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, 106 Centre Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Miners' Journal.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 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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DAILY AND WEEKLY MINERS' JOURNAL $7 50 per annum, in advance; $4 00 for six months.
BANNAN & RAMSEY, Publishers.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

PETITIONS are now being circulated throughout the State, in favor of the Legislature speedily calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, and the probabilities are that when that body assembles, the entire State will be heard on this question. There is no very great nor serious opposition in any section of the State, to the Constitutional Reform measure, except in a few benighted districts where prejudice and bigotry are arrayed against it. It is noted that a paper published in the Western part of the State opposes the amending of the Constitution on the ground of the sanctity of organic law, which, under no circumstances, in its eyes, should be touched, because no improvement can be made upon it. Were the views of that journal to obtain on general matters in that vein, as on this, the world would never progress, because it would be deemed impossible to do so. But such views, we are glad to say, do not prevail at least in Pennsylvania, and there is a very general determination by the people that a Convention, composed irrespective of party lines, shall be held at as early a day as the Legislature shall give it authority; that the delegates composing it shall be selected equally from both political parties; and that the work of making the necessary alterations and amendments to the Constitution shall be done in time to submit the result to the people at the coming October election. No ante-war heresies nor petty ignorant prejudices of to-day can stop this work. It must go on until successfully completed, when we can point to our amended Constitution and the reforms instituted under it, with a feeling of satisfaction as keen as that which Illinois and others of our Western sisters enjoy.

From now until the assembling of the Legislature we trust that the people of the entire State will keep their attention fixed upon this subject, and by their petitions bring such a pressure to bear upon the Legislature that it will give the requisite authority early in the session for the holding of the Convention. An important adjunct in securing such desirably prompt action, will be the holding of the State Convention, irrespective of party, in Harrisburg, in January, which promises to be largely attended from all sections. We hope to see Constitutional Reform a complete success before the close of 1871.

AMNESTY.—The President states that he proposed to include the subject of amnesty in his message, and that the omission to do so was accidental. With reference to removing the disqualifications for holding offices imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, his view is, that the people of the South should first give some evidence of having fully acknowledged the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, before asking for Amnesty. When they have done this, then Amnesty should be full and sweeping. This position may not be as liberal as many Republicans would have the President to take but it is far in advance of any we had reason to suppose would be taken. We agree with the Pittsburg GAZETTE in its views on the subject, that any sweeping Amnesty that may be declared, will be the result of concession, and not an act arising from any positive conviction of duty or of justice. No one need look to the South for the slightest gratitude in return for general Amnesty. Whosoever does so will find himself egregiously disappointed. They have not proven themselves of that material. They are afraid to acknowledge a wrong, lest the Yankees should rejoice. They desire to be considered martyrs to the "lost cause," and think it wondrous manly to assert as Southern men they were too proud to receive favors. There is, in a word, with some of them, a kind of upstart insolence, that we most thoroughly despise, because there is not an element of manliness or courage about it.

While however, we have no fear of any of these men doing us any harm in the future, still if they wish to indulge in the luxury of ridiculous chivalry, let them pay for it, by remaining under the ban of the Government. We have enough of this kind of material in Congress now, without having any additions made to it. It is entirely useless now to talk of general Amnesty.

THE LATE QUARREL IN THE SENATE.—A Washington correspondent of the TRIBUNE in speaking of Senator Sumner's attack upon the President in connection with the San Domingo business, and of the quarrel which took place in the Senate between Mr. Sumner and other Senators, says that the effect of the quarrel upon the Senate, and among individual members, is likely to be exaggerated by outsiders. The heat of debate led to the reckless use of language, and passion for a time got the upper hand of reason. There have been some friendships broken and some wounds inflicted. There was certainly much exhibition of bad temper among those from whom it was least expected. The main leaders in the struggle just ended are by no means enemies. Mr. Sumner, speaks of Mr. Morton in praiseworthy terms, and declares that he entertains no unfriendly feelings towards the President; that he felt it his duty to oppose the President's policy on San Domingo, and this he has done to the best of his ability.—The Senate, by a large majority, has shown him that they do not agree with him, and that is the end of it. He is willing to let his speech go to the country with the others.—He believes the result will be that good Commissioners will be appointed. He does not regard the contest as a quarrel with the President; he follows his own conscience, and this he had a right to do, and this much he owed to the country. The correspondent says that it is not unlikely an effort will be made to supersede the Massachusetts Senator on the Foreign Committee, but nothing is risked in predicting that the effort will fail, Senator Morton will certainly not lend his support to such an attempt.

MRS. PAULINA W. DAVIS, Josephine S. Griffing, and Isabella B. Hooker have issued a call for a National Suffrage Convention at Washington, on the 11th and 12th of January next, to secure, if possible, the discussion of the enfranchisement of women during the present session of Congress, with a view to the speedy passage of a XVIth Amendment. The signers of the call say: "We earnestly urge you, dear friends, to come together at this time in a spirit of unselfishness, and of hard work, and let us take one another by the hand and move onward as never before."

A LORD MAYOR of London has been hissed. He did not like the idea of using Guild Hall for the purpose of holding a meeting in favor of the French Republic and of British intervention, and refused an application to that effect. London is having a good many of these little Republican demonstrations.

THERE is a prediction that King Amadeus will have but a short reign. There is difficulty in the Cortes and the monarchists have been denounced. We did not expect the new King would have a very pleasant reign but scarcely expected the unpleasantness would begin so soon.

THE damage caused by shelling the city of Thionville, is estimated at five million of dollars. No wonder the world stands aghast at the idea of shelling Paris.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

THE FOLLOWING is the speech of King William, delivered in reply to the address of the German deputation received by him at Versailles on the 18th inst., which announced to him the vote of the imperial purple.

His Majesty said:

GENTLEMEN—In receiving you here on foreign territory, far distant from the German frontier, I am prompted to express my gratitude to that Providence whose wonderful dispensation has brought us together in this ancient royal residence. God has given us victories which we hardly dared to hope or to ask for. When, last summer, I asked your support in this great war, you gave me that support to its fullest extent. I thank you in my name and in that of the army and nation.

The victorious armies among which you have sought me have found in the sacrificing spirit of the country encouragement and support amid battles and privations.

The means voted for the continuation of the war by the late Diet have given a new proof that the nation is determined to exert all its energies. The political life of the Germans will develop itself all the more because the basis offered to the South German allies is of their own free choice. I hope those States yet to be consulted will follow the same path.

The summons addressed to me by the King of Bavaria to re-establish the imperial dignity of the ancient German empire has deeply moved me, and not my own feelings nor even my own judgment have determined my decision only. In the unanimous voice of the German Princes, the free cities and the German nation I can recognize a call of Providence, which I can obey with God's blessing. The King of Bavaria has informed me that the assent of all the German Princes and free cities has been secured, and that the official ratification will shortly follow. Sure that the painful sacrifices which we are undergoing and which touch my heart as yours will not be in vain, we will not lay aside our arms until Germany's frontier has nothing to fear from future attacks.

The North German Diet has been called upon to co-operate in the work of the unification of Germany. I thank it for its almost unanimous assent to the treaties giving organic expression to the unity of the nation.

NAPOLEON AND THE LETTER M.

A LETTER BIG WITH THE SUCCESS OF WARS AND THE FATE OF EMPIRES.

SOME genius, with a taste for the curious in facts and the supernatural in speculation, has made the following discoveries of the wonderful powers of the letter M. Marbœf was the first to recognize the genius of Napoleon I. at the Military College. Marengo was the first great battle won by General Bonaparte, and Melas made room for him in Italy. Mortier was one of his best generals; Moreau betrayed him, and Murat was the first martyr to his cause. Marie Louise shared his highest fortunes; Moscow was the abyss of ruin into which he fell. Metternich vanquished him in the field of diplomacy. Six marshals (Massena, Mortier, Marmont, Macdonald, Murat, Moncey,) and twenty-six generals of division under Napoleon I. had the letter "M" for their initial.

