very that have disappeared there will be no "other persons" in the South. Her actual population will then coincide with her representative population. She will have gained, as to Federal representation, 1,600,000 persons. She will be entitled, not as now to 84 members, but to 94; and her votes for President will be in proportion; Congress, if it intends that the Constitutional rule shall prevail, will have to alter the apportionment so as to correspond with the new order of things.

Now if the negro is admitted to vote, the Constitutional rule will operate justly. For then each voter in the South will have precisely the same political influence as a voter in the North. The unjust three-fifths principle will have disappeared forever.

On the other hand, it can not be deemed cause of exclusion, that all the political power which is withheld from the emancipated slave is gained by the Southern white.

For though, by law, we may deny suffrage to the freedman, we cannot prevent his being reckoned among those free persons who constitute the basis of representation. His presence, whether disfranchised or not, adds, in spite of all we can do, to the political influence of the State, for it increases the number of its votes for President and the number of its representatives in Congress. Now, somebody must gain by this. The gain is shared equally by every actual voter in the State. If in any State, the number of blacks and whites is equal, and if, in that State, blacks are excluded from voting, then every white voter will go to the polls armed with twice the political power enjoyed by a white voter in any Northern State. But again, this is on the supposition that every white adult in the State is loyal, and therefore entitled to vote.

Are the half of all Southern male adults at this time, or will they be for years to come, more than loyal? If even that? I think you will not say that they are.—If so, it would surely be an extravagant calculation. If more than half the whites in ex-insurrectionary States shall actually qualify themselves as voters, will you not find yourself compelled to administer the Government, in the late secession portion of the Union, through the agency of its enemies? One-third would be a full estimate, in my judgment, for the early loyal.

But let us assume that two-thirds of all the white male adults of the South become voters, and that they exclude from suffrage, by law or by Constitutional provision, all persons of color, what would be the political consequences under such a state of things? If (as we may roughly estimate), by destruction through war and by depletion of population through emigration to Mexico, to Europe and elsewhere, the number of whites throughout the late Rebel States shall have been reduced until blacks and whites exist there in nearly equal numbers, then, in the case above supposed, each voter in these States, when he approached the ballot box during a Congressional or Presidential election, would do so wielding nearly as much political influence as a voter in a Northern State. This vast advantage once gained by Southern whites, if it likely that they will ever relinquish it?

Nor, I we disenfranchise the negro, is there any escape from some such consummation, except by rooting out from the Constitution the principle that the whole number of free persons shall be the basis of representation. But that principle lies at the base of all free government. We abandon republicanism itself when we discard it.

I see it appears that the present experiment in reconstruction, if suffered to run its course, and if interpreted as I think we have just cause to fear that it will be, tend (inevitably, I may be said) to bring about two results:

First—To cause the disfranchisement of the freedman. Whether we effect this directly, as by provision of law or by a disqualifying clause in a proclamation, or whether we do it by leaving the decision to his former masters and his old enemies, matters nothing except in form and in words; the result is brought about with equal certitude in either way. Passion, prejudice and self-interest concur to produce this result.

Second—It establishes—not the odious three-fifth clause, not even merely a five-fifth clause—but something much worse than either. It permits the investiture of the Southern white man with a preponderance of political power, such as no class of men, in a democratic republic, ever enjoyed since the world began.

I do not—believe me in this, Mr. President—overlook or underrate the grave embarrassments that beset your path; turn as you will. I call to mind the overbearing influence of passion and of prejudice, and I admit that when these prevail, in exaggerated form, throughout a large portion of any nation, a wise ruler recognizes the fact of their existence and regulates his acts accordingly. But the sway of passion and prejudice, despotic for a season, has but a limited term of endurance, and should be treated as an evanescent thing. It is too transient and unstable to furnish basis for a comprehensive system of policy. Tenderly it should be treated, but not falsely respected or weakly obeyed.

Mercy, God-like attribute as it is, may run riot. It is very well, by act of grace, to restore to penitent Southern insurgents their legal political rights; let us be friends and fellow-citizens once more, as Christianity and comity enjoin. But to suffer each of these returning rebels, when about to cast his vote for President or for Representatives of the people, to be clothed with three times as much power as is possessed by a Northern voter exercising a similar right, is, very surely, a somewhat superfluous stretch of clemency.

