Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865.

Chief Justice Chase on Negro Suffrage.

Recently while on a tour to the ports and places repossessed by the United States Government, Chief Justice Chase took occasion to make a speech in Charleston on the subject of negro suffrage. In the beginning of his speech Mr. Chase observed that he did all that was possible to avert the war, not wishing even "to see the great good of emancipation effected at such a terrible cost."—But the war once begun, he felt that it was the duty of the Government to respect its "natural allies," the black population of the South, which he knew was "loyal." He heartily approved the Proclamation of Emancipation, and ardently favored the arming of the negro. Now that the war is ended, he hinted that no man had a better right than the negro to participate in the fruits of freedom and the Union. Having reached this point, the Chief Justice made a practical application of his remarks. He said:

> A great race, numbering four millions, is suddenly brought into freedom. All the world is looking to see whether the prophecies of the enemies of that race will be fulfilled or falsified. It rests upon the men of that race to tell. They say that you will be disorderly, shiftless, lazy; that you will starve rather than work; that wages cannot tempt you to work; that you will become a vagrant rabble. So your enemies say; so, too, a great many people that are not your enemies seriously fear. Show that you will be honest, temperate, industrious and faithful in your employments; that you are ready to do honest work for honest wages; be economical, lay up a portion of every day's or every month's earnings in some savings' bank, for yourselves and families, for a rainy day. Do everything in your power to increase the products of the country; doing this with all your might you will save yourselves and reflect credit upon those who have been your friends. God forbid that before I die I shall be obliged to hang my head and say, I expected a great deal of this people, believed them to be honest, industrious and orderly, and I find I have been mistaken; that they allowed miserable prejudices to grow up among them; that they permitted themselves to be controlled by vindictive sense of feeling; that they were unwilling to labor for their living.
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> Take things patiently, and labor faithfully; the result will be glorious. Let the soldier fight well, let the preacher preach well, let the carpenter shove his plane with all his might, and the planter put in and gather as much corn or cotton as he can—working for fair wages, and as he gets able, to hire others, paying them fair wages too.
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> Now, as to the elective franchise. Major Delany has said that he heard me say in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Washington, that I knew no reason why the hand that laid down the bayonet might not take up the ballot. If he has listened to me twenty years ago, in the City of Cincinnati, he might have heard me say substantially the same thing. But the colored man did not get the elective franchise because I said it then. Quite possibly he may not now.
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> Having nothing to do with politics, I am not prepared to say what will be the action of the Government. I am no longer in its councils, and therefore do not know what it is prepared to do. I will only say this: I believe there is not a member of the Government who would not be pleased to see universal suffrage; but I am not ready to say that the Government will now establish universal suffrage. This I do not know. If you are patient, and constantly show by your acts that you merit the right of suffrage, that you can safely be trusted with it, that in your hands it will be on the side of order and liberty and education, reasoning upon general principles, I can safely say you will get the elective franchise in a very short period.
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> If the Government of the United States, taking everything into consideration, shall not think it proper to extend to all the colored men at present the right and vote, what is your duty? To fret and worry about it? I think not. If I were in your case, I would go to work and show that the United States Government was mistaken in making the delay.
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> I think it is the best plan for all men, white and black, that every man who is honest and of your age shall have the right of suffrage. Having it, he will respect himself the more, will do more productive labor, and will add more wealth to the community. He will receive the respect of his fellowmen, and the society composed of such men is always great.

This is most excellent advice, and it heeded will do much to bring the negroes of the South into a condition where they may expect the right of suffrage as a boon willingly conferred upon them. They are exhorted to industry, sobriety, thrift and good order.—They are urged to show by their works, that freedom is to them no dream or no drunken phrenzy, but that it is a state to which they have a full and fair title, and for which they are fitted, despite all the shinbone and facial angle theories of lay defenders of slavery, and all the patriarchal precedents of the divines who have done so gladly the dirty work of the slave drivers.

A good deal of feeling is manifested in the South upon this question of negro suffrage. It is hard to bring the Southern man to recognize the duty of doing justice to the black.—It will be difficult to prevent these State organizations from being so used as to restore many of the resrictions of slavery and to render wretched the lot of the "freedman," who will be a freedman only in name. It is against the possibility of this, that care must be taken in reorganizing and reconstructing the South. Under the specious form of a system of apprenticeship, or of laws regulating "certain classes of the inhabitants," the blacks may be as thoroughly enslaved as in those blissful days before the war, when the right to "larrup" negroes and Northern whitemen was a high prerogative from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATIONS.

