of Priscilla Beaumont. The deft. was found guilty and the usual sentence was imposed.

Com. vs. Bridget Moore.—Surety of the peace on oath of Dennis Whalep. After hearing in this case, the deft. was ordered to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Bridget Moore.—Selling liquor without license. The deft. was found guilty, and was sentenced to pay $10 fine and the costs.

Com. vs. Henry Wagner.—Receiving stolen property knowing it to have been stolen from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, on oath of Josiah McMurtrie.— The property alleged to have been taken, consisted of iron of various kinds taken from an old plane which was no longer used, and which was about being removed.— The testimony not making out the charge sufficiently, the deft. was acquitted.

Com. vs. Adam Weigand.—This deft. was charged with having stolen the property of the Lehigh Coal Company, consisting of iron and other materials from the plane.— The jury found him guilty. Not sentenced.

Com. vs. Mary Ryan.—Selling liquor without license on oath of Daniel Brown. The deft. was found guilty and she was sentenced to pay $10 fine and the costs.

Com. vs. John Burns.—Assault and battery on oath of Daniel Buron. The defendant was convicted of the charge of having made an unprovoked attack upon Daniel Buron, hitting him on the head with a stave.— The deft. was sentenced to pay 6 cents fine, the costs and undergo 30 days imprisonment.

Com. vs. William English.—The deft. was charged with having committed an assault and battery on John Donaldson under the following circumstances. Prior to the last October election, a meeting of the Republican party was called at Pinegrove, which the Wide-Awakes of Tremont made arrangements to attend in the cars of the Swatara Railroad Company. The prosecutor residing at Donaldson, went to Pinegrove and had the passenger car attached to the train, which was to carry the deputation to the meeting. The whole train proceeded to Donaldson where the prosecutor, and his wife, several other ladies and gentlemen got into the passenger car, others got into the other cars on the train. The train proceeded to Tremont, where another deputation got on board. English got into the passenger car, and the whole party proceeded to Pinegrove. After the meeting was over, English attempted to get into the passenger car again, which was nearly or quite full already, the prosecutor objected to his coming in, and after he had entered the car, Donaldson took hold of him to put him out, deft. resisted, and the parties were separated. A third party stepped in between them, and then the deft. struck the prosecutor a violent blow in the face, after that the deft. was induced to leave the car. The defence alleged that the prosecutor had no right to put the deft. out of the car, that the car was not full, and that prosecutor had bad feeling towards the deft. on account of some prior difficulties. The jury found the deft. not guilty, and directed each party to pay his own costs.

Com. vs. Michael McDonnell.—Assault and battery on oath of Bridget Head. The jury found the deft. not guilty of the charge and put the costs on the prosecutrix.

Com. vs. Catherine Farrell.—The deft. was charged with adultery, on oath of Mary Carey. The deft. was married five or six years ago, but her husband left her and they have not been living together for several years. Even though the deft. was discovered in bed with some man, which afforded, it must be admitted, a very fair presumption of guilt, yet the jury were disposed to look rather leniently on the offence, on account of the desertion of her husband, and found her not guilty, but directed her to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Robert Weir.—The deft. was charged with keeping a gambling house. The evidence in the case was clear that deft. allowed gambling to be carried on in the house. He was found guilty and was sentenced to pay $10 fine, the costs, and undergo 10 days imprisonment.

Com. vs. Daniel Brown.—Surety of the peace, on oath of Mary Ryan. After a hearing of the case, it was dismissed and the prosecutrix was ordered to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Wallace Moore.—Surety of the peace, on oath of Catharine Bell. The deft. a quiet man when sober, appeared to have been on a long continued spree, kicking up a good deal of fuss and trouble down in Mt. Carbon, where he resides. The sentence was suspended on his solemn promise "to go and sin no more."

Com. vs. Edward Coyle.—The deft. was indicted with having committed an assault and battery on a son of J. T. Werner, on oath of Adam Mallick. During a Wide Awake torch-light procession in Minersville, prior to the October election, an attack was made upon it and quite a number of stones thrown at the procession, which injured several so severely that for a time, it was thought they were killed. Young Werner was knocked senseless by a stone hitting him on the head. The deft. was seen to throw at least one stone at the procession, and was one of the crowd of ruffians who attacked the procession. There was no positive proof that he threw the stone which hit young Werner. The jury found him guilty, and he was let off with a fine of $10, and ordered to pay the costs.

