Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

SEE THAT THE SOLDIERS ARE ASSESSED.

While our sons, brothers and friends in the Army are engaged hotly with the enemy in front, we must not only attend to the enemy in the rear, but see that our brave boys do not lose their rights. On the 30th of this month the time will expire in which assessments can be made. The law requires that every voting soldier's name must be assessed, and the nominal sum of ten cents be paid, in order that he may be entitled to the right to vote. If your friends in the field are too busy to send their names home, or neglect it through any other cause, attend to it at once yourselves. You know the districts in which they resided when they entered the service. See that their names are down on the assessor's lists of those districts, and the small tax paid.

We would also urge every Schuylkill County soldier wherever he may be, in the field or in the hospital, with his regiment or on detached service, to send his name home at once to be assessed in the district where he lived when he enlisted. Write to a relative or friend, requesting him to attend to the matter at once for you. Get a copy of the law, or a good abstract of it, and see what is required of you on the day of election; the manner of voting in camps, etc. Let individual soldiers in hospitals or on detached service, remember that they can vote by putting their ballots in envelopes; sealing them up, and sending them home to friends, who on the day of election can deposite them still sealed, at the polls.

There is no reason why every soldier from this County, entitled to a vote, should not vote at the coming October election—if the important preliminaries are attended to. We hope that an assessment of all the soldiers will be made at once, and that every citizen will consider himself appointed a committee to have this important matter attended to, and that the soldiers will assist by promptly sending their names home. Remember that the result of the approaching elections will decide whether we shall have a speedy, honorable and enduring peace, or years of continued hostilities. With the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, showing the determination of the North to prosecute the war until traitors and treason are under the feet of the constituted authorities, the rebels will succumb, seeing that their chances of success are hopeless.—Let the armistice, peace-at-any-price party succeed, and the Rebellion will last during this generation if we refuse to kneel to the slaveocracy, and acknowledge ourselves conquered. Surely, our people are not prepared for this. Let those therefore, who desire peace on the true basis, and the speedy return home of their relatives in the field, exert themselves actively during this campaign, and, especially in this matter of the soldiers vote.

THE RESULT IN NOVEMBER.

The Peace party is now in an anomalous condition—it is in a state of war. The New York *Daily News* takes bold and open ground against the letter of McClellan; and not only says that its wing of the party, embracing Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, Vorhees, and the leaders out West, will not support him, but that steps have been taken to call a Democratic National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The *Metropolitan Record* and the *Freeman's Journal*, organs of the Irish Catholic sentiment in New York, and the *Courrier des Etats Unis* democratic in its affirmaties, have declared roundly against Gen. McClellan's usurpation.

It is not surprising that the Peace party is indignant at the tone of McClellan's extraordinary letter of acceptance, when we read the following surprising statement in the New York *News*:

"Those planks of the Chicago platform relating to peace were, by common consent, agreed upon more than two months before the Convention met. Early in the month of July last—we have it upon the authority of a delegate from Indiana, who was selected by the delegation from his State to act as one of the committee to inform the candidates of the action of the Convention—the platform, with its peace planks, almost word for word as adopted, *was presented to General McClellan, and was by him approved both in its letter and in its spirit.*"

We challenge the attention of men of all political predilections to this remarkable development. It wears the aspect of truth, and is in accordance with probabilities. For after the adjournment of the convention newspaper statements came back to us from Richmond, London and Canada which showed that the platform had really been framed some time previous, and its features made known to the leading parties interested in it. Nothing can reveal more clearly the hollowness and duplicity of all McClellan's declarations than the tone of his letter of acceptance, when contrasted with the platform which the News says he had deliberately read and approved before it was adopted at Chicago. No wonder the Peace party is dissatisfied with such an inconsistent mortal as "Little Mac" proves himself to be, and are moving to nominate a new candidate.

LOOK AT THE HYPOCRISY.—The Vallandigham Democracy denounce Mr. Lincoln for what they call arbitrary arrests of traitors, and yet support McClellan, who arbitrarily arrested a whole legislature of traitors! They denounce the war, and want our armies to be withdrawn from the rebel States; and yet they go for McClellan who claims to be for prosecuting it!

The Chicago Convention.

Masterly Exposition of the Niagara and Chicago Conspiracy.

HOW THAT CONVENTION OBEYED THE REBEL PROGRAMME.

INSIDE VIEW OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

SOMETHING LIKE A GERMAN CONFEDERATION PROPOSED.

ARE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE PREPARED FOR THIS?

On Saturday, 3d of September, Secretary Seward delivered a powerful speech at Auburn, N. Y., from which we make the following extracts:

HOW THE CHICAGO CONVENTION OBEYED THE REBEL PROGRAMME.