Murat, Duke of Bassano, was the most trusted counsellor. His first battle was that of Montenotte, his last Mont St. Jean, as the French term Waterloo. He won the battles of Milesmo, Mondovi, Montmirail, and Montereau, then came the storming of Montmartre. Milan was the first enemy's capital, and Moscow the last, into which he marched victorious. He lost Egypt through Menou, and employed Miollis to take Pius VII. prisoner. Mallet conspired against him; Murat was the first to desert him, then Marmont. Three of his ministers were Maret, Montalivet and Mallieu; his first chamberlain was Monterquieu. His last halting-place was Malmaison. He surrendered to Capt. Maitland, of the Bellerophon, and his companions in St. Helena were Montholon and his valet Marchland.

If we turn to the career of his nephew, Napoleon III., we find the same letter no less prominent, and it is said that the captive of Wilhelmshohe attaches even greater importance to its mystic influence than did his uncle. His empress was a Countess Montijo; his greatest friend was Morny. The taking of Malakoff and the Mamelon-vert were the exploits of the Crimean war, peculiarly French. He planned his first battle of the Italian campaign at Marengo, although it was not fought until after the engagement of Montebello, at Magenta. MacMahon, for his important services in this battle, was named the Duke of Magenta, as Pellissier had for a similar merit received the title of Duke of Malakoff. Napoleon III. then made his entry into Milan, and drove the Austrians out of Marignano.

After the fearful battle on the Mincio of Solferino he turned back before the walls of Mantua. Thus up to 1859, since when the letter M would seem to have been ominous of evil. Passing over Mexico and Maximilian we see how vain have been his hopes, founded on three M's of the present war—Marshal MacMahon, Count Montauban and the Mitrailleuse! Mayence was to have been the basis for the further operations of the French army, but, pushed back first to the Moselle, its doom was sealed on the Meuse, at Sedan. Lastly, we have to notice the fall of Metz; and all these late disasters are owing to another M, which is inimical to the third Napoleon, and this is a capital M—Moltke.

THERE being no doubt that Paris is doomed to suffer the extremest horrors of a siege, the details of former sieges which it has endured may prove interesting. The first siege dates back to fifty-three years before the Christian era. The whole of Paris was then embraced in the island known to-day as La Cite. LABIENUS, the chief lieutenant of JULIUS CÆSAR, then having possession of the banks of the Seine, was about to attack the city. The Parisians foreseeing the impossibility of defending it, burned their houses and retired to the neighboring hills, where a sharp engagement was at once begun. The Parisians spread death in the enemies' legions, and fought with desperate valor, but were forced to yield to the superior numbers and skill of the Romans. The Romans kept possession of Paris for five hundred and thirty years, and enlarged it on both banks of the river.

In 465 CHILDERIC, the first son of MEROVEN, chief of the Franks, drove the Romans out. In 845 the Normans, attracted by the wealth of the capital, of its churches, and of its monasteries, fell upon the city, burned and sacked it. In 856 these same Normans again advanced upon Paris. The inhabitants burned and abandoned it. In 861 the Normans took it again; but as they had already sacked it twice, they found no booty. Worn out by so many defeats, the Parisians about this time began to surround their city with towers and fortifications. The walls were still unfinished when the Norman hordes, numbering over 30,000 men, once more sat down in front of the city. The Parisians defended it with a tenacity which the Normans could not shake. The siege lasted more than a year (885–887). The Normans disheartened at the length of the siege, were just about to withdraw, when CHARLES the Fat ordered a flag of truce to be hung out, and at once signed the most shameful capitulation on record, without consulting the citizens. For this he was afterward deposed.

In 1358 the Dauphin attempted to besiege Paris, but was repulsed. In 1369 the King of England attempted it, and was equally unsuccessful. In 1420 Paris was captured by the English, who held it sixteen years. In 1427 CHARLES VII. attempted to take it, but the English repulsed him. In 1436 the French retook it. In 1462 the Duke of Burgundy managed to pillage the outskirts of the city, but was driven back. In 1464 the Count of CHAROLAIS, after surrounding the city, assaulted it unsuccessfully several times. In 1536 the walls of Paris repelled the army of CHARLES V. In 1598, during the reign of the third and fourth HENRYS, the city underwent a blockade famous in history. And lastly, on the 31st of March, 1814, the gates of Paris were treacherously opened to the allied armies.

The present is therefore the sixteenth siege which Paris has witnessed since her foundation.

VARIOUS suggestions have lately been advanced to explain the delay of the Germans in bombarding Paris. We have never believed that it was the purpose of Von Moltke to waste powder in any such undertaking; and the statement now forwarded that a delay of a month will be necessary, confirms the belief that the demand of the German press for the bombardment is to be answered by specious promises only. Before another month has passed, Paris may have fallen, helpless, of its own weight. A correspondent who is familiar with Paris and its resources, and who unquestionably has trustworthy sources of information, telegraphs that the city is on the point of starvation, that fuel is nearly exhausted, and that the end cannot be long delayed. It is the design of the French leaders he says; to make one more sortie; if it fails, the city will be surrendered. The facts on which there opinions are based are not given: nevertheless, all indications for weeks past point to them as reasonable if not correct conclusions.

IT is not work that kills men; it is worry. Work is healthy; you can hardly put more upon man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction. Fear secretes acids, but love and trust are sweet juices.

MR. HOOPER of Massachusetts, will act as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means for the balance of the session.

THE Fenians lately released from English prisons are to have a grand reception in New York.

Local Matters.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

Dec., 1870.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon's Changes.
			D. H. M.
24 SATURDAY	7 22	4 37	Full M. 7 9 42 ev.
25 SUNDAY	7 23	4 38	Last Q. 15 4 15 ev.
26 MONDAY	7 23	4 39	New M. 22 7 28 mo.
27 TUESDAY	7 23	4 39	First Q. 29 11 42 mo.
28 WEDNESDAY	7 23	4 40	
29 THURSDAY	7 24	4 40	
30 FRIDAY	7 21	4 41	

Ruby noses yesterday.

Yesterday was a nipping day. Many "nipped."

The Ice Dealers are putting their houses in order.

"Turkey Rafflings" just now amuse our rural population.

Read the New York TRIBUNE prospectus in another column.

Its About Time to make arrangements for another course of lectures.

Prof. Stouch will open his dancing school at Union Hall early next month.

A Shooting Match for a five hundred pound hog will come off at New Philadelphia to-day.

To-morrow—Fifty-second Sunday of the year and Christmas. Day's length, 9 hours and 15 minutes.

The Public Schools closed yesterday for their holiday vacation, and the little ones rejoice exceedingly.

Old Boreas with his cutting winds failed to keep the purchasers of holiday presents at home yesterday.

"God Pity the Poor," sweetly said the millionaire yesterday as his hand tightly grasped his closed pocketbook. Devout philanthropist.

The Post Office will be closed on Monday next, as that day will be observed as a holiday in consequence of Christmas coming on Sunday this year.

Recovering.—John Keating and William Thomas, the two men who received pistol shot wounds at Mahanoy City on last Saturday night, are recovering.

Holiday Excursion Tickets will be issued by the Reading Railroad Company, between all stations on the main line and branches, good from to-day until the second of January.

The Carriers of the JOURNAL will favor their patrons with their Annual Address on Monday, January 2d. They make this early announcement that the "stamps" may be ready for them.