(Conclusion of cases next week.)

GRAND JURY REPORT

To the Honorable the Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Schuylkill.

The Grand Inquest, inquiring for the body of the County of Schuylkill, December Sessions, 1860, respectfully report—

That they have had before them and acted on 49 Bills of Indictment, of which 41 were returned "true bills" and 8 ignored. They are gratified to state that, with one or two exceptions, these bills were all for the lower grades of crime, and many of them so trivial in character as to be a subject of surprise that any committing magistrate should have deemed it proper to return them for the action of the Court.

Agreeably to the direction of the Court, the Grand Inquest visited the County Prison, and found that the high character for order, discipline and cleanliness, so generally accorded by our predecessors, was fully sustained. The convicts appeared to be well cared for and healthy, with the exception of one, (Bretz, sentenced for a long term of solitary confinement,) whose health, the Steward informed us, appeared to be rapidly on the decline.

They also visited the various public offices in the Court House building, and found them all in good order and repair. Our attention was particularly called to the confined space allotted to the Prothonotary in which to transact his business and secure his papers; and we would strongly recommend that a new vault be built for his accommodation on the western side of what is known as the Arbitration Room, and that the portion of that room not occupied by said vault, be added to the present business room by removing the partition wall between them.

The Bridge over the Canal and River Schuylkill, where they are crossed by the Centre Turnpike at Mount Carbon, appears to be in a decayed and dangerous condition, and ought to be renewed. There are also portions of the Centre Turnpike, above and below the "Five Locks," very dangerous to travelers for want of proper railing between the road and canal. Also, at the water pond on the East side of the turnpike, opposite to the upper part of the present railing.

At the suggestion of your Honorable Body, the Grand Inquest also visited the Poor House, and are much gratified to be enabled to say that the good order and cleanliness which heretofore were the subject of compliment to the Directors, Steward and Matron, still prevail. The different apartments in the establishment were carefully inspected, and the utmost neatness and regularity observed in all. The diet provided for the inmates, is of a wholesome and nutritious kind; the clothing good and substantial, and every attention seems to be paid to their personal cleanliness and comfort. The buildings throughout are clean and generally well ventilated; and all the wants and necessities of the inmates properly attended to. Special inquiry was directed to the paupers by the respective members of the Inquest, as to whether the several departments were uniformly kept in as good condition as at present, and received invariably an affirmative answer.

Labor is provided for those who are able to perform it, and this employment contributes alike to their happiness and physical health. Those who are sick have the attendance of a careful and judicious physician, and are provided with every thing necessary for their comfort and relief. The care and attention bestowed upon these poor unfortunates by the resident physician, is deserving of the highest commendation.

During the last year a large, substantial and well designed brick building, especially intended for the sick and invalid, was constructed at a cost of between six and seven thousand dollars. This building was greatly needed for hospital purposes, as it enables the Steward to separate the sick from the healthy, and adds much to the convenience of the establishment. The present number of inmates, as we were informed, is 305, being an increase of 28 over the previous year.

Our attention was called by the Steward to the very deficient supply of water for the buildings and other purposes: there being but one well, and that very deep, to supply a population of over 300, and no provision beyond this well in case of fire, which might at any time destroy the whole of the buildings. From information received we believe that an abundant supply could be had at a reasonable cost, which could be brought in from such an elevation as to be used throughout all parts of the present buildings, adding much to the comfort and health of the inmates, and to the security of the property. We therefore, earnestly recommend the introduction of a copious supply of water as early as practicable.

The original building for the accommodation of the paupers has had, it appears, but few if any repairs for many years past. We therefore, recommend that the plastering be thoroughly repaired, and the wood work painted inside, and also the brick and wood work on the outside.

The Grand Inquest cannot close their report of the Alms House without expressing their gratification with the apparent cheerfulness and contentment of those who are experiencing the benefits of this noble charity, and also acknowledging the courtesy of the Steward, Mr. Edward Labengood, and the resident physician, Dr. D. W. Bland, for the attention shown them, and in furnishing them with all matters of information connected with the management of the house, which they deemed within the scope of their inquiry. Their thanks are also, due and are most respectfully tendered to the Honorable Court and its officers for the courtesy manifested towards them during the Session.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JEROME K. BOYER, *Foreman.*

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL]

LADIES' WIDE AWAKE CELEBRATION SUPPER.