I shall now go further and prove to you that they not only have a common policy, and a common way of defending it, but they have even adopted that policy in concert with each other.—You know that when the Chicago Convention was approaching in July last, George Sanders, Clement C. Clay, and J. P. Holcomb appeared at the Clifton House, on the Canada bank of the Niagara river, fully invested with the confidence and acquainted with the purposes of Jefferson Davis and the Confederates at Richmond. You know, also, that Chicago Democrats resorted there in considerable numbers to confer with these emissaries of Jefferson Davis. Here is the fruit of that conference, and no one can deny the authenticity of my evidence. It is extracted from the London *Times*, the common organ of all the enemies of the United States. The New York correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Niagara Falls, under date of August 8, says:

"Clifton House has become a centre of negotiations between the Northern friends of peace and Southern agents, which propose a withdrawal of differences from the arbitrament of the sword." The correspondent then goes on to explain that the arrangements made to nominate a candidate for the Presidency on the ground of an armistice and a Convention of the States, and to thwart by all possible means the efforts of Mr. Lincoln for re-election."

Mark now that on the 8th of August, 1864, Northern Democrats and Richmond agents agree upon three things to be done at Chicago.

Namely: 1. The withdrawal of the differences between the Government and the insurgents from the arbitrament of the sword. 2. A nomination for President of the United States on a platform of an armistice and ultimately a Convention of the States. 3. To thwart by all possible means the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

Such a conference held in a neutral country, between professedly loyal citizens of the United States and the agents of the Richmond traitors in arms, has a very suspicious look. But let that pass. Political elections must be free, and therefore they need justly excuse many extravagances. We have now seen what the agents of Pompey and Cesar agreed at Niagara that Pompey should do at Chicago. Here is what he actually did:

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity of war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

The Democracy at Chicago did just what had been agreed upon by the Richmond agents at Niagara, namely, they pronounced for an abandonment of the military defence of the Union against the insurgents, with a view to an ultimate National Convention and the defeat of the election of Abraham Lincoln. That is to say, they proposed to eject Abraham Lincoln from the Presidential chair at Washington on the 4th of March next, and at the same time leave the usurper, Davis, unassailed, secure and unmolested, in his seat at Richmond, with a view to an ultimate convention of States, which that usurper's Constitution will allow no one of the insurgent States to enter.—What now, if they be no Convention at all, or if the convention fail to agree on a submission to the Federal authority? Jefferson Davis then remains in authority, his Confederacy established, and the Union with all its glories is gone forever. Nay, more, if such a thing could happen as that the Chicago candidate, nominated upon such an agreement, should be elected President of the United States on the first Tuesday of November next, who can vouch for the safety of the country against the rebels during the interval which must elapse before the new Administration can constitutionally come into power? It seems to me that such an election would tend equally to demoralize the Union and invite the insurgents to renew their efforts for its destruction.

REBEL AND COPPERHEAD UNDERSTANDING WITH THE LONDON TIMES.

It remains for me now only to give you the proof that, although the way in which the Chicago Democracy did what had been agreed upon in their behalf at Niagara was not altogether satisfactory, yet, what they actually did was accepted as a full execution of the previous compact:

ST. CATHERINES, C. W., Sept. 1.

To Hon. D. Wier, Halifax:

Platform and Presidential nominee unsatisfactory. Vice President and speeches satisfactory. Tell Philmore not to oppose.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

D. Wier is a Richmond accomplice at Halifax, and Philmore is understood to be the conductor of the insurgent organ in London.

Here then we have a nomination and a platform which were made by treaty formally ratified between the Democratic traitors at Richmond and the Democratic opposition at Chicago, signed, sealed, attested, and delivered in the presence of the London *Times*, and already ratified at Richmond.

Let the freemen of the North remember which they go to the polls in October next and in November, that the last hope of the Rebellion hangs upon the ratification of this abominable and detestable compact by the American people.

The New York *Sunday Mercury* is the organ of a noisy clique of Democratic politicians who were in Chicago in full force, shouting and screaming for "Little Mac," and who now claim his nomination as a great personal triumph, professing to regard his election as inevitable. In a late issue, they give "An Inside View of the Proceedings of the National Democratic Convention," wherein they state that the vital conditions of a "re-construction" have been discussed and settled at Niagara between certain Confederates and a number of Democratic and Conservative leaders, who desire "Peace on the basis of the Union." The upshot of these conferences is set forth as follows:

"THE OLD UNION IS IMPOSSIBLE."