And what manner of men, I pray you, are those whom we propose thus to select from among their fellows—granting them political powers unknown to democracy, investing them with privileges of an political character? It is ungenerous to speak harshly of a vanquished foe especially of one who has shown courage and constancy worthy of the noblest cause; but the truth is the truth, and is ever fully spoken.—They are men whose terrible misfortune it has been to be born and bred under a system the most cruel and demoralizing the world ever saw. The wisest of those who have been subjected to such a surrounding have confessed its evil power. "There must doubtless," said Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia, "the unremitting influence on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions—the most unremitting despotism on one part, and degrading submission on the other. * * * The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and his morals under such circumstances" (Notes "p. 270)

These are the habitual results of the system. To what incredible excesses its occasional outbursts may run we have frightful evidence daily coming before us; schemes of wholesale incendiarism, involving deaths by fifty thousand of women and children; schemes to poison, by the malignant virus of the yellow fever, an entire community; deliberate plans to destroy priests, are of war by insufferable hardships and slow suffering; plots, too successful, alas! to shroud a nation in mourning by assassination.

Many honorable exceptions no doubt there are, in whom native virtue resists daily temptation. Such exceptions are to be found in all communities, no matter how pernicious the surroundings. But in dealing national questions we must be governed by the rule, not by the exceptions

The Southern whites subdivide into three classes:—The slaveholding proper, many of whom are excluded from pardon by the Proclamation of Amnesty; the "poor whites," and what may be called the yeomen of the South—of which last class I suppose Andrew Johnson, by President is a noble type, and of which we may regard stout-hearted Parson Brownlow as a clerical example.

If this last class, whence have come the stardiest Union men in Secessiondom, constituted, like the mechanic of New England or the farmer of the West, a large proportion of the population, we might hope that it would leaven and redeem the extremes of society around it. But it is found sparse and in inconsiderable numbers, except, perhaps, in Eastern Tennessee and the northern portion of North Carolina. The poor whites, of whom the clay-eating pine-lander of Georgia and other Gulf States is the type, far outnumber them. Of this last class Mrs. Fanny Kemble, in that wonderful book of hers "Journal of a Residence on a Southern Plantation," gives, from personal observation, a graphic description: "They are, I suppose" she says, "the most degraded race of human beings claiming an Anglo-Saxon origin that can be found on the face of the earth—filthy, lazy, ignorant, brutal, proud, spiteful, savage, without one of the noble attributes that have been found occasionally allied to the vices of savage nature. They own no slaves for they are almost without exception, objects not of value enough to own. Hence, as they conceive, would reduce them to an equality with the abhorred negroes; they spit and steal and starve on the outskirts of all civilized society, in cities, and their countenances bear witness to the squalor of their condition and the utter degradation of their nature." (Journal, p. 146.)

I have often encountered this class. I saw many of them last year while visiting as member of a Government commission, some of the Southern States. Labor degraded before their eyes; their wives stripped of all form all respect for industry, all ambition, all honorable exertion, to improve their condition. When last I had the pleasure of seeing you at Nashville, I met there in the office of a gentleman charged with the duty of issuing transportation and rations to indigent persons, black and white, a notable example of this strange class. He was a Rebel deserter, a rough, dirty uncouth specimen of humanity—tall, stout and wiry-looking, rude and abrupt in speech and bearing, and clothed in tattered homespun. In no civil tone he demanded rations. When informed that all rations applicable to such a purpose were exhausted, he broke forth: "What am I to do then? How am I to get home?"

"You can have no difficulty" was the reply. "It is but fifteen or eighteen hours down the river" (the Cumberland,) "by steamboat to where you live. I furnished you transportation; you can work your way."

"Work my way" (with a scowl of angry contempt.) "I never did a stroke of work since I was born, and I never expect to, till my dying day."

"The agent replied quietly: "They will give you all you want to eat on board, if you help them to wood."

"Carry wood!" he retorted with an oath. "Whenever they ask me to carry wood, I'll tell them they may set me in short. I'd rather starve for a week than work for an hour. I don't want to live in a world that I can't make a living out of without work."

Is it for men like this, ignorant, illiterate, vicious—fit for no decent employment on earth except manual labor, and spurning all labor as degradation—is it in favor of such insolent swaggerers that we are to disenfranchise the humble, quiet, hard-working negro? Are the votes of three such men as Stanton or Seward, Sumner or Garrison, Grant or Sherman, to be neutralized by the ballot of one such worthless barbarian?

Are there not brakes ahead? To such an issue as that may not the late tentatives at reconstruction, how faithfully soever conceived and intended for good, practically tend?

The duty of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government is so sacred as the duty to protect each of them from invasion. Is that duty fulfilled when, with the power of prevention in our own hands, we suffer the white voter in the least loyal, the least intelligent and the least industrious section of our country to usurp a measure of political power three-fold greater than in the rest of the nation, a voter enjoys?

Will it be denied that we have the legal power in our own hands?

