



POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, July 17, 1887.

At the Board of Health and Coal Agency, corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, No. 10, Nassau Street, New York, No. 16, State Street, Boston, and South east corner of Chestnut and Calvert streets, Baltimore, we are open for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

General ZACHARY TAYLOR; Subject to the Decision of the Whig National Convention.

For Governor, General JAMES IRVIN, Of Centre County.

For Canal Commissioner, JAMES W. PATTON, Of Cumberland County.

Miners' Journal for the Campaign!—Single and Club-Subscriptions!

As the Governor's Election is approaching, and a LOCAL QUESTION is to be decided in the County, which will probably be rather an exciting character...

Removal Meeting. A Meeting of all those favorable to the removal of the Seat of Justice, will be held at Leola's Hotel, on Monday Evening, July 17th, at 8 o'clock to make the preliminary arrangements for carrying into effect the proposed removal of the Court House to Leola.

On Monday afternoon last, agreeably to previous announcement, the Corner-Stone of the new Protestant Episcopal Church was laid, with the usual ceremonies appropriate to the occasion.

The Bishop then dwelt at some length, and with great eloquence, upon the peculiar excellences of this enterprise.

He spoke of the indestructible material of which this church is being built, as well calculated to add to the solemnity and reverence of its aspect, and to give it that durability and age so desirable in the House of God.

He said that the style and capacity of the Church were well suited to the House of God; the one being calculated to attract, the other to accommodate the worshippers.

He dwelt particularly, and with great feeling, upon the fact that so large a portion of the church, as near as a hundred of its seats, was to be free, and that these seats were to be distributed throughout the body of this house of prayer—directly reaching the rich and the poor the same privileges in worshipping that Being who is the Maker of them all.

He gave a feeling and just tribute to the world of our departed Brother, Francis B. Nichols—as late senior warden of this church, and one whose labors for its welfare should ever be cherished in the most grateful remembrance, and whose virtues should be imitated by those he left behind.

He spoke of the generous liberality of the people in advancing the enterprise thus far, and of the indispensable importance of completing the church free of debt.

He dwelt at some length upon the fact that, we were about to erect a building where sound, enlightened and vigorous prayer was to take root and flourish—where the Bible was to be opened and constantly read to the worshippers as the only rule of Faith, and where the Book of common prayer was to be forever recognized as its faithful commentary—and where charity was to take up her permanent abode.

He then concluded with a fervent address to the Throne of Grace—deprecating irreverence and profanity in those who were engaged in the building of the church—and also any injury of Holy while employed in this work—and dismissed the audience with the Benediction. The effect of the entire service was most happy, and all who listened to the Bishop were deeply impressed with the soundness of his views, the depth of his piety, and the power of his eloquence, and mingled with feelings of regret for the disappointment caused to thousands by the rain which prevented them from hearing him, there is reason to rejoice that he was present, and gave an impulse to the movements which cannot fail to insure their ultimate complete success.

During the Ceremony, E. O. Parry, Esq., Senior Warden of the Church, read the following paper:

In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, Amen. This is the cornerstone of Trinity Church, Pottsville, in which the cornerstone of this paper and other documents are deposited. The Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and the documents contained in the sealed package, were found in the corner stone of the Church that was laid in 1827.

That church was taken down on the 13th day of May, 1870. It was determined to erect this building on the same site. That edifice was thirty-five feet high and fifty feet in length, and being too small for the increased population, in the year 1850 Lord on thousand feet and forty feet, in the year 1850. The Rev. William C. Brown, Esq., of Pottsville, was the architect of the building, and the Rev. William C. Brown, Esq., of Pottsville, was the architect of the building.

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Several enclosed in a Tin Box, the following articles found in the Corner Stone of the Old Church, were deposited in the new:

1.—The Bible—Prayer Book—a copy of the Town Plot deposited in the new Miners' Journal of the 22d Sept. 1827—statement of the laying of the Corner Stone of the Church by Secretary Lodge, No. 128 of Free Masons, Oct. 13, 1827—statement of the contents of the Corner Stone—four pieces of Coin, viz: a Half Dollar, a dime, and two cents of the coinage of 1827, with several Coins, containing the names of individuals.

2.—The same Tin Box with the above, were deposited the following: 1.—Statement of the laying of the Corner Stone of the new Church, July 10th, 1857. 2.—The Banner of the Cross, of Jan. 10, 1858, containing a statement of the population of the Town in the Coal Region.