"Talk as we may of the old Union, under which the Nation attained such a degree of prosperity and advanced at once to the front rank among the nationalities of the world, its restoration is an impossibility. Only a zany would ever dream of its being restored. There will, undoubtedly, be a *reconstruction*, but never a *restoration* of the Union. The questions that are to be settled, the new condition of things consequent upon the disruption of the old, the changed relations of capital and labor, the increase of the quantity of power surrendered to the General Government by the people, the relations of the States to the Federal Union, the influence in the conduct of National affairs, which is sure to be accorded in the military element—all these considerations forbid the idea of living under a Union such as that under which we lived and thrived from 1776 to 1861. This statement may appal the thousands of good people who live in the past and dream of days that are no more. These days not only are, but can be no more. He is willfully or stupidly blind who does not see the changed condition of public affairs in this country. We may hurrah for the Union, but it is not the old Union for which we hurrah. The nation has entered upon an entirely new phase of its existence, whether we are willing or not to acknowledge it.

"This grand fact was duly recognized by those who formed this conclave at Niagara Falls. The problem they set to work to solve was, to reconstruct the Union on a plan satisfactory to all sections, and to convince the Democratic party of the necessity of adopting this plan or one of similar import. After long and earnest deliberation, in which Messrs. Clay, Holcombe and Sanders participated, the following general conclusion was reached, and was tacitly agreed to by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago.

THE PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

"It was, that what was once the United States be divided into five separate Confederacies, each independent of the other in the management of its local affairs, yet bound to each other in certain respects, of which I shall speak hereafter. These Confederacies, as divided, were to consist of the following States:

1. The Cotton and the South Atlantic States.
2. The Trans-Mississippi States.
3. The States of the Great North-west.
4. The Middle States.
5. The New England States.

"In relation to the States comprised in this last bivision, there was no little debate as to the propriety or expediency of admitting them to the general Union at all. Whether justly or not, it cannot be disguised that they are no favorites with the majority of the people which composed the old Union. The reason for the hostility of feeling which the Rebellious States bear to them is too apparent to need specification. What are known as the loyal States, have many reasons for disliking their New England associates. I may say in general terms, that the most patriotic portion of the people feel that these States have usurped more than their share of authority since the war broke out; that their Senators have not only claimed the right to dictate the policy of the General Government, but have assumed just such sway in the councils of the Nation as they used to accuse the Southerners of doing, when they charged them with whipping Congress to their support with the slave-driving lash, and so on; that Governor Andrews indirectly threatened that Massachusetts would not support the Government unless it would adopt the Abolition policy urged by his State; and that New England has filled a large portion of its quota with residents of other States, and Southern negroes, who have become emancipated from the chains of Slavery by the natural progress of our armies in the rebellious States. Such, in brief, are some of the considerations that influenced the deliberations of this conclave of politicians at Niagara Falls, in leaving the question open whether New-England should be admitted to the New Confederacy which they were planning. The merits or demerits of such a policy is not to the point. I am only narrating what was said and done, not what others may think ought to be said and done.

"Another important feature of this proposed Confederation is, a provision for admitting to it, in case circumstances warrant it, the provinces in British America, and what is now the Empire of Mexico. But this is an event so far in the future that it cannot claim more than a mere mention in this possibility. I therefore pass on to the conditions for the reconstruction of this Union in the future.

"CONDITIONS OF THE NEW UNION.

"Leaving to the separate Confederacies—I use the term in its generic sense—the right to manage their domestic affairs as they may choose, they are to be bound to each other by alliances, offensive and defensive. Such questions as affect the interests of all are to be considered by a sort of general council, composed of representatives from each Confederacy, more analagous to our present Cabinet or Senate than the House of Representatives. There are to be no restrictions of any kind upon inter-Confederate trade or travel. In a word, it will be one grand Confederation of Confederacies, bound to each other by bonds of commercial union, each independent of the other, yet having a share and an interest in the control of affairs affecting the common welfare of all.

"It will readily occur to the minds of your readers that this plan is nearly identical in its essential features with the well known Zoll-verein, or Customs Union of the German States.

"THE NEW CONFEDERATION AND THE DEMOCRACY.

"This project, I hardly need add, received the indorsement of the leaders of the Democratic party, and by them was interwoven with the action of the Chicago Convention. It is understood that Hon. August Belmont was the first to develop the plan; probably because of his intimate acquaintance with the Government of the German States. At first, it was received with surprise; but the more it was discussed, the more favor it obtained, until at last it was decided to incorporate the idea with the proceedings of the Democratic Convention. More than that, undoubted evidence was received that the plan is agreeable to the views of Jeff Davis, though, for obvious reasons, he would refrain for the present from divulging it to the Southern people. Anxious for peace, but opposed to the restoration of the old Union, the Southern leaders to whom this project was broached at once assented to it, and are now desirous for the election of the Chicago candidate, in the hope that it may result in a reconstruction of the Union on a basis satisfactory and honorable alike to the North and South.

"Of course, it was not deemed prudent to make all this apparent in the debates of the Convention, still less in the platform it adopted, but you may rely upon it that the leaders were well informed of it, and are pledged to carry it into execution in the event of the success of the Democratic party at the polls in November. Time and circumstances will doubtless cause certain changes in the minor details of this scheme, but they will not alter its important features."

