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MINERS' JOURNAL, THE

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I will teach you to pierce the Bowels of the Earth, and bring out from the Caverns of Mountains Metals which will give strength to our hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure.—DR. JOHNSON.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Vol. XLII.—No. 52. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1866. Single Copies Six Cents.

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9 Pine Street, New York.
118 Walnut " Philadelphia.
42 Kilby " Boston.
COAL OF ALL KINDS BY THE CARGO.
Jan 27, '66 4-

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NEW YORK & SCHUYLKILL COAL Co.,
SHIPPERS OF
BROAD MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH, AND SUPERIOR RED ASH COALS.
OFFICES: 26 Exchange, Place, New York. 327 Walnut street, Philadelphia. S. C. Thwing & Co., Agts., 77 State St., Boston.
'68 43-

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August 11, '66 32-1y

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August 4, '66 31-

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Shippers of other approved qualities of
WHITE AND RED ASH COAL.
318 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
9 Trinity Building, New York.
Cor. of Kilby & Doane Street, Boston.
Feb. 14, '63 7-

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OFFICES: [205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby Street, Boston.
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Celebrated ASHLAND COAL,
FROM MAHANOY MOUNTAIN.
OFFICE—111 Walnut Street, Commercial Building, Philadelphia.
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SHIPPERS OF
COAL,
Pier No. 19, Port Richmond.
AGENTS FOR
Manchester Red Ash, New Haven and Locust Mountain White Ash.
OFFICE 205½ WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
July 21, '66 29-tf

CASTNER, STICKNEY & WELLINGTON
Miners and Shippers of Coal.
Burnside (from their Burnside Col. at Shamokin)
Lewis Vein (Red Ash).
Locust Mountain (White Ash).
OFFICES: [39 Trinity Building, New York. 215 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 15 Kilby Street, Boston.
Wharf No. 6, Port Richmond, Philad'a.
Feb 24, '66 [May 16, '63—20-tf] 8-

VANDUSEN, LOCHMAN & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
LOCUST MOUNTAIN, LOCUST GAP, WILKESBARRE, LEHIGH, AND OTHER
WHITE AND RED ASH COALS,
Agents for the sale of the celebrated Georges Creek Cumberland Coal, from the Mines of the Consolidation Coal and Iron Company of Maryland.
SHIPPING WHARVES: Pt. Richmond, Elizabethport, Baltimore, Georgetown.
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OFFICES: Trinity Building, New York. 15 Doane St., Boston.
Feb. 11, '66. 6 tf

WM. HUNTER, JR., & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
WHITE AND RED ASH ANTHRACITE
COALS.
[No. 205½ Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
OFFICES: No. 13 Broadway, No. 4 Hector St., N. Y.
[No. 21 and 23 Doane St., Boston.
Pier No. 17, Richmond.
Feb. 18, '66. 7-

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIARRHŒA, DIARRHŒA, DIARRHŒA,
A CURE GUARANTEED!
OR
MONEY REFUNDED.
L. LYONS'
PURE OHIO
CATAWBA BRANDY!
AND
Sparkling Catawba Wines!
Equal in Quality and Cheaper in Price THAN THE
BRANDIES OF THE OLD WORLD!
A Cure Guaranteed or the Money will be Refunded!
In support of the above statement are presented:
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist, New York.
DR. HIRAM COX, Chemical Inspector, Ohio.
DR. JAS. R. NICHOLS, Chemist, Boston.
DR. N. E. JONES, Chemical Inspector, Circleville, O.
PROF. O. M. LACKEY, Chemist, Brooklyn.
DR. CHAS. UPHAM SHEPARD, Charleston, S. C.
J. V. Z. BLANEY and G. A. MARINER, Consulting Chemists, Chicago.
All of whom have analyzed the Catawba Brandy, and commend it in the highest terms, for medical use.
Analysis of the Massachusetts State Assayer, January 26th, 1858.
When evaporated through clean linen, it left no oil or offensive matter. In every respect it is a pure, spirituous liquor. The oil which gives to this Brandy its flavor and aroma, is wholly unlike fusil or grain oil.—Its odor partakes of both the fruit and oil of grapes. With acids it produces ethers of a high fragrance. The substitution of this Brandy for Cognac Brandy, will do away with the necessity of obtaining spirits, sold under this name, both at home and abroad.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Assayer to State of Mass., 16 Boylston St.
By the Same in 1864.
I have analyzed "L. Lyons' Pure Catawba Brandy," with reference to its composition and character, being the same as that produced in past years. A sample taken from ten casks mingled the same results in regard to purity; a slightly increased amount of the principle on which its flavor depends, was determined by comparison with former samples.
The indications of analysis show that this Brandy is produced by the same process as most of the imported brandy. Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, 16 Boylston St.
JOHN G. BROWN & SON,
WHOLESALE AGENTS, POTTSVILLE, PENNA.
October 13, '66 41-3m

