A few short SPECIAL NOTICES will be inserted Alphabetically under this head, at 40 cents per line, single insertion; 20 cents a line for every subsequent insertion.

BANNAN & RAMSEY.—Booksellers and Stationers, Printers and Binders, 163 Centre Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Miners' Journal.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL is issued every Saturday morning, and furnished to subscribers at $2 75 per annum, in advance, or $3 if not paid in advance.

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THE DAILY MINERS' JOURNAL is published every weekday morning, Saturday's excepted.
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DAILY AND WEEKLY MINERS' JOURNAL $7 50 per annum, in advance; $4 00 for six months.

BANNAN & RAMSEY, Publishers.

THAT INFAMOUS FORGERY.

THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.

LAST week in an article branding certain papers for forging an infamous lie with regard to this paper, we gave the Philadelphia LEDGER, which also published it after our public denial, and took pay for it, a chance either to furnish the proof or retract the publication. They have done neither, but deliberately publish a forgery and then refuse to retract. This places them in the position of the original forger, and we therefore now brand the proprietor, Geo. W. Childs, whose name appears as publisher, as we did the others last week, as an infamous liar and scoundrel, and we have stricken his paper from our exchange list as a disgrace to journalism. We will continue to brand him as such on all occasions, until he either furnishes the proof or retracts.

We are aware that we live in the country while Childs is a rich man in Philadelphia, and a pet with some, but he was once poor, and we purchased books from him when he occupied a small room in a back building on the corner of 5th and Arch streets, a great many years ago—but we do not care if he is as rich as Crœsus, and if everybody in Philadelphia choose to toady to him; we are determined he shall not publish forgeries about us with impunity after they have been contradicted, and then refuse to furnish the proof or retract the same. None but a scoundrel in grain would be guilty of such conduct. It is high time that such infamous conduct should be checked in the public press.

We have always been courteous to the LEDGER, as all our readers know since it was published by Childs, but some time ago we found it necessary to allude to the cribbing of a considerable portion of our coal statistics, and also our ideas, and palming them off as their own; and also to the incorrectness of their coal statements which were calculated to embarrass the trade, which we presume was the cause of his publishing the forgery after it was contradicted, and then refusing to furnish the proof or correct it.

We must again apologize to our readers for using such strong language, but we ask any honest man who read the article we published on this subject last week, whether we are not justified in doing so.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

THE amending of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, is an imperative necessity, and we are glad to see that so influential a body of citizens as the members of the Philadelphia Union League, has held a meeting, and passed resolutions pertinent to the matter, as follows:

Resolved, That the members of the Union League of Philadelphia, now assembled in general meeting, do approve and recommend the calling of a convention, to be composed of delegates chosen by the freemen of the State, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the constitution of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, In order that the wishes of the freemen of the Commonwealth may be duly ascertained in respect to the calling of such a convention that application be made to the Legislature at its next session for the passage of a proper act, submitting the question to the people for their decision at an election to be held for the special purpose on the first Tuesday in May next, or at some other convenient time.

Resolved, That a committee to consist of ten persons, five of whom shall be taken from the body of the League and five from the Board of Managers of the League, be appointed for the purpose of directing public attention to the subject of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, with authority to confer with any other committees that may be appointed by other organizations or meetings having the same ends in view, and with power to take such measures in the premises as to them may seem meet and expedient.

The meeting of the Minority Counties recently held in Reading, also appointed a committee, and these two committees can act in conjunction in bringing with the aid of the press, the matter prominently before the people. Let petitions to the Legislature be everywhere filled up, and poured into the Legislature early in the session, in such numbers as to induce prompt, immediate action. Men who make politics a profession in and out of the Legislature, by which to make money, are opposed to amending the State Constitution, and the people must show their determination in this matter, so that their wishes shall not be thwarted. If the matter is acted on promptly, the people can elect delegates to a Convention, which can at the next October election submit the amended Constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection. We hope that earnest and active efforts will be made in this direction.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

THE official returns show that we have really lost six members of Congress by small majorities, and gain one in the Luzerne district.

Covode's district elects Foster over Stewart by about 700 majority.

D. J. Morrell is defeated by a majority of 9 votes.

Armstrong, in the Lycoming district, is defeated by Sherwood by 22 majority.

Donley is defeated by a small majority in the 24th district.

Gilfillan is defeated in the 20th district, and it is believed that Cessna is defeated by 17 majority.

It is stated, however, that both Cessna and Morrell will contest their seats on account of fraudulent votes.

Here are five members defeated by less than 100 votes.

The only close district out of Philadelphia carried, was the Schuylkill and Lebanon district, by a largely increased majority. The State Committee, as far as we can learn, threw all their influence into the above districts, and gave that of Schuylkill and Lebanon the cold shoulder, and said it was impossible to carry this district, and of course it was not necessary to do anything for it—but must look to the other districts. We did carry our district without any aid whatever, against the most infernal clandestine conspiracy against the Republicans here by some professed Republicans both at home, in Philadelphia and Washington, that was ever concocted. We know the men, and open enemies can always be met, and we rather think the Republicans here will compel them to take back seats hereafter, if they do not publicly denounce them. We can do much better without their aid than with it.

SOLDIERS' COUNTY MONUMENT.

FIVE YEARS have passed since the close of the War that imperilled the existence of the nation; nearly one thousand sons of Schuylkill County who gave their lives a willing sacrifice, lie buried in our mountain cemeteries, or in Southern soil, and yet no monumental pile except that in Tamaqua, for a portion of them, rises in our midst. Is this right? Is it just to the memory of those dead heroes that this should be the case? Does it not show a want of appreciation of the great sacrifice that these men made for a common cause? This matter has been too long neglected, and we are glad to see by a notice which is published in another column that our citizens entertain the same opinion, and are taking preliminary steps for a county meeting on this subject. Spirit and determination would place the matter in such a shape that the corner stone of such a monument could be laid on the next Fourth of July.

A preliminary meeting will be held at the Exchange hotel on Thursday evening next, at which all soldiers, citizens, committees of lodges, and others interested in the matter, are invited to be present. The meeting should be largely attended and the matter be fairly started, not to rest until a magnificent monument, with the name upon it of every soldier who fell in the service, rears its fair proportions in Schuylkill County.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

YESTERDAY the people of Tamaqua dedicated the first Monument erected in Schuylkill County to the gallant soldiers of that place who fell in the late great struggle for the Union and Republican institutions. But little has been done for the erection of a County Monument, to be located in Pottsville, except the appointment of a Committee. In order to give a start to it, the subscriber will give $100 and the point of ground at Greenwood, fronting on Coal street, for its erection.

BENJ. BANNAN.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—The situation of the besieged population of Paris has compelled the use of aerial methods of communication, thus far with excellent success. We have had Jules Favre and Gambetta both "up in a balloon," while two Americans made their flight in safety by the same means. A very frequent and tolerably certain postal service has also been inaugurated by the same method. All this only shows the vast importance of some practically regulated method of aerial navigation. The age demands that facilities for such transit should be afforded, and it is a matter quite as much within the scope of human ability as terrestrial locomotion. The only wonder is that the progress already made in the art has not produced some thing more practical than we have had. When we think of the opportunity afforded for inventive genius, and the certainty of great pecuniary reward in success, it is only surprising that we have not already at least a dozen embryo aerial navigation companies on foot. It is safe to predict that before the close of the decade we will navigate the air with as much precision as we do the water. Why not have aerial Sapphos and Cambrias, as well as aquatic? An aerial sweepstakes will be the excitement of 1890, beyond doubt. Close connection balloons for Japan and Australia will then be the "first coach through."

FOREIGN COMMERCE.—From the monthly reports of the Bureau of Statistics, we learn, that our Imports for the seven months ending July 31, 1870, in specie, were—

	$287,823,685
Of which were re-exported	$19,060,426
For consumption	$268,763,249
Exports for 7 months, specie value	271,125,052
	2,361,803
Export of coin and bullion, 7 months	40,549,451
Imports of coin and bullion do	16,486,599
Excess of exports in coin	$24,062,852

Excess of importations in goods over exportations, $21,701,350. This is the most favorable exhibit of our foreign trade that has taken place since the Rebellion was crushed.

THE surviving members of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, are taking steps to form an Association, and have fixed the 2d day of January, 1871, as the time for the first re-union, and Pottsville as the place. This is right. All of the regiments of the late war should form similar organizations, for the purposes of friendly intercourse, and to keep alive the memories of the march, the bivouac and the battle. In a generation or two, but few of the veterans of the late war will be alive, to tell how fields were won, or to interchange those courtesies which are peculiar to the soldier. Encourage these friendly gatherings by all means.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—As the Republicans of Lancaster Co. have re-elected Maj. A. C. REINOHL, we would suggest him as a suitable candidate for Speaker of the next House of Representatives. He is honest, capable, and will make an excellent presiding officer of the House.