The question is, will a scheme which was a favorite one with Calhoun, and which is supported by Vallandigham, be permitted to succeed? Assuredly, the American people will never consent to surrender their Nationality, and relapse into the impotence and chronic anarchy of a Germanic Confederation. Since Time was, Confederacies have been the favorite arenas of foreign intrigue and bribery. Bavaria fights for France against the Fatherland on many a bloody field; the rivalries of Austria and Prussia cover the whole empire with corpses and ruins; German bayonets bear the conquering French flag by turns to the steeples of Vienna and Berlin. Of all political contrivences for the increase and diffusion of human misery, confederacies have proved the worst. The Old World has nearly outgrown them; the bloody consequences of a false assumption that this Nation is a mere confederacy are all around us; and whatever changes in our political system impend will be made in the direction of a Nationality, not in that of State Sovereignty. This new Democratic project is "sectionalism" run mad. The loyal millions regard it with instinctive distrust and abhorrence.

REMEMBER, SOLDIERS!

At the recent election in Pennsylvania, to confer the right of voting on our gallant soldiers in the field, that strong-hold of *Copperheadism*, McClellanism, Huberism, and Knights of the Golden Circleism, BERKS COUNTY the home of *Ancona* the friend and defender of the Rebel Guerillas and murderers of our brave soldiers, gave a majority of

2000

against the soldiers! The County of *Columbia* always largely Democratic, the home of that intense Copperhead and Demagogue, Senator *Buckalew*, and in which County Jeff. Davis' famous "Fishing Creek Confederacy" is located, also gave a majority of

1100

against the soldiers! These friends and supporters of McClellan, and enemies of our brave *white* soldiers, polled *one hundred and five thousand, one hundred and sixty-three votes* in Pennsylvania, against granting the inestimable privilege of voting to the heroic defenders of our country's flag. Remember, that all of these votes were polled by men who style themselves *Democrats*, not a single Republican or Union man having voted against the soldiers.

But let us thank the brave and patriotic Union men of the Keystone State, that they appeared at the polls, to do justice to their friends, and by a majority of nearly

100,000

decided in favor of the just rights of the gallant men in the field. The *Old Guard*, the star that never sets, liberty-loving LANCASTER COUNTY, the home of *Thaddeus Stevens*, the champion of universal Freedom and the rights of man, alone gave a majority of

10,000

in favor of the soldiers! Philadelphia the birth-place of American Liberty, rolled up a majority of *seventeen thousand*, and noble Allegheny, *nine thousand* for the right, and every Republican county in the State, from the Delaware to Lake Erie, remembered with gratitude the sublime efforts our heroic sons are making to put down Treason and Rebellion, and save the Life of the Nation, and therefore made powerful efforts to clothe them with the right of suffrage. The glorious result is before us, and the soldiers cannot fail to see who are their real friends.

WHILE the cowardly sympathizers with the Rebels are urging an armistice, and peace on any terms, the Rebel press gloats on the fiendish work recently executed by the robber McCausland, in the Cumberland Valley, and shrieks for more of it to be done. The Richmond *Dispatch*, speaking of the burning and robbing of Chambersburg says:

"We love to hear those cries of anguish. This howl of desolation and despair from the quarter in which it is heard comes upon our ear like 'music on the waters.' *It is sweet beyond all earthly gratification.* Glad are we that retribution has at last put forth its terrible arm and assumed its most terrible shape. We hope it will be pushed to the farthest extremity to which it is capable of going. *We should be glad to hear that the whole valley of the Susquehanna was one long, unbroken, irresistible flame, not to subside as long as a house or a tree, or a blade of grass, or a stalk of corn, remain to testify that it had ever been inhabited by man. No sight could be more agreeable to our eyes than to behold every town in Yankeedom with its stack of chimnies, converted into a mass of ashes—to see every beast that walked on four feet, and could not be driven off for our use, slaughtered and left to rot upon the ground.*"

The *Enquirer* thinks that the peace movement in the North might be assisted materially, by this kind of work. It says, in savagely justifying the destruction of Chambersburg by McCausland:

"At this particular moment, nothing that *we could think of would produce so fine a moral effect in the North as another advance of Early into Pennsylvania, and the burning of York, Lancaster and Harrisburg.* To the war spirit of the enemy that would operate as a sedative. It would diffuse gentle thoughts of peace and good will to man, and *would make sure at the Chicago convention of a noble peace platform and a peace President.* There is no other conceivable move in which the Confederates can help that blessed cause than by burning a few of their towns and laying waste a few of their valleys, and it so happens that the Confederate forces would not only be fully justified in doing this by the strictest laws of war, but are absolutely called on to do it as a sacred duty in order to protect our noncombatant population from the ravages of future invaders. Some Confederate journals, we observe, fondly imagine they can help the peace party at the North, by giving it sound advice as to its true policy and by encouraging exhortations to go ahead. *That does not help but hinders that party. The more interest we appear to take in the success of their movement, so much the less success will attend it.* The more we seem to wish for peace and talk about it, exactly the farther off will it be. On the other hand we shall be very near to peace the moment we show that we recognize that we are at war and act accordingly."