NEW FALL GOODS!
WALKER & PRICE,
UNION HALL,
Two Doors Below Post Office,
MAHANTONGO STREET,
POTTSVILLE,
Being Careful in our Selections,
AND
PAYING CASH FOR OUR GOODS,
WE ARE ENABLED
TO SELL GOODS
AT SUCH PRICES
AS WILL INDUCE THEM TO EXTEND THEIR PATRONAGE, ALL WE ASK IS A
CALL
TO
EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND PRICES,
Confident that your conclusion will be
That our Goods
Compare More Favorably in Prices
THAN YOU WILL SEE THEM IN
ANY OTHER HOUSE,
OUR MOTTO IS,
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
Oct. 27, '66 43

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Satinetts,
Jeans,
Blue Mass, and other preparations of Mercury, actually produce more suffering and death than the diseases they profess to cure. And yet this compound mineral so denounced by the allopathic doctors, is prescribed by them almost universally in Liver Complaint, Consumption of Lungs, &c.
THE MANDRAKE PILLS
are composed entirely of roots and herbs, obtained from the great storehouse of Nature, and their salutary effects will appear as soon as the medicine is brought to the test of a fair experiment. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS do not produce any nausea or sickness of the stomach; but when given for Dyspepsia it may be proper to use them in connection with SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC. By this judicious treatment the digestive faculties are speedily restored to their full vigor, and the worst cases of indigestion may be cured.
When we reflect that the liver is the largest internal organ of the body, that to it is assigned the important duty of filtering the blood and preparing the bile, that it is subject to many disorders, and that when it is diseased or inactive the whole body suffers sympathetically, it is not surprising that a medicine which can restore the healthy operations of the Liver should produce wonderful changes in the general health, and effect cures which may appear to be almost miraculous. Headache of long continuance, severe pains in the side, breast and shoulders, aching of the limbs, a feeling of general weakness and wretchedness, and other alarming and distressing symptoms, indicative of imperfect or disordered action of the liver, are speedily removed by the use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
Costiveness, piles, bitter or sour eructations, and that indescribable feeling of oppression, mental anxiety, languor, lethargy, and depression of spirits, which until recently, for the management of business and the enjoyment of life, are all relieved by the use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
DR. SCHENCK—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in sending you a certificate in addition to many you have already received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficient to express my heartfelt gratification of the wonderful cures your MANDRAKE PILLS and SEAWEED TONIC have effected in the entire cure of one of the most stubborn cases of the liver.—For three years I suffered beyond description; all my friends, as well as myself, came to the conclusion that my time in this life was short. Such was the terrible condition to which I was reduced that life to me had become a burthen; my whole system was in a state of infamination; I could not eat, I could not sleep; my whole body was filled with pain; swelling would arise in my wrists and ankles, rendering them totally useless. On several occasions I was attacked with a rush of blood to the head, which would fell me to the ground, and I would be carried home for dead. I applied to several eminent physicians of our city, who administered all the medicines that they thought would reach my case, but of no avail.
One of them said he could do no more for me, and advised me, as a last resort, to drink cod liver oil—I not relishing the horrid trash I declined to take it.—Accident put your advertisement in my hands. I called on you; you examined me and told me the nature of my disease. You then ordered me the Pills and Tonic with an observance of diet, pledging your word that in one week I would find myself another man. I followed your advice, and as you predicted, an astonishing cure was effected. I continued your Pills and Tonic for some time, and now thank God for His goodness, and your valuable medicine, I am once more restored to perfect health. I most earnestly recommend those who are suffering from affection of the liver to give your Pills and Tonic a fair trial, and a cure will be effected. I have sent many persons to you and they have all been cured. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber, at his residence, No. 819 Federal street, between Sixth Street and Passyunk road.
CHARLES JOHNSON, Sr.,
Formerly Printers' Ink Manufacturer.
Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.; No. 32 Rond street, New York, every Tuesday from 9 to 3; No. 83 Summer street, Boston, Mass., every Wednesday, from 9 to 3, and every other Friday at 103 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the charge is three dollars.
Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
Dec 15, '66 4m