Michael Gannon complains that some one made a flank movement on his house in Centre street, last Tuesday night, with the intent of firing it. We think Michael better keep an eye on his domicile hereafter.

Two Telegraph Wires were yesterday introduced into our new editorial rooms by the Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Telegraph Company. We can now sit in our sanctum and converse with our friends in any quarter of the Globe. Convenient, isn't it?

The Second Presbyterian Church and congregation, Rev. Dr. Smiley, pastor, will worship in the Trinity Reformed Church, Market street, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The lectures on "Man" will be continued in the evening. All are cordially invited.

A Chinchilla Overcoat was exchanged by mistake by the clothing janitor at the ball of the Gowen Guards on Thursday night. The person who received it in mistake is requested to deliver it without delay to Capt. Wm. F. Huntzinger and receive in exchange his own coat.

The Fire Plugs need to be protected from being frozen up during this extremely cold weather by being enclosed in straw. Council should see that this is done before a fire visits us and the firemen make the unpleasant discovery that the plugs are frozen and no water can be obtained. "A stitch in time saves nine."

Capt. Ber. Reilly, U. S. Army, reached this Borough on Thursday evening, on a ninety days leave of absence. The Captain has seen quite active service on the frontier during the past year, with his cavalry company, in attending to Mr. Lo! escorting scientific associations, &c., and the respite from duty is well merited. We are pleased to see him looking so well.

Patents for Schuylkill County.—The following patents were issued during the present week to citizens of this County:

110,345—Compound for purifying Mine Water, Frederick J. Delker, Ashland.

4,204—Pumps, Chalkey Griscom, Lewis Griscom and John P. Griscom, Mahanoy Plane. Patent No. 85,222, dated September 28, 1869.

Installation of Officers.—The following named persons were duly installed officers of Cressona Lodge, No. 426, A. Y. M., on Thursday evening, 22d inst., to serve for the ensuing year:

W. M.—Luther R. Keefer.
S. W.—Anthony Proud.
J. W.—Samuel Lear.
Treasurer—John Green.
Secretary—John McCollin.

"Neck-tie Parties" are the popular amusement in the rural districts out West. A necktie party is one where each lady makes a necktie of the same material as the dress she wears, all of which are taken to the place where the party is to be held and placed in a bag. When the gentlemen arrive each must go to the bag and take out a neck-tie, and it is his duty to wait upon the lady, during the evening, who wears the dress corresponding in material with the neck-tie.

Passing Down Centre Street a few days ago we observed a young gentleman of leisure, intently watching the movements of one of the laborers employed by the new telegraph Company. After watching some time he asked Pat why he was digging that hole. "Faith and I am not digging a hole at all, sir," said Pat.—"What are you doing then?" said our friend, "Indade sir and I'm only digging the dirt, and leaving the hole stand." Our friend suddenly had chills, and at once started for the cheap clothing store of M. Rohrheimer, where he bought a good beaver overcoat for $15.

Unclaimed Letters remaining in the Pottsville Postoffice, December 23d, 1870:

Brown Dorie	Hellenthall Jos	Moll Cath
Bobbs Harry	Haas Peter	Plush E T
Barnes Joseph	Hampert Marg	Pitt Maria
Begley Joseph	Jones Danl	Reinhart Chas
Becker Rebecca	Jones J R	Reese John W
Beck Mary	Kennedy J F	Richards Lewis
Brink Fannie	Kline Joseph	Rettberg Mart
Crane Patk	Kreise Fredk	Rogers Saml
Cole Ellen	Klumpp Fredk	Schneider Geo S
Davis E F C	Kerrigan Mart	Sullivan Wm
Dotterweich Geo	Kramer Rebec	St. Clair Lucinda
Davies Rev D	Kerman Miss LA	Smith Louisa D
Davis Wm	Kramer Kate	Stevison Mrs G
Evetts Aaron	Lord Ellen	Temple Jos R
Foust T M	Millward Evan	Tyler Sarah
Fox Maria	Miller Lewis	Wehner Lioba
Gable Augustus	Munion Martin	Wallisea Annie
Grace John	McConnell Ellen	Zerbe Frank

Social Honor.—Every person should cultivate a nice sense of honor. In a hundred different ways this most fitting adjunct of a true lady or gentleman is often tried. For instance, one is the guest of a family where, perhaps, the domestic machinery does not run smoothly. There is sorrow in the house unsuspected by the outer world. Sometimes it is a dissipated son, whose conduct is a shame and a grief to his parents; sometimes a relative, whose eccentricities and peculiarities are a cloud on the home. Or, worst of all, husband and wife may not be in accord, and there may be often bitter words spoken, and harsh recriminations. In any of these cases the guest is in honor bound to be blind and deaf, so far as people without are concerned. If a gentle word within can do any good, it may well be said; but to go forth and reveal the shadow of an unhappy secret to any one, even your nearest friend, is an act of indelicacy and meanness almost unparalleled. Once in the sacred precincts of any home, admitted to its privacy, sharing its life, all that you see and hear is a sacred trust. It is as really contemptible to gossip of such things as it would be to steal the silver, or borrow the books and forget to return them.

Lecture.—By the following letters it will be seen that the Rev. Dr. Smiley has been requested by many of our prominent citizens to deliver a lecture on the "Origin of the North American Indians." The proceeds of the lecture will be applied to the liquidation of the expenses incurred in the enlargement of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Pottsville. The lecture will be delivered on Tuesday evening, January 3, 1871.

POTTSVILLE, Dec. 13, 1870.

GEO. W. SMILEY, D. D.,

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, some of whom heard your lecture on the "Origin of the North American Indians," and wish to hear it again, and others not having heard it, but are desirous of doing so, would, on our own behalf, and that of the citizens generally of Pottsville, request that the same be repeated at an early day.

Very respectfully,

Benj. Haywood,	Edw. Owen Parry,
Jno. Shippen,	Jas. S. Carpenter,
Wm. L. Whitney,	Jacob Kline,
Geo. de B. Keim,	Robt. C. Green,
Wm. B. Wells,	Jos. Ellis,
Wm. Kendrick,	W. P. Ryon,
F. Patterson,	Geo. Evans,
Benj. Evert,	Walker & Price,
Chas. W. Pitman,	M. H. Nichols,
John W. Bickel,	F. W. Hughes,
C. H. Dengler,	Jas. H. Richards,
John Lucas,	Chas. N. Brumm,
L. Womelsdorff,	J. B. McCamant,
Robt. F. Weaver,	G. Bast,
J. K. Sigfried,	Sam'l H. Shannon,
Jas. J. Conner,	P. W. Sheafer,
James Wren,	J. L. Nutting,
J. Turner,	John T. Werner.
C. Baber.	

POTTSVILLE, Dec. 16, 1870.

HON. E. O. PARRY, and others.

GENTLEMEN:

Your note of the thirteenth is received requesting me to repeat my discourse on the "Origin of the North American Indians." It will afford me pleasure to comply with your request, and would name the third day of January prox., as a suitable time.

I have the honor
To remain Yours, &c.,
GEO. W. SMILEY.

Religious Notings.—Rev. Mr. Grossman will preach in the English Lutheran Church, Market Square, to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M.—Subject—The Birth of Christ, its influence on the world. In the evening at 7 o'clock; subject—"Sowing and Reaping." The public is invited.

A grand fair for the benefit of the church will be held in the Union Protestant Church, Mahanoy Plane, commencing on the 22d and continuing until the 29th of December.

The members of the First congregational Church of Pottsville, will celebrate its first anniversary (Cylchwyl) on Monday next, December 26.

St. Patrick's Church congregation proposes holding a grand Fair at Union Hall, during next week.