This week President Johnson issued two important proclamations. They will attract general attention, as they carry forward the peaceful work of reconstruction in a manner calculated to set at rest many doubts respecting the policy of the President. The first proclamation offers an amnesty to all persons who have been engaged in rebellion upon their taking a certain oath which he prescribes. This oath, in addition to the usual obligation to support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Union, includes the requisition to "abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves." So that the emancipation question lies at the root of all reorganization at the south, and the President is determined to enforce obedience to the established order of things, and permit none to participate in reconstruction who do not swear to aid it. This is very satisfactory. The next point in this proclamation is that the persons who take this oath and claim this amnesty are restored to all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the confiscation laws of the United States have been instituted. The second proclamation, relating to the reorganization of civil government in North Carolina, admits all such persons to their civil rights in that State, subject to the restrictions of the State laws, so that the whole community has access to the enjoyment of peace, amnesty and civil freedom.

The exceptions to the amnesty are comprised in ten classes of persons. These are rebel civil diplomatic agents or officials; recusant United States judicial officers; rebel military and naval officers above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy; members of the United States Congress who rebelled; all who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the United States army or navy to evade duty against the rebellion; all who are or have been absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion; all concerned in maltreating our unfortunate prisoners of war; all rebel naval and military officers who were educated at our national academies; all rebel governors; all citizens of loyal States who joined the rebellion; all rebel privateersmen, raiders from Canada or other British provinces; all rebel convicts now in custody or under bonds; all voluntary rebels whose property is worth over twenty thousand dollars, and all who, after having taken the oath under President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation, have been untrue to it.

These exceptions will meet the approval of the people. It is not in a spirit of vindictiveness but with a desire of justice and the welfare of the country that the nation demands the punishment of the men who were not only leading traitors but who murdered our poor soldiers by thousands in Rebel prisons. These men deserve punishment even unto death, and the first criminals strung up should be Davis and Lee. If the lesser rebels should be simply disfranchised and exiled it might be well, but the great criminals should be hung.

JEFF. DAVIS TO BE TRIED FOR HIGH TREASON.—An indictment for high treason has been found against Davis for high treason, and he is to be immediately tried in the Circuit Court of the United States in the District of Columbia. The indictment states that Davis, being an inhabitant of Henrico county, Va., and owing allegiance and fidelity to the United States, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously, did compass, levy and carry on war and rebellion against the United States, for the subversion of the Government, in the District of Columbia aforesaid, and being leagued in conspiracy with a large number of insurgents, and being the leader and commander-in-chief of said insurgents, did march and proceed to invade the said county of Washington, and then and there, on the 12th day of July, 1864, did make war upon a certain fort called Fort Stephens, did wound and kill a large number of troops of the United States, contrary to the duty of his said allegiance and fidelity to the United States. The indictment is prepared under an act of Congress of 1790, which provides, that "if any person or persons owing allegiance to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, and shall be therefore convicted, on confession in open court, or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of the treason whereof he or they shall indicted, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States, and shall suffer death." The witnesses against Davis in the case are, Francis P. Blair, Sr., John B. Clagett, General M. D. Hardin, Thomas J. Mourny, M. D., George E. Kirk, and John H. McCheny.

A RIDICULOUS STORY.—We have enough lawlessness in Schuylkill County to answer for, without having nonsensical yarns published in the sensation dailies. Tuesday's Philadelphia INQUIRER has a flaming special dispatch from Reading—a queer place to get news about affairs in the Coal region—which contained the following paragraph;

> At Pottsville, at Mauch Chunk, at Schuylkill Haven and other places, the miners assembled in large numbers, many of them infuriated by spirituous liquors.—In some instances women, dogs and children accompanied them with yelping noises. The destruction of valuable property was anticipated. At Ashland two coal-breakers were burned by the rioters, and for a time the telegraph wires were severed.

All of which is entirely false. Nothing of the kind took place here. Schuylkill Haven is not in the mining but agricultural region, and precious few miners are ever seen there. The INQUIRER is so enterprising that shortly people will place no confidence in anything it reports in the way of news.