HOTELS.

North-western House,
(late Daniel Hill,)
Centre Street, Pottsville.
Large accommodation for Drovers.
WILLIAM STERNER, Proprietor.
June 16, 1866 24-

UNION HOTEL,
(late EXCHANGE HOTEL,)
CENTRE ST., POTTSVILLE,
JACOB LINDENMUTH, Prop'r.
April 4, '63 14-1y*

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.
The Subscribers having leased this favorite House it has been
REFITTED AND REFURNISHED
IN AN ELEGANT MANNER,
And is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.
The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
May 26, '66—21-1y BAKER & FARLEY.

PENNSYLVANIA HALL,
Pottsville, Pa.
The undersigned having
REFITTED AND REFURNISHED IT THROUGHOUT IN THE MOST
ELEGANT MANNER,
Invites the Attention of the Traveling Public.
The Proprietor will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS
Of the country, and those who favor him with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of guests.
WILLIAM WHITNEY.
June 16, '66 24-tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Broad Street, Tamaqua, Pa.
Having just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a
Large and Splendid Stock
OF
DRY-GOODS and NOTIONS,
Which are
NOW OPENED
FOR THE FALL TRADE,
And feeling assured by
Being Careful in our Selections,
AND
PAYING CASH FOR OUR GOODS,
WE ARE ENABLED
TO SELL GOODS
TO OUR FRIENDS
AT SUCH PRICES
AS WILL INDUCE THEM TO EXTEND THEIR PATRONAGE, ALL WE ASK IS A
CALL
TO
EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND PRICES,
Confident that your conclusion will be
That our Goods
Compare More Favorably in Prices
THAN YOU WILL SEE THEM IN
ANY OTHER HOUSE,
OUR MOTTO IS,
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
Oct. 27, '66 43