A FIELD FOR MISSIONARIES.—At the recent election, every election district outside of Reading, in Berks County, went Democratic. What is the "Berks County Bible Society" doing?

THE Fenian O'Neil is being lionized since his release from prison, through the generosity of our Republican President. We hope he will behave himself in the future.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

DIE MODENWELT.—The last number of DIE MODENWELT comes to us with a number of beautiful styles for Fall, including dress patterns, cloaks, and wrappings, hair-dressing, indeed everything that goes to make the "tout-ensemble" of a lady's toilet. We are assured by the importers that although this standard fashion journal may be a little late during the war, still it will be sure to come in good season, and the patience of its subscribers will be put to a test of very short duration.

Imported by S. T. Taylor, Esq., Importer of Ladies' Fashions, 391 Canal street, New York City.

Local Matters.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

Oct., 1870.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon's Changes.	D.	H.	M.	
22 Saturday	6 19	5 10					
23 Sunday	6 20	5 9					
24 Monday	6 21	5 7	First Q.	1	4	24	ev.
25 Tuesday	6 22	5 6	Full M.	9	9	47	mo.
26 Wednesday	6 23	5 4	Last Q.	17	1	17	ev.
27 Thursday	6 24	5 3	New M.	24	10	40	mo.
28 Friday	6 26	5 2	First Q.	31	3	5	mo.

Monograms are larger and more elaborate than heretofore.

The "coming" wedding cards are rose-colored, large, and nearly square.

The Boatmen are working lively at present in anticipation of early skating.

The Pottsville Zouaves will be mustered in at the Hall of Gowen Post, this evening.

Mining Accidents are becoming of less frequent occurrence, and we are right glad of it.

The Curbs and Pavements on both sides of the upper end of George street are being raised to the new grade.

The Mother of Prof. Stouch, the dancing master, died recently at Womelsdorf, aged upwards of 90 years.

To-morrow.—Forty-third Sunday of the year, and nineteenth after Trinity. Day's length, 10 hours and 49 minutes.

A Bruiser went into a Railroad street "gin mill on Thursday evening and treated two of the crowd to black eyes.

The New Iron Front for the Bank ornaments the pavement opposite our office. It will soon be raised to its proper place.

Daniel Snyder, a miner employed at Bowman's Colliery, near Mahanoy, was seriously injured on Monday by a fall of coal.

Killed.—John McCarthy, aged about 25 years, and formerly a resident of Mahanoy City, was killed at Wilkesbarre, on Tuesday last, by a fall of coal.

Rev. R. Weiser has resigned the pastoral charge of the English Lutheran Church, in Mahanoy City. He will deliver his farewell sermon to-morrow.

No Arrangements have yet been made for a course of lectures in Pottsville. Many of our neighboring towns are already enjoying the lecture season, and why should not we?

Thanksgiving.—Governor Geary has not yet promulgated his annual Thanksgiving Proclamation, and the people are beginning to get anxious about it. Give us time, Governor, to fatten our "gobblers."

J. B. Wamsher, Treasurer of the Widow and Orphans' Fund at New Philadelphia, requests all committees appointed to collect money for the sufferers by the Middleport catastrophe, to report to him before the 29th inst.

In the report in yesterday's DAILY JOURNAL of the dedication of the Tamaqua Soldier's Monument, the Shamokin Guards were accidentally omitted. They were in line with 60 men, and presented a soldierly appearance.

If you would see the woods in their glory, now is the time. They have commenced to put on their gorgeous Autumn hues, and at this time present such a magnificent array of colors that they fairly bewilder the senses with them.

Cold Weather.—Wild geese are taking their flight southward after spending a long Summer in the northern regions, which is the harbinger of the approach of cold weather, as the weather-wise believe. A flock passed over Pottsville yesterday.

An Exchange says that some pretty designs have appeared in ear-rings, one of which is three gold hoops, one within another, and at the bottom of each a small diamond. Another style is a lattice work, with leaves, and life-like spider on the centre of it.

The Monumental Fever has seized upon our citizens.

The Second Presbyterian Church will worship in the Trinity Reformed Church, Market street, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Smiley, Pastor. The evening will be the first of a series of discourses "on the origin of matter." All are cordially invited.

John Miller, for over half a century engaged in the business of locksmithing in Reading, died in Reading on Wednesday in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a subscriber to the BERKS & SCHUYLKILL JOURNAL for a period of fifty-four years, which doubtless, accounts for his long life.

The County Institute.—The sessions of the Institute will commence at Ashland, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1870 at 10 o'clock, A. M. During its process lectures will be delivered by the following gentlemen:—John G. Saxe, the Poet; Rev. Dr. Smiley, Hon. J. P. Wickersham, and Prof. Shoemaker of Philadelphia.

Let the Boy, whose highest aspiration is to be a clerk in a store, remember that a good trade is a far more desirable occupation. It is not only likely to be more remunerative in the end but it is decidedly more certain to secure the means of livelihood for its possessor. A few years hence, truly well-skilled mechanics will be able to command their own terms for their services.

Capt. John Clark, of Hazleton, who was a soldier of the War of 1812, and who is nearly 100 years old, was in the procession at Tamaqua on Thursday. We had the pleasure of an introduction to him, and found the Captain to be not only a very active old gentleman, physically but also, mentally. The Hazletonians whom we met, were justly proud of the Captain, and no one more so than our friend McQuade.

Bulbs! Bulbs!—Now is the time for those who would have beautiful Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Snowdrops, and Narcissus blooming in their houses at Christmas and New Year during the Winter and in early Spring, to plant the bulbs. By using boxes or terra cotta frames, they can have all these varieties blooming in one enclosure, forming a beautiful sight. These bulbs can be obtained at Greenwood Nursery, or at the store of Bannan & Ramsey.

The Soldiers and Citizens of Tamaqua, with their distinguished military visitors, had a delightful reunion at Seltzinger's Hall, in that Borough, on Thursday evening, at which addresses were delivered by Major Calhoun, Gen. Hartranft, Gen. Sigfried, Major Huber, Col. Beath, Capt. Moson, H. H. Snyder, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, and others. All enjoyed themselves hugely.

The Railroad Officials mentioned in yesterday's Daily, left Mt. Carbon yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and after an excursion over some of the lateral roads in the region, returned at 5 o'clock in the evening. They will leave Mt. Carbon this morning for Tremont and Pinegrove, returning to Philadelphia by way of Lebanon. The excursion train is conducted by S. W. Frescoln, one of the long-experienced conductors of the Reading Railroad.

St. Crispin's Day.—St. Crispin's Day occurs to-day. St. Crispin, the guardian saint of the shoemakers, was a Christian who, with his brother, Chrispinian, went from Rome to France to propagate the Christian religion, in 300 of our age. Like many of the early Christian prisoners, the brothers supported themselves by working at their trade, which was that of the shoemaker. The day is celebrated in many countries, but our shoemakers have so little regard for their patron saint, that the anniversary goes by almost unnoticed.

A Pardonable Blunder.—On last Saturday the senior editor wrote and published a statement relative to the Girard lands. It escaped the attention of the "local," and on Thursday the same article fell under our eye as original in the EVENING TELEGRAPH, and as it was a matter of local interest we clipped it out and republished it in the local columns of the DAILY JOURNAL of yesterday morning, giving credit for the same to the TELEGRAPH. The same item was copied in all the Philadelphia papers, and in no case was the proper credit given to this paper for it. There is no accounting for the large amount of stealing done by the city papers. Indeed we don't know what they would do were it not for brains of the country press.

Fruit and Shade Trees.—From this until the time when the ground freezes, fruit and shade trees can be planted in this County, where the ground is not low or marshy; in fact it is the best season for it. As regards the best descriptions of fruit and shade trees to plant here, we have spent much time and money in finding that out by actual experiment at Greenwood Nursery; and we have got the matter pretty much down to a point in regard to what varieties suit this soil and climate, which is an important matter—for there are many descriptions which fail elsewhere, but succeed here, and the reverse. Persons planting trees will save money and procure good trees by selecting from the stock at Greenwood Nursery, which we can recommend.