Chaplain C. C. McCabe, will lecture in the Union Hall, on January 4, 1871, for the benefit of the needy widows and orphans of our Borough.

The Evangelical Sabbath School of Schuylkill Haven, will give a concert on the 29th inst., for the benefit of their Library. This is the largest school in the Borough.

Solemn High Mass will be held at the Catholic Churches, in this Borough, at 6 o'clock and also at 10 on Christmas morning.

Some of the churches have been handsomely decorated for Christmas.

We are requested to state that there will be a grand concert given by the Choir of Mount Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Catawissa Valley, in the church building, on Saturday evening, the 31st of December. The proceeds are to be expended in buying an organ for the church.

Local News of the Week.—To-morrow will be Christmas. A merry one to all of our readers.

John Keating was shot in his own saloon at Mahanoy City, on last Saturday evening. Peter and Thomas Jones were committed to prison to answer the charge.

The house of Isaac Ebert, at Mahanoy Plane, was destroyed by fire on last Friday night. Loss $300. No insurance.

"Pride," the new military drama, will be produced at Mahanoy City on the 9th of January.

Michael Cooney was badly injured by a telegraph pole falling on him at the corner of Centre street and Church Alley, on Monday afternoon.

Esther Barmee of Reilly township, was found dead in bed on last Sunday morning.

On Sunday last Rev. J. K. Seyfrit, of Orwigsburg, preached to a congregation, near Auburn, numbering about twenty-five or thirty persons—besides the small children—all of whom were named Mengel.

William Thomas, of Mahanoy City, was seriously injured on last Saturday evening by the accidental discharge of a revolver in his own hands.

The net proceeds of the Children's Fair, held at Union Hall, on Saturday, for the benefit of the Pottsville Benevolent Association, amounted to over one hundred dollars.

Michael Crow, the miner who was burned by an explosion at Sigfried's colliery, one day last week, died of his injuries on Sunday.

As previously announced, Sheriff Pitman entered upon the duties of his office on Saturday, and appointed the following deputies: Captain Frank Werner, James I. Pitman and John T. Werner, Esq.

On last Saturday evening all work was suspended on the Port Clinton and Allentown Railroad.

The barn of Thomas Montgomery, of Yorkville, was robbed of eleven bushels of oats and four chickens on last Friday night.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have erected handsome new poles through our streets, and opened another office in the Merchants Hotel during the present week.

John Quinn's saw mill at Spencer's Woods, near Minersville, was destroyed by fire on last Saturday morning.

The Railroad Company are replacing all their crossings in the Borough with neat planks.

Two men were thrown from a wagon in Mauch Chunk street, and slightly injured, last Saturday.

The ANTHRACITE MONITOR will appear in an enlarged form and a new dress on Monday.

"Pride" will be produced at Schuylkill Haven during the first week in January.

Oysters were never more plentiful in our market than at the present time.

The Wilmington and Reading Railroad has been declared a mail route, and a mail will be run over it commencing in January, 1871.

Many laboring men with honest hearts and willing hands find themselves out of employment in our Borough just now.

John Seigenfuss, a fireman, a resident of Tamaqua, was run over and killed on Tuesday morning. He leaves a wife and six children.

The Reading Railroad Company now runs funeral trains out of Philadelphia to the neighboring cemeteries.

Christian Ringeison, who was injured by a fall of coal at Miller & Rhoads' Colliery, several weeks ago, died from the effects on Friday of last week. He leaves a wife and seven children.

The Benevolent Association has done much to alleviate suffering in our midst, and earnestly desire our citizens to co-operate with them in this worthy object.

John Heebner, who died at Schuylkill Haven on the 11th inst., was eighty-three years old, lacking three months. He resided in the vicinity of Schuylkill Haven over sixty years.

The Burns Club, of Pottsville, will meet at Capt. Glover's store, this evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming festival.

A reunion of the surviving members of the Forty-eight Regiment, the first since its muster-out of the service, will be held in this Borough on Monday, Jan. 2, 1871.

A Shenandoah man proposes to entertain to dinner on Christmas, one boy from each Sabbath school in the Borough.

Another disgraceful prize fight occurred near Hazleton, on Monday, at which Pottsville was represented. It is said that the shooting affray at Mahanoy City, on Saturday night, grew out of this then proposed fight.

The Reading Railroad Company, who now have control of the Schuylkill Navigation, intend dredging and cleaning out the canal, this winter, and putting the line in complete order for the operations of the coming season.

By the burning of Messrs. Fink, Eisenhower & Co's steam planing mill, on Saturday evening at Reading, about three thousand dollars worth of doors, blinds, &c., intended for the new building of Jacob Huntzinger, Esq., of this Borough, were destroyed.

A Burns' Festival will come off at the Merchants' Hotel, Shenandoah, on the 25th of January.

The Ball of the Gowen Guards, given at Union Hall on Thursday night was a very pleasant and successful affair.

The General Council, W. B. A., convened at Tamaqua on Thursday.

Skating on the neighboring ponds is good. We are anxiously awaiting sleighing.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE RYON.

The case of Collahan vs. Reber and others (before referred to) unexpectedly terminated soon after the plaintiff's opening by his suffering a non-suit. Damages were claimed because plaintiff had been prevented from taking off the wood he had bought from the defendants by the interference of a third party, who claimed the land and brought an action of ejectment for its recovery, and by a writ of estrepement stopped plaintiff's cutting the timber. But it turned out that no judgment had been entered in the ejectment until after this suit was instituted.

William L. Elkins vs. Franklin Feger, judgment entered: on book account, by confession in open Court, for $119 24.

Adam S. Haas vs. Henry H. Faust. This was an action for the possession of defendant's farm, sold under execution, and for which plaintiff held the Sheriff's deed. The ground of defence was, that an arrangement had been agreed upon by which plaintiff was to take and hold the title, subject to the right of defendant to redeem his property, upon the repayment of the purchase-money and expenses in three and six months; but that, pending certain negotiations to carry this into effect, plaintiff had taken up the deed, and then refused to comply with the previous understanding with defendant. On trial.

There is no Court on Monday next, but it is understood (at the present writing) that from and after Tuesday morning, the trial list appointed for the week will be regularly proceeded with.

ANNA DICKINSON.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter to a lady of this place from a lady friend of her's living at Rutland, Vermont. It expresses in chaste and elegant language the writer's opinion of Miss Dickinson:

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—

* * * If this letter, which I don't promise to make a very long one, should be pretty much all Anna Dickinson from beginning to end, you must not wonder. She lectured here last evening on Joan D'Ark, or, as she says it should be written, Joan Darc. And there is at least common sense in her idea of it, as there is no place called Ark in France, and it, the 'D'ark' —the D with the apostrophe—would be a sign of nobility, and she was a peasant girl. Miss D. says that the old chronicles show that her father's name was Darc, and that is all there is of it. But the lecture! It is simply magnificent, and as well adapted for the masses, perhaps, as some of the other lectures, but as a work of art, as a literary effort, as a specimen of matchless oratory, it was just superb. I wanted to fall at her feet and kiss the very hem of her garment. It seemed so fitting that she—the wondrous maiden of the Nineteenth century—should come, laurel-crowned, herself, and paint for us the portrait of her sister spirit of the Fifteenth. All the while she was speaking I kept drawing parallels between the two. It was only when she came to the trial scene, the dungeon, the scaffold, the fiery crown of martyrdom, that the similitude ceased, and I thanked God that Anna Dickinson's feet did not tread in the thorny, blood-stained path of Joan Darc. After the lecture I went upon the stage and had a little chat with her. This morning I went up and spent the forenoon with her. Well—I haven't anything to say. There is something about the girl that fairly bewitches me. When I am out of her presence I can criticize her. I can say that her nose is enormous, that her features are all too massive for beauty, that her face is too strong, too masculine, for a woman. But the moment I feel the strong magnetism of her presence I am at her feet again, ready to fall down and worship her. She mellows with every year. There is less invective, less of tirade, more of womanly sweetness, as well as womanly strength. * * *

Yours Truly, J. C. R. D.