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Satinetts,
Jeans,
IN FACT, A FULL STOCK.
We cannot name all in our large stock, but if you will call we will take pleasure in showing you our goods. Our goods are all entirely new. No old goods.
☞ DON'T FORGET THE PLACE. ☜
UNION HALL,
Two Doors Below Post Office,
MAHANTONGO STREET, POTTSVILLE.
Oct. 27, '66 43.
Best place to buy Black and Fancy Silks is at WALKER & PRICE'S.
Rich Plaids, Silk Stripe, cheap, and all colors. WALKER & PRICE.
French Merinos—Lupin's best full width, and all wool, only $1 25. WALKER & PRICE.
Black Alpacas, from 50 cents to $1 15—splendid silk lustre. WALKER & PRICE.
German Merinos, a full case, all colors, made. These goods we offer at 62 cents, full one yard wide—less than manufacturer's prices. WALKER & PRICE.
Blankets, all wool, extra heavy 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, at prices that cannot be beat. WALKER & PRICE.
Clonkings.—Our stock of such goods are perfect. Brown, Black, Drabs, Red, and all shades—also, a fine extra Water Proof. WALKER & PRICE.
Domestic Goods, Prints, Bleached and Brown Muslins, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 to 10-4; Tickings, Flannels, Table, Diaper, Corset Jeans, and everything else you can ask for. WALKER & PRICE.
Cloaks and Shawls.—Our stock is good, and the beauty of the goods and the low prices will command the attention of all. WALKER & PRICE.
Bonnet Ribbons, &c.—In this line we give you all the styles and widths out—cord edge all colors. WALKER & PRICE.
Hosiery and Gloves.—Of Hosiery, any kind and quality. Kid Gloves, Silk, Lisle Thread, cheap. WALKER & PRICE.
SILVER WARE.—A fine assortment, such as Solid Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fruit Knives, Ice Cream Scoops, &c., &c. Silver Tobacco Boxes, at R. C. GREEN'S, Centre St., Pottsville.
Dec 16, '65 50-

CHRONOLOGICAL.

The following are some of the most prominent events in the United States during 1866, condensed in part, from the Old Franklin Almanac for 1867:

January.

2—Homer G. Hubbell, cashier Missisquoi Bank, Sheldon, Vermont, absconded; deficit stated to be over $300,000.
6—William Mackay, cashier of the United States Sub-Treasury at San Francisco discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $30,000.....The safes of Adams Express Company, in a car on New York and New Haven Railroad, were broken into and robbed of packages, money, &c., worth $673,000. The greater proportion of this amount was afterwards recovered.
10—The President of the United States sends to the Senate a message in reply to the inquiry "why Jefferson Davis is held in confinement," stating that he was indicted in the District of Columbia, but not formally arraigned; that he is charged with treason, with inciting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and with the murder of Union prisoners of war, by starvation and other barbarous and cruel treatment towards them; that the President deems it expedient that Davis should first be put on trial for high treason before a civil court, and was advised that the most proper place for the trial would be in Virginia, but that the Chief Justice, in whose circuit Virginia is a portion, has held no court there since the apprehension of Davis, and declines to do so for an indefinite time.....The official order of the War Department, mustering out 126 major-generals and brigadier-generals of volunteers, dated December 28, 1865, was promulgated at Washington.
12—By order of General Grant, orders were issued to military commanders in the South, to protect all officers and soldiers, or attaches of the U. S. Army, from prosecution, civilly, for acts done in the execution of their duty; to protect loyal citizens charged with offences against the rebel forces, directly or indirectly, during the existence of the rebellion; and all persons in the possession of abandoned lands under authority of the President, or military authorities, from all suits or judgments by virtue of their former acts; and to protect all colored persons from prosecutions in any state, for offences for which white persons are not punished, in the same manner and degree.....Ship Diadem of New York for Liverpool, disabled at sea and abandoned. Seven of the crew were lost.
14—The American bark Fredonia, Captain Burke, arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, with 306 of the crew and passengers of the British ship Gratitude, Captain McClother, rescued at sea by the Fredonia, after lying by the Gratitude for three days.
15—The Legislature of Iowa ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.
16—Fire at Olean, New York, which destroyed the greater part of the city. Loss estimated at $200,000.....A prize fight took place near Port Jervis, New York, between Maurice Phelan of Brooklyn, and James Kerrigan of New York, for $500 a side. Kerrigan won in 18 rounds.....Grant's warehouse, Richmond, Virginia, containing cotton, tobacco and other goods, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000.
17—The Hossford & Chase woolen mill, Lowell, Massachusetts, was burned. Loss, about $160,000.....The steamship Continental sailed from New York, bound to Seattle, Washington Territory, with 75 young unmarried women as passengers, sent out to help the male inhabitants to make a choice of wives.
18—The House of Representatives of the United States passed the negro suffrage bill for the District of Columbia, ordering the striking out of the word "white" in the qualification of electors, and declaring that no person should be debarred from voting at an election in the District by reason of color.—Ayes, 116; nays, 54.
20—Miller & Conger's storage warehouse, Water street, New York, filled with cotton, hemp and sugar, was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $640,000.
22—The Columbian Marine Insurance Co., of New York, stopped payment, in consequence of immense losses during 1863, 1864, and 1865. The capital of the Company was $3,000,000.....First Baptist Church, Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, destroyed by fire.
23—The amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, was ratified by the votes of the Senate of New Jersey.....Mrs. Adele C. Douglas, widow of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, was married at Washington to Major Robert Williams, U. S. Army.
24—The Atlantic White Lead Works, Brooklyn, New York, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $400,000.
28—The Legislature of Kentucky [House of Representatives] again rejected the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, declaring that the former rejection was final and could not be reconsidered.
28—Seton Hall College [Roman Catholic], at Orange, New Jersey, was destroyed by fire. The library was saved.....The car of the United States Express Co., on the Erie Railroad, caught fire near Lackawaxen, and was totally consumed. Loss estimated at $250,000.
31—Fire at Burninghove Run, Pennsylvania, which set fire to eight flowing oil-wells, and burned oil in tanks and barrels, with engine houses, engines, &c. Loss, about $90,000.