Unclaimed Letters remaining in the Pottsville Post Office, Oct. 21, 1870:

Alms Jas L	Linch Thos	Roorbach Wm
Brown & Bros	McGinley A	Shorter Alcesens
Byers Lewis	Morgan David	Schlitzer A
Elton Miss M	Mulligan Hugh	Shaffer Chas
Cox Christ	Morgan John J	Slater Edw
Crane H P	Miller J G	Schultz Fred
Cameron F J	Martin T N	Shoemaker H
Carpenter M A	McCarty Mrs J	Shater J H
Drydale O R	Metzsinger Cath	Shenk & Bro
Evans Edwin	Owens C W	Schulz Wm
Erb Jos	Osborn Oren	Sigle Theresa
English Jas	Parmley Edw	Temple Thos
Golden Ed	Prescott T & Co	Urch John
Hoffman J G	Quinn Harriet	Wingert A
Hartranft J G	Reese Edw	Wachtler Aug
Hellenthal N	Rowe Jas	Williams Wm
Haar Mich	Rommer Jonnie	Wright Mary
Illingworth J	Rooney Wm	

New Military Allegory.—The Grand Army of the Republic will produce a new attraction in Reading, commencing Monday evening, October 31st, which will no doubt be fully appreciated. The entertainment will consist of a performance similar to the allegory of the Drummer Boy, which is entitled "Pride, or the Fortunes and Misfortunes of War." The piece was written expressly for the occasion, and is entirely new. The gentlemen and ladies who intend taking parts in the piece have been preparing themselves for the event for several months past. It is one of the most artistically-written pieces ever produced upon the stage, and far surpasses the Drummer Boy of Shiloh. The proceeds of the entertainment will be used by the Grand Army in assisting the widows and orphans of their fallen comrades, who, in many instances, would suffer the pangs of hunger and cold but for this Association.

Population of Pennsylvania Cities and Towns.—We present a table of the population of the principal towns and cities of this State as compared with their respective population in 1860—

	1860.	1870.
Scranton	9,223	35,762
Reading	23,162	34,004
Lancaster	17,603	20,161
Erie	9,419	19,594
Williamsport	4,253	16,066
Allentown	8,025	14,159
York	8,605	11,012
Wilkes-Barre	4,253	10,180
Harrisburg (about)	17,900	25,000
Easton	8,000	10,981
Pottsville	9,553	12,390

All the above, with the exception of York, Wilkes-Barre, Easton and Pottsville are incorporated cities, and of the boroughs Pottsville is the largest on the list by over a thousand. We would rather be a first-class borough than an eighth or ninth class city.

An Outrageous Swindle.—We have so frequently exposed New York swindlers that we had supposed there was not a man in Schuylkill county to be "taken in" by them. But it appears that a Mahanoy City shoemaker has neglected to read the papers and has just paid $41.75 as the penalty of his folly, the particulars of which are these: A few days ago Patrick Carney, a shoemaker in Mahanoy, received a letter signed Ed. T. Dickerson, stating that the writer was a dealer in goods in his line, and solicited an order for some articles on which he said quite a handsome profit would be realized. Mr. Carney replied to the letter and ordered a bill of goods amounting to $25. In a few days a box about one and a half feet square reached Mahanoy by express, addressed to Mr. Carney, and marked C. O. D. He also received a letter the same day, with a bill for $41.75, from A. Pollock & Co., 159 Fulton Street, New York. Mr. Carney paid the bill and took the box which upon opening was found to contain waste paper and blocks of wood. Mr. Carney is a poor man, and the loss falls heavily upon him. Legal steps have been taken to recover the money and arrest the swindler. We would advise Mr. Carney to let the thing pass as a good sell, because he will never find Mr. Ed. T. Dickerson and all the money he spends in hunting him up will only add to the amount already lost.

The Forty-Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment—Proposed Reunion.—Want of space in yesterday's DAILY JOURNAL prevented our noticing, as we desired doing, a very interesting meeting of surviving members of this Regiment, held in Tamaqua at the United States Hotel, on Thursday last, many members of the Regiment being in that Borough on that day, in attendance on the dedicatory ceremonies of the Soldiers' Monument erected by Doubleday Post of Tamaqua.

The meeting was organized by calling Major James Wren to the chair, and appointing Lieut. H. G. Honsberger Secretary.

Major Wren stated that the object of the meeting was to make preliminary arrangements to organize the surviving members of the 48th Pa. Regt. into a fraternal Association, and to have an annual reunion.

General Sigfried endorsed the movement, and thought that the feeling was unanimous among the surviving members for the proposed organization of the old Regiment into an Association to keep alive the memories of the field and the bivouac in which the members shared together the danger and the glory.

Other members of the Regiment present spoke to the same effect.

On motion it was "resolved, that we form ourselves into an organization and that we have a reunion at some future day."

On motion it was "resolved that the reunion be held on Monday, January 2, 1871, in Pottsville."

It would have been fixed on the 1st, which is a holiday, but Christmas this year, and New Year, 1871, come on Sunday.

On motion, a committee was appointed to notify members of the proposed re-union and to make arrangements for it.

The Committee is as follows: Capt. Huckey, Port Clinton, Chairman; Capt. John L. Williams, Mahanoy City; Lieut. May, Shamokin; Gen. J. K. Sigfried, Pottsville; Lieut. H. G. Honsberger, Tamaqua; Capt. J. K. Helms, Schuylkill Haven; Lieut. Henry Reese, Minersville; Thos. Williams, Ashland; Jona. Deitrich, Mt. Carmel, and John Mercer, Hazleton.

The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers and a tiger for the old Forty-eighth.

Council Proceedings.—Council Chamber, Oct. 18.—The minutes of the charter meeting were read and approved.

A. K. Whitner was re-elected Town Clerk for the ensuing year.

Arch street was reported repaired.

Crossing at Fifth and Lyon, and also at East Market and Railroad streets were reported completed.

Bill of S. Ball, $31.12, was reported correct and ordered to be paid.

The Borough Treasurer reported balance in Pennsylvania National Bank to be $3,100.40.

On motion of Mr. Nichols, the President and Clerk were directed to draw a check in favor of the Borough for that amount.

An iron plate was ordered to be placed over the corner of the gutter in front of Dr. Haeseler's residence, in Mahantongo street.

Committee on Accounts reported bills of S. Y. Grier, $828; Railroad Company, $1.82; and oil for fire companies correct.

Committee on Survey reported grade for Race street, which was adopted. They also reported curb and pavement in front of B. F. Taylor's property in Centre street, 2½ inches lower than the Borough grade, and reported Sillyman street graded.

The subject of heating Council room was referred to Committee on Room with power to act.

Special Committee on Drinking Fountain reported the same finished and presented bills therefor, which was ordered to be paid.

Bill of Philip Stainbach was referred to Committee on Account.

Bills of election officers, with the exception of those of the North Ward, were ordered to be paid, amounting to $82.50.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

Geo. Ebbs	$23 11
W. T. Jones	2 50
R. Wood & Co	275 00
Phila. & Reading R. R. Co	1 70
	1 82
Street Hands	255 63
Pottsville Gas Company	886 72
S. Y. Grier	828 00
M. Zweibel	7 50
A. K. Whitner	62 50
Election Officers, South Ward	16 50
" " S. E.	16 50
" " N. E.	16 50
" " N. W.	16 50
" " Middle	16 50
Total	2,286 98
Previous issue	10,458 38
Total	$12,845 26

An order of Court to open a new road from Norwegian street to Mill Creek Road was read and filed.

Mr. Nichols offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, James Christian, member of Council from the Northeast Ward, having removed from the Borough, it is

Resolved, That his seat be and is hereby declared vacant.

On motion of H. C. Russel the Construction Committee was authorized to place an iron plate at the crossing of Sixth and Market, place new stone over inlet and raise the crossing to a proper level over Market street at the same point. Also to repair crossing at South side of Norwegian at Third street. Also to lay pavement at Heffner property, north side of Mahantongo, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and lay pavement in front of the Baptist Church and Sister's School, and file liens.

On motion of S. R. Russel, the Construction Committee was ordered to lay pavement at Trinity Church, on Church Alley and Second street.

On motion of Mr. Kinzle, the Construction Committee was ordered to lay pavements at Fitzsimmons' property on Minersville street, and from Laurel to Minersville street.

On motion of Mr. Brown the committee was ordered to lay paved gutters at intersection of Sanderson and Hill streets.

On motion of H. C. Russel the committee was ordered to lay crossing on east side of Second street, at Norwegian.

A number of committees were continued and Council adjourned.

DEDICATION OF THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN TAMAQUA.