PORT CARBON, Dec. 7, 1860.

One of the most happy and interesting gatherings it has ever been my lot to attend, came off at the house of Mr. P. Wolfinger, Port Carbon, on Wednesday evening, 5th inst., in the shape of a *Ladies'* Wide Awake Celebration Supper, in commemoration of the great Republican victories which their husbands, brothers and sons have so materially aided in achieving. It would be needless for me to add that the Supper was got up in the grandest style, for, as is well known, that whenever the *Ladies* undertake to accomplish anything, they are not only successful, but it is always done in the neatest and most becoming manner. And I will venture to say, that every man who had the good fortune to be present, will readily admit, that the Supper was one that would have done honor even *to the Prince of Wales.*— After those assembled at the tables had freely partaken of the sumptuous and liberal repast, the meeting was duly organized by choosing W. S. CHILLSON, President, and O. C. TIFFANY, *Secretary.*

Mr. Uriah Gane then being called upon came forward, and eulogized the Ladies for the important part they had taken in the recent campaign which had so happily terminated. He said it was the Ladies who first had the training of the infant mind, and, "as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." That education was necessary to enable their sons to discharge intelligently, the duties of freemen. And that in a country like ours, where the people are sovereigns, it was all important that intelligence be diffused among the masses. Our worthy and faithful State Senator, the Hon. Robert M. Palmer, who was the invited guest of the evening, being repeatedly called for, arose, and after complimenting the Ladies of Pt. Carbon in the highest terms for being the first assemblage of Ladies in the County, and probably the first in the State, for the purpose of celebrating the recent Republican victories, went on to discuss the political issues of the day with great eloquence and ability. Mr. Palmer gave a highly interesting statement of the manner in which the Ladies in the time of the Revolution aided and sustained their husbands, their brothers and their sons, who fought to emancipate an oppressed and struggling people from the thraldom of monarchical power. Mr. P. was followed by Dr. G. W. Brown, who favored the Ladies with a truly interesting speech. The Dr. said that the age of barbarism, when woman, pure and angelic, was regarded nearly on a level with the brute creation, thank Heaven, had passed, and christianity, science and philosophy, to whose instrumentality the world owes its present enlightenment, have operated as powerful agents in ameliorating the condition of the female sex. Elevate woman and you elevate man; degrade woman and man is degraded. The depravity and the moral turpitude of one sex contaminate the other. There is no more effectual method of demoralizing a State or nation than by wresting from its citizens their inalienable rights, and subjecting them to a condition of serfdom or vassalage; and as with States and nations, so with sexes and individuals. The Dr. closed his remarks by saying, that the most of the great and good men in all ages, were indebted more to their *mothers* for their greatness, than any one else.

A song was then sung, entitled the "Dumb Wife," by Miss Cora and Miss Anne Eshleman.— The piece was well sung, at the close of which the audience made every thing fairly ring with their rapturous applause. Another song entitled "All is Well," was sung by J. B. Sessinger, and the "Grave of Washington," by Mrs. O'Ragan.— The above three pieces were all admirably sung. Too much credit cannot be given to the Port Carbon Social Band, who were present and enlivened the occasion with several pieces of their choice music. Among the many pieces which they played that deserves particular mention was "Dixie's Land," and also the "Red, White and Blue," which was admirably played. *Vive la* Port Carbon Social Band. The company finally separated at 12 o'clock, with three deafening cheers for the *Wide Awake* Ladies of Port Carbon, and for the Union. • • •

American Life Insurance Co.—We notice commendable efforts on the part of the Directors of this Institution to arouse public attention to the importance and necessity of Life Assurance. By various publications, cast broadcast through the city and surrounding country, it has caused people to talk about the subject as they have never talked before. This is as it should be. Especially is the liberality of the American praiseworthy, that not alone to itself has the results of its enterprises tended, but all the other offices have received additional patronage through its course, and thus to many another family has the American been the source of a protecting life policy, though no direct gain has resulted to the office itself. For such acts the American deserves the warmest regard of every friend of life assurance, be his preference for any other institution what it may, and for such reasons we are pleased to notice, the increased and increasing success of this office.