February.

1—Fire at Franklin, Pennsylvania, destroyed prominent buildings. Loss estimated at $500,000.
2—The Valley Worsted Mill, Providence, Rhode Island, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $250,000.
11—Ship Hamlet from Calcutta to Boston, went ashore on Cape Cod and went to pieces. Crew saved. Loss, $200,000.
12—The anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was commemorated by Congress, an oration being delivered by George Bancroft.
14—The storehouse of Victory Mills, Saratoga Co., New York, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $110,000.
16—The American Theatre and City Assembly Rooms, 444 Broadway, New York, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $150,000.
15—The Bank at Liberty, Clay Co., Missouri, was robbed of $72,000 by a party of twelve men, who entered the town, threw out guards, and proceeded to the bank, where with pistols they compelled the cashier and others to show them the vaults and the money. A boy who gave the alarm was shot by them and killed.
19—The President of the United States sent to the Senate a message vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, which had been passed by both houses a few days before.—On the succeeding day the Senate sustained the veto by a vote of 30 of the passage of the bill, to 18 against; 2 absent.
20—The House of Representatives, upon the report of the Committee on Reconstruction, passed the following resolution:
RESOLVED, That in order to cease agitation upon a question which seems likely to distract the action of the government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven states which have been declared in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any one the said states until Congress shall have declared such state entitled to such representation: Ayes 109, nays 40.
20-21—A very brilliant display of the aurora borealis, lasting from 10.45 P. M. to 2.05 A. M. of the 21st.
22—The extensive wholesale grocery establishment of Newcombe, Buchanan & Co., at Louisville, Kentucky, the largest house in that trade in the West, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $200,000.
26—Eight steam boilers exploded at the furnace of J. & H. J. Reilly, Middletown, Pennsylvania, killing 5 men and wounding 6 others. Several houses in the neighborhood were thrown down, and a bridge destroyed.

March.