An Immense Assemblage of People—The Procession—Dedicatory Ceremonies—Oration of Major Calhoun, &c., &c.

Thursday last, the day fixed for the dedication of the beautiful monument in the Odd-Fellows' Cemetery, Tamaqua, erected by Doubleday Post, No. 189, in memory of the soldiers from that borough who fell in the service during the late war, was not auspicious in the weather line, as rain fell nearly all day, but, notwithstanding, Tamaqua was crowded with people from all sections of the County, and the military and civic societies were present in large force. During the morning the trains from the various parts of the County came in crowded.

Business was suspended in Tamaqua, and flags were generally displayed by the citizens.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the parade formed on Broad street, east of Centre, and proceeded to the cemetery, in the following order:

Jones' Cornet Band.
Gowen Guards, Pottsville, 50 men.
Gowen Post, No. 23, Pottsville, 30 men.
Shamokin Liberty Brass Band.
Langdon Fencibles, of Shamokin, 60 men.
Drum Corps.
Shamokin Guards, 60 men.
Severn Guards, Mahanoy City, 70 men.
Weigand's Brass Band.
Doubleday Post, No. 189, Tamaqua, 100 men.
Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templars, 39 men.
Pennsylvania Cornet Band, Tamaqua.
Junior Sons of America, Tamaqua, 70 men.
Hazleton Brass Band.
Assistant Hook and Ladder Company, Hazleton, 45 men.
Pioneer Steamer and Hose Company, Hazleton, 30 men.
Washington Fire Police, Ashland.
Washington Hook and Ladder Company, Ashland, with truck, 30 men.
Rescue Engine Company, Ashland 20 men.
Pottsville Drum Corps.
American Hose, Pottsville, 60 men.
Drum Corps.
Perseverance Hose Company, Tamaqua, 70 men.
Drum Corps.
Keystone Hook and Ladder Company, Tamaqua, 40 men.
Carriages containing the Orator of the Day, Maj. A. R. Calhoun, and Gen. Hartranft, Gen. Seigfried, Col. Beath, Maj. Huber, and other distinguished soldiers.
Drum Corps.
Junior Mechanics, of Tamaqua, 75 men.
Harmony Lodge, I. O. of O. F., Tamaqua, 80 men.
Smith's Brass Band, of Mahanoy City.
Mahanoy City Council, No. 220, O. U. A. M., 60 men.
Tamaqua Council, No. 34, O. U. A. M., 100 men.
Pioneer Temple of Honor, Tamaqua, No. 31, 60 men.
Cadets of Temperance, Tamaqua, 100
Knights of Pythias, No. 135, Tamaqua, 60 men.
Danl. Webster Lodge, No. 85, K. of P., Mahanoy City, 40 men.
Post No. 20, G. A. R. Hazleton, 40 men.
Drum Corps.
Joe. Hooker Post, No. 43, Ashland, 80 men.
Junior Sons of America, No. 72, Mahanoy City, 50 men.

In addition there were over 500 citizens in the procession.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the Cemetery the monument was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies by the Order of Odd Fellows. The monument has a granite base and is surmounted by a marble shaft, supporting at the top a globe. Upon the monument are inscribed the names of 59 soldiers of Tamaqua who fell in the late war. It is located on a prominence overlooking the town, is a fine piece of work, reflecting great credit upon the constructor, Mr. Eisenbrown, and is a memorial of which Tamaqua may justly be proud.

After the dedicatory services had concluded, Major Calhoun, Grand Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, delivered an oration, and spoke substantially as follows:

COMRADES AND FRIENDS:—This day and occasion will be long remembered as the most important in the history of your beautiful town. The monument you have erected to commemorate the dead who left your valleys, that the country might live, must henceforth be the index of your unselfish patriotism. Some may object to the spending of money for such a purpose, and point to objects that appeal more directly to our charity, but the men who have contributed most liberally to this object, I think you will bear me out in saying, never let the appeal of the crippled soldier, or the cry of the widow and orphan go up unheeded.

The world over, through all time, monuments have been erected to commemorate great men and historic events; since Rome, Egypt and India, in their very ruins, are rich in monuments, statues, arches and temples erected to their gods and heroes. Modern Europe points with pride to her cities beautified with monuments erected to her warriors, poets, statesmen and artists; and the most pleasant recollections of the traveler are the memories of these things.

Heretofore America, in a small way, has erected monuments at Bunker Hill, Baltimore and Washington, and in honor of such men as Washington, Webster and Clay. But I think, for all this, we were the most prosy, plodding people in the world.

Our scenery in grandeur excelled the old world.—But it had no history beyond the thin belt of coast line comprising the original colonies. We were very matter of fact, and leaving politics to professionals, and stories of war to students, we went on prospering; not thinking of the volcano beneath our feet, which was so soon to break forth to overwhelm our bravest and best.

When our flag was disgraced and the dissolution of the Union threatened, it was good to see men forgetting politics in patriotism, and rallying to the defence of the land. It was well that the strong hand of Pennsylvania was so close to the heart of the nation. Scarcely had the call for aid rang through the land when the martial tread of defenders rang in the nation's capital. The other loyal States followed, and like the magical call of Roderick Dhu men sprang from every part of the earth to defend the land. Why speak of deeds of daring so familiar to all? Of the years of battle and strife of the millions of armed men? Of the breaking of hearts of widows and mothers, and of the glorious dawn of liberty when twelve hundred thousand men furled their standards and stacked their arms 'neath the banner of free liberty and a Union restored?

The history of the war is the record of Pennsylvania's valor. Her dead sleep on every battle-field, and the mountains and rivers of the hitherto prosaic land are made historic by their daring. I am glad that every village has its warrior graves. Raise then the white shafts over Pennsylvanians, and the waves of the Gulf will reflect some back, for the men of the mountains are sleeping on the torrid, sandy isles. The pine forests of Virginia will enclose the commemorate stones, and the Potomac, the James, the Mississippi and Chattahoochie, will reflect the memorials of Pennsylvania's daring. Along the path of Sherman's patriotic daring the tablet should rise to mark their valor, and throughout the State every home should erect its cenotaph.

Henceforth when men ask the measure of your patriotism, point to this monument overlooking your town, to read the names on this white shaft of your noble dead. I am glad that there are occasions when we can forget party lines, when Democrats and Republicans can meet side by side to claim the glory of the dead, and each claim its share.

When contentions agitate the land and civil strife threatens, visit this spot and see how quietly patriots of all parties sleep side by side—and when the strife subsides gaze from this spot to our glorious land and say, here is the great monument of their doing and their daring.

The entire affair was a grand success, notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather.

In the evening there was a reception of the distinguished military visitors and a ball at Seltzinger's Hall.

We regret that our limited space prevents our noticing many interesting occurrences of the day; but we must congratulate the Pottsville folks who came down in the evening, in the special train, on the harmony and good feeling which existed among them, rendering the trip down short and pleasant.

The Gowen Guards made its first parade on the occasion, and was generally complimented on it appearances and marching. Its uniform is pronounced by Major Calhoun to be one of the neatest and most becoming he ever saw.

—Now let Pottsville prepare for the erection of a soldiers' monument, and resolve that it shall be done during the coming year.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DAILY MINERS' JOURNAL, BY CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, ESQ.]

Criminal Court—October Term, 1870.

PURCELL-KANE HOMICIDE.

COMMONWEALTH'S EVIDENCE—CONTINUED.

Friday Morning Examination.

Dr. Brandt resumed. In chief—I said when I found Kane his nervous system was very much shocked. The wounds he had received would produce that result—they might. I did not understand the Coroner's jury to leave it entirely optional with me to go on and hold a post mortem examination, provided I could not determine the cause of death with it (such examination.) I was prepared to hold a post mortem examination. I had my instruments with me. I did swear before the Coroner's jury that the wounds produced the death, upon the two theories based, the two theories that I have given.

In reply to the Court—Explains what two theories were meant, before referred to, and that as a professional man he could not come to any other conclusion than that the death was caused by the combination of the causes referred to in the two theories. I do not refer to my third theory. The inflammation and mortification refer to the gun shot wounds received. My two first theories are based upon the injuries from the gun shot wounds. I cannot account for the death in any other way than by one of these three theories that I have given.