3.—A map of Pottsville, taken in 1851, enclosed in a Box, with the following inscription on the Tin Box: "Our help is in the name of the Lord." No collection was taken up on the occasion, but we are authorized to state that all voluntary contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. W. C. Cooley, or Mr. Andrew Russell, Treasurer.

The Bishop preached in Minersville on Sunday morning, in Schuylkill Haven at 2 o'clock P. M.; officiated at the corner stone at 5 o'clock P. M., and took his departure, on Monday morning, for Mauch Chunk.

COME HOME—Lieut. Kercher, Serg't. Farman and Corporal Shadman, arrived here on Tuesday last, direct from Perote, Mexico. They were met at the railway station, by the Marine Rifle corps under command of Captain Cleaver, and the National Light Infantry, Captain Brand.

An elegant carriage harnessed to four spirited team-colored horses, had, as provided for their reception. Entering, they were escorted in through the principal streets, amidst the cheers and gratulations of their friends.

This manifestation of respect seemed particularly appropriate. Lieut. Kercher, besides his services in the severe conflicts of battle, he exhibited the most untiring assiduity in silencing the waste of the soldiers of his Legion; and in maintaining a laudable interest in their behalf, generally. The compliment, therefore, was well deserved, and may be regarded as but a slight manifestation of the appreciation of his services by his numerous friends.

They bring no news from the main army worthy of special notification. Gen. Scott was expected to reach the city of Mexico by the 4th inst., having been led by six weeks' march in it, and ready to proceed as soon as reinforcements should reach him, which were due and forthcoming when these gentlemen left. We are sorry our limits will not allow us to recount the interesting particulars of their journey hither—it must suffice to say that they are in good health—made several "hair breadths" escapes in the field—and reached the old Key-Stone in the 4th—and look not a whit the less like brave "veterans," because of their *machachis*, of the true and genuine Mexican growth!

The return of these gentlemen with us will be temporary. They are on a recruiting expedition, and their presence again in Mexico will be necessary, unless peace should be proclaimed in the interim—a circumstance not at all probable.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME IN THIS COUNTY.—For some time past the sessions of the Courts of this county have been occupied with the trial of criminals cases brought before them; and no sooner are they disposed of, and the punishment of the offenders, meted out to the guilty parties, than others, of similar character, await their judgment.

Within a few months three several cases of Murder have been committed, the most heinous and nefarious character. At the January sessions, James Biggs, was convicted upon a capital offence, and sentenced to be executed on the 15th proximo. At the June sessions Martin Shay was convicted on a similar offence, and is now awaiting the sentence of the law. In the next term a motion for a new trial will come up at the next term—when, in all probability, another case, of recent occurrence, will be brought up. Thus, we have a criminal case for each term of the court—and the prospect is fair, that each case will furnish a candidate for the gallows!

Verily, there seems to be a high state of moral decay in this county. Murders, fights and mobbing are getting to be common affairs. Many of the desperate rascals in them go forth fully armed and prepared for any emergency, and appear to be perfectly reckless as to the consequences! For the most part they are strangers in the county—and coming and going continually, merely changes the scene, not the nature of the acts.

A few days ago, another of these vile, reckless cases of mischief occurred. A party of men were shooting mark, near Payne's mines, near Hecks, etc. James Harrod, having a lead gun or rifle in his hand, ordered Martin Dornier, who was near him, to go and arrange the mark Dornier refused—Harrod threatened to shoot him if he did not. Dornier turned upon his heels, and was running away, when Harrod aimed his piece, and discharged its contents up a him—which entered his neck immediately, and his shoulders. Dornier fell in his tracks, in great pain—it is doubtful if he will ever recover.

No case, perhaps, can be assigned for this act—it commenced and resulted in the cause, and passions of the perpetrator.

Our paper last week contained a great many typographical blunders. The Fourth of July must bear the blame—for, in giving ourselves holiday, we "fell behind time," and were compelled to send the forms to press with unusual haste.

OUTSIDE PAGES.—On the first page a piece of beautiful poetry will be found, together with an interesting miscellany of Prose—forming, as we trust, an acceptable *Olla Podrida* of News, Anecdotes, Gossip, and Essay.

The Fourth page contains the usual column of Clippings, and a column of Agricultural matter, which our friends of the Plough and Sickle will find amply worth the perusal.

If a Yankee has invented a new kind of ink, called the "low-letter ink," which is a sure safeguard against actions for breach of promise of marriage, as the ink fades away and leaves the sheet blank, in about four weeks after the letter has been written. This is the kind of ink the localities have been using for some years past, writing down their promises for people.

ROMANTIC.—George Lippard, the author of many thrilling revolutionary sketches, was recently married on the banks of the Wissahickon by moonlight. Every one to his own notion, says the Reading Gazette.