Unsuccessful Rebels cannot, by bits of paper called Secession ordinances, take a State out of the Union; but, by levying civil war against the government all the inhabitants of a State into public enemies, deprived, as such, by law, of their political rights. The United States can restore these rights—can pardon these public enemies. And we have the right to pardon on conditions; as, for example, on the condition that Slavery shall cease to exist; or on the condition that none of these persons, who form the basis of representation, shall, because of color, be deprived of the right of suffrage.

If we neglect to impose the first condition the cause of the late Rebellion will continue and will, some day, produce another. If we neglect to impose the second condition, an oligarchy, on an extended scale, will grow up in one large section of the country, working grave injustice toward the voters of another section. The three-fifth abuse will reappear in a giant form.

But if we suffer this, it cannot fail to produce as bitter, very produced, alienations and heart-burnings. Under any plan of reconstruction involving so flagrant an injustice it is in vain to expect harmony or permanent peace between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union.

It is not here denied, nor is it deniable, that, under ordinary circumstances, a State may, by a general law, applicable to all, restrict the right of suffrage; as, for example, to those who pay taxes, or to those who can read and write. And it is quite true that the effect of such a law would be to give additional political power to those who still enjoyed the elective franchise. But a State can only do this after she has a State Government in operation, not when she is about to frame one. North Carolina is in the Union as she has always been; but her people, having lost, by war against the Government, their political rights, are not allowed to go on, under their old Constitution and laws. They have to begin again. As Idaho, if desiring to be a State, would have to do, the people of North Carolina have to elect members of a Convention, to be presented, for acceptance or rejection, to Congress. Now, just as Idaho, taking her first step toward State sovereignty, could not, on her own authority, begin by denying a vote in the election of members of her Convention, to half her free population, or if she did, would find her Constitution rejected, for that cause, by Congress, as not emanating from the whole people; so, in my judgment, might not North Carolina, having forfeited her State rights and beginning anew as a Territory does, to be permitted, in advance, to reject more than a third of her free population—361,522 out of 992,622. I hope she will not so construe her rights as to venture on such a rejection. If she does Congress ought to reject her Constitution as authorized by a part of her people only.

But, beyond all this, we cannot safely allow the negro exemption clause to take its chance along with other possible restrictions to suffrage which a State, fully organized, may see fit to enact. First because of its magnitude. It is an act of ostracism by one-half the free inhabitants of an entire section of country against the other half equally free. Secondly, because of its character and results. It is an act of injustice by those who have assaulted the life of the nation against those who have defended the national life; an act by which we abandon to the tender mercies of the doubtfully loyal and the disgusted traitor those whose loyalty has stood every test, unstained, unshaken; men ignorant and simple indeed, but whose rude fidelity never failed either the Union fugitive beset in the forest, or the Union cause imperiled on the battle-field.

The decision of a matter so grave as this should be taken out of the category of those rights which a State, at her option, may grant or may withhold; because, being national in its consequences, it is national in its character. This is a matter for Federal interference, because, like emancipation, it is a matter involving the Federal safety.

I know the frankness of your own character, Mr. President, that, at possible risk of conflicting opinions, I write to you thus frankly. It is because I am deeply impressed by the vast importance of the issues at stake that I write to you at all.

I think of our Union soldiers, the survivors of a thousand fields. I recall the last days, not of conflict but of triumph, when Confederate arms were stacked and Confederate paroles were given, and the Stars and Bars fell before the old flag. I remember with what fierce furythose who surrounded us last, fought, through out a four years' desperate effort to shatter into fragments that benignant Government under which, for three-quarters of a century, they had enjoyed prosperity and protection. I remember all that was done and suffered and sacrificed, before, through countless discouragements and reverses, treason's plot was trampled down and the glorious ending was reached. And as in spirit, I follow victors and vanquished from the scene of conflict, I think that never was nation more gratuitously or more foully assailed, and that never did nation owe to her defenders from anarchy and dismemberment a deeper debt of gratitude and good will

Then I ask myself a great question. Shall these soldiers of liberty, returning from fields of death to Northern fields of labor and of peaceful contests—of contests in which the ballot is the only weapon, and the bulletin of defeat or of victory is contained in the election-returns—shall these veterans, who never flinched before overbearing overborne, with their laurels still green, by political stratagem? Their weapons of war laid aside, is the reward of these conquerors to be this, that, man to man, they shall be entitled to one-third as much influence in administering their country's Government as the opponents they conquered? Are the victors on fields of death to become the vanquished in Halls of Legislation?

It is a question which the nation cannot fail, ere long, to ask itself; and who can doubt what the ultimate answer will be?