Re-cross-examined—I so state the same cause of death, not as a positive fact, but as my belief. I pretend to say that it is my *belief* he came to his death from one of the three causes explained. I cannot say positively which caused the death. I mean to swear positively that either one of the three causes I have explained caused his death. The reason I cannot say which, positively, is because I made no post mortem examination. The witness proceeds to explain how he can tell one or the other of his three theories produced death, when from the want of a post mortem he could not say positively which one. A young man, in the prime of life, scarcely exceeding the age of 21 years, coming here from somewhere to work on the railroad, no one knowing that he was ever afflicted with any disease. (The last objected to by prisoner's counsel.) Been working there for some five or six days, I suppose, being a little wild, and not having got through with sowing his wild oats, getting six or seven dollars as a remuneration for his services rendered, work, being too hard for him, being a harum scarum sort of individual, goes upon a spree, free and easy, declares himself cock of the walk, brandishes his fists, turns a somersault, is put out of the house according to representation, starts off for New York or Boston, is caught in the gutter of the garden fence, and shot. Now, the reasonable supposition on the part of any sane medical man, is that this man James Kane was in sound health, prior to the accident. Then, owing to not having a post mortem examination, in my opinion, there are but these three theories which can produce death. It appears, although I do not know it, that this man James Kane, as he is represented by name, was intoxicated. The undue excitability of that intoxication, leading him in a manner to a maniacal condition, may have in any connection with any injury sustained, brought about death on the assertion of my three theories.

I told you last night that neither one nor both of the wounds were necessarily, emphatically mortal. He means that the wounds, on the theories named, caused the death. Having made no post mortem examination, I cannot swear positively that he sustained no other injury. I said, owing to the undue excitability from whiskey from liquors, the shock to the nervous system, without regard to the character of the injuries received, was sufficient, in my opinion, to produce death on the theories I have stated.

In Chief:—I made a thorough, superficial examination, and found no external marks of violence on the body of the deceased.

To the Court:—It was on or about dusk, toward evening, of the 19th, that I got there. Kane was partly insensible. I left Tremont at 8 next morning to be present at the Coroner's inquest. I state as a fact, that inflammation had set in. It was in the abdominal region the inflammation had set in. Also state as a fact, that peritoneal inflammation and subsequent mortification had set in, in the same place.

Re-cross-examined—I think I have already told the Court about three dozen times. I mean to say that inflammation set in and mortification followed, and he died. I say the parts were mortified. With my science as a medical man, upon a post mortem examination, I could have told precisely what caused the death.

Isaac P. Bechtel, sworn;—I am the Deputy Coroner. I held an inquest upon the body of James Kane. It was in the afternoon of the 19th of September. I was notified a man was shot at Wiest's tavern and supposed to be dead. Next morning (20th) I was notified he was dead, and went out and found him dead. Notified Dr. Brandt to go along and make an examination of the body. Or rather, he was to go and see the man anyhow, to see him alive. He went there. He did not go with me. He went with Rank, the Constable. When I got there I empannelled a jury with David Lonnison as Foreman, and issued subpoenas for the witnesses. On the arrival of the witnesses, I swore the jury, went into the room where the body was laying, and directed the Doctor to make such examination as was necessary to tell the cause of the death of the deceased. I told him if he could not tell the cause without cutting the body open, to proceed, but if he could tell the cause without, he need not cut the body. I requested him particularly to examine the body and see if there were any blows. (Further examination in that direction, as to why a post mortem examination was not made, objected to, and the objection sustained by the Court. The witness was therefore allowed to go down).

The District Attorney stated that they have an attachment out for Robert Price, an important witness, who was before the Grand Jury but soon after mysteriously disappeared. He therefore proposes to close the case, with the privilege of examining Price, if brought in before the case be closed. The prisoner's counsel objected to this course, and insisted that the Commonwealth's *whole* case shall be presented, before proceeding with the defence. As the only alternative, therefore, the Court, at 10½, adjourned to 3½ P. M., to give time for the arrival of the train on which the Sheriff is expected to bring in the witness.

AFTERNOON.

The District Attorney stated that the Deputy Sheriff, who had been sent with an attachment for the witness, Robert Price, had telegraphed that the witness could not be found. The Commonwealth therefore rests.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Edward F. Wiest recalled by the prisoner's counsel—To the best of my belief, Kane was perfectly sober when he first came to my house. I think he drank three times while there. I think he drank whisky.

Isaac P. Bechtel recalled—I am Deputy Coroner. Notes of evidence before the Coroner's jury shown to witness. The witness says that he had them copied by Dr. Brown from the original notes, which were kept in pencil. That they were afterwards compared with the original, and they are substantially correct. Prisoner's counsel proceeds to read the testimony of David Rank, taken before the Coroner's jury. First reads (from the DAILY JOURNAL,) the cross-examination of Rank before the Court yesterday.

John Fitzpatrick sworn—I lived in Lorberry on 19th September last. Was in Wiest's tavern that day; went there in the forenoon. Did not meet any person before I got there. When I got there I found Purcell and a man named Fitzpatrick, a namesake of mine. We had a drink together. Then we went over to the Patch, to see if we would get paid then. We returned to Wiest's. This man Kane was on the floor there, standing on the floor. "You s—n of a ——," says he, "I'll knock you." He struck me with a knife on the wrist. I threw up my hand and he struck me in that way, (shows the scar to the jury.) He was a stranger to me. I didn't want to have anything to do with him. They were a fussing around the floor. I saw a man bleeding in the face. Can't tell how the row outside originated. After stopping awhile, I thought of going home. Kavenagh said he (Kane) struck him. They got into some kind of a row. They were quarreling all the way down the road. Kavenagh started down the road, after Kane and the man with him. I did not say anything to Kavenagh, not to the best of my knowledge. Can't state how far off Kane I was when he fell. I was among the crowd. Can't tell who was in the crowd, except Kavenagh. Kane wanted to get back to quarrel with the men, and the big man held him. Somebody hollered out to him that the knife in his hand again. It wasn't very long after that I heard the shots. I heard several shots. Can't tell who hollered out about the knife. I did not recognize the voice. I was too far up, and I was in liquor too at the time. I was just presently going in when I saw Kane on the floor. I had one drink with Purcell before I went to the Patch. Can't tell how many drinks I had after coming back—3 or 4. Didn't see Purcell drinking any but the one drink. I had some drinks in at the time of shooting. I didn't recollect anything that happened down there—only the shots. I didn't see no man firing the shots.

Cross-examined.—Kane didn't sing the song after I got in to Wiest's. I came back with Purcell. Didn't hear any one ask who they were (the railroaders). I heard Purcell asking them up to take a drink. It was after that, Kane struck at me. I don't know whether they were there before. We went over to the Patch. They were there when we got back. Kane struck me before I had a drink, after coming back from the Patch. I didn't get leave to go inside the door hardly, before he struck me. Can't tell how long he remained at Wiest's. Can't say whether it was an hour, half an hour, 15 minutes. Can't say, and I won't say. I hadn't my watch and I didn't look at the clock. We were there drinking and talking, and we didn't mind the time. Didn't hear Morris sing a song. Didn't hear Kane sing a song, and the people there applaud him. After he struck me I sat down, and then I heard a noise outside, and I turned round and I saw one of his butties bleeding. I came out of the door to go home. I came by myself, but I didn't go home. I didn't see Purcell then. Kavanagh was the man I saw when I got outside. Kavanagh was in the act of taking off his coat, and he said he (Kane) struck him, and called him a low s——n of a b——. I was in the act of keeping Kavanagh back, when we moved down the road by the fence. It's a street there. I don't believe I did go down the road leading towards Tremont. I might have been down there, of course I didn't want to have anything to do with Kane; he was a bad sort of a man. I did not hear Kavanagh say let's drive the scoundrel off the mountain; he said no such thing in my hearing. I don't know where Purcell was when the shots were fired. After these parties started down the road, all I know is the shots were fired. That is all I know about it after they started down the road.

In Chief:—Can't say how far I went down the fence with Kavanagh. Witness don't call the street the public road. There are three roads coming in there. I tried to keep Kavanagh from going down to Kane. I was close by the door; can't tell where Kane fell. As far as I can understand, it was right after the cry about the knife that Kane fell. I showed in my wrist to Dr. Brandt. I did not show to Wiest.—I had some scratches about the head.

To the Court:—Kane was out in the yard; in front, when Kavanagh started after.