5—Warehouse of Johnson, Lane & Co., New York, burned with its contents, including 2000 bales of cotton. Loss, $350,000.
10—It was discovered that Rufus L. Lord, banker, of New York, had been robbed of bonds and securities supposed to be worth $1,500,000. A reward of $200,000 was offered for the arrest of the thieves, and the return of the property.
13—Election in New Hampshire. Frederick Smith (Union) re-elected Governor; over Sinclair (Dem.), by about 15,000 maj.....The bill to admit the territory of Colorado as a state of the Union, was lost in the United States Senate.
17—The New York Central Railroad Depot, at Buffalo, New York, destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $1,000,000.
18—Mr. Seward instructed Mr. Motley, American Minister at Vienna, to protest emphatically against a reported arrangement for the transportation of 4000 Austrian troops to Mexico to assist Maximilian in the attempt to hold that country.
22—Fire at Petroleum Centre, Pennsylvania, caused by the leakage of an oil-vat, which ran into a neighboring engine-house, and caught a furnace. 2000 barrels of oil, with tanks, eighteen engines, derrick, &c., were destroyed. Loss, $150,000.....The depot and machine-shops of the Passumpic Railroad, at St. Johnsburg, Vermont, were burned. Loss about $100,000.
23—Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, took fire, shortly after midnight, it is supposed from an explosion of gas, and was totally destroyed with some adjoining buildings. Loss estimated at $1,751,000.
27—The President returned to the United States Senate the Civil Rights Bill with his veto.
18—Culver, Penn & Co., bankers, of New York, failed.
29—The Petroleum Bank, Crawford County, Oil City, and Venango and First National Bank of Titusville, Pennsylvania, suspended in consequence of the failure of Culver, Penn & Co.
31—Fire near Petroleum Centre, Pennsylvania, on the Egbert and Story farms, burning out 30 oil-wells, engines, tanks, derricks, dwellings, &c. Loss about $125,000.

April.

2—The President of the United States issued a proclamation reciting that the rebellion was overthrown in all the states and the power of the government was acknowledged, and declaring that the insurrection which hitherto existed in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded.
3—Election in Connecticut. James R. Hawley (Union) elected Governor over English (Dem.) by 541 majority. A Union majority secured in Senate and House.
4.—Election in Rhode Island. Maj General Ambrose E. Burnside [Union] elected Governor.
5—Ward & Brother, bankers, of Rochester, New York, suspended payment, after sustaining a run for three days. They held deposits to the value of $1,000,000.....Beatty Brothers & Co., of New York, tea dealers, suspended. Liabilities, $600,000.....James H. Clapp & Co., of Boston, bankers, failed.....M. Drouyn de'lHuys communicated to the French minister, at Paris, information that the French government has decided that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in three detachments, the first being intended to depart in the month of November 1866, the second in March 1867, and the third in the month of November in the same year.
7—Fire in Broadway, New York, which destroyed the old building once known as the American Hotel, and other property. Loss, $850,000.....Fire in Fulton Street and Broadway, New York, destroying four buildings. Loss, $200,000.....The Civil Rights Bill was passed by the United States Senate over the President's veto, by a vote of 33 to 15.
9—E. S. Rich's Bank of Exchange, Buffalo, suspended payment.....The House of Representatives of the United States passed the Civil Rights Bill over the President's veto, by a vote of 122 ayes to 41 nays, and it became a law.....The United States Senate passed the Loan Bill as it came from the House.
16—Explosion of two boxes of nitro-glycerine in the street at San Francisco, California, by which 15 persons were killed, several wounded, and a block of buildings thrown down. Loss estimated at $200,000.
17—In reply to a despatch of General Tilson, commanding United States troops in Georgia, assistant Adjutant General Townsend replied by order: "The President's proclamation does not remove martial law, or operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. It is not expedient, however, to resort to military tribunals in any case where justice can be obtained through the medium of civil authority."
18—Fire at Titusville, Pennsylvania, destroying the greater part of the town. Loss about $300,000.....Clement C. Clay released from Fortress Monroe on parole.....The steamship Virginia (British), with 1005 passengers, arrived at quarantine, New York, having lost 38 passengers on the passage from Liverpool by the cholera, and 100 having been attacked by the disease.
20—The remains of Philip Embury, the founder of Methodism in America, were reinterred at Woodland Cemetery, Cambridge, Washington county, New York, with appropriate ceremonies, attended by 200 clergymen.
26—The passenger and freight depots of the Detroit & Milwaukie and Michigan & Southern Central Railroads at Detroit were burned. The steam ferry boat Windsor was also destroyed, and twenty of the crew.—Loss in money estimated at $100,000.
29—The residence of the cashier of the Harrison National Bank, Cadiz, Ohio, was entered by six burglars, who bucked and gagged that gentleman, and compelled his wife to give them the keys of the bank.—They then entered the institution and carried off $550,000 in bonds and cash.
30—The factories of the American Clock Co., New Haven, Connecticut, seven in number, with adjoining buildings, were burned. Loss, $200,000.