May God, who, throughout the great crisis of our nation's history, overruling evil for good, has caused the wrath of man to work out His own gracious ends—directing us, without our will or agency, in paths of justice and of victory which our human wisdom was too feeble to discover—direct you also, throughout the arduous task before you, to the Just and the Right!

Respectfully Your Friend, ROBERT DALE OWEN.

New York, June 21, 1865.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1865.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The opponents of the party of true progress, of the party which has been successful because its highest aims are the welfare of the human race and the advance in virtue, liberty and independence of the Republic, are predicting divisions in the party on the question of negro suffrage. But if their present predictions have no stronger basis than those made heretofore in reference to the party, on the emancipation and other national questions, which they thought were breakers on which the party would split, we need not fear.

There is a feature in the Republican party which commends it to every thoughtful, intelligent man. They are bound by no slavish subserviency to party. If a question arises, they discuss it in all its bearings, and express their opinions unreservedly and with a freedom not tolerated in the modern Democratic party. Our opponents cannot understand how we can differ on a particular question for instance like negro suffrage, and retain our organization. Simply because it is the nature of the Republican party not only to tolerate but to encourage discussion among its members and through its journals, for the purpose of arriving sooner at a correct standpoint. It is done in the calm spirit of inquiry, for no mere ulterior party purpose, but to subserve the interests of the country. In this spirit the Republican party is now engaged in discussing the negro suffrage question. There is not much difference of opinion in reference to the justice involved in it, but the query is with those who hesitate about approving it, will the future welfare of the country warrant conferring this privilege at once upon the negroes of the country *en masse?* Whatever the disposition made of this question, and it will be done we are sure, in an honest spirit, the Republican party will still unfurl its glorious standard, a unit, and the greatest party that ever existed in this or any other country. If the Copperheads calculate on a disruption of the party on this question, they "reckon without their host."

To those familiar with the past history of the democratic party, and who remember that it at one time granted the negro the right to vote, its present position on the question is anomalous. Although the party has changed its principles many of its prominent old time members have not. Among the Democrats now zealously in favor of enfranchising the negro, are Dan'l S. Dickinson, Mr. Stanton, Gen Butler, and Gen. Dix In to-day's JOURNAL will be found a letter from Robert Dale Owen to the President, in which the negro suffrage question is placed in a new light. He proves conclusively, that unless the negro in the South is granted the right of suffrage, that section of the country will have under the Constitution one-fifth more political influence than her just share. The thing works as follows: By the Constitution the representative population is to consist of all free persons and three-fifths of all other persons. If by next winter Slavery shall have disappeared, there will be no "other persons" in the South. Her actual population will then coincide with her representative population. She will have gained, as to Federal representation, 1,600,000 persons. She will be entitled, not as now to 84 members, but to 94; and her votes for President will be in proportion. Congress, if it intends that the Constitutional rule shall prevail, will have to alter the apportionment so as to correspond to the new order of things. Now, Mr. Owen argues, if the negro is admitted to vote, the Constitutional rule will operate justly. For each voter in the South will have precisely the same political influence as a voter in the North. The unjust three-fifth principle will have disappeared forever. And if color is to be deemed cause of exclusion, then all the political power which is withheld from the emancipated slave is gained by the Southern white. The great evils which would arise from this manifestly unjust state of things, are clearly shown by Mr. Owens, and we commend his letter to the perusal of every candid, thoughtful man.

The lamented Lincoln whose opinions on all subjects are highly respected not only in this country, but in Europe, wrote in March, 1864, to Gov. Hahn of Louisiana on the important subject of colored suffrage. The Governor says that the letter, written in the mild and graceful tone which imparted so much weight to Mr. Lincoln's simple suggestions, no doubt had great effect on the action of the Louisiana Convention in all matters appertaining to the colored man. The Convention, besides decreeing instantaneous, uncompensated emancipation, constitutionally provided for the education of all children, without distinction of color; for the enrolment of all men, white and black, in the militia, and invested the Legislature with power to extend to the colored man the highest privilege of citizenship. The letter is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 13, 1864.

Hon. Michael Hahn:

MY DEAR SIR—I congratulate you on having fixed your name in history as the first free State Governor of Louisiana. Now you are about to have a convention, which among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I hardly suggest, for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in, as for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom. But this is only a suggestion, not to the public, but to you alone. Truly yours,

A. LINCOLN.

But it is not necessary at this time to pursue this subject further. Our principal object is to assure the Copperheads that the Republican party will argue the question in the best spirit: get opinions from all sorts and conditions of men, and finally settle down harmoniously, on the best policy. As for division on this or any other question, the Copperhead party has no machination subtle enough to accomplish this to them, desirable end. We are one in purpose and invincible.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Horace Waters, No. 481, Broadway, New York, the following pieces of music, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, who is one of our most popular composers:

"Funeral March" to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the martyr President. "Oh! Send me one flower from his grave." Price 30 cents each. The March, with vignette of the President, 50 cents. Mailed free.