Ten years have elapsed since the American began its career, and it has now current about 3000 policies. The paid-up capital is $250,000, and its accumulations amount in addition, to $645,067. For those whose means compel them to consider the most economical expenditures in life assurance, the joint stock and temperance rates of this office are worthy of especial attention, while the mutual rates offer the opportunity of a good investment, and by comparison with some offices (the Connecticut Mutual, for example) taking notes for half premium, there will be found a saving of ten per cent. on total payments at the end of five years.

The second quinquennial bonus, to those insured at mutual rates, will be declared next year.

The American is managed by competent and energetic gentlemen. The President, Alexander Whildin, Esq., is a prominent and highly esteemed merchant, a thorough business man, a liberal, honorable, and high-minded citizen.—*Fackett's Insurance Journal (Phila.)*

This Company has two Agents in Pottsville—B. BANNAN, and C. LITTLE; to either of whom applications may be made. For rates, &c., see advertisement.

SELF-CONCEIT REBUKED.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

A Mr. Boaster had a wife,
A loving, gentle creature;
But wrath, when she was deeply wronged,
Would change the gentle feature.

One winter night, while they reposed
In blankets tucked up snugly,
Old Boaster showed his self-conceit,
In manner rough and ugly.

He said, "My wife, I've genius rare,
But you have none to mate it;
Though I my genius daily show
You don't appreciate it."

She answered, "You no genius show,
In anything you do, sir,
And, though you think so much of self,
I'm far too good for, you, sir."

"No genius show!" exclaimed her lord,
Such talk should stop your breath, marm,
And, if you don't your words recall,
I'll freeze myself to death, marm.

"I'll leave my bed, and stand out-doors
Till I am stiffly frozen—
To ice shall turn the heart, in which
You've been the idol chosen."

"You'll freeze," she said, "a good resolve!
I hope you'll not withdraw it;
And should your heart be turned to ice,
My tears will never thaw it."

Out-doors he rushed, to be, by frost,
From all his woes delivered;
But courage cooled, and changed his mind,
When he awhile had shivered.

He hurried in, and took his bed
With her, his "idol chosen;"
She asked, "Why did you not stay out
Till you were *fairly frozen?*"

He answered, "I am bound to freeze,
For so I can't live together;
But, as 'tis *very cold* to-night,
I'll wait for warmer weather!"

Next day, old Boaster, feeling stiff,
In TOWER HALL was sneezing;
He bought some clothes, went home, and said,
"Dear wife, don't mention freezing.

"I'll dress in style; I'll own your worth,
And to your genius glory;
And only ask that you, my dear,
Won't tell the freezing story."

Every variety of suits, strong and comfortable for winter wear, can be purchased at perfectly satisfactory prices, at

BENNETT & CO.'S
Tower Hall Clothing Bazaar,
518 *Market street, between 5th & 6th, South side,*
PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. Humphrey's Veterinary Specific Medicines for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Dogs, the most valuable preparations ever offered to the public, put up in mahogany cases, with 10 bottles, book and directions, or by the single bottle, for sale by

JOSEPH MORGAN,
Centre St., Pottsville.

Nov. 24, '60 [47-1m*]

The Confessions and Experience of a Victim.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from *Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.*, as a consequence of early errors; supplying at the same time the *Means of Self Cure.* By a sufferer from the above cause and from medical imposition and quackery.

Single copies [mailed free] on receiving a postpaid Envelope, bearing the address of the applicant. Address Nathaniel Mayfair, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York.

Sept. 1, '60 35-3m

Common Sense rules the mass of the people whatever the misnamed and misanthrope philosopher may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing; let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician, concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen by the immense quantities of this medicine which are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and be satisfied. Sold by all druggists in the world.

See advertisement in another column.

Relief in Ten Minutes!
BRYAN'S
Pulmonic Wafers!