We have some bad men in this County, but we know that a majority of the miners are quiet, law-abiding men, unfortunately intimidated by the lawless. If the laws were properly enforced in this Region, such would not be the case. But we look forward to better times, when the people apply the corrective. In the meantime, oh, excitable INQUIRER, don't, please don't make us out worse than we really are, by the publication of such stuff as that contained in the above extract.

In the English House of Commons Mr. Griffith asked the Government whether they intended making representations to the Government of the United States in reference to the proclamation offering $100,000 for the arrest of Jeff Davis. The reply of Lord Palmerston was short and decisive: England has no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of the United States.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE JUNE number of "The United States Service Magazine," has appeared. The contents are, Lincoln's Trace, by Prof. Cappee; What the Coast Survey has done for the War; Sherman's Sixty Days in the Carolinas: No. 4 of Seeking the Bubble Reputation, by Col. Irwin; Military Reading, by Prof. Geo. Allen; a Word about Sabre Drill, by R. W. McAlpine; Army Movements, by Col. Fuller; My Capture and Escape from Mosby; The Field Eloquence of Napoleon; Home from the War and Laurea Donandus, (poetry); Editor's Department, and Official Intelligence. A remarkably fine number. The publisher is Charles B. Richardson, 540 Broadway, New York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The contents of the Atlantic for June are, A Letter about England, which weighs on English consins capitally; A Prose Homrade, the best humorous dissertation that it chickows we ever read; Harpsichord; Poly's Cow; sixth part of Needle and Garden; Going to Sleep; fifth part of Doctor Johns; The Great Lakes; Their Outlets and Defences; To Carolina, Continued; Regina; John Brown's Raid; How I got into it, and How I got out of it; Schumann's Quintette in E Flat Major; Richard Cobden; Modern Improvements and Our National Debt; sixth part of The Chimney Corner; The Jaguar Hunt; Late Scenes in Richmond, a rose of closing military movements in the Rebellion; Down; The Place of Abraham Lincoln in History; Recent American Publications. We have not read a number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, superior to this.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.—The Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, are an English institution of themselves. Through their columns many an unknown essayist like Macaulay and Sidney Smith, has been introduced to true rivaled publicity, and by such writers, in turn, these publications have attained to their splendid reputation. Scholarly ability, extended range of thought and research, magnificent rhetoric, brilliant discussion, are concentrated in their pages to illuminate and elucidate all that is fresh in science, religion and literature. The newest discoveries in social laws, in theological doctrine, material forces and organizations are to be found in these Reviews, and without disparagement to the comparatively crude and vigorous publications on this side of the Atlantic, it can be said that there are no publications in the world equal to these for profundity of thought and elegance of style. Those who attempt to lead or instruct public opinion, whether in the pulpit, the schoolroom or professor's chair, ought to consult such authorities as can be found in these Magazines.

Sometimes Americans are inclined to chafe under their criticisms upon our affairs, but if "it is right to learn from an enemy," we may certainly receive instruction though it comes in unpalatable doses from professed friends. Even harsh and pungent examinations into our principles and conduct, are more invigorating, if less agreeable, than indiscriminate praise.

The Westminster Review, liberal, theologically and politically; the Edinburgh, whig; Blackwood, intensely tory; the North British, the organ of the Free Church party, and the London Quarterly, conservative, annually contain more, in a small space, of literature, science and art, than many a well-selected library. Those who wish to acquire the essence of current literature can find it in these periodicals.

The publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., 38 Walker Street, New York, offer them at most liberal terms, viz:

	Per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4 00
For any two of the Reviews	7 00
For any three of the Reviews	10 00
For any four of the Reviews	12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 00
For Blackwood and any three of the Reviews	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1865.—June.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS		MOON'S CHANGES.
3 SATURDAY	4 30	7 25	First Q.	1 2 25 m'rg
4 SUNDAY	4 29	7 26	Full M.	9 4 45 m'rg
5 MONDAY	4 29	7 27	Last Q.	16 6 57 m'rg
6 TUESDAY	4 28	7 27	New M.	23 3 2 m'rg
7 WEDNESDAY	4 28	7 28	First Q.	30 8 44 e'v'g
8 THURSDAY	4 28	7 28		
9 FRIDAY	4 28	7 29		

To-morrow.—Twenty-third Sunday of the year. Whit Sunday. Day's length, 14 hours and 57 minutes.