[*Marquette Journal.*

ENGLAND protected her industries for 300 years before she left them to free-trade, so-called, which they have worked under for forty years past. She is now no nearer free-trade than the United States, since she collects the whole interest on her national debt in duties on imports. But her tariff is levied for revenue only, as well it may be, since her manufactures stand in the same relation to those of other countries, as the lion among beasts, needing no protection. The stronger never seek protection against the weaker. Yet even in England the protectionist party is increasing, and her silk, worsted, and other fine goods manufacturers are demanding protection from the labor-degrading competition with France.

CONGRESS has adjourned until the fourth of January, 1871.

CHRISTMAS.

A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS.

BY CLEMENT C. MOORE.

'TWAS the night before Christmas, when all through the house,
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung in the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas would soon be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced in their heads;
And Mamma in her 'kerchief and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap,
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter;
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutter and threw up the sash.
The moon on the breast of the new fallen snow
Give the lustre of mid-day to objects below,
When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer,
With a little old driver so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick!
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled and shouted and called them by name;
"Now Dasher! now Dancer! now Prancer and Vixen!
On Comet! on Cupid! on Donder and Blitzen!
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
Now dash away! dash away! dash away all!"
As dry leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle mount to the sky;
So up to the house-top the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys, and St. Nicholas too;
And then, in a twinkling, I heard on the roof
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof—
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound,
He was dressed all in fur from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like a peddler just opening his pack,
His eyes, how they twinkled; his dimples, how merry,
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard of his chin was as white as the snow;
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath;
He had a broad face and a little round belly,
That shook when he laughed, like a bowl full of jelly,
He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf,
And I laughed when I saw him in spite of myself;
A wink of his eye, and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread;
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And filled all the stockings; then turned with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle,
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
"*A Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good night!*"

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

BY J. G. HOLLAND.

I.

THERE'S a song in the air!
There's a star in the sky!
There's a mother's deep prayer
And a baby's low cry!
And the star rains its fire while the Beautiful sing,
For the manger of Bethlehem cradles a King!

II.

There's a tumult of joy
O'er the wonderful birth,
For the virgin's sweet boy
Is the Lord of the earth.
Ay! the star rains its fire, and the Beautiful sing,
For the manger of Bethlehem cradles a King!

III.

In the light of that star
Lie the ages impearled;
And that song from afar
Has swept over the world.
Every hearth is aflame, and the Beautiful sing
In the homes of the nations that Jesus is King.

IV.

We rejoice in the light,
And we echo the song
That comes down through the night
From the heavenly throng.
Ay! we shout to the lovely evangel they bring,
And we greet in his cradle our Savior and King.

[*Scribner's Monthly.*

"MERRY CHRISTMAS."

To-morrow will be Christmas and we take this early opportunity of extending the compliments of the festal season to our many readers—"A Merry Christmas."

The festival of Christmas is regarded as the greatest celebration throughout the ecclesiastical year, and so important and joyous a solemnity is it deemed, that a special exception is made in its favor, whereby, in the event of the anniversary falling on a Friday, that day of the week, under all other circumstances a fast, is transformed to a festival.

That the birth of Jesus Christ, the deliverer of the human race, and the mysterious link connecting the transcendent and incomprehensible attributes of Deity with human sympathies and affections, should be considered as the most glorious event that ever happened, and the most worthy of being reverently and joyously commemorated, is a proposition which must commend itself to the heart and reason of every one of His followers, who aspires to walk in His footsteps, and share in the ineffable benefits which His death has secured to mankind. And so though at one period denounced by the Puritans as superstitious, and to the present day disregarded by Calvinistic Protestants, as unwarranted by Scripture, there are few who will seriously dispute the propriety of observing the anniversary of Christ's birth by a religious service.

A question, however, which has been long and eagerly agitated, is here brought forward. Is the 25th of December really the day on which our Saviour first shewed himself in human form in the manger at Bethlehem? The evidence which we possess regarding the date is not only traditional, but likewise conflicting and confused. In the earliest periods at which we have any record of the observance of Christmas, we find that some communities of Christians celebrated the festival on the 1st or 6th of January; others on the 29th of March, the time of the Jewish Passover; while others, it is said, observed it on the 29th of September, or Feast of Tabernacles. There can be no doubt, however, that long before the reign of Constantine, in the fourth century, the season of the New Year had been adopted as the period for celebrating the Nativity, though a difference in this respect existed in the practice of the Eastern and Western Churches, the former observing the 6th of January, and the latter the 25th of December. The custom of the Western Church at last prevailed, and both of the ecclesiastical bodies agreed to hold the anniversary on the same day. The fixing of the date appears to have been the act of Julius I., who presided as pope or bishop of Rome, from 337 to 352 A. D. The circumstance is doubted by Mosheim, but is confirmed by St. Chrysostom, who died in the beginning of the fifth century. This celebrated father of the church informs us, in one of his epistles, that Julius, on the solicitation of St. Cyril of Jerusalem, caused strict inquiries to be made on the subject, and thereafter, following what seemed to be the best authenticated tradition, settled authoritatively the 25th of December as the anniversary of Christ's birth, the "Festorum omnium metropolis," as it is styled by Chrysostom. It is true, indeed, that some have represented this fixing of the day to have been accomplished by St. Telesphorus, who was bishop of Rome 128-139 A. D., but the authority for the assertion is very doubtful. Towards the close of the second century, we find a notice of the observance of Christmas in the reign of the Emperor Commodus; and about a hundred years afterwards, in the time of Diocletian, an atrocious act of cruelty is recorded of the last-named emperor, who caused a church in Nicomedia, where the Christians were celebrating the Nativity, to be set on fire, and by barring every means of egress from the building, made all the worshippers perish in the flames. Since the end of the fourth century at least, the 25th of December has been uniformly observed as the anniversary of the Nativity by all the nations of Christendom.

At present, Christmas-day, if somewhat shorn of its ancient glories, and unmarked by that boisterous jollity and exuberance of animal spirits which distinguished it in the time of our ancestors, is, nevertheless, still the holiday in which of all others throughout the year, all classes of English society most generally participate. Partaking of a religious character, the forenoon of the day is usually passed in church, and in the evening the re-united members of the family assemble around the joyous Christmas-board. Separated as many of these are during the rest of the year, they all make an effort to meet together round the Christmas-hearth. The hallowed feelings of domestic love and attachment, the pleasing remembrance of the past, and the joyous anticipation of the future, all cluster round these family-gatherings, and in the sacred associations with which they are intertwined, and the active deeds of kindness and benevolence which they tend to call forth, a realization may almost be found of the angelic message to the shepherds of Bethlehem—"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men."

CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

Amid so many popular customs at Christmas, full of so much sweet and simple poetry, there is perhaps none more charming than that of the Christmas carols, which celebrate in joyous and yet devout strains the Nativity of the Saviour. The term is believed to be derived from the Latin *cantare* (to sing,) and *rola!* an interjection expressive of joy. The practice appears to be as ancient as the celebration of Christmas itself, and we are informed that in the early ages of the church, the bishops were accustomed to sing carols on Christmas-day among their clergy. The quaint, and inestimable Jeremy Taylor, referring in his *Great Exemplar* to the *Gloria in Excelsis*, or hymn sung by the angels on the plains of Bethlehem, says: "As soon as these blessed choristers had sung their *Christmas Carol*, and taught the Church a hymn to put into her offices for ever in the anniversary of this festivity, the angels returned into heaven." Milton also, in the twelfth book of *Paradise Lost*, thus alludes to what may be regarded as the first Christmas carol:

"His place of birth a solemn angel tells
To simple shepherds, keeping watch by night;
They gladly thither haste, and by a choir
Of squadron'd angels hear his *carol* sung."