The most Certain and Speedy Remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

These wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers, these wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
HENRY SAYLOR, *Agent for Pottsville.*

June 30, '60 26-ly

How To Regain Lost Health.—The blood is a fluid, which diffusing itself throughout the entire animal organization, gives life and action to the thousands of minute fibres composing the body. The arterial system penetrates to every organ, and these in turn, give to the matter thus received their peculiar character. The vital principle is that mysterious power within, which acting through the blood, counteracts disease, and repairs the ravages of time. So long as its vigor and activity continue superior to the assaults of time and the excesses in which we indulge, we are secure in the enjoyment of health. From causes which are too fruitful to be mentioned here, disease gains a lodgment in the system, and all the varied symptoms attendant, upon Consumption, fasten their deadly fangs upon the sufferer. It is cheering to know that a remedy has at last been found to cure the worst forms of pulmonary complaints, if applied in season. Dr. O. Phelps Brown's ACACIAN BALSAM is prepared with a direct eye to its effect upon the blood and secretions. This incomparable medicine has already cured thousands of grateful beings from death by Consumption, and its wonderous efficacy in this terrible disorder, as well as in all cases of serious inroads upon health attended with extreme debility, is acknowledged by all. When from any cause, the vital force becomes enfeebled, the Acacian Balsam puts forth its properties, the organs are stimulated into activity, and healthy blood is furnished to abundance. Its happy influence is felt upon all the secretions, and every particle of disease is made to vanish before the healthful, life-giving promptings thus called forth.

**The ACACIAN BALSAM is sold at $2 per large bottle, and may be obtained of HENRY SAYLOR, Sole Agent, who has also a small number of specimen bottles, price 25 cents, thus placing it within the reach of every person to give this remedy a trial. [50-1m

THE
GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
FROM
The Worst Scrofula Down to a Common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will cure the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of Rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands, that it has been caused by a canker in the stomach.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.

One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.

One to two bottles will regulate all derangement of the kidneys.

Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.

One to three bottles has cured the worst case of piles; a relief is always experienced; what a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease!

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:—Adults one tablespoonful per day; Children over ten years, dessert-spoonful; Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MANUFACTURED BY
DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1.

For sale by druggists throughout the United States.
September 8, '60. 36-1y

Religious Intelligence.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Washington City, address a circular to their brethren of kindred associations, throughout the United States, requesting them to join in Humiliation and Prayer before God, on Monday next, 17th inst.

NOTICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville, Rev. J. W. MCCASKEY, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M., and at 7¼ P. M.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, Mahantango st. ELDER R. H. AUSTIN, Pastor. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Lecture and Prayer, Wednesday Evenings. *Pews Free.*

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will worship regularly at the Associate Reformed Church Building, Market street—Rev. SAMUEL COLT, Pastor— Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock; evenings, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Lecture and Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

There will be religious services every Sabbath Morning, at 10½ o'clock—Evening, 6½ o'clock, by the METHODIST PROTESTANT DENOMINATION, in the Brick Church, Minersville Street, above Mine Street, Pottsville.

TRINITY CHURCH SERVICES.—*December*, 1860. 16th—3d Sunday in Advent. Isaiah 25 and 26. Luke 3 to verse 19. Romans 14.

20th—St. Thomas. Prov. 23 and 24. Acts 25 and 1 John 1.

19th—21st and 22d Ember days. Special prayer.

25th—4th Tuesday in Advent. Isaiah 30 and 32, &c.

25th—Tuesday, *Christmas*—Isaiah 9 and 7 &c.

26th St. Stephen; 27th St. John; 28th Innocents. Lecture and Bible Study Fridays, 7 P. M.

D. WASHBURN, *Rector.*

N. B. Special service for the Sunday Schools, Sunday P. M., 30th at 3 o'clock.

DIED.

GOHO.—On the 8th of December, in Union township, DANIEL GOHO, aged about 50 years.

BRAUSE.—On the 12th of November, in Rush township, CHARLES BRAUSE, in the 45th year of his age.

BALL.—On the 11th of December, in New Castle, of apoplexy, JOHN BALL, (blacksmith,) a native of Ireland, aged 45 years.

JONES.—In this Borough, yesterday, (14th inst.,) JOHN J. JONES, Teacher, aged 59 years.

The friends and relatives, and Order of Odd Fellows, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, in Minersville street, on Sunday (to-morrow,) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MORGANS.—In this Borough, on December 11th, 1860, REV. DANIEL J. MORGANS, in the 56th year of his age.

He was a native of Breconshire, South Wales, and a Minister in the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Connection. He was, also, a faithful *Colporteur* under the American Tract Society, in this County, and a man of unexceptionable character.