Body Found.—The body of Edward H. Garhard, the boy who was drowned in a dock at Palo Alto, about a fortnight since, was found on Saturday last.

An auction sale of office furniture will be held at the office of the Provost Marshal, Railroad street, this Borough, on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Rev. George Duffield, D. D., of Detroit, Michigan, will preach in the 1st Presbyterian Church, (Mahantango and Third streets,) Sunday morning, June 4.

Late rains and subsequent warm weather have benefitted vegetation and everything looks fine. Fruit and other crops in this County, will be all that could be desired.

This military District, known as the Lehigh, is now under command of General Charles Albright, whose headquarters will be at Tamaqua. He has some fifteen hundred troops in the District.

Wassington Reifsnyder, of Ashland, has been appointed D. D. G. Master, I. O. of O. F., for this District. In the absence of the G. M., lodges here will direct their communications to Mr. R.

Arrival of Military.—On Sunday night last, five companies of the 202d Pennsylvania Regt., Colonel Albright, reached this Borough from Fairfax, Va., and were quartered in the Barracks. The other part of the Regiment went to Mauch Chunk. Colonel Albright will take command of this post.

Ring Lost.—A massive gold seal ring with a red stone bearing a device and motto, and with the owner's name inside, was lost on the 25th ult., at or in the vicinity of Pennsylvania Hall. A suitable reward will be paid if the ring or information that will lead to its recovery, will be left at this office.

Fresh Cows.—Mr. Samuel Reed, as our readers will see by his card, has now on his farm in Schuylkill county, a large number of cows which he will sell wholesale and retail, at city prices. He has, also, a fine stock of china, glass and crockery, which he is selling at reduced prices.

Mr. A. M. Allen, corner of Centre and Market streets, this Borough, whose capacity as a photographic artist is well known, is now taking twelve ferrotypes for $1.25. He also turns out photo-miniatures on porcelain glass, justly considered most beautiful pictures. The public is invited to call and examine specimens.

Guard of Honor.—There will be a meeting of the Guard of Honor on Tuesday evening, June 6, at 8 o'clock, at the Town Hall. As our comrades in arms are likely to return soon, and the 4th of July near at hand, "a day we celebrate," a full attendance is requested. By order of the President. BEN. BUTLER, Secretary.

Capt. Cyrus Sheetz has taken the restaurant under Drinkbeiler's Hotel formerly kept by Mr. Parsel, where he will be happy to see his friends and the public generally. The Captain has an ice vault fitted up which keeps his malt liquor in a delightfully frigid condition. Capt. Sheetz understands the business thoroughly, and is attentive and obliging.

Thursday was duly observed as a day of fasting and prayer. Places of business were closed, and divine service held. It is the last formal tribute of respect paid by the nation to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. In the future he will rest in the hearts of his countrymen next to Washington, while his public acts will form a bright page in our national history.

Promoted.—We are gratified to learn that on the recommendation of Gen. Sheridan, Major William Thompson, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Regiment, for gallant and meritorious service in the field. We congratulate Colonel Thompson upon this merited recognition of his distinguished services.

Shooting Match.—One of these matches was held on Lawton Hill on Saturday last between a man named Coxe who has been in the army during the past three years, and a man named Greene of Girardville. The match was for $200 a side.—Greene, who won, shot eleven out of twelve birds; Cox, seven out of twelve. Cox was evidently out of practice. A large number of spectators witnessed the shooting.

The Rev. W. S. Plumer, D. D., will preach in the 2d Presbyterian Church, Market Square, tomorrow and on the following Sabbath, (4th and 11th of June,) Service commencing in the morning at 10½, and in the evening at a quarter before 7 o'clock. The Dr. will have a short service in the church on this and the following Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Will be happy to meet with any who can conveniently attend.

Missing Boy.—We are requested to state that information is wanted of a little boy, five years of age, who left his home in Ringtown, this County, about the latter part of April last. When he left he had on a pair of blue military pantaloons. He has a scar on his right lip, extending along the nose. He has an attack of the hooping cough. He can speak but a few words. Any information of him will be thankfully received by Mrs. Hannah Kehl, Ringtown, Schuylkill County, Pa. Our cotemporaries are respectfully requested to notice the disappearance.