William Kavanagh sworn:—I live on the Broad Mountain; my family lived there last September. I was at Wiest's; went there with John Fitzpatrick, the witness; can't tell the time I went there. Purcell and Donelly and another man, named —— were there. We had some liquor nearly the first thing when we got there. I sat down—some walked around. I found Purcell and Fitzpatrick there. They had been there along time and treated pretty often. How long it was till them strangers arrived I'm sure I can't relate. Can't tell how many drinks I had before Kane came in. After he came in—I was talking to Lewis Fitzpatrick. We were talking on a question by ourselves. The first I took notice of was a song in the bar-room. I believe it was Mr. King. Mr. Wiest took down his fiddle and he played to suit the air. James Kane, I suppose it was his name, the deceased. All I can recollect about the song was the words, "I'm too honest to steal and too decent to beg"—that's all I can recollect. Mr. Wiest then treated. Can't tell how many times they drank. They drank a good deal oftener than I did. I had got hurt the week before, and wasn't very well. Every one felt as if they were pretty hearty among themselves. Some took a step around the floor. I can't tell how the row began. Who was the aggressor, whether it was Kane or the other man. I believe Donoghue. There were 4 or 5 in Kane's party. Well as this man Fitzpatrick was talking I heard a noise. I got up and turned out of the door, and the first man I saw was Donoghue. He was bleeding about the face. He said to me he was badly used, and he had a kind of tremor in his voice as though he was going to cry. He pointed out James Kane as the man that had done, and Kane made a rush at him, and I interfered and pushed him back, and Kane was quite dissatisfied and struck at me. I run round behind the other man—he was after me, and I picked up a stone about the size of a whetstone. I told him to keep away. Some one took hold of him. I went into Mr. Wiest's. He followed in, but didn't strike me. Some one catched him. I went out outside again. There were several with Kane. They went away down the road. Some one made a remark that he was going. I said it was a good thing if he was going and wouldn't come back. After some time there was a noise. I went out on the road, in front of the tavern, and saw two men going through each other the same as if they were pulling. How many were together I don't know. I went down the road. I thought he had made an attack on this man Donahue, an innocent kind of a man. I went down about ten yards from where those men were when I heard the shot, saw the smoke down at the men. I thought it was Kane that fired. After I heard another shot I saw the deceased. Kane; he turned round and fell like into the gutter or ditch by the side of the road. I stood and looked at the man. There was a good many people around at the time. I don't know how many that came around. I said—a voice cried out, that man was killed, was shot. Who the voice was I don't know. I said the man ought to be brought up to the house. Mr. Wiest said, "No, the man should not be meddled with till the Coroner should come." At the time the shots were fired, Kane was struggling to get loose. I didn't see anything in his hand. I heard he had a knife. Some one cried to beware of the knife. I saw Wiest rush towards Kane, but whether Kane had struck Fitzpatrick or not, I don't know. Don't know who he (Kane) commenced to quarrel with. He boasted that he was boss of the house. He promenaded around as though he wanted to quarrel with some one. As to Purcell's condition, couldn't say there was a sober man in the party. The bar-keeper may have been sober, but he was jolly with the rest.

Cross-examined.—Never saw Wiest drunk. Don't refer to Rank, he was not with the party in the house. I had three drinks, and I can't say I was sober. Fitzpatrick and I were talking King had sung a song. Kane had sung a song. Purcell treated after King had sung, and Wiest treated after Kane's song. I had then had two drinks. Three drinks had been taken before Kane and Fitzpatrick had an altercation. Can't tell how far or whether at all Fitzpatrick went down the road with me. Can't tell whether any body else did. I think my coat was off before I started. I pulled it off, not to have it torn. I did no such thing as stoop down and pick up a stone when I went down the road. I did not say any such words as "Let's drive the brute off the mountain." I never called a Christian a brute. I said he ought to be put off the mountain. I did not strike over the head of one of Kane's butties at him with a stone. All his butties were together. I come within 10 yards of him. The last I saw of Richard Purcell, he was up by Mr. Wiest's stable. Donaghue may not have been near Kane. When I was going down to where they were I heard the cry, beware the knife, I was within about 10 yards of the man that was shot, when the shot were fired. I don't know where Purcell was then. He might have been near me for what I know, but I did not see him there. If I had known he was standing right on my right at that time, I would have told you so. I started down to make peace. That was my first business, and so it was at the latter end. I didn't call on my friends to assist in driving Kane off the mountain. I only said he ought to be put off. Donaghue was no friend of mine any more than ——. I didn't know whether Donaghue was there or not. The set-to we had at the tavern. The reason I followed him down there was that I didn't know whether Kane had fallen foul of Donaghue or not. I didn't know whether Donoghue went away with the Kane party or not. I remained there after the man was shot. [illegible] Rank came there. Don't know how many run down toward Kane. I went down the road. Mr. Purcell might have gone down or he might not, but when I don't see a man I won't say. There were a great many standing round in front of the tavern.

Bony Fell sworn:—I live on Broad Mountain; was at Wiest's on 19th September, last; I got there about 3½ o'clock. Saw there, Kane, Kavanagh, Purcell, and others, 10 or a dozen. I think they were all in liquor; I saw Rank there, he came driving up in a buck. Several of us were talking there; a man named Frank Bone; he was one of the three talking together, Rank, Bone and me. I heard shots fired while we were talking. There was a great deal of pigeon shooting going on down in the bushes about this time. Me or Bone said somebody is shot, and Rank said no it's lower down, at the corner of the fence. We were talking at the time; we were on the road; I think I had my hand on his sulky. It was on the road, may be 10 or 12 feet from the sign post. I was on in the road. In looking down the road, the fence would obstruct the view. Certainly there are two fences.

Cross Examined:—Don't know that the fence is higher or lower than others. Sometimes I looked down. At first, Fitzpatrick, Purcell and Kavanagh were running down after Kane; run down the road. There were several others in the crowd, some railroad men. I couldn't think of them all. I was standing when I could see them going down. Don't think that I could see more than the upper part of a man's body over the garden fence. Didn't see Kavanagh and Purcell come back.

To the Court—I think some others went with Kavanagh, Purcell and Fitzpatrick. I didn't know any of the others, some railroad men, I think. Some went down before. There was a lot of railroad men there drunk. Kane was some place where he was shot when Kavenagh started.

The defence closes.

The prisoner's counsel submit certain points, on which they request the Court to charge the Jury.

The District Attorney also submits certain points.

At 6 o'clock the Court adjourned.

Correspondence.

THE Editors are not responsible for any sentiments expressed by correspondents, neither do they endorse them. Communications addressed to this office, intended for publication, must have the real name of the writer attached (not for publication, but for our information)—and be written on one side of the paper only; otherwise, they will go into the waste-basket.

NO MANUSCRIPT RETURNED; the editors reserving the right to dispose of all communications as may be by them deemed most proper.

It is specially desirable that all letters should be as short as possible, and straight to the point.

IOWA CITY, Oct. 10, 1870.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am in receipt of a letter from a lady friend of mine traveling in the West, who has visited Salt Lake City, giving me a description of the tabernacle there; was also at the California State Fair. She has become very enthusiastic over the beauty of the country. I consider her letter very interesting and worthy a publication. The following is a portion of it:

"I stopped over Sunday in Salt Lake City with a lady I became acquainted with in the cars. We went to church in the morning. The tabernacle is an immense structure, the first thing one beholds on entering the city. At a distance its bell shaped roof looks like a large hill rising above the trees. The building is oblong in shape having a length of 250 feet east to west, by a hundred and fifty in width.—The roof is supported by 46 columns of cut sand stone, which, with the space between used for doors, windows, &c., constitute the wall. From these pillars or walls the roof springs in one unbroken arch, forming the largest self-sustaining roof on the continent. The ceiling of the roof is 65 feet above the floor. In one end of this egg-shaped building is the organ, the second in size in America. It was built by a Mormon, J. Ridger, and was in course of construction about four years. The tabernacle is used for church purposes as well as for other large gatherings of the people. With the gallery which extends across both sides and one end of this immense building, it will seat 8,000 people. There is only the foundation of the temple as yet, but the people confidently expect that in time, the massive building will be erected according to design; the dimensions of the foundation is 99x186 feet. When complete, the main building will be 100 feet high, surmounted by six towers, three on each end, the centre one rising 200 feet above the ground. The estimated cost when complete will be $3,000,000. The stone, a fine quality of granite of which it is to be constructed, is obtained in the mountain, 18 miles distant. The city contains several public buildings beside the tabernacle and temple, which are worthy of note. The Mormons are kind to the Gentiles while among them at their City. The Mormons have cut an eye. Over it are these words, "Holiness to the Lord;" and underneath, "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution." At the Mormon conference in the fall of 1868, all good Mormon merchants, manufacturers and dealers who desired the patronage of the Mormon people, were directed to place this sign in a conspicuous place that it might indicate to the people that they were sound in the faith.