"The Funeral March of President Lincoln," The popular demand for this March, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, has increased to one thousand copies weekly. It is one of the finest pieces yet written by this talented lady, whose compositions have won for her an enviable position in the Musical world.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1865.—July.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
1 SATURDAY	4 31.7	8.5	Full M. 8 2.33 evng
2 SUNDAY	4 32.7	8.5	Last Q. 15 11 81 mng
3 MONDAY	4 32.7	8.5	New M. 22 1 33 mng
4 TUESDAY	4 33.7	8.4	First Q. 30 2 12 evng
5 WEDNESDAY	4 33.7	8.4	
6 THURSDAY	4 34.7	8.4	
7 FRIDAY	4 34.7	8.4	

The Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment is to be mustered out.

To-morrow.—Twenty-seventh Sunday of the year, and third after Trinity. Day's length, 15 hours and 3 minutes.

Fourth of July Papers.—Frank Leslie's comic 4th of July papers, and Nic Nax for 4th of July, can be had at B. Bannan's.

The Rev. Joseph McCool will preach in the 2d Presbyterian Church, Market Square, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

Col. Wm. Thompson, 17th Pa. Cavalry; Lieut. Chas. Beck, 15th Pa. Cavalry, and Engineer Wm. Hazzard, reached town within the past two days.

The Rev. R. H. Austin will preach in the 2d Baptist Church, corner 3d and Callowhill Sts., to-morrow (Sunday) morning and evening at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Davis will preach in the Baptist Church, Mahantango street, to-morrow. The former Pastor, Rev. J. H. Castle, of Philadelphia, will preach July 9th.

The Pottsville Cornet Band will give a pic nic at Market street Basin, on the 5th of July. The Band has hosts of lady and gentlemen friends, who of course, will go, and make the affair delightful.

On the 10th inst., at the Court House in this Borough, the Sheriff will expose for sale 212 acres of coal land, located in Norwegian township, as the property of Joseph S. Buckel and Edward Owen Parry terre tenant.

Incendiarism.—In Ashland on the night of the 17th ult., an attempt was made to burn the house of Mr. Thomas Robins. The barking of a dog awakened the inmates, who fortunately succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

A pic-nic under the management of a large number of gentlemen of this Borough—who know how to arrange the details of a social reunion of this description,—will be given at Tumbling Run on Thursday next, 6th instant.

The pic-nic held on Tuesday at the grounds of the Water Company, for the benefit of the Sunday School of St. Patrick's Church, this Borough, was attended by a very large number of persons. A handsome sum was realized.

The members of the Odd Fellows' Lodges of this Borough who intend participating in the Procession which will take place on Tuesday next, are requested to meet at 8 o'clock on that morning in the Lodge room, Town Hall.

Capt. Potts, at his restaurant for ladies and gentlemen, Centre street, second door above Mahantango, furnishes various flavored ice cream, spring chickens, coffee, tea, clam soup, spiced oysters and clams, fine sweet cider, etc.

Decorations.—Our citizens it is hoped and expect, will not only display flags from their houses on Tuesday next, but decorate their residences with evergreens, streamers of red, white and blue, etc. Pottsville should look gay on the Fourth.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by Coroner Johnson on the 28th ult., at Auburn, on the body of James O'Brien, who was thrown from a train of cars down a precipice some 25 feet, falling on his head and breaking his neck. Verdict in accordance.

A Slanderer Punished.—A correspondent writing to us from Ashland, says:

The editor of the "Advocate" got his physiognomy spoiled by the Post-Master, for saying in his "Long sheet," that the P. M. "itemized" a suit of clothes while at Minersville.

Interesting Match.—On the Fourth an interesting game of cricket will be played in Port Carbon. Twenty-two married men, innocent of all practical knowledge of the game, will play for a ball. Five or six of the players weigh over two hundred pounds. All reside in Port Carbon.

Ordained.—Mr. John T. Protheroe of this Borough, who for the past six years has been pursuing theological studies in Ohio, and at Nashotah, was ordained to the diaconate in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, on Friday of last week.—He read the service in Trinity Church, this Borough, on Sunday last.

Beautiful Pictures.—Mr. T. C. Bowen, the photographist, whose gallery is at the northeast corner of Centre and Market streets, has procured the requisite machinery for taking pictures on porcelain, and is now producing fine specimens. This style is becoming very popular, and justly so, for it is very beautiful.