Ventilating Mines.—Among the most important improvements for which letters patent were issued from the United States Patent Office, was an invention for ventilating mines, which consists in a new mode of ventilation to be applied to mines of coal, iron or other subterranean workings, in which an exhausting fan or equivalent apparatus is used in connection with a system of air courses and air cut-offs, for the purpose of freeing them from noxious and dangerous airs and gases, and supplying fresh atmospheric air to the breasts and other parts of the mines. J. Lowden Beadle, Ashland, this County, is the inventor.

Masonic Funeral.—On Thursday morning last, the remains of Mr. Martin Williams, an old resident of this County, were interred in the Mount Laurel Cemetery, this Borough, with Masonic ceremonies. At the time of his death he was superintending a colliery at Big Mine Run, near Ashland. The remains were conveyed to this Borough by the Masonic Lodge of Ashland, and met by Pulaski Lodge—of which deceased was at one time a member—at the Cemetery where the funeral ceremonies were conducted by the latter Lodge. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Amann, followed by the W. M., who delivered the impressive discourse at the grave.

A Beautiful Photograph.—No admirer of the lamented Lincoln, nor one who reverences the memory of the Father of his Country, will fail to add to his album collection, a beautiful photograph just published by the Philadelphia Photograph Company, entitled "WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN. (Apotheosis.") Lincoln is represented with his eyes turned upward in resignation, clinging to Washington, who with a benignant expression of countenance, is in the act of placing a chaplet on his brow. The face is beautiful, and the artists have represented in the photograph. The picture can be obtained at the store of Busbyshell & Brother, Centre street, below the Episcopal Church.

In our exposure of the ruffianism at collieries in this Region, we of course, do not wish to include those miners who are law-abiding, industrious, well-disposed men, and we shall do so promptly to them justice as to expose the acts of the lawless. We believe that a majority of the miners in this County are peaceable and law-abiding men, but unfortunately, they are awed by ruffians and the civil power is incapable of protecting them. An item we published in our last issue referred to the murder of a Silver Creek Coal Company, did them injustice we understand. They did not detain the Superintendent, as stated, nor did they offer to detain his trunk. It seems that there was back pay due the men, and that the men expected the Superintendent to come up and explain why they had not received it. From some cause—the men protest themselves innocent of any intentions to injure him—he did not pay for his trunk which was at Silver Creek, and sent Constable Christman up, who brought it down. We make this statement with double pleasure—first that the miners at Silver Creek have not forfeited their good name by an act of lawlessness; secondly, that in one instance less to add to the number we are called upon repeatedly to chronicle in connection with this Region.

The Schuylkill County Educational Association met on Saturday, May 27, in the High School Room, at Pottsville, A. M. Raub in the chair. The Secretary being absent, J. T. Bergan was appointed Secretary, *pro tem.* The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Constitution was read and an opportunity offered to persons to become members of the Association by signing the same. The chairman of the Executive Committee informed the Association that Mr. Cleveland of the Committee had left the County, whereupon on motion of Mr. Passmore, Miss M. A. Bond of Minersville, was appointed in his stead. Mr. Bickel then moved that the Association hold but one session to continue from 10 A. M., till, 2 P. M., agreed to. Mr. Mudey called for information in regard to State appropriation for defraying expenses of Teachers' Institute, when a letter from Senator Randall stating that the bill had been forwarded too late for action was read. Mr. Bickel then read the programme for the day as follows:

Inaugural address, by President Raub, of Ashland; Essay on Object Lesson, by Miss S. F. Angel, of Pottsville; Report on Education, Mr. P. F. Mudey, of Pottsville; Essay on Moral Training, by Miss M. A. Lloyd, of Minersville; Report Teachers, by E. T. Burgan, of Cressona; Essay, Cultivation of the Mind, by Miss M. E. Rossiter, of Port Carbon; Method of using Arithmetical Frame, by the County Superintendant; Discussion, etc.

All the representatives being present the exercises as laid down in the programme were gone through with in a manner highly creditable to the performers. The essays were unusually interesting and what added much to them, they were read in a good clear tone of voice, so that all received the benefit of them.