"They, the Mormon people were also directed and warned not to purchase goods or in any way deal with those who refused or did not have the sign. The object seemed to be only to deal with their own people. I left Salt Lake and went to my brother's, where, in his garden, I saw more flowers, Miss Fannie, than we have in all Johnson County. From there I started to the State Fair held in Sacramento City. I saw pumpkins that weighed 165 pounds, and a beet that weighed 80 pounds. The handsomest carriage I ever saw in my life was there also. It was lined with scarlet satin. It was made in San Francisco.—I was in the Capitol Building; was shown all through the house and had everything explained to me. It is all finished off with walnut and California laurel. It makes a most beautiful finish and the prettiest furniture I ever beheld. This laurel will always receive a high polish.—The trees are very beautiful; some kinds I never heard tell of before. The Madronia, its wood is very hard, of a mahogany color; when in blossom in the spring they are very fragrant; in the fall there are clusters of rich, red berries hanging all over the trees. This year for some reason the berries are scarcer than usual. The tree sheds its bark every year. When it falls it resembles cinnamon bark. The berries are only fit for hogs. From there I went to Calistoga Springs. That is quite a place in Napa county, where I stayed one night and part of a day.—There are eighteen cottages connected with this hotel, there is to be had baths of every description. I have not found the place yet where they have no Sabbaths here. I have found nothing but a nice set of people and a most beautiful country; in fact, with regard to flowers and all things belonging to nature, I think it is the Paradise of America. While at the Springs I saw a good many ladies from San Francisco, all fashionably dressed, and putting on airs. Some of them had their hair powdered like in olden times.

"My brother, his wife, two or three others and myself took a trip out on the mountain on horseback for a hunt. We killed 4 deers, no bears; I have had some bear meat, though, since I came here. We heard a panther scream in the night, and I was afraid, and got up and put some more brush on our camp-fire. We camped out. The country was very wild. My brother thinks we were the first white woman that ever were there and thinks it doubtful if there ever was a squaw there. I did not like to stay, so we came home in three days.

"Nancy Smith's husband, has, they say, a bushel of gold, *and hates all the women*. If I see the old boy, I'll make him speak to one woman any way."

This I believe is all that would be interesting to strangers, and I only quoted the last part to show that man's perversity extends even to the Pacific coast. F. M. B.

OUR FOREIGN NEWS BUDGET.

COMPILED FROM THE "EUROPEAN MAIL."

FIRMLY SEATED.—Since Queen Victoria took her place on the English throne, every other throne in Europe, from the least to the greatest, has changed occupants.

NOVEL RELATIONSHIP.—The UNITA CATTOLICA, in its indignation at the recent proceedings of the Italians at Rome, unconsciously claims for itself and the Pope a kindred which is anything but flattering. "For two days," it says, "we have had no intelligence of the Holy Father!" "Cain," asked the Lord, "what have you done with your brother?" "Does," say we to the Ministers of Italy, "what have you done with YOUR FATHER and OURS?"

GENERAL TROCHU.—The defender of Paris probably belongs to the family of that name in Belle Isle, whom Mrs. Bury Palisir mentions in her "Tour in Brittany:"—"After eight hours' sail we reached Le Palais, the port and principal town of Belle Isle, built on the north-east side, and over-hung by the citadel, the work of Vauban. The town consists of one principal street, the Rue Trochu, so called after the general of that name and his brother, who were the first, at the beginning of this century, to introduce agriculture into the Island. We passed, at a distance on the right, the model farm of M. Trochu *fils* on our way across the island to the lighthouse, a cheerless drive, as there are no trees to be seen, except near Le Palais. When M. Trochu began his labors, agriculture was little attended to in France, but he persevered in his exertions, beginning by clearing about sixty acres of granite rock, a land covered with heath and furzes, setting at defiance the Breton saying, "Lande tu fus, lande tu es, lande tu seras." The same district is now covered with rich meadows, fine woods, productive arable fields, and magnificent pasture land, on which horses are extensively reared."

AGRARIAN CRIME has not for some months disgraced Ireland. It is very remarkable that when the fate of the Land Bill was yet undetermined, the Ribbon Lodges were extremely active, as if they believed that its passage through Parliament would be helped by an occasional murder. Since it became law they have stayed their hand, not from satisfaction with its provisions, but apparently from recognising just at present no chance of turning the instrument of assassination to much practical account. A murder is reported from Limerick of the social type. The motive was robbery, or else the crime was the result of drunkenness. A man named Enright, driver of a porter and soda-water van, was called on by several persons on the high road to distribute the liquor among them from his cart. On his refusing he was assailed with stones and kicked. He was found by the way-side bleeding, and senseless, and died in an hour or two after being conveyed to the hospital. A publican named O'Neil is under arrest. The district where the crime occurred has not been of late years a lawless one, but was formerly the cause of much trouble to the constabulary and the Government.

THE WOUNDS CAUSED BY THE CHASSEPOT, MITRAILLEUSES, AND NEEDLEGUN.—A Prussian correspondent writes thus:—"As regards the general character of the wounds, it may be said that those inflicted by the French balls are vastly more dangerous than those of our own. The ball of the needlegun, being long and conical-shaped, tends to separate the tissues, and the wound in consequence shows a better tendency to heal. The Chassepot bullets, being round-shaped, tear the tissues, and driven by a great mass of powder, they break and crack the bones in their path. The same is the effect of the mitrailleuse, and an enormous amount of serious wounds is caused by the French tactics of greeting the enemy with a hail-storm of lead. The spots of ground from which the French fired are at once known by their being covered with cartridges. Our army composed of Hessian, Saxon, and Prussian regiments, lost on August 18, 20,000 in killed and wounded, and the French are said to have lost 10,000 men, so that this murderous battle involved a loss of 30,000 men. The scene on the battle-field on the following day was most terrible; heaps of dead covering the ground. The corps charged with performing the office of gravediggers had hard work for three days. Our disposition of medical and sanitary arrangements proved to be very good, for no wounded men remained for any length of time upon the ground without aid."

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS IN 1814.—The PATRIE gives a retrospect of the defence of Paris in 1814, which, it thinks, is not without interest at the present crisis, though the military position is altogether different from what it was fifty-six years ago. At the end of May, 1814, Napoleon, who had been fighting bravely for two months against the allied armies, left the capital unprotected by a daring movement towards Lorraine, in the rear of the enemy. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia decided upon marching straight on Paris. The grand Austro-Russian army, commanded by Prince Schwartzenberg, and the army of Silesia, under Blucher, were united, and began the advance on March 24. They only had in front of them two French corps, very much weakened, those of the Dukes of Treviso and Ragusa, which were forced to retreat rapidly before the superior force. On the 2d the fight of Fere Champenoise occurred, when a convoy coming from Paris, under the escort of a division of National Guards from Brittany, were surrounded in the middle of an immense plain by the enemy's cavalry. The conscripts, who had never seen fire, defended themselves heroically, and repulsed the furious charge of the Russian cuirassiers. Before they could be overcome cannon had to be fired and the Imperial Guard of Alexander brought out, which had never been employed since the opening of the campaign. The young soldiers, however, would not yield, and perished to the last man.

MYSTERIOUS PROPHECIES.—Some curious prophecies are being brought to light in France, having reference, it is supposed, to the present crisis. Maitre Pierre Turrel, an astrological philosopher, made several of these, in which he spoke of "the life of him who was to save France." More singular is the prophecy of Blois, as it is called, which was made in 1808 by an Ursuline nun, who foretold troubles in Blois in 1848 and 1870. What gives especial interest to these prognostications is the statement that the prophecy concerning 1848 was partially realized. The CONSTITUTIONNEL, which publishes the document, remarks that this accounts for its great local celebrity. It is to be hoped, in the interests of France, that the latter part may prove equally authentic; for after foretelling terrible troubles to France in 1870, the nun, like the astrologer, predicts "*le sauveur accordé à la France*," adding that the country had not expected him. Some points in this prophecy are certainly curious when we remember how long it has been in existence. "The 'grands malheurs' are to begin after the middle of July (the declaration of war having been made about that time) and before the vintage. The troubles are to affect the capital more particularly, where there will be a terrible fight and a great massacre. Both good and bad will fall in battle, for all the men will be called out, and only the old men left. The sister in this foretells M. Gambetta's last circular. The time, she adds, will be short, for the women will prepare the vintages, but the men will return to finish them. Meanwhile no news will be obtainable except through private letters.—Presently three couriers will come to Blois. The first will announce that all is lost, the second will be too hurried to stop, the third, who will come by fire and water (evidently the railway) will bring the good news. A Te Deum will be sung, such as was never sung before, but it will not be for him who reigned at first, but for the saviour granted to France. The Prince will not be there; they will go and seek him, and after he ascends the throne France will be peaceful and prosperous for twenty years."