Christmas carols are sung on Christmas-Eve as well as on the morning of Christmas-day, and indeed the former is regarded by many as the more appropriate occasion. Then the choristers, attached to the village church make their rounds to the principal houses throughout the parish, and sing some of those simple and touching hymns. The airs to which they are sung are frequently no less plaintive and melodious than the words, and are often accompanied by instruments. The writer retains a vivid recollection of a carol which he heard sung, some years ago, on Christmas Eve by a detachment of the village choir, in front of a country house in Devonshire, where he was at the time a visitor. The sweet and pathetic melody, which was both remarkably well sung and played, the pictures queness of the group of singers, whose persons were only rendered visible, in the darkness of the night, by the light of one or two lanterns which they carried, and the novelty and general interest of the scene, all produced an impression which was never to be forgotten. These Christmas-eve carols are very general in Devonshire, and the usual custom for the singers is to club the money which they receive on such occasions, and expend it in a social merry-making on Twelfth Day, a fortnight afterwards.

CHRISTMAS CHARITIES.

We have already, in commenting on Christmas-day and its observances, remarked on the hallowed feelings of affection and good-will which are generally called forth at the celebration of this anniversary. Quarrels are composed and forgotten, old friendships are renewed and confirmed, and a universal spirit of charity and forgiveness evoked. Nor is this charity merely confined to acts of kindness and generosity among equals; the poor and the destitute experience the bounty of their richer neighbors, and are enabled like them to enjoy themselves at the Christmas season. From the Queen downwards, all classes of society contribute their mites to relieve the necessities and increase the comforts of the poor, both as regards food and raiment. Even in the work-houses—those abodes of short-commons and little ease—the authorities, for once in the year, become liberal in their housekeeping, and treat the inmates on Christmas-day to a substantial dinner of roast-beef and plum-pudding. It is quite enlivening to read the account in the daily papers, a morning or two afterwards, of the fare with which the inhabitants of the various workhouses in London and elsewhere were regaled on Christmas-day, a detailed chronicle being furnished both of the quality of the treat, and the quantity supplied to each individual. Beggars, too, have a claim on our charity at this season, maugre all maxims of political economy, and must not be turned from our doors unrelieved. They may, at least, have their dole of bread and meat; and to whatever bad uses they may possibly turn our bounty, it is not probable that the deed will ever be entered to our discredit in the books of the Recording Angel. Apropos of these sentiments, we introduce the following monitory lines by a well-known author and artist:

SCATTER YOUR CRUMBS.

Amidst the freezing sleet and snow,
The timid robin comes;
In pity drive him not away,
But scatter out your crumbs.

And leave your door upon the latch
For whosoever comes;
The poorer they more welcome give,
And scatter out your crumbs.

All have to spare, none are too poor,
When want with winter comes;
The loaf is never all your own,
Then scatter out your crumbs.

Soon winter falls upon your life,
The day of reckoning comes:
Against your sins, by high decree,
Are weighed those scattered crumbs.

—BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.

In olden times, it was customary to extend the charities of Christmas and the New Year to the lower animals. Burns refers to this practice in 'The Auld Farmer's Address to his Mare,' when he presenting her on New Year's morning with an extra feed of corn:

'A guid New Year, I wish thee, Maggie!
Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie!'

The great-grandfather of the writer—a small proprietor in the Carse of Falkirk, in Scotland, and an Episcopalian—used regularly himself, every Christmas morning, to carry a special supply of fodder to each individual animal in his stable and cow-house. The old gentleman was wont to say, that this was a morning, of all others in the year, when man and beast ought alike to have occasion to rejoice.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

The decking of churches, houses, and shops with evergreens at Christmas, springs from a period far anterior to the revelation of Christianity, and seems proximately to be derived from the custom prevalent during the Saturnalia of the inhabitants of Rome ornamenting their temples and dwellings green with boughs. From this latter circumstance, we find several early ecclesiastical councils prohibiting the members of the church to imitate the pagans in thus ornamenting their houses. But in process of time, the pagan was like other of a similar origin, introduced into and incorporated with the ceremonies of the church itself. The sanction of our Saviour likewise came to be pleaded for the practice, he having entered Jerusalem in triumph amid the shouts of the people, who strewed palm-branches in his way.

It is evident that the use of flowers and green boughs as a means of decoration, is almost instinctive in human nature; and we accordingly find scarcely any nation, civilised or savage, with which it has not become more or less familiar. The Jews employed them in their Feast of Tabernacles, in the month of September; the ancient Druids and other Celtic nations hung up the mistletoe and green branches of different kinds over their doors, to propitiate the woodland sprites; and a similar usage prevailed, as we have seen, in Rome. In short, the feeling thus so universally exhibited, is one of natural religion, and therefore not to be traced exclusively to any particular creed or form of worship.

The decorations remain in the churches from Christmas till the end of January, but in accordance with the ecclesiastical canons, they must all be cleared away before the 2d of February or Candlemas-day. The same holds good as a custom with regard to private dwellings, superstition in both cases rendering it a fatal presage, if any of these sylvan ornaments are retained beyond the period just indicated. Herrick thus alludes to the popular prejudice.

'Down with the rosemary, and so
Down with the baies and mistletoe;
Down with the ivy, holly, and all,
Wherewith ye drest the Christmas hall;

That so the superstitious find
No one least branch there left behind;
For look, how many leaves there be
Neglected there, maids trust to me,
So many goblins you shall see.'

ANECDOTE OF THE BLIND.—John Stanley, the musician, lost his sight when only two years of age.

He had so correct an ear, that he never forgot the voice of a person he once heard speak. An instance is given in which he recollected the voice of a person he had not heard for twenty years, who then accosted him in an assumed voice. If twenty people were seated at a table together, he would address them all in regular order, without their situations being previously known to him. Riding on horseback was one of his favorite exercises; though it would seem a very dangerous one for the blind, and toward the close of his life, when he lived in Epping Forest, and wished to give his friends an airing, he would take them the pleasantest road, and point out the most agreeable prospects.

He played at whist with great readiness and judgment. Each card was marked at the corner with the point of a needle, but these marks were so delicately fine as scarcely to be discerned by any person not previously apprised of them. His hand was generally the first arranged, and it was not uncommon for him to complain of the party that they were tedious in sorting the cards. He could tell the precise time by a watch. He knew the number of persons in a room when he entered it, would direct his voice to each person in particular—even to strangers after they had once spoken; and would miss any one who was absent, and could tell who that one was.

NOTINGS.

EIGHT of the foreign diplomats at Washington are married to American wives.

PHILADELPHIA consumes 250,000 barrels of beer annually, and expends for the luxury $4,000,000.

THE Haytian Minister at Washington, contrary to the general belief, is a white man of English parentage.

THEY tell of a man out West whose hair is so red that he has to wear fly-nets over his ears to keep the candle-moths from flying in.

THE SAN FRANCISCO JEWS have voted—88 to 24—to abolish the old custom forbidding men and women to sit together in the synagogue.

A "Western woman" says in a letter that her sex will never rest contented until their sins are treated leniently as are those committed by men.