The afternoon session, "should teachers in their associated capacity endeavor, by appeals to Directors, to have their salaries increased to correspond with the increase cost of living?" was amended on motion of Mr. Passmore so as to read, *would teachers be more apt to succeed if they try* to prevent the reduction of their salaries. Several persons made remarks on the propriety of agitating this question, among whom were Messrs. Newlin, Passmore, Bickel, Jones, Tiffany and others. The question was finally laid over.

Under the head of New Business, Mr. Bickel moved that hereafter the Secretary be required to prepare a copy of the minutes for publication in the County papers, as an extract of the proceedings for the *School Journal*, agreed to.

Mr. Passmore offered a resolution of thanks to the Board of Directors for the use of the High School Room, which was unanimously passed. It was then moved that Mr. Raub be requested to furnish a copy of his Inaugural to the *Miners' Journal* and *Democratic Standard* for publication. Agreed to. Mr. Bickel then stated that as all other associations have passed resolutions expressive of the grief over Mr. Lincoln's death, it was right that this should do the same. The following was accordingly passed:

> *Resolved*, That the Schuylkill County Educational Association deeply deplore the recent loss of our beloved Chief Magistrate Abraham Lincoln, and we humbly bow to the decree of an all wise and unscrutable Providence. Adjourned.
>
> E. T. BURGAN Sec., *pro tem.*

"Johnny Comes Marching Home."—Throughout the length and breadth of this broad land of ours, in humble homes or in *well appointed* homesteads, there are hearts throbbing anxiously for the return of those who have borne the burden of the march, and camp and heat of the battle to gain the priceless boon of peace, which is now dawning upon the country. The fate of home have been woven firmly by letters or messages throughout the long period of absence, and they are about to be woven still more closely by the return and actual presence of the absent heroes. When they left their homes and their loved ones, the country was disturbed by the shock of war, and honor and patriotism alike forbade that any who could, should remain in the enjoyment of peaceful scenes while so great a peril existed as then threatened.

Our hardy sons of toil left their farms and workshops, enrolled themselves under the Banner of Liberty, and went forth to battle for their country's honor. They enlisted in a glorious cause and have, or will meet with their reward. Those who return will be welcomed with an ardor which will more than compensate them for the hardships they have endured, and the peacefully disposed resume their respective vocations, conscious in having performed their duty, and in having gained the esteem of their fellow-citizens. But it is not the public welcome which will touch the tenderest chords in their hearts. It is the home welcome—the close embrace of father, son, husband, and lover with the objects of their affections—that rewards the soldier for his labor. It is that scene of all domestic spectacles upon which no cold strange eye should intrude, but one which may not inappropriately be contemplated from afar.

Here is the mother who gave her son to his country, with the injunction to return *with* his shield, or be borne upon it. She has watched every avenue of tidings of that boy during his long years of service; has anxiously scanned the roll of victims to wounds, prisons or honorable death; has felt a sense of relief at the absence therefrom of her son's name; has, with throbbing heart, watched for the expected, welcome letter and has cried with joy when tidings were received of the time when he should return, well and happy after his labors. She it is who has nursed a store of affection which, when the moment of meeting comes, will overflow itself in tears of joy, and cause that son to feel that he has been amply repaid for all that he has undergone.

Here again is a little family—a wife and the mother of young children prattling about her knee. She has, like the mother, watched anxiously for tidings from the absent one, and when her heart has been strained almost to bursting in her grief or anxiety for his safety, has gathered those little ones to her throbbing bosom, and bedewed their ringlets with her scalding tears.—Now he is coming home. She weeps for joy as she tells the glad tidings to her little family, and looks with pride upon the lovely brood who will soon aid her in welcoming their father. The brief furloughs he has spent at home have compensated in part for his absence, but now she feels she shall have him with her always, and then how happy will be their lives! During that long absence she has formed many plans for the future, and disciplined her mind to be worthy of him. If her resolves are kept, that home indeed will be a happy one.