SUGAR FROM BEET.—A correspondent writes as follows on this subject:—When we hear of central factories in the French colonies paying no less a dividend than 35 per cent. to their shareholders, and when we consider the great facilities they afford to proprietors of small estates, it seems wonderful that no effort in this direction should have been made in the British Sugar Possessions. It is now clearly seen, however, that the recent changes in the sugar duties, by reducing the distance between the different grades, has had an injurious influence upon the lower qualities, and the commonest instincts of prudence dictate that some practical steps must be taken to send West Indian sugar to the market in an improved condition. To those proprietors who, from want of means or any other cause, have been unable to comply with the requirements of this altered state of things, the establishment of central factories has become a simple necessity. There is no necessary connection between the cultivation of the cane and the manufacture of the sugar. They can be divided into two separate industries. The small planter in trying to work up the produce of his cane fields, very often impoverishes himself by the expense of the machinery, whereas if he devotes the whole of his attention to the growth of his canes, and leaves the manufacturing part of his business to those who can command the requisite capital and the most skillful appliances, he relieves himself of an anxious and wearing responsibility. The cultivators of beet root on the Continent have generally acted upon this principle, and the result is seen in the extraordinary success which has attended all the departments of that industry. The farmer in England grows the corn and leaves it to other people to make it into bread, and sugar is almost as necessary an article of popular consumption as the staff of life itself. In the French colonies the establishment of usines has not always encouraged an increase of the cultivation, but this may, perhaps, be accounted for, at least to a great extent, by the small percentage which it has hitherto been the habit to allow to the grower. This is but a detail in management, however, which can be easily altered in favor of a more liberal system. If an allowance of six per cent. of sugar upon the weight of the canes delivered at the usine is made, instead of five per cent., which has hitherto been the figure, a larger amount of profit is allowed to the grower, and sometimes this additional one per cent. will make all the difference to him between profitable and unprofitable cultivation. The proposed factories in the British colonies should not, therefore, bind the planter down to starvation prices, but afford him every inducement to extend and improve his cultivation. According to the present tariff, the planter can probably obtain, on the average, better prices for his produce if he is able to manufacture it himself; but the prospect of a smaller profit, which is certain, is likely to be preferred to a larger one involving all the risks of manufacture and changing markets. In the French colonies the amount of capital invested in usines is very large, and the means employed for the manufacture of the sugar very elaborate and complete. They obtain, on the average, between nine and ten per cent. of sugar on the weight of canes. The actual yield of juice will vary in the different colonies, and the French figures can scarcely be taken as a thoroughly reliable basis of operations. Under the present system of manufacture in Trinidad, for instance, only about six per cent. of sugar is obtained, but this of course could be considerably increased by the central factories to yield more nearly approaching that achieved by the French usines. One very important point to be considered is the existence of proper roads and cheap and rapid means of transporting the material. In connection with this, the wire tramway system, deserves attention. Cartage is cumbersome, and expensive in proportion as it is slow, and tramways, either on the ground or in the air, would be much more economical. The capital for constructing and the means of working them—in short, all that relates to transit might be provided by an agency distinct and separate from the two great departments of agriculture and manufacture. A large and dependable supply of water will also be necessary, and provision will have to be made by irrigation against the risk of drought. All these things require careful estimate and much consideration, besides capital, energy, and a true spirit of enterprise to carry them into effect. An increased and profitable cultivation means greater prosperity to the colony as a whole, a more liberal maintenance of its institutions, and the winning back into a state of honorable and steady industry a large number of negro laborers from whom idleness has long been enjoyed as a luxury; whilst it has really degraded them, as a curse.

Local Business Notices.

25 cents a line first insertion; 20 cents a line each subsequent insertion.

NEW PATTERNS just received at the Cloak and Trimming Store, 122 Centre street, below American House, Pottsville. 11-tf MAGGIE BOLAND.

ONLY 20 cents for a superior Oyster Stew at Pott's Ladies and Gents Restaurant, No. 191 Centre street. Prices reduced to suit the times. Call and see for yourselves.

FRENCH, English and American Cloths, all styles and of the finest qualities, at D. A. Smith's, Centre st.

FRENCH-PADDED LINEN DRILLS, a beautiful article D. A. Smith's, Centre Street.

PILES OR HEMMORRHOIDAL TUMORS, all kinds positively, perfectly and permanently cured by W. A. McCandles, M. D. No. 2001 Arch St., Philada., Pa.

I desire to say to those afflicted with any kind of PILES, Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching, that there is positively no kind of deception in the cure of these diseases, the cure is perfect and permanent, and without the slightest danger, without the slightest injury to the patient in any way, and without caustics or instruments. I also cure Fistula, Fissures, Prolapsus and Ulceration of the lower bowels. Patients must visit me and can remain at my house till cured, if they desire. Can refer you to over 120 persons cured in Philadelphia alone. Oct. 1, '70—40-6m

A TORBID SYSTEM.—Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor takes alike of body and intellect. There is little or no pain perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seems to have departed, and an indifference to the pleasures of life and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition.

This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symptoms of some serious malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes the system from its drowse. The secretions and circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operation of the specific, like the slackened strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Languor and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden, while the season of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and minerals so extensively used in modern practice, may seem incredible to those who pin their faith on the medicinal efficacy of active poisons, but if these skeptics will take the trouble to enquire of those who have tested the corrective and alterative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find our statement to be true. Jan. 1, '70

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of the people do, in complete variance with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that person who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted their own persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for consumption, cleanse their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may find it convenient to call on Dr. SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who, a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK's medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a patient feel hungry, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicines in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs, patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

April 16, '70 16-ly

Deaths.

CLARK—On the 9th of October, 1870, at Redington, Northampton Co., Pa., aged 47 years, 7 months, and 5 days.

JANE CLARK was born in Warwickshire, England March 4th, 1823, and closed her earthly pilgrimage Oct. 9th, 1870, at Redington, Northampton Co., Pa. She gave her heart to God when young, and for twenty-one years she was an earnest Christian, warmly attached to the church of her choice. A few months previous to her departure she suffered greatly, but patiently in it all, and when she breathed her last, turning, she said to her family, "weep not for me, I am going home." She leaves a husband and ten children to mourn the death of a beloved Christian mother.

DAVIES—At Clair, on the 17th inst., ALBERT [illegible], the son of Rees Davies and his wife, aged [illegible] years and 6 months.

FINN—On the 20th inst., suddenly, at [illegible], BRIDGET FINN, aged 16 years.

HUMMEL—On the 30th of September, at [illegible] Clinton, SARAH, wife of Wm. Hummel, aged [illegible] and 3 days.

HENNINGER—On the 18th of October, in Donaldson, Frailey Twp., JOHN HENNINGER, son of [illegible] Henninger, aged 29 years, less 6 days.

JOHNSTON.—On Wednesday evening, at [illegible] o'clock, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, in the 31st year of his age.

For Sale and to Let.

COAL CARS FOR SALE.—25 RR. Coal Cars, in good order, for sale low. Apply to J. B. DOUTY, or WM. H. DOUTY, Shamokin. Oct 15, '70-4t

FOR SALE.—3 building lots fronting on George street, 12 lots on Race street, and 5 lots on Arch street. Price from $150 upwards. Payments may be made in $10 monthly installments. Apply to SAMUEL BALL, Coal street, or H. K. WESTON, No. 9 East Norwegian street. Pottsville, Aug. 4, '70. [April 14, '70-7t-15-ly

FOR SALE.—One Double Breaker for a Red Ash Colliery, all complete and as good as new; with 40 horse engine, boilers, hoisting gearing for plane, &c., &c.
One 12 ft. fan, 8 horse engine and boilers, one five ton hay scale.
250 feet boring rods with bits, &c., all in complete order.
Also, a set of hoisting gearing for slope, pipes and other articles. Apply to C. M. HILL, Agent, 180 Centre street, Pottsville. August 6, '70-32-tf

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

ARGAND COAL OIL BURNER.

This wonderful Burner produces a light steady, pure, white, intensely brilliant, surpassing any ever known; is *safe* from explosion, and can be fitted on *all kinds of lamps* in use. The chimney is always cool at the bottom, easily handled, and *never breaks by heat*. Is equal to, and far cheaper than the German Student Lamp. Sept. 23, '70. July 2, '70—27-1y—130-1y