THE REBEL ARMY CHEERING FOR MCCLELLAN.—On the night of the 4th inst. when the rebel army under Lee, received intelligence that McClellan was nominated, they sprang suddenly upon their works almost along the entire line (the line is nearly twelve miles long,) and *gave three cheers for McClellan.*

Our men were perfectly thunderstruck. In a moment or two our true Union boys also sprang upon their works, and gave three cheers for Abraham Lincoln, and both sides kept it up for some time. While the cheering was going on, no firing of any kind was done; each side was too much engaged cheering their favorite. This affair has made thousands of votes for Mr. Lincoln. But few McClellan men are to be found in the extreme front about Petersburg.

GEN. GRANT has the rebellion by the throat at Richmond. This week General Reifsnyder had a particular friend of the rebels by the throat at Ashland. Both, we believe, squeeze pretty hard, eh! Lee and Strouse?

FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS.

SEE THAT THE NAMES OF ALL THE SOLDIERS IN THE SERVICE FROM THIS COUNTY, ENTITLED TO VOTE, ARE ASSESSED BY FRIDAY, THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER.

DON'T NEGLECT THIS, FOR IT IS OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

FROM Henry Boyer, Captain Company A, Forty-eighth Regt., P. V. V., we have received a letter in vindication of his character from assaults which have been made upon it at home, says the Captain, by a person lately dismissed from the service for misconduct. We would willingly publish his statement, if we deemed it necessary to vindicate the Captain's fair fame. But we think otherwise. Surely, a brave soldier who has conscientiously discharged his duty, and who is now facing in the field, the armed enemies of his country, cannot be injured in the eyes of those at home whose good opinion is worth having, by the slanders of the unworthy. Taking this view of it, Captain, we think it better not to publish your statement.

A GREENBACK WELL INVESTED.—A year ago several journals united in recommending their readers to invest a Dollar "Greenback" in securing that very excellent Journal for the HOUSEHOLD (including the little ones), for the GARDEN, and for the FARM, called the *American Agriculturist*. Many persons were thus led to subscribe, and we believe all who did so have been much more than satisfied. They have received the 23d Annual Volume of the *Agriculturist* which is full of good things, useful, practical, and entertaining, and just now the Publisher is sending out to each of his subscribers applying, a present of a plant of one of the most remarkable Strawberries that has ever been brought out. These plants, when sold by the only other person having them, go readily at 75 cents each. So the Greenback invested last year has certainly *paid well*. All we have now to say is, let all others go and do likewise. Notwithstanding the present advance in cost, the Publisher still offers to take subscribers this month (September) at $1 a year, or from now to the end of 1865 (fifteen months) for $1 15. And still further, he offers one of the remarkable Strawberry Plants, sent free and post-paid, to every new subscriber who encloses 5 cents extra for oil cloth, packing, and postage on the plant. Our advice to all is, send the Dollar (or the $1 15), and the extra 5 cents at once to ORANGE JUDD, Publisher of the *Agriculturist*, at 41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY, and get the paper, etc. You will get a most beautiful, well illustrated, practical paper, and the cheapest one in the country, to say nothing of the extra Strawberry Plant, etc. TRY IT.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1864.—Sept.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
17 SATURDAY.....	5 42	6 7	
18 SUNDAY.....	5 43	6 5	New M. 1 1 12 mn'rg
19 MONDAY.....	5 44	6 4	First Q. 9 0 54 mn'rg
20 TUESDAY.....	5 45	6 2	Full M. 16 4 16 eve'g
21 WEDNESDAY....	5 46	6 1	Last Q. 22 1 58 eve'g
22 THURSDAY.....	5 47	5 59	New M. 30 5 47 eve'g
23 FRIDAY.....	5 48	5 57	

To-morrow.—Thirty-eighth Sunday of the year, and seventeenth after Trinity. Day's length, 12 hours and 25 minutes.

Bishop Potter will administer the right of confirmation in Calvary (Episcopal) Church, Tamaqua, to-morrow.

The time of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, P. V., will expire next week, and we presume that shortly after it will be mustered out of the service.

The Draft in the Tenth District.—The draft in this District will take place on Thursday, the 22d day of September, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Court has been engaged all week in the trial of a homicide case, in which the jury had not rendered a verdict at the hour of our going to press. It will be reported next week.