Here again is the sister, perhaps a young girl just entering upon her teens when her "big brother" left for the war. She, in her anxiety for his return, wonders if he will remember her now that she has grown almost into womanhood and weaves her little head with mad-cap schemes, for giving him a surprise. Her fingers have been busy in the construction of some trifling gifts for him, and their hiding place is frequently visited to see that they are safe, and perhaps a tear is shed in grief that they are not better or more valuable than they are. But the smile returns to her cheek when she reflects that after all they are her own handiwork, and her dear brother will think all the more of them for that. Perhaps her romantic brain has pictured him as an officer, promoted since his absence for some gallant deed. If he has been, as many who went forth as privates have been, her joy will be all the greater, and then she will look forward to the day when she shall, leaning upon his arm, be the proudest, happiest of mortals, as she introduces him to her little circle of friends. Perhaps, too, she has, during his absence, selected one particular friend out of the early loves, and who she hopes may learn to love him too. Then she will be supremely happy. Perhaps he has found and cherished some friend—young and handsome, and an officer too—to whom he will introduce her with just such matrimonial intentions as infest her own active brain. Can anything more natural well be imagined?

Here again is the sweetheart. The affection she entertains for the returning hero is unlike that of the others. It is indescribable, and we cannot analyze it. We leave it with the reader, with the remark that her little heart will throb with joy when she meets the long absent object of her affections, or that, in the interim, as the day of meeting grows on apace, she does not go frolicking about the country merrily, but when their loves were plighted, and to the safe repository, where are the treasures—gifts and letters from him—she has so sacredly guarded. He may have forgotten her; she cares not, so long as he returns and still loves her, and she will gather him to her heart with rapture and experience the same of bliss when he begs her to name an early day when he shall be all her own.

There are homes where sorrow will be mingled with joy. There will be vacant chairs in the chimney corner; empty cradles and pillows no longer pressed by the lovely cherubs which had scarcely turned to practical life when the young soldier; newly made graves to be wept over; and the many sorrows and griefs which oftentimes crowd themselves within comparatively brief periods of absence. Let us hope that there are few of our returned braves who will find no homes to shelter them, no mother, wife, sister or sweetheart to welcome them. Such as these must feel that they have indeed made a sacrifice for their country for which compensation can scarcely be made during their lifetime.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

Argument List for June 19th, 1865.