Mr. Philip Umholtz of Tremont, this County, has received a patent for a coal breaker. Mr. U. claims as follows:

"I claim making the toothed roller of the coal breaker, with an annular series of large teeth set at distant intervals, substantially as and for the purpose described."

Monday's rain was very welcome to all except those who live in the vicinity of Newgate Prison. It washed the streets well, thoroughly cleansing the vicinity. The greatest duty of this Borough is to have that Creek culverted. Until it is done it will always be an abominable nuisance when we have a heavy fall of rain.

Excursion Tickets.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets between all stations on the main line and branches, good from July 3d and 8th, inclusive, at one-third less than the usual fares to any point named over the road. This reduction will give persons wishing to visit their friends on the 4th of July, an opportunity of doing so at considerable less than the ordinary expense.

Notice to Trespassers.—A law was passed at the last session of the Legislature imposing a fine of not less than $50 and three months' imprisonment or any person who breaks down fences and trespasses on the property of others against their consent. One or two prosecutions under this law will undoubtedly put a check on those who have been in the habit of pulling poles off fences to introduce goats, hogs, &c., into other people's lots.

A new Division, known as "Loyal Division, No. 11, Sons of Temperance," was instituted on Tuesday evening, June 27th, at Mahanoy City—a place in which a society like this has long been needed. The gentlemen who presided over this Division are active, energetic men, and are determined to do all in their power to overthrow the tyrant Alcohol. They have a large field in which to work and we wish them abundant success in the cause of Total Abstinence.

The following collections for the benefit of Mrs. Lincoln and family, have been made by Mrs. E. Petherick:

Mary Petherick	$1 00	Mrs. Howell Fisher	1 00
D. J. Hildreay	1 00	Mrs. G. W. Snyder	1 00
Elizabeth Gaury	1 00	Mr. Vastine	1 00
E. Petherick, Jr.	1 00	Mrs. Cherry	1 00
Elizabeth Petherick	1 00	Mr. Cleveland	1 00
Thos. Petherick, Jr.	1 00	Mrs. Joynt	1 00
Thos. Petherick	1 00	Robert Carter Dunne	1 00
Mrs. D. Brown	1 00	Ettie H. Dunne	1 00
Mr. D. Brown	1 00	H. H. Dunne	1 00
Miss Amelia Pott	1 00	A. W. J. Dunne	1 00
Mrs. C. M. Hill	1 00	John S. G. Dunne	1 00
Mrs. E. N. Fenwick	1 00	Mrs. J. W. Dunne	1 00
Mrs. Edith M. Snyder	1 00	Mr. Frank Whitney	1 00
Mrs. H. M. Sheafer	1 00	Miss E. S. Shippen	1 00
Mrs. H. E. Atkins	1 00		
P. D. Luther	1 00		$39 00

The County Commissioners have divided the Borough of Pottsville into two districts for the collection of taxes, instead of one, as heretofore, and appointed J. M. Richards and Jno. Sides as tax collectors for the ensuing year. We understand that there were a number of applicants for the duplicates, old citizens, good and reliable men, and faithful democrats, among whom was Henry Saylor, ex-constable of the Middle Ward, and a resident of this Borough for upwards of forty years. But the old gentleman did not happen to be in the "ring," nor in the *French-school*,—he was not backed up by the "Government," and Mein Herr Regulator Hendler, the County Treasurer, and therefore could not get an appointment from the Commissioners. Ehlers is the father-in-law of the partner of Hendler in the "Reform (Davis) Democrat." That's what is the matter.

Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company.—We have before us the 25th annual report of this sterling old Company. We perceive that the policies issued the past fiscal year, ending June 10th, 1865, number 4385, covering property against fire, to the amount of $7,530,193 95. The aggregate of all the property insured to the same period, is stated at $23,829,397 92. The total losses for the past year foot up $73,312 29, of which sum there was paid for losses by fire, to claimants in Schuylkill county as follows:

Wm. Milnes, Jr., et al.,	Pottsville	$2,500 00
Hellenthal & Schilling	"	800 00
William Carter	"	5 00
Theodila Strockdorff	Tamaqua	1,600 00
Stitzel & Fry	"	10 70
Charles Vaughn, Trustee	"	110 00
Godfrey Schreffler	Brockville	2,500 00
Ann Latham	Silver Creek	1,430 00
Charles Bensinger	Middleport	88 00
Margaret Hussey	St. Clair	7 20
Mary Cockill	Llewellyn	6 25
Total in Schuylkill county		$9,077 15

The financial condition of the Company may be briefly summed up as follows:

Total capital	$2,474,074 73
Net assets available for im'diate use	99,071 56
Of which deduct for unliquidated claims $17,950 00	
Uncollectable assessment notes and commissions 17,000 00	
	$34,950 00
Net surplus in treasury	$64,121 56

The extent of business, large amount of capital, and sound financial condition which the above report exhibits, places this Company among the safest and most substantial institutions of the kind in the Commonwealth.