DR. CHAPMAN wittily remarked the other evening, that in trying to gain two seconds in getting on and off trains, many men had secured widows their thirds.

IT appears that it was Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth's pen that suggested the engagement of Mrs. Stowe which resulted in the production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

A WEEK or so ago a surprise party at Pittsfield, Mass, broke a stove, three chairs, a sofa and a lot of crockery during their stay at the house of the party surprised. The family has no further wish to be surprised.

THERE is a little railroad at Bayou Sara, Louisiana, that runs to Woodville on a very uncertain schedule. A stranger came in the other day and inquired how often that steam car made trips to the country. The party interrogated said "tri-weekly." "What do mean by tri-weekly?" The answer was, "It goes up one week and tries to come down the next."

PORTLAND, ME., has the champion mean man. The fellow, known to be in comfortable circumstances, made an agreement with an acquaintance to take a daily paper on shares, and received four dollars as half of the subscription. His method was to lounge in a certain store, read the paper that others bought, carry it off and give it to his unsuspecting partner.

ON THE Northern Pacific, discoveries of vast veins of lignite coal in the Missouri Valley, have been made by Capt. Morris' party of engineers, which will be a godsend to the road which traverses so large a section of woodless country. The veins range in thickness from eight to twelve feet, and outcrop at many points in the Great Missouri Coteau, indicating an almost inexhaustible supply.

A HANDY sum for boys (or men) to figure up is the rise in the value of farms and the increased market prices, not only of grain, but of perishable fruits and vetetables, created by putting mills and factories near the farms. For example: suppose a woolen factory or iron mill costing $300,000 erected and in operation, what per-centage will it add to the value of crops and price of farms for ten miles around?

THE Treasury Department has so far called in $4,000,000 Three Per Cent. Certificates. As these Three Per Cents are called in only after the issue of an equal amount of new national bank notes, incident to the establishment of new banks, the volume of general currency is not changed by the operation. After the 31st inst. interest on the Three Per Cents will cease, and they will no longer be available as a banking reserve.

THE extent to which the Pacific Railroad has diverted trade from the water routes between the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the Continent, may be pretty accurately estimated by the falling off in the fleet bound to California. The San Francisco BULLETIN states that there are only seventy-nine vessels bound to that port from Foreign and the Atlantic ports, against one hundred and twenty-four at the corresponding date last year—a decrease of nearly forty per cent.

THE several sub-divisions of the Union Pacific are to be dispensed with, and the road constituted into two divisions. The fist will embrace that part from Omaha to Cheyenne, which will be the terminus, of the two divisions which has lately been at Laramie. The western division extends from Cheyenne to the junction proper, with the Central Pacific, at Oregon, eight miles west of Ogden. The principal point of the western division will be at Evanston, Wyoming, where extensive railroad shops are being completed.

Local Business Notices.

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

ONLY 20 cents for a superior Oyster Stew at Potts' Ladies and Gents Restaurant, No. 191 Centre street. Prices reduced to suit the time. Call and see for yourselves. 3-tc

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 1200 persons cured in Philadelphia alone. Oct. 1, '70—40-6m

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.—Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1871, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

Jan. 1, '70— 1-1y

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.—Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times; but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to taking cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any of the other localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence, my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is, to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point, by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again.—Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record, that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence of fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

April 16, '70 16-1y

Marriages.

EVENS—COMMINGS—On Dec. 20, 1870, at the residence of the Minister, in Pottsville, Pa., by Rev. R. M. Lichtenwalner, Mr. JAMES EVENS to Miss MARY COMMINGS, both of Pottsville, Pa.

SHERMAN—HARTLEIN—By Rev. A. H. Sembower, on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., DAN. SHERMAN to Miss HARRIET HARTLEIN, all of this place.

Deaths.

KAUFMAN—On Thursday, December 22d, 1870, at Gordon, Schuylkill County, Pa., Mrs. ELIZABETH KAUFMAN, wife of Charles F. Kaufman and daughter of Benjamin and Harriet Kline, aged 30 years and 2 days.

Funeral to take place from the residence of her parents at Schuylkill Haven, December 25th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are cordially invited to attend.

The family of the deceased take this opportunity to especially thank the kind people of Gordon for their untiring assistance during her last illness; all of whom are hereby particularly invited to be in attendance at the funeral without farther notice.

For Sale and to Let.

FOR SALE.—500 Acres of SUPERIOR TIMBER for mining use, within one mile of St. Clair. Apply to C. M. HILL, Agent, Office No. 180 Centre street, Pottsville.
Dec. 17, '70—51-1m

FOR SALE.—A Six roomed house, large garden, choice fruit, gas and bath room, hot and cold water. House in good order. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 186 East Market St.
Dec. 10, '70—248-1m—50-1m*

FOR SALE.—Choice building lots on George Race and Arch streets. Payable in $10 monthly installments, with interest, or a liberal discount allowed for cash. Apply to SAMUEL BALL, at the Lumber Yard on Coal street, or H. K. WESTON, No. 9 East Norwegian street.
Pottsville, Dec. 9, '70. [April 14, '70—73&16-1y

FOR SALE.—Fine House and Lot situated in East Market St. House built in Cottage style. Terms easy. Apply to H. PARKER & SON, 195 Centre St., Pottsville.
Dec 10, 10, '70—50-1f

FOR RENT.—A Frame Tavern, 40x50 feet, with kitchen attached, situate in Hegins Township, near Germanville. Also, 11 acres of ground, stabling, 80x35 feet, can accommodate 60 horses. For terms, apply to ABIN SCHWENK, on the premises.
Dec. 10, '70—50-4t*

FOR SALE.—A Valuable Hotel, an old and well established stand, situated on the corner of Second and Franklin streets, in the Borough of St. Clair, within 100 yards of the Reading Railroad depot, and known as Johnson's Hotel. The property consists of Hotel buildings, large Stable, Ice House, &c., a good Garden and plenty of yard room. The property is free of all incumbrance. For particulars apply on the premises to
Dec. 10, '70—50 2m* CHAS. R. JOHNSON.

WILL OPEN
December 1st, 1870.
A Splendid Collection of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
Domestic and Foreign.
FANCY GOODS,
SILVER WARE,
JEWELRY,
AND WATCHES.
A CHOICE LOT OF OPERA CHAINS.
R. C. GREEN,
176 Centre Street, near Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
Nov 26, '70—48- Aug. 28, '69—d & w

THE CELEBRATED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES, guaranteed to suit the eye, to be had of JOSEPH UHRR Optician and Watchmaker, No. 255 Centre Street, 3 doors above the Mortimer House.
July 16, '70 29-1f

Legal Notices.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL.—The undersigned, appointed by the said Court an Auditor to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Joseph H. Skeen, one of the administrators of the estate of Henry Boyer, deceased, late of the Borough of Pottsville, in said County; to and among the parties entitled to the same, will meet the parties interested at his office, No. 168 Centre street, Pottsville, on TUESDAY, January 3d, 1870, for the purpose of performing the duties of his appointment.
DECEMBER 15, 1870. JOHN A. NASH,
Dec. 17, '70—51-3t Auditor.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of DAVID CREITZ, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to
BAIRD SNYDER, Administrator.
Dec. 10, '70—50-6t

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of LEWIS REES, late of the Borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them soon for settlement to
WM. REES, Administrator,
No. 138 Sanderson street,
Dec. 10, '70—50-6t* Pottsville.

ESTATE OF DR. CHARLES HAESELER, late of the Borough of Pottsville, deceased. Letters of administration on said Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to
C. H. HAESELER, Administrator,
No. 45 Mahantongo St., Pottsville.
Or to A. W. SCHALCK, Attorney at Law,
No. 262 Centre St., Pottsville.
Dec 10, '70—50-6t

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, in the matter of granting Tavern, Eating House and Wholesale Liquor Licenses.—Notice is hereby given that all persons whose Licenses expire in March, 1871, must file their petitions for the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on or before the 29th of December, as they will be granted at the January Term of said Court, and not at the March Sessions, as heretofore.