ADVICE GRATIS.—Avoid immoderate eating and drinking—excitement, quick walking and the glare of the sun. Avoid these, and don't work too hard, and your health will effectively resist the encroachments of the warm weather.

The girls should avoid romping and sentimental love.

A new daily Whig penny paper is about to be established at Philadelphia.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The River and Harbor Convention assembled at Chicago, Illinois, on the 5th instant, Edward H. Bates, of Missouri, presiding. upwards of ten thousand Delegates were in attendance—among them some of the most distinguished statesmen, editors, and merchants in the country.

The immediate object of this Convention appears to have been an interchange of sentiment upon the subject of National Improvements—and to adopt some settled policy to insure the improvement of our Rivers and Harbors. The great losses sustained annually in the navigation of the Rivers and Lakes connecting with the Ocean cry out for decisive action, and whether Congress has the Constitutional power to improve them, is the question to be resolved. Much has been said, and no doubt upon the subject—but the upshot of the matter has been, heretofore, that the rivers remain unimproved and unimproved—occasioning delay and uncertainty in the despatch of business, and loss of life and property to those who navigate them.

Thomas Corwin and Horace Greely were loudly called for to address the Convention, as soon as it had organized. It adjourned on the 8th.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE OF VOLUNTEERS.—According to the provisions of the election law of Pennsylvania, the volunteers from this State, now in Mexico, will have the privilege of voting for State officers, at whatever place they may be stationed, on the second Tuesday of October next. The Captain and Lieutenant of each company act as Judge and Inspectors. The news from Mexico about that time will prove that our volunteers can whip Polk's friends as well as abroad. The result will be as disastrous to the Locofoco heretics as was the Buena Vista triumph to our one-legged champion in Mexico.

The Iron trade was not very brisk in Europe at the late accounts. The monthly report of June 3d, says that English Bar Iron had been in little demand during the month, and prices have fallen 5s per ton. Within the last few days, however, a better demand has taken place, and makers now refuse to sell at 43 10s. The rail market has been unusually dull, but begins to exhibit signs of animation. Pig is quoted at 64 & 61s, 63s cash—holders still.

SCOUTS' HONORS.—The annual distribution of premiums in St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Delaware, took place on the 23d inst. A large number of ladies and gentlemen from the vicinity of Wilmington, as also from Baltimore, and Philadelphia, were present. The Right Rev. Dr. Kenrick of Philadelphia distributed the premiums to the students of the higher classes. In the lower classes we observed that Edward Gaynor and James Maguire of Minersville, and Daniel P. Smith, of Orwigsburg, were awarded premiums. In the female Academy, Miss Mary A. Kearney, of this place received four premiums in the classes of Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic and Music—besides a card for amiable Deportment.

CANTON.—A public meeting was held in London, on the 13th ult., to take steps for the erection of a monument to William Caxton, the introducer of Printing into England. Speeches were made by Lord Morpeth, Dr. Buckland, and Geo. Bancroft, American Minister. The funds are to be raised by individual contributions.

THE FAMILIES OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.—The following is the official account collected in the several Churches on the 4th of July, to aid families of the Volunteers:

Rev. John M. Cooley, Rev. Mr. Minnie, \$12 00
Rev. Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Cooley, 16 11
St. M. E. Church, Pottsville, Rev. Mr. Murphy, 14 25
St. M. E. Church, Pottsville, Rev. Mr. Cooley, 14 25
St. M. E. Church, Pottsville, Rev. Mr. Bowen, 14 25
St. M. E. Church, Pottsville, Rev. Mr. Haggerty, 14 25
Individual subscriptions, 9 24

The sum has been handed over to the Ladies' Committee to be distributed. No returns have been received from any of the Churches in the county out of Pottsville, except the Methodist Church at Port Carbon.

The Washington Union can discover no evidence of extraordinary sagacity in Santa Anna's Spies! Yet the Union must admit that the spies were in the Union!

We learn from the Mauch Chunk Courier that the Powder Mill of N. R. Penrose, Esq., of Banks township, was accidentally blown up on Monday morning last. No lives lost.

AN INTERESTING SCENE AT ASHLAND!—It appears from the following, which we clip from the Episcopal Recorder of this week, that the paragraph, now travelling over the country through the Press, announcing the Baptism of Henry Clay, is correct.