The funeral services on Thursday, were deeply affecting and solemn. Revs. Messrs. Washburn and Colt bore testimony to his piety, usefulness and integrity—and several Welsh Ministers took part in the proceedings.— A large number of his countrymen followed his remains to the churchyard of the Welsh Congregational Church, led by the choir of his Church, who sang an appropriate anthem from the house to the Cemetery.

WANTED.

WANTED—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YARDS OF 3-4 INCH SECOND HAND SLOPE CHAIN. It must be of good quality and not worn much. Terms, Cash. Address, naming price,
WM. H. JOHNS.
St. Clair, December 15, '60 50-3t

MULES TO WINTER.—The subscribers will take a number of MULES to winter on their farm in Orwigsburg, at $1 per week. Apply to
WM. H. SCHALL and
WM. M. BICKEL.
December 8, '60 49-3t*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—By the Tennessee Coal and R. R. Co.—TWENTY MINERS, of sober, steady habits, to work in their mines at Tracy city. The Coal is Bituminous. Best flat, and works free. Miners are making from $1 60 to $2 00 per day, and constant work will be given, all the year, at the same rates. Winter is the busiest season. The mines are situated on the summit of the Cumberland Mountain, midway between the University of the South, and Beersheba Springs—*the favorite Summer resort of Southerners*—and there is not, perhaps, in the world, a more healthy and agreeable climate.

The *cheapest route* is via Pennsylvania R. R. to Pittsburgh, and thence, by river to Nashville. Or *for speed* go to the Western R. R. ticket office in Pittsburgh, and take a THROUGH TICKET to Nashville. From Nashville, take tickets on the Nashville and Chattanooga R. R., to *Cowan Station*, where the Company's R. R. connects.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN JOCKMUS, *Managing Director,*
Tracy City, P. O., Tenn.
Or to H. W. Barnes, *Secretary*, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
December 8, '60 49-1m*

MAPS of Schuylkill County, and of the Coal Regions, in Sheets, in Pocket Book Form, on Rollers, and Framed, for sale by B. BANNAN, These Maps in Sheets, can be sent by mail to those who desire them.

FOR LEASE.—IMPORTANT TO COAL OPERATORS.—The Big Mountain Improvement Company offers to lease one or more veins of the celebrated Big Mt. White Ash Coal, situated on the west end of their lands, on Gearhart's Run, 2 miles from Shamokin Gap, 20 miles from Sunbury, and immediately on the Carbon Run Railroad.

There are two openings made on veins 8 feet thick— Parties wishing to lease a valuable operation, can see the veins, ascertain terms of lease, &c., by calling on the subscriber at Shamokin. H. VAN GASKEN, *Supt.*
Shamokin, May 19, '60 20-tf

TO RENT OR LEASE, FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.—A COACH SHOP, corner of Norwegian and Coal streets, now occupied by Hoffman & Rishell. Size of main building, 100 feet by 20 feet, 2 stories high, with all the necessary departments to carry on a large business—Show Room, well plastered—a large Smith Shop, 30 feet by 20 feet, with three forges.

Possession given the 7th day of September next. The location is the best in the Borough for carrying on a large business. Any person wishing to engage in that business can address
WM. HOFFMAN,
Pottsville, Pa.
Rent reasonable.
August 4, '60 31-tf

Unparalleled Enterprise!
CHARLES STOKES,

OPENED, FEBRUARY 6th, 1860, at 824 Chestnut Street, a New and Fashionable Stock of **Ready-Made Clothing**, with CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, of the latest importations. For Customer Trade, having secured POWELL, the world renowned *Pantaloon Cutter*, bids fair to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. A leading principle connected with the above Opening, is "*One Price and No Abatement*" for CASH.
E. T. Taylor,
[Late of 607 Chestnut Street,] *Principal Salesman.*
Philadelphia, January 25, '60

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FOR SALE.—A neat new SLEIGH for sale. Apply at this Office. [50-3t*

FOR SALE CHEAP—A small quantity of H. H. TROUEN'S Superior ESSENCE of COFFEE. Apply at Office *Miners' Journal.*
Pottsville, December 15, '60 50-

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The well known POWELTON COLLIERIES, in the Broad Top, Semi-Bituminous Coal Region, Huntingdon County, Penn'a.

These Collieries are capable of producing about 150,000 tons annually, and have connected with them a large number of miners' houses and all other necessary improvements.