A Grand Eisteddfod or Exhibition.—Under the patronage of Wm. H. Johns, Esq., of St. Clair, Henry Thomas, Esq., of Harrisburg, and William R. Williams, Esq., of Pottsville, an Eisteddfod for the County of Schuylkill will be held in this Borough, on the 5th and 6th of July, on the grounds of the Pottsville Water Company on Port Carbon road. The exercises will comprise competition in Essays, Poetry, Musical Composition, Singing, and Recitals of select pieces of Poetry and Prose from the best authors. The Committee in charge have appropriated over $700 for prizes to be given to successful competitors. The Brass Bands of the County will compete on both days, and will also play a number of pieces during each day. The members of the Committee are selected from different parts of the County, and it is expected to be the greatest Eisteddfod ever held on this continent.

On the evening of the 5th and 6th, after the Eisteddfod, there will be a Grand Concert under the supervision of Prof. Wm. A. Powell, of Scranton. Time and place will be specified during the day.

Adjudicator on Essays—Anevrin Jones, Meadville, Pa.

" Singing—Prof. W. A. Powell, Scranton, Pa.

" Recitals—Rev. Theophilus Jones, Minersville, Pa.

" Recitals—John James, Ashland.

" Bands—John W. Pryse, Danville.

" Air Fans for Mines—Benjamin Haywood, Pottsville.

JOHN LUCAS, Chairman of Committee.
DAVID B. ROSSER, Secretary.

Passenger Railway to Palo Alto, Port Carbon and St. Clair.—The public will be pleased to learn that the People's Passenger Railway is about being placed under contract from Pottsville to St. Clair, and its completion guaranteed within a short time. The road will be built in a substantial manner, and the lines having easy grades and light curvature, it will enable the Company to make the trips between Pottsville and St. Clair quickly and smoothly, combining celerity with comfort. In one month from the time work is commenced, the cars will be running to Palo Alto and by the 1st of October it will be completed to St. Clair.

The survey of the line to Minersville has been begun, and after the route is selected and located, it will also be put under contract and built without delay.

At present, Pottsville is not connected as closely with the surrounding towns as the interests of both demand. Persons going to Ashland are put to the inconvenience of waiting for the cars at Westwood, while in coming back they have sometimes to walk from that place to Pottsville, as by the proposed railway to Minersville they could go there at once and take the train to Ashland.—The lines of stages to St. Clair and Minersville are uncomfortable modes of conveyance and entirely inadequate to the wants of the public. The passenger railroad will do away with this old order of things and not only will citizens be able to travel about the County quickly and economically, but will be able to have their purchases, however heavy or cumbersome they may be, brought to their doors. The prejudices that existed at one time in large cities against passenger railways have been completely eradicated and the fears which were entertained that they would injure the value of property have not only been found groundless but experience has proved them to be both a convenience and a benefit, and those who cried loudest against them at one time are the most in favor of them now.

The effect of the road on the boroughs outside of Pottsville will be to increase the value of property and to increase their population and business importance. To Pottsville it will be of the greatest benefit, making it the available business centre of the County, and enabling a large mass of population daily to make their purchases and transact their business in it. This Borough should do therefore, all in its power to aid the enterprise and see to its early completion.

The engineer estimates above the cost of construction to be light; the expenses will be light when the road is put in operation, while the business it will be called upon to do will be large. It is therefore, fair to presume that it will pay well to the fortunate parties who will be good and safe. The Company propose issuing coupon bonds which should be taken up as soon as offered to the public. These bonds will command six per cent. interest; they will be free from taxation, and being secured by a first mortgage on the road and its rolling stock, they will be an excellent investment and will be preferred to the stock.