The friends of Mr. Clay will not be surprised at this at all. Every one who pretends to know anything of the man, long since learned to associate a love of the Christian Religion with his character and principles. There is a halo of glory and religious honor encircling his name, which admits of no other thought, and all that is good, and honorable, and magnanimous, seems to be spell-bound within it! Thus it is, that at the mere mention of his name in a public assembly of honest friends—feelings that appear to be a slumbering fire, will rush forth, and make every one tremble with delight, at the instinctive power and nobleness of his character!

But this last act raises him higher than ever! Earth can add no more glories—it is left for Heaven to crown all!

The Recorder says: "A notice was very generally circulated through the public papers of the country some two or three years ago, to the effect, that Mr. Clay had become a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The wish was, doubtless, father to the thought, as Mr. Clay had at that time taken any such step. It has always been known to have the highest respect for the institutions of Christianity, and to have been a decided leader in the divine authority of the Christian Religion; his amiable and deeply-affected wife, having for many years been a humble follower of his blessed Atonement. When the weather permitted it, living, as he did, a mile and a half from the church, Mr. C. has always been a regular attendant on its services, and for two or three years past, having had more leisure from public duty, his attention had evidently been turned to the high considerations connected with things spiritual and eternal, his life having been devoted so intensely to the good of others, as to leave him little time for his own private concerns. At this period of retirement, to leave him an opportunity to think of himself. But he has at length consecrated his great powers to God. He was baptised in the great waters of Ashland, on Tuesday afternoon, the 22d instant, together with one of his daughters-in-law, (the other being already a member of the church), and his four children, by the Rev. Edward F. Buckley, Rector of Christ Church, Lexington. The baptism was administered privately, for the reason, that the congregation of Christ Church are replacing their old church with a new edifice, now in rapid progress of erection, and are not suitably situated for the most solemn and decent administration of this rite in public.

When the minister entered the room on this deeply solemn and interesting occasion, the small assembly, consisting of the immediate family, a few family connections, and the clergyman's wife, rose up. In the middle of the room stood a large circular table, on which was placed, filled with water, the magnificent cut glass vase, presented to Mr. C. by some gentleman of Pittsburg. On one side of the room hung the large picture, of the family of Washington, himself an Episcopalian by birth, by education, and a devout communicant of the Church; and immediately opposite to a side-table, stood the bust of the illustrious patriot, with a chaplet of withered flowers hung upon his head, who was to have been confined in the Church the Sabbath after he died—fit witness of such a scene. Around the room were suspended a number of family pictures, and among them, the portrait of a beloved daughter, who died some years ago, in the triumph of that faith, which her noble father was now about to embrace; and the picture of this late son, who fell at the crown of the recent battle of Buena Vista, has spoken from the maelstrom and the cauldron, that we have just seen approved the act which dedicated the great man to God. There was a deep emotion prevailing that small assembly, at the recital of such circumstances, of the sublime grandeur of the Church, and every heart thrilled with a solemn joy, when the merciful and glorious covenant was sealed, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

The ceremony was attended at the invitation of the Bishop, on the third Sunday of July, in the Apostolic rites of Confirmation.

What a noble and powerful recommendation of Christianity to the world! to see this great man, the greatest man of his day, in this manner, and in the arms of the most special blessing, kneeling before God, and with the simplicity of a little child, receiving upon his head a handful of water, in the name of the Holy Trinity!—thus attesting his faith in the Christian Religion, and his determination to live and die in its sacred principles.

One of the prominent sins of the present day is, that the great men of our country, as a body, do not believe in the Christian Religion, and do not regard it as a duty to profess it, and to live in its principles. Let them review their ground—let them look to the tremendous influence they wield in behalf of irreligion and evil; and consider the mighty power they might exert for religion and good. Let them fix their eyes upon the practical testimony to the truth and value of Christianity, given by the giant in intellect, whose name stands at the head of this paper, and go and do likewise.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, previous to setting out upon his late Southern tour, united with the Episcopal Church at Washington City, and was baptised.

What nobler evidence can be desired of the onward progress of Christianity in this country, than the example thus given by these distinguished men.

One of the Locofoco Journals of this place, joining in with other whelps to lead off the popularity of old Rough and Ready, induces a column of sneering remarks to prove that Gen. Taylor is a real Polk-locofoco! It says: "He is opposed to a National Bank—joins hands with Mr. Calhoun on the Tariff question—in favor of whipping the Mexicans, and in fine, is just what he ought to be—a sound Democrat, in feeling, and in the field of action."