The high quality and reputation of these Coals, the proximity to the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads, and the Juniata Branch of State Canal, added to the improvements and thorough repair of the mines themselves, offer a rare opportunity for a safe and lucrative investment of capital.

For further information apply to
ROBT. HARE POWEL.
December 15, '60 50-1t

100 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND FOR SALE—near Coal Castle. Apply to
P. W. SHEAFER.
Pottsville, December 8, '60 49-tf

TO RENT.—A house in Mahantango street, adjoining Mr. Christopher Little's, formerly occupied by Patrick Quin. Inquire of
GEO. de B. KEIM.
Oct. 13, '60 41-tf

MAHANOY CITY LOTS FOR SALE.—P. W. SHEAFER, OFFICE—Centre st. door above the Monument, POTTSVILLE.
August 18, '60

LOTS FOR SALE ON TIME.—The subscriber is prepared to sell lots on Greenwood Hill on time, running from 10 to 15 years, to those who desire to improve the same. Apply to B. BANNAN.

FOR RENT—No. 1 of the "Pinker ton Cottages," Mahantango street, corner of Centre and, Pottsville—a delightful residence. Terms moderate. Apply to CHRISTOPHER LITTLE.
Pottsville, Oct. 6, '60 40-tf *Agent for the Owner.*

FOR RENT.—Dwelling Houses, Offices, Store Rooms, and a Hall suitable for Lectures, &c. For particulars, apply to
C. L. C. THOMPSON,
Feb. 18, '60 7- *Cor. Centre & Market St.*

LOTS IN MAHANOY FOR SALE.—Apply to FRANK CARTER, Agent.—Office, Second Street, between Market and Norwegian Sts. Pottsville; or at the office in Mahanoy City.
April 21, '60 16-tf

FOR RENT—A House on Market street, a few doors above Third, now occupied by Mr. John Ruch. Possession given first of October. The house is nearly new, and suitable for a large family. Enquire of S. FOSTER.
Sept. 15, '60 37- Cor. Market & Centre Street.

TO BRICKMAKERS—TO RENT—On liberal terms, a good Location for making Bricks, in the Valley of Big Black Creek, Luzerne County, Pa. Clay, waste timber and coal are abundant, and the extensive colliery improvements progressing in the surrounding valleys insure a large demand for Brick. Apply to MARTIN CORYELL, Hazleton, Pa., or to
ALGN. S. ROBERTS,
Dec. 1, '60 48-3t* 320 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—Two 50 Horse Engines—geared together—for hoisting and pumping; 200 yards of 14 inch pipes, and working barrels. 500 yards of wire rope, a lot of chain. One 20 Horse Engine, and rollers, screens, &c., for breaker. Also, drift cars, wagons, cart and sled. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to
CHAS. M. HILL,
Real Estate Agent, Mahantango street, Pottsville.
February 12, '60

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—One 80 horse Engine, with boilers and all connecting machinery for pumping water. One 30 horse Engine and Rollers, with all the necessary machinery for breaking Coal. About 1300 feet of 16 inch pipes, with pump connecting irons, &c. Two chains, wire rope, &c. Apply to
A. RUSSEL.
Office—corner of Mahantango and Second streets.
Pottsville, March 24, '60

FOR SALE—Two 40 Horse Engines. Two 30 Horse Engines. One 20 Horse Engine. Two large Pump Wheels. One set Breaker Rollers. Small Drum 6 feet diameter. Lot of second hand pipes. Lot of Stub ends and Straps. And a variety of castings and machinery usually used at collieries, which will be sold cheap.
CHAS. SILLYMAN, Pottsville,
or, GEO. B. FISHER, Port Carbon.
Nov. 3, '60 44-3m*

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—G. T. JONES has associated with him CHAS. B. MANN, of Philadelphia, in his East Lorberry and Lewis Vein Coal, and will continue the mining and shipping of Coal under the name of G. T. JONES & CO.
Pottsville, December 15th, '60 50-1t

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of JACOB HAMMER, deceased, late of the borough of Orwigsburg, all persons having claims against said Estate will please present them, and all persons indebted will please make payment without delay to
H. HAMMER,
Dec. 8, '60 [50-6t] Orwigsburg.