A valuable property on Second street, between Schuylkill Avenue and Silver Terrace, this Borough, is offered for sale by W. W. Potts. For description see advertisement.

Fatal Result.—Andrew Short, a miner, who was recently burned by an explosion of fire damp in the mines of Mr. Geo. Brown, Tamaqua, died last week.

We were shown yesterday fine specimens of Siberian Oats, grown by Mr. Daniel H. Nunemacher, in Wayne Township, from seed obtained from us. The yield per acre was heavy.

We learn that Lieut. Riland, of the 93d Pa. Vols., although in the hands of the rebels as a prisoner, is still living; and although wounded, is in a fair way to recover.

Robert Allen, of Tamaqua, aged 23 years, a brakesman on the Illinois Central Railroad, was recently killed by being run over by a train of cars. The remains were brought to Tamaqua for interment.

Pianos, Melodeons and musical instruments of all descriptions, can be obtained at the store of Mr. Leinmers, Centre street, above Mahantango. The instruments that Mr. L. sells are from the best manufacturers.

The Wages Calculator, invented by Mr. C. W. Peale, one of which can be seen at the store of B. Bannan in this Borough, is a most useful article. Proprietors of collieries, workshops, etc., where a large number of hands is employed, should examine it.

A pair of gold spectacles was lost on Sunday evening last, while the owner was going from Second and Mahantango to Second and Market streets. A reasonable reward will be paid the finder by leaving them at the store of Mr. Jas. Beatty, Centre street.

Change of Time.—On and after Tuesday next, the 20th inst., the up morning passenger train on the Reading Railroad will leave Philadelphia at 7½ o'clock, A. M., instead of 8½, A. M., as heretofore. The down train will leave Pottsville at 8½ o'clock, A. M.

Schuylkill County Officers under Fire at Charleston.—The following officers belonging to this County, are confined in Charleston. Some of them were taken prisoners as long since as the Battle of Gettysburg: Capt. W. L. Gray, Cressona; Lt. C. P. Potts, Pottsville; Lt. Wm. Heffner, Pottsville.

Get Assessed.—The Borough Assessor, Mr. Geo. W. Good, can be found at the Union Hotel every evening until the 30th inst., after which time no one can be assessed. This is a matter of the utmost importance, and we urge upon all concerned to the matter at once. Mr. Joseph Bowen, Assessor elect, will also be there, and during the day may be found at Bowen's Photographic Gallery, corner Market and Centre street.

Horrible Murder at Lorberry.—On Sunday last at Lorberry, this County, a man named Robert Gardner was attacked in his house by Dennis Aikin, assisted by John Donnelly and another man whose name is unknown, and murdered in a most brutal and shocking manner. The weapon used by Aikin, was an axe, with which he not only nearly severed the head of Gardner from his body, but hacked the body in other parts almost to pieces. On Monday an inquest was held, when the testimony disclosed the fact that jealousy was the ruling motive for the commission of the horrible deed. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Aiken effected his escape, and he has not yet been arrested.

Large Union Meeting in Minersville.—A large and spirited Union meeting was held on Thursday evening last in Minersville, at Landenschlager's Hall. Saml. J. Vandersloot, Esq., presided with Wm. H. Jones, John Trayer, and Robt. Patton, Sr., as Vice Presidents, and Henry C. Taylor as Secretary. Able addresses were delivered by Mr. Vandersloot, Howell Fisher, Esq., Seth W. Geer, Esq., Lin Bartholomew, Esq., Jacob A. Hazen, Esq., and Professor Dunbar of Philadelphia, and the proceedings were enlivened by music from the Pottsville Cornet Band. There were a large number of persons present who were enthusiastic in favor of the cause. The fires are burning brightly in Minersville, and she will give in October and November the largest kind of Union majorities.

Ross Bull, Chairman of the Port Carbon Sanitary Committee, to obtain funds to relieve the necessities of sick and wounded soldiers, states that after due notice had been given by Mr. Jas. Thomas, Superintendent of the Schuylkill Valley Coal Co., that if the men did not object, he would deduct one day's pay from their wages for the benevolent purpose, and the deduction had been made, Samuel Zerbe, a Copperhead workman, discharged for carrying a bottle of whiskey in his pocket to work—sued Mr. Thomas before Squire Reed for the proceeds of the day's work he had deducted, and obtained an object, and recovered $2 50 and costs of suit. A fellow capable of so mean an act as that should be marked, and refused countenance. He is a disgrace to Schuylkill County.