May.

1—The first death from Asiatic cholera occurred in the city of New York, the victim being Mrs. Jenkins, a native of Ireland, living in 3d Avenue between 92d and 93d sts.
2—Exceedingly heavy forgeries, amounting to $487,000, discovered in New York, to have been perpetrated by John Ross, a broker, who fled.....Serious riots in Memphis, Tennessee, between whites and blacks, in the course of which 24 negroes were killed and a large amount of property destroyed.
4—The Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C., closed its doors, owing a large sum of money to the United States.
10—The National House of Representatives passed the Constitutional amendment reported by the Joint Committee of 15, to form the basis of a system for the restoration of the revolted states to representation in Congress, by a vote of 128 yeas to 37 nays.....James Stephens, Head Centre of the "Irish Republic," arrived at New York from Havre, in the steamship Napoleon III.
12—General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, ex President of Mexico, arrived at Elizabethport, New York, in a steamer from St. Thomas.
14—The body of Preston King, formerly collector of New York city, was found floating near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.—He had jumped from a steamboat November 11th, 1865, having, in order to render his death certain, previously purchased two packages of shot, which he had placed in his pockets.
15—The President of the United States returned to the Senate the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State, with his objections thereto.
22—A fire broke out shortly before 12 o'clock at night, in the Academy of Music [opera house], New York, which consumed that building, the University Medical College, adjoining, a large piano forte manufactory, St. James Lutheran Church, and many other buildings. Loss estimated at $1,000,000.
23—A match for $1000 for the billiard championship of America, held at N. York between John Deery, holder of the champion's cue, and Joseph Dion, of Montreal; won by the latter. Dion, 1500; Deery, 1466. Time, 5 hours.
24—The Hudson River Railroad freight depot, New York, burned, with cars, horses &c. Loss, $80,000.
25—Dr. Solomon Andrews ascended in the Aereon air-ship, at New York, and it is said succeeded in propelling the ship directly against the wind.
26—Fire at Oil City, Pennsylvania, destroying half the business portion of the town. Loss estimated at $1,000,000.....The eastern end of the bridge over the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, was burned.
28—The steamship Union arrived at quarantine, New York, from Liverpool, having lost 38 passengers out of 434 on the voyage, mostly from cholera, and having 34 sick. Same day the steamship Peruvian arrived at New York Quarantine, having lost 35 out of 758 passengers by cholera, and having 28 sick. Same day two deaths from cholera occurred in the city of New York.
31—Wyman's Hall, formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Theatre, St. Louis, burned. Loss, $150,000.....A number of Fenians crossed the Niagara River at night, from Buffalo and Black Rock, and took possession of the village of Fort Erie, Canada, cutting the telegraph wires, and soon afterwards commenced a march towards Chippewa, and advanced as far as Frenchman's Creek, where they went into camp.

June.