Seth Kinman, the California Hunter and Trapper.—Mr. Seth Kinman, the noted hunter and trapper of California, who, just previous to the death of President Lincoln presented him an interesting and unique arm chair, formed from the antlers of the wild elk—the last bequest of any kind made to Mr. Lincoln—was in town this week, and on Wednesday evening last gave exhibitions. His lecture and other curiosities and told the history of his life, at the Town Hall in this Borough. It was a very interesting entertainment. All present were gratified at an inspection of Seth's "traps," which embraced his old rifle that was used at the Battle of New Orleans, and which he carried in the Black Hawk war, Indian bows and arrows, money, ropes, beads, scalps, paws of grizzlies, trophies of his powers as a hunter, and many other things too numerous to mention. One of his greatest curiosities is a fiddle, made from the head of a favorite mule which died after several years of faithful service. Mr. Kinman rode that mule from Council Bluff to Sacramento City—2,500 miles—in forty-five days, the best time on record. The fiddle is a remarkable sweet-toned instrument, and Seth knows how to extract music from it. He was loudly applauded on Wednesday evening for his admirable performance on it. Mr. Kinman left town on Thursday, well pleased with his visit here, and promising to return when the weather gets cooler, with more "traps" for the people to look at, and hear him play "bar" as they call it in his country. He will be at Gettysburg on the 4th of July, where he will undoubtedly do a "right smart" business with his excellent photographs of himself and of the chair he presented to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Kinman has had an eventful life. He was born in 1815, in Union county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Illinois as early as 1830, where during the Black Hawk war of 1832 he took part in Captain Adams' company, in the defeat of General Stillman on Rock River, and in another fierce battle with the Indians at Sycamore creek. He followed hunting in the West up to 1848, crossing the Rocky Mountains in 1842. In 1848 he journeyed overland to California, where, in Humbolt county he still resides, when at home, with his three children. In 1850 the steamer Northern was wrecked on the Pacific coast near his "ranch" and he was the means by his courage and great physical strength, of saving the lives of one hundred persons. His services were recognized by the owners of the ship, who in a letter of thanks tendered him a free passage at any time in any of their vessels. This event alone distinguishes him above the mass of living men.

Some idea of the commotion that had President Lincoln lived he would have received some substantial recognition of a present upon which Mr. Lincoln placed much value. Mrs. Lincoln has taken the chair to her home in the West, where Mr. Kinman was presented the remains of the President, during their ever memorable passage, mid the tears of a sorrow-stricken nation.

In person Mr. Kinman is a fine specimen of manly strength and beauty. He is six feet; one inch in height and athletic and agile, and with hair and beard much admired by the ladies, and envied by the men. Seth creates a sensation wherever he goes, for such a splendid specimen of a hunter who keeps both eyes open when he shoots—one along the sight and the other looking for more game,—is rarely seen in the Eastern States.

Cricket.—A game of cricket was played in this Borough on Saturday last between the first eleven of Pottsville, Port Carbon, and the Sherman Club of Port Carbon. The Grantites were victorious after a spirited contest. The score is as follows:

GRANT.

1st Innings.		2d Innings.	
R. Lee c Dekker	2	c Ledden b Ledden	39
S. Silliman c Pagan b Gilmore	3	b Gane	3
J. Lewis b Dekker	4	b Gane	9
J. Smith b Dekker	0	not out	7
W. Schertle c Smith b Dekker	0	b Gane	4
W. Brooke b Dekker	3	b Dekker	2
B. Heliner c Hartsog b Dekker	0	c Gane b Dekker	0
F. Harper c Gane b Dekker	7	b Dekker	3
G. Clemens b Dekker	2	hit wicket	12
C. Rauch not out	1	b Dekker	1
J. Hobart c Gane b Dekker	10	c Ledden b Dekker	11
Byes	6		8
Wides	0		1
	38		103

SHERMAN.

1st Innings.		2d Innings.	
H. Waterstreen b Lee	12	b Lewis	15
J. Gane hit wicket	0	b Lee	1
J. Dekker b Lewis	0	c Harper b Lee	0
W. Stevens not out	0	not out	1
T. Ledden c Lee b Silliman	9	b Lee	2
G. Pagan b Silliman	6	c Silliman b Lewis	5
C. Hartsog b Lee	24	run out	1
J. Bull c Lee b Silliman	7	b Lee	0
J. Wilkes c Harper b Silliman	7	c Harper b Lee	7
R. Lee b Parks	0	run out	0
Byes	13	b Lewis	2
Leg-byes	3		1
	55		36

ST. CLAIR.

1st Innings.		2d Innings.	
J. Thomas run out	1	b Parry	6
J. Jones c Ridgway b Parry	0	st. out	7
J. Webster run out	0	b Reilly	1
J. Tempest b Reilly	4	b Parry	6
D. Watkins run out	3	not out	7
J. Seligman c Taylor b Parry	12	b Reilly	1
M. Leary b Reilly	0	c Ridgway b Reilly	0
T. Baker b Parry	0	run out	1
P. Mullin not out	6	c Huntzinger b Reilly	4
J. Parks c Huntzinger b Reilly	5	c Stichter b Reilly	1
W. David on b Parry	1	b Reilly	1
Byes	1		9
	33		36

The Osceola beating the St. Clair by 3 runs and 10 wickets to spare.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.—OSCE