Stated Meeting of the Union League.—A stated meeting of the Union League was held at its rooms, Union Hotel, Centre street on Wednesday evening last. Mr. J. F. Harris in the chair. It was a spirited affair. Lin Bartholomew, Esq., Howell Fisher, Esq., and Col. James J. Seibert, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, formerly a prominent Democrat of this County, addressed the meeting. Col. Seibert was a Democrat, and remained one until 1862, when the leaders here of his party becoming to his face apologists for treason, honor, self-respect and love of country forbade further alliance with them. Col. S. says that in his opinion McClellan will not get two hundred votes in the Army of the Cumberland. The Colonel in the course of his remarks, was especially severe on the peace-on-any-terms men.—After singing the Star Spangled Banner the League adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening next.

"The Government" Choked.—On Monday evening last while Myer Strouse, otherwise known as "the Government," was electioneering in Ashland, he entered a lager beer saloon, and encountering a prominent Democrat, supposed to be disaffected, said, "so you belong to that s——— of a b——— party?" meaning the Republican. The gentleman to whom this coarse, brutal and vulgar speech was addressed, said nothing, but simply took "the Government" by the throat, and choked him so badly that his tongue took an airing. An Irishman named Dougherty, attempted to interfere to save his representative, when the now thoroughly roused gentleman seized him by his collar and the seat of his pantaloons, and shied him across the room, the body in its progress knocking down a German partizan of Strouse. The German gathered himself up as best he could, and rushed frantically from the place exclaiming "Mien Gott in Himmel, vot a countries!"

We note the incident to show how unfit Strouse is morally as well as intellectually, to represent this District in Congress. We understand that he is weakening himself considerably by the pomesonical and lying speeches he is delivering throughout the County. We hope that he will continue speaking until the election, for every speech he delivers is a nail in his political coffin. Hundreds of respectable Democrats are disgusted with the man and will not vote for him at the approaching election.

Grand Jury Report.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Schuylkill, in September Term, 1864.

The Grand Inquest inquiring for the body of the said County, report that they have had submitted to them seventy-three bills of indictment, of which forty-seven were endorsed for trial, and twenty-six ignored. Many of these bills consisted of prosecutions for selling liquor without license, and selling on Sunday or to minors; some of them for assault and battery, many of them for larceny, and a considerable number for neglect or refusal to keep the public roads in proper repair; a few only were submitted for homicide or other high crimes. Notwithstanding the large number of prosecutions for selling liquor on Sunday, to minors and without license, the most of which after due examination, were ignored, the Grand Jury are of opinion that the existing law on this subject is generally observed throughout the County. There were many cases of assault and battery, but generally of a frivolous character, the result rather of spleen and vindictiveness than a desire to promote the public peace; all such were ignored and the prosecutors ordered to pay the costs. The Grand Jury think that the most of these cases could readily be settled by the squires by whom they are returned here, but when they cannot be, the prosecutors should receive the full justice to which their spleen entitles them, permitting them to pay the costs of prosecution; the Court and Jury would thus be relieved of the necessity of lending dignity and solemnity to the recital of the incidents of drunken frolics and their concomitant assaults, altercations and vulgarities.

The Grand Inquest found the County Prison, under the management of Mr. Ward, in a condition which reflects great credit not merely upon the officer, but upon the County itself. It will bear comparison in every respect, with the best institution of that character in the United States. Some trifling repairs of the masonry at the main entrance and of the flooring in the interior, are all that the most critical examination could detect as requiring present attention.

The Court House and the several departments occupied by the officers of the County, require renovation and repair, the walls are dark and soiled, and the wood work needs painting. We think there would be neither good taste or economy in deferring the improvements thus suggested.

