not. Suppose the entire population becomes civilly dead, as they do to become by constituting a body overt acts of treason, and embarking in unmistakable, desperate civil war—is there any State then left? Can dead men act? The answer is equally clear. There is nothing, under such circumstances, that can revive them, but sunnesy and reconstruction, moving solely from and tendered by the live and loyal nation. Civilly dead is the record the South has written in its own hand, in crime and blood; and action from without, by the nation that has so persistently and vainglorious defied the last four years, and is now wandering aloof in self-independent of the South, is the only remaining remedy. Every consideration shown this or to be so.—The Southern States have been out of the Union; when did they come back? When can they come back, till they shall have adjusted and determined by the loyal States of the nation, three-fourths of whom necessarily form the competent majority for this purpose? When nations or peoples meet in collision, there is first the strife of battle, then the strife of adjustment; and the power that succeeds in the one must hold on to the other till that is gained, or all is lost.

I am satisfied that these views are to the power of the States are correct, and are also satisfied that the assent of the requisite number of States for all necessary purposes of reconstruction could be obtained