It is perhaps useless to state, what every well informed politician knows, that Gen. Taylor endorses the principles of the Whig party, as embodied in Henry Clay at the last Presidential election—Captain Washington, now in Mexico, in a letter to his friends in Virginia, declares Gen. Taylor to be a Clay Whig, in the strict sense of that term; that he is a thorough practitioner in favor of the tariff distribution policy, and was opposed to the annexation of Texas. Gen. Pillow (formerly the business partner of Mr. Polk) assured his friends in Tennessee, that Gen. Taylor is a Whig! And the Louisville Courier, time and again, reiterates his assertion, upon the broadest terms, that he is known to be a Whig, and so expresses himself in recent letters to friends in that city. No one ever pretended that the General was a Partisan, or, in fact, that he would be the candidate of party—though, if he should be nominated by the Whig National Convention, as he doubtless will be, no Whig would refuse to vote for him on that account.

But the idea of the General being a Locofoco is foolish—an absolute absurdity. It is not likely that the administration would direct all its energies to cripple his usefulness and diminish his glory, in his operations in Mexico—if he were known to be a Locofoco! It is not likely that Mr. Polk, taking Santa Anna into his special keeping, and allowing him to raise an army of over twenty thousand, would thrust him upon Gen. Taylor, who had least prepared to receive him—with but a handful of men, shut up in the interior of Mexico—if it were known that the General was a Locofoco! It is not likely that, "the battle of Lugo and the victory won," he, backed by a large number of the party in Congress, would withhold the thanks of the nation to his victorious chief—if it were known that he was a Locofoco! Neither would he be neglected, when recounting our difficulties with Mexico in his annual message to Congress, to have mentioned the name of Gen. Taylor in connection with them—if he had known him to be a Locofoco. And when all these sagacious attempts to forestall the current of feeling, rushing like a mighty torrent in favor of the old soldier, had failed, and signally failed—the miserable expedient of expugning him entirely by the creation of an un-true office, styled the Lieutenant-General of the Army, and the appointment of one of his own political school—devoid of experience or knowledge of active military life—to the discharge of his high functions—he achieved the *plus ultra* of all previous attempts to put him down—it is to be presumed, for one moment, that the administration knew they were putting down a Locofoco, and if so, why did they persist in it!

THE HIGH SCHOOL.—The Prospectus of this Institution, for the forthcoming term, will be found in our advertising columns this morning. We are pleased to learn that its success has been abundant, and fully justified the principal in engaging the services of two additional Teachers, of acknowledged scientific ability in the respective branches assigned them.

Well informed persons estimate the profits on the Canals and Railroads of the Commonwealth at full one million dollars, for the present fiscal year. So much for having a good Whig in the Canal Board.

RESMOVAL QUESTION.—A meeting has been called at Lessig's Hotel on Monday evening next. It is time to begin to organize. Since our Locofoco friends have deemed it expedient not to nominate a ticket, it is generally understood that there will be no political county ticket, in the field this fall. The tickets will be composed of members of both political parties and run on all votes for whom they please for Governor and Canal Commissioners.

GEN. TAYLOR.—Col. Taylor, brother of the General, informs the editor of the Memphis Enquirer that the General intends to return to his home in November next. There are rumors also that he intends to resign his commission at that time.

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

FROM OUR MINERSVILLE CORRESPONDENT.

BENEFIT SOCIETY'S VENTURE.—On Sunday last the Rev. Bishop Potter, D. D., L. L. D. Bishop of the Diocese of Potomac, visited this Parish, and preached in the morning in the new church.

This church edifice, your readers will remember, has just been completed. It is plain, but not unbecomingly so; most beautifully situated on a rising piece of ground; or rather, indeed, on quite a hill which overlooks the whole town. The pulpits are most simple, yet very striking. The pews are simple and airy, and afford ample room for a much larger congregation than we enjoy in this place. The building would be considered the service of Almighty God, by the appropriate appointed ceremony, on Sunday, as it was then opened for the first time, and the Bishop being present, it was deemed fit however, for some reason, to defer the consecration of all another occasion.

Bishop Potter, delivered one of the most truly eloquent and eloquent sermons it had been my good fortune to listen to for a long time. It was a perceptive practical, evocative discourse, (entirely extempore, it seemed to me,) and will, I trust, be able to do much good ground, to spring up, after many days, and bring forth fruit a hundred fold, to the glory of God. It was rejoiced that it was listened to by a crowd, attentive, and, apparently devout congregation. Bishop Potter is one of our best and most able preachers, and his words are always felt, speaking directly to the heart, "stand at the man," making his instructions direct and individual in their application to the hearer, he urges with moving and affectionate eloquence the acceptance of the offer of salvation, and will, I trust, be able to do much good ground, to spring up, after many days, and bring forth fruit a hundred fold, to the glory of God. 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