The Alms House which we visited, has at present an unusually large population—there being in all about three hundred and fifty souls—of these we were somewhat surprised and mortified to find a considerable number of the wives and children of persons now absent in the military service of the country. We consider the main building very defective in its internal arrangement, and in no wise adapted to accommodate so many inmates. Some of the chambers are but little over eleven by eight feet in dimensions, with but one small window, and yet contain three beds. Those of the County Prison are scarcely inferior in size, but they are intended but for one occupant. In a house devoted to the maintenance of the Poor, the sanitary comforts of life and of home could hardly be looked for, but as these poor, old and infirm creatures have committed no crimes, (but deserve our respect because they have not committed any) we cannot perceive why they should not fare as well in this respect, as the convicts supported in the Prison! The bedsteads are of iron, the mattresses and bolsters of straw, and many of these from long use, like the miserable sleepers who seek repose upon them, are extremely dirty, shabby and broken down. From a scarcity of bedsteads we have to lay on mattresses spread on the floor, while the Superintendent has improvised temporary wooden structures. He informs us that three dozen are urgently needed. The House affords no baths, although Mr. Seltzer informed us that an abundance of running water could be introduced throughout all the buildings, at an expense not exceeding one thousand dollars. We regard the introduction of water into such an establishment as an object of paramount importance, and have no hesitation in recommending it. The main building is beginning to show marks of decay, the walls need papering and the old roof should be superseded by a new one, while if water were introduced, closets could be erected in every floor, and the healthfulness and salubrity of the building and of the adjacent grounds would thereby be promoted. The Nursery consists of several apartments directly over the kitchen, and the Superintendent suggested the idea of their arising from it has a deleterious effect upon the children. We think a separate building should be provided, as well as to promote health as to isolate the children from the baneful influences of promiscuous association with adult paupers. The lying-in apartments being in close proximity to those occupied by male invalids, should also be transferred to a position more consistent with privacy. The Superintendent, whom the Grand Jury feel obliged to thank for his politeness and hospitality, informs them that a large majority of the inmates of this charitable establishment come from the coal region, that of these from one hundred and sixty to two hundred per year, consist of persons who have received injuries or contracted disease in the coal mines or upon railroads connected with the business, that he believes, and we believe, that the present institution is already filled far beyond the capacity originally contemplated, that the annual pro rata increase of the number seeking support, will soon necessitate the further enlargement of its accommodations, and that therefore it would be highly expedient to erect a branch institution, or rather a Hospital, somewhere in the Mahanoy Valley, for the especial accommodation of this class of unfortunate but meritorious patients. These people are brought here by accident, by unavoidable casualties while in the honest endeavor to earn their support. The men who delve into the bowels of the earth, who sweat and toil in unwholesome caverns, and amid noxious gases, are constantly exposed to peril of life and limb than the sailor when he rides the tempest, or the soldier when he assails his defiant foe. These when wounded are cared for and pensioned, but the maimed and sickly miner, for being poor, is consigned to the Almshouse as a pauper, and if he dies, returns "to the dust from which he sprung, unwept, unhonored and unsung." On the score, both of economy and of charity, far more fitting provision should be made for them—is due to them not only as a class, but to humanity generally, and to our County as a region of unexampled wealth. The expenses of transporting them in carriages from the coal mines to the Alms House are, of themselves, no inconsiderable items, to say nothing of the suffering, fatigue and exposure to which the poor patient is thereby exposed. Were an institution of sufficient capacity erected near Ashland, Shenandoah or Mahanoy, it would be convenient alike to the miners and laborers of the Mahanoy and Schuylkill Valleys, as well to those of the eastern detached coal fields. Nor is it unreasonable to believe that, were the institution especially set apart for the accommodation of those engaged in the production of coal, both employed and employee would evince a warm interest in its behalf, and perhaps contribute liberally (as they should) to its support.

Perhaps the most important subject requiring the interposition of the Court and the people, is that of the present condition of the public highways. The attention of the Grand Jury has been directed to the fact, that in the paved walks of Pottsville, the boxes opening to the gas pipes beneath, are raised to a height that obstructs and interferes with the transit of pedestrians, and demands correction. 2. That where the Tamaqua Run Road crosses the Port Carbon Railway, on the eastern side of Mt. Carbon, there is an extremely acute curve directly over a stone viaduct, which, in the absence of a railing, is calculated to produce accidents to vehicles at that point. 3. That between Mt. Carbon and Pottsville, the road is confined to a very narrow passage, and is constantly threatened with land slides and the falling down of boulders of rock, thereby rendering the road inconvenient as well as dangerous. 4. That in the North-western part of Rush Township, complaints are instituted by parties largely engaged in the lumber trade, that the road leading to Tamaqua is in a most miserable condition, not having been repaired during a long interval. The same may be alleged of the road leading from Girard Station to Mahanoy Station, in Union Township. 5. That the road from Minersville to Pottsville, where it crosses the Mine Hill Railway, is without signals or watchmen, and is consequently liable to entrap travellers thereon. 6. That the road in Ashland, Newkirk, where it crosses the Railway, is without guards and in a bad condition. 7. That guards or railing are needed at sundry places on the Centre Turnpike, between Mt. Carbon and Schuylkill Haven. 8. That the road in the adjoining farm in Mahanoy Township, needs repair. 9. That the road over the Mine Hill, along the outcrop of Mr. John's coal vein, at St. Clair, from the numerous pit falls on and alongside, is absolutely dangerous, and should be vacated. A large number of prosecutions against road contractors in Mahanoy, Blythe, New Castle, and parts of Rush and Union Townships, have been heard by the Grand Jury. As the foregoing specifications would indicate, which, however, embrace but a small portion of the County, many intelligent witnesses have testified that the roads in different sections are frequently impassable as well as dangerous to travelers in vehicles. It would seem that the system of allotting the repairs to the lowest bidder does not work well; the time between the notice to perform duty is too small to intimidate the contractors. They can well afford to spend hundreds of dollars in fines and litigation, rather than to appropriate greater sums upon the roads, and so long as this course proves profitable, it seems likely that it will be pursued. The Grand Inquest believe that the