1—The Fenians broke up their camp at Frenchman's Creek, and marched off towards the Lake Huron and Buffalo Railroad.
2—Canadian volunteers encountered the Fenians at Limestone Ridge, or Ridgway, and a battle ensued, which resulted in the Canadians retreating to wait for reinforcements.—Fenian loss, 12 killed, wounded and prisoners. Canadian loss, 5 killed, 25 wounded. Same day there was a small skirmish at Waterloo, in which the Fenians took 42 prisoners.
3—The Fenians evacuated Fort Erie and endeavored to return to the United States; but the greater portion of them were taken by the United States gunboat Michigan, being about 700 in number.
5—The Fenian prisoners taken by the United States gunboat Michigan were discharged—the officers giving bond in $500, and the men being discharged on their own recognizance to appear before the United States Court at Canandaigua.....Attorney-Gen. Speed, in a circular to United States marshals, and district-attorneys directed the arrest "of all prominent leading or conspicuous persons, called 'Fenians,' who you may have probable cause to believe have been, or may be, guilty of violations of the Neutrality Laws of the United States."
6—The President of the United States issued a proclamation against the Fenian plans of invasion of the British Provinces, ordering the United States officers to bring all offenders to justice.
6—Maj-Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney, commander of the Fenian army, was arrested at St. Albans, by Major Gibson of the U. S. Army. William R. Roberts, "president" of the "Irish Republic," was arrested at New York, and prominent Fenians were arrested throughout the country.
8—The Canadian Parliament suspended the writ of habeas corpus.
9—The Fenian forces under General Spear, which had crossed the boundary of Vermont and advanced in Canada to St. Armand, Freelysburg, and Pigeon Hill, withdrew, and got safely back to Vermont.
13—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 120 ayes to 33 nays, adopted the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as amended in the Senate the previous week, by a vote of 33 ayes to 11 nays.
26—A considerable portion of the Locomotive Works at Schenectady, New York, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $300,000.
27—Connecticut ratified the reconstruction amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

July.

1—General Grant issued an order to district and post commanders, directing that officers, agents, citizens, and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, should be protected, wherever the civil authorities have failed, neglected, or are unable to bring offenders against them to punishment.
2—At the Fashion Course, Long Island, trotting match for $2000. Dexter trotted the three last miles in 2.27¼, 2.24½, 2.25½.....City of Paris, New York to Queenstown, 8 days, 12 hours, 30 minutes.
4—The Democratic Senators and Representatives at Washington issue an address, approving of the Convention proposed to be held at Philadelphia August 14th, originally proposed by the Johnson Union Club of Washington, D. C.....Odd Fellows' Hall, N. O., burned. Loss, $300,000.....Great fire at Portland, Maine, which destroyed the greater part of that town. It was estimated that 2000 houses were burned, and that the value of the property destroyed was $10,000,000. This disaster was caused by the explosion of a fire-cracker among some shavings in a boat-builder's shop.
6, 7, 8,—Extremely hot days. Returns from various parts of the country showed that thermometers stood at 100 degrees in the shade.
7—Great fire at Bennehoff Run Pa. caused by the lightning striking a gas pipe in an oil-well, which set fire to the petroleum, caused the bursting of a tank, and thus communicated to other tanks and wells. It was estimated that 20,000 barrels of oil were burned.
11—Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, addressed a letter to Senator Doolittle, in which he signified his approval of the President's reconstruction policy.
12—The Senate of Tennessee ratified the reconstruction amendment to the Constitution by a vote of 14 to 6.....Postmaster-General Dennison sent to the President his resignation, to take effect whenever accepted. The cause of the resignation was that Mr. Dennison did not agree with the President's reconstruction policy.....The Academy of Music, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire, with adjoining buildings. Loss, $30,000.
16—The President returned to Congress, with his veto, the bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau for two years. Same day, it was taken up in both houses and passed over the veto by 104 yeas to 33 nays in the House, and by 33 yeas to 12 nays in the Senate.....James Speed, Attorney General of the United States, resigned his office upon account of disagreement with the President's reconstruction policy. Henry Stanbery, of Kentucky, was appointed in his place and confirmed.
18—Intelligence having been received at Washington that the House of Representatives of Tennessee had ratified the reconstruction amendment to the Constitution of the United States by a vote of 43 yeas to 11 nays (two refusing to vote), the whole number constituting a quorum, a motion was made to discharge the Committee on Reconstruction from the consideration of the case of Tennessee, to bring the matter before the House. It was post