Also, all applicants for "new stands" must file their petitions in said Court, at the time and place aforesaid.
By the Court: CHAS. F. RAHN, Clerk.
Nov 19, '70—47-6t

Notices.

NOTICE.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Minersville, for the election of seven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the second Tuesday of January, between the hours of [illegible] and 4 P. M., at their Banking House.
Dec. 17, '70—51-4t S. KAUFFMAN, [illegible]

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.—The undersigned Commissioners of Schuylkill Co., Pa., hereby give notice that they will charge interest on all moneys due by Tax Collectors on and after Feb. 1, 1871.
BENJAMIN [illegible],
PETER MILLER,
PATK DORMER,
Attest: O. J. AREGOOD, Clerk. Commissioners.
Dec. 17, '70—51-3t

OFFICE MILL CREEK AND MINE HILL NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1870.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 Library street, on Monday, Dec. 26th, 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M., at which time an election of officers to serve the ensuing year will also take place. P. C. HOLLIS, Treasurer.
Dec. 10, '70—243-12, 13 & 24—50-3t

OFFICE MOUNT CARBON AND PORT CARBON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 Library street, on Monday, Dec. 26th, 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M., at which time an election for officers to serve the ensuing year will also take place. P. C. HOLLIS, Treasurer.
Dec. 10, '70—243-12, 13 & 24—50-3t

OFFICE SCHUYLKILL VALLEY NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5th, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 Library street, on Monday, Dec. 26th, 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M., at which time an election of officers to serve the ensuing year will also take place. P. C. HOLLIS, Treasurer.
Dec. 10, '70—243-12, 13 & 24—50-3t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. Fourth Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. [illegible]
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting and Election for President, six Managers, Treasurer and Secretary, will take place on the second Monday (9th) of January next, at 12 M.
Dec. 17, '70—51-4t WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

Public Sales.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE WOODLAND.—Will be sold at public sale at the public house of Samuel P. Filbert, (Eagle Hotel) in Pinegrove, Schuylkill County, Pa., on TUESDAY, December 27th, 1870, at 1 o'clock, the following described WOODLAND:

No. 1.—All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Pinegrove Township, Schuylkill County, adjoining lands of Jacob Hubler, Adam Minnich, Frederick Rudy, containing 107 acres and [illegible] Perches.

No. 2.—All that certain tract of CHESNUT TIMBER LAND, situate in Pinegrove Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Felty, J. Schaeffer and lands of Eckert & Guilford, containing [illegible] Acres and 60 Perches.

No. 3.—A tract or piece of land, situate in Pinegrove Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Hessler Boyer & Co., and Levi & Felty, containing 6 Acres and 145 Perches.

Conditions of sale made known at the time and place, by HENRY STUMP,
Assignee of Michael Hershberger.
Dec. 17, '70—51-2t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY, December 26th, 1870, (Second Christmas,) at 12 o'clock, noon, at the public house of John Mertz, in the village of Stouchsburg, Berks County, Pa.: All that Plantation, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Tract of Land, situate in the Township of Marion, Berks County, Pa., adjoining lands of John Smaltz, Isaac N. Kalmer, Allen Weaver, Adam Klopp, and property of the Lutheran congregation, containing 95 Acres, more or less. The improvements are a large new two-story STONE DWELLING HOUSE, with extensive Back Buildings, two Sweitzer Barns, one of them entirely new, together with a MAMMOTH SALE STABLE, two stories high, and containing slate roof thereto attached, three Tenant Houses, Wagon Sheds, Corn Cribs and other necessary outbuildings. The GRIST MILL is three stories in height, built of brick, and contains 4 pair of stones, each stone having its own propelling power, good water power. Also, a Saw Mill. There are two YOUNG APPLE ORCHARDS on the premises. The Union Canal runs through the property, as also convenient to the Dwelling Houses and to the Stables. The land is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, and is regarded as one of the most productive and valuable Farms in the County. It is located about one and a-half miles from Richland Station, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, above Stouchsburg, on the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike.

This property will be sold in the whole, or in parts to suit purchasers, viz: A Dwelling House, Sweitzer Barn, and 55 Acres; A Dwelling House with new Barn, Sale Stable, with 39 Acres of Land; two Dwelling Houses, Grist Mill, Saw Mill and 10 Acres.

ALSO—at the same time and place, all the right, title and interest in a certain two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and large SALE STABLE, two-story brick, the latter capable of stabling [illegible] head of Horses, together with a piece of land, containing 10½ Acres, situate in Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pa.

This property is located in the business portion of Myerstown, on the road leading to the Depot, adjoining the Hotel property late of Reuben Manderbach, deceased, John Douges, Jacob Behney, Wm. Loose and others. This property is admirably adapted for Building Lots. On the premises is an immense cistern, which supplies the Stable with running water.

ALSO—at the same time and place, all that certain tract of CHESTNUT TIMBER LAND, situate in Heidelberg Township, Lebanon County, Pa., adjoining lands of George Seibert, G. Fawson, Conrad Joseph Hoke, John Boyer, and others, containing 3 Acres and 71 Perches.

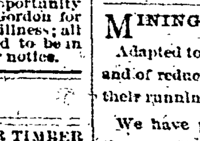
Conditions of sale made known by
HENRY STUMP,
Assignee of Michael Hershberger.
Dec. 17, '70—51-2t

Boots, Shoes, &c.

CHAS. W. DENGLER, AGENT.
BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,
CHESTNUT STREET, CRESSONA.
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, in great variety, constantly on hand. *Particular attention paid to Custom Work.* REPAIRING done neatly on short notice.
Feb. 11, '70 3&7—1y

Lumber.

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



Will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Building Lumber, which he will guarantee to sell at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Doors, Sash, Blinds, &c. 8x10 Sash at 30 cents per dozen.
Sept 10, '70—37-1f-179-1f

Iron Works.

MINING ENGINES.
Adapted to a guage 2 ft. 6 inches and upwards, and of reduced height and width, so as to permit their running in the ordinary heading of a Mine.
We have perfected designs for two varieties of these small locomotives—one inside connected, and the other outside connected.
The material and workmanship are equal, in every respect, to those in road locomotives of full guage.
Send for circular and photograph.
M. BAIRD & CO.,
Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia.
Aug. 27, '70—1635-5-1y.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

No. 902 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Now offer their entire importation of
EUROPEAN NOVELTIES
For the Holidays.
These Goods, freshly arrived from LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA and ROME, many of them entirely new to this city, have been expressly made for their retail sales, in every form of Ornament and Use that Art and Taste can devise, in
BRONZE, MARBLE, CRYSTAL, PORCELAIN, GOLD, SILVER, LEATHER, IVORY, TORTOISE SHELL, &c.,
and are now ready for the inspection of all who will favor with a visit their MARBLE STORE.
No. 902 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
Feb 6, '7—6-1y

COXE'S COMPOUND of WILD CHERRY and SENEKA is acknowledged to be the most pleasant, safe and certain remedy for the cure of Croup, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Incipient Consumption ever offered to the public. A bottle should always be kept in every family.
Prepared by H. N. COXE, Druggist and Chemist, Schuylkill Haven, Pa. For sale in Pottsville at the Drug Stores of Dr. W. H. ROBINSON, GEORGE W. KENNEDY and Mrs. C. SAYLOR, and by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price 40 cents.
October 15, '70 43 6m—d&w