DISSOLUTION of Partnership.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in St. Clair, under the name of HOFF & HAYS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business in future will be carried on by the subscriber, by GEORGE HAYS, who will settle the accounts.
B. HOFF,
GEORGE HAYS.
St. Clair, December 13th, '60

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION CO.—*Philadelphia*, Dec. 10, '60. NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders, and the Election of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 417 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 7th of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
W. M. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.
December 15, '60

NOTICE.—The Members of Miners' Lodge, No. 20, I. O. of O. F., are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge Room, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The Members of the I. O. of O. F. are respectfully requested to meet at the Lodge Room on Sunday at 1 o'clock, P. M., to attend the funeral of Brother J. J. JONES, of Miners' Lodge, No. 20. By order of the N. G.
GEORGE N. DOWNING, Secretary.
December 14, '60

NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Schuylkill County, on the last will and testament of Doctor GEORGE HALBERSTADT, deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to the undersigned.
MARY HALBERSTADT, Executrix,
Residing in Market street, Pottsville.
Pottsville, Dec. 15, '60

NOTICE.—The Directors of the Poor and House of Employment for the County of Schuylkill, being greatly annoyed by paupers obtaining intoxicating liquors from persons who are unlicensed to sell them, and bringing the same to the Poor House, from which drunkenness and disorder ensues, Notice is hereby given that all persons found to sell or give any intoxicating liquor to any of the paupers—and if found out, they will be prosecuted. And all good citizens are requested to give notice to the undersigned if they know of any person that furnishes liquor to any such paupers.
CHARLES FOCHT,
AUGUSTUS SCHEITZ,
WILLIAM LERCH,
Directors.
Dec. 11, '60 [50-3t]

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County—
DANIEL L. ESTERLY for himself and as Trustee for RUCH & EVANS, and JOHN R. DAVIS, vs. MORGAN B. DAVIS. | No. 140, June Term, 1860. Fi. Fa.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the moneys realized on the above sale, by the sheriff under the above writ, will attend to the duties of his appointment on THURSDAY, the 3d day of January, 1861, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at his office in Centre street, Pottsville, where all persons are required to make their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
S. WILLIAM B. WELLS, Auditor.
Pottsville, 15 Dec., 1860

DISSOLUTION of Partnership.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the firm name of HAYWOOD, LEE & CO., is this day dissolved, by the withdrawal of RICHARD LEE therefrom. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Haywood & Co., who are authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm, and who will pay the debts and liabilities thereof.
BENJ. HAYWOOD,
RICHARD LEE,
GEORGE BRIGHT,
WILLIAM HARRIS.
Pottsville, 12 Dec., 1860

The firm of HAYWOOD, LEE & CO., having been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be continued by the undersigned, under the name of HAYWOOD & CO.
BENJAMIN HAYWOOD,
GEORGE BRIGHT,
WILLIAM HARRIS.
Pottsville, 12 Dec., 1860

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—The subscriber, having been appointed Administratrix to the Estate of Charles Brause, deceased, late of Rush township, Schuylkill Co., Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to
ELLEN BRAUSE,
Dec. 1, '60 48-6t* Rush Township.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of JN. J. ... late of the Borough of Pottsville, deceased, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them, and all persons owing said Estate will please make payment without delay to
CHAS. F. SHOENER, Tamaqua,
or to LEWIS J. MARTIN, Pottsville.
December 8, '60

OFFICE SCHUYLKILL VALLEY NAVIGATION & RAILROAD COMPANY, *Philadelphia, November 26th, 1860.*—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, December 31st, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time an election for officers for the ensuing year will also take place.
P. C. HOLLIS, Sec'y.
Dec. 1, '60 48-4t

OFFICE MILL CREEK & MINE HILL NAVIGATION & RAILROAD COMPANY, *Philadelphia, Nov. 26th, 1860.*—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, will be held at the office of the Company, 417 Library street, on MONDAY, December 31st, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time an election for officers to serve the ensuing year will also take place.
P. C. HOLLIS, Sec'y.
Dec. 1, 1860

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. COMPANY.—Office 227 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, December 3d, 1860.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting and an Election for President, Vice President, Six Managers, Treasurer and Secretary, will take place on the Second Monday, (14th) of January next, at 12 o'clock, M.
By order of the Board. W. H. McILHENNEY,
Dec. 8, '60 49-td Secretary.