1. Mech. Saving Fund v Scholler—Dewees; Clay.
2. Richter v Taylor—Hughes; Geer.
3. Ashton v Johnson—Wright; Hughes.
4. Barndt v Dohnson—Pinkerton; Hipple.
5. Palm v Stager—Roseberry; Clay.
6. Id. v Id.—Id.; Id.
7. Stout v Pinkerton—Pinkerton; L. Bartholomew.
8. Harvey v Brown——Pinkerton.
9. Price v Moore—Little; Dewees.
10. Cosgrove v Spencer——Geer.
11. Price v Moore—Little; Hughes.
12. Smith v Kline——; Dewees.
13. Clark v Grant——; Parry.
14. Marley v Roseberry——; Haughawout.
15. Reichert v Gebhie——; Stronse.
16. Jones v Daugherty——; Spinney.
17. Wagner v Frantz—Campbell & Smith; Stronse.
18. Reed v Wilson—Id.; Hughes.
19. Ashland v Gorman——; Hughes, Spinney.
20. Ashland v Evans——; Dewees.
21. Ashland v Gorman—Ryan; Hughes, Spinney.
22. Hartzog v Aurer——; Stronse.
23. Burns v Kirk & Bann—Stronse; Campbell & Smith.
24. McGuggart v Mine Hill R R Co—Hughes; Bannan.
25. Specht v Moyer—Clay; Hughes.
26. Davis v Evans—Campbell; Id.
27. Weikel v Little Schuyl. R R Co——; McCabe, Shinde.
28. Commonth v Mortimer—Clay; ——
29. Id. v Hurley—Id.; ——
30. Id. v Mitchell—Id.; ——
31. Id. v Sally—Id.; ——
32. Id. v Koch—Id.; ——
33. Id. v Field—Id.; ——
34. Id. v Drilling—Id.; ——
35. Id. v Johns—Id.; ——
36. Id. v Smith—Id.; ——
37. Id. v Allenbach—Id.; ——
38. Schneck v Mull—Green; Hughes.
39. Klutzel v Catawissa R R Co—H. B. Graeff; McCabe & Shindel.
40. Boyer v Id.—Id.; Id.
41. Bubois v Id.—Id.; Id.
42. Koch v Faust—Campbell & Smith; T. R. Bannan.
43. Mahan v Hummel: L. Bartholomew; Id.
44. Bloomb. Iron Co. v Yardley—Campbell & Smith; Ryan.
45. Emrick v Gilbert—Scott; Bannan.
46. Craven v Ratcliff & Johnson—Graeff; Ryan.
47. Hunzinger v Blyth tp.—Roseberry; ——.
48. Gable v Horning—Marr; Spinney.
49. Commonth v Hobart—Clay; Bannan.
50. Beyer v Beury—Roseberry; Geer.
51. Walker v Crosland—Walker; ——.
52. Palmer v Id.——; ——.
53. Gilchrist v Garner—Whitney; Stronse.
54. Hammer v Kepner—Bannan; Ryan.
55. Atkins v Barnish & Co—Campbell & Smith; Id.
56. Beggs v Tracy—Farquhar; ——.
57. Lelo v Spencer—Hipple, Boyer; Campbell & Smith.
58. Himmelreich v Hammer—Haughawout; Farquhar
59. Monroe v Maner——; L. Bartholomew.
60. Dawe v Landis—Spinney; Geer.
61. Manyhan v Page——; Spinney.
62. Graeff v Loeser—Graeff; ——.
63. Patterson v Id.—Cumming; ——.
64. Stranch v Felty—Matz; Campbell & Smith.
65. Grove & Bro. v Snyder & Leidig—Little; Id.
66. Cochran v Hoffman—Dowes; Ryan.
67. Dieffenderfer v Dieffenderfer—Farquhar; ——.
68. Meyers v Lawton—Dewees; ——.
69. Sutter v Starr—Bart holomew; Gowen.
70. Bittner v Boyer—Haughawout; ——.
71. Weikel v Lit. Schuyl. Nav. Co.—Gowen, Bannan; McCabe & Shindel.
72. Cooper v Spencer——; Parry.
73. Id. v Id.——; Gowen.
74. McClintock v Brooke—McCool; Hipple.
75. Sorr v Stronse——; Dewees.
76. Shannan v Annan—Wright; L. Bartholomew.
77. Foulke v McBarron—Bannan, Hughes; C. Smith.
78. Weist v Weist—Campbell & Smith; Hipple.
80. Mest v Moore—Haughawout; Haughawout.
81. Hummel v Hauser—L. Bartholomew; Clay.
82. Heffner v Lewis—Cumming; Campbell & Smith.
83. Brennan v Ivo—Bartholomew; Hobart.
84. Id. v Id.—Id.; Id.
85. Boyd v Hoffman—Campbell & Smith; Little.
86. Harley v Gallagher——; Geer.
87. Commonth v Id.—Gowen; ——.
88. Id. v Id.—Id.; Id.
89. Lamb v Stephens—Id.; ——.
90. Charlotte Bank v Hamburger & Maize—Whitney; ——.
91. Donohoe v Pratley tp.—Hipple; Campbell & Smith.
92. Id. v Id.—Id.; Id.
93. Foulke v McBarron—Bannan, Hughes; Cumming, Ryan.
94. Ashland v Burnish & Co—Cumming, Smith; ——
95. Blomsb. Iron Co v Yardley——; ——.
96. Clayton v McGhanes—Green; Hughes.
96. Lake v Troutman—Bergstresser; ——.
97. Lambert v Langdon—Id.; Haughawout.
98. Thompson v Clayton & McGhanes—Campbell, Cumming; Green, Bartholomew.
99. Cumbp and Fairfax—Wright; L. Bartholomew.
100. In matter of John C. Conrad Jr., Esq.—Hipple; ——.
101. Schock v Boyer—Campbell & Smith; Dewees.
102. Dusch v Hower—Haughawout; Spinney.
103. Johnson v Spencer——; Geer.
104. Boyle v Keeding R R Co——; Gowen.
105. Hower v Pacific—Haughawout; Hughes.
106. Lanigan v Russell——; Campbell & Smith.
107. Paust v Foster——; Haughawout.
108. Mortimer v Robinson——; Green & Bartholomew.
109. Frey v Lutz——; Roseberry.
110. Geisser v Conner & Patterson——; Spinney.
111. Collonia v Walter——; Stronse.
112. Commonth v Springer—Gowen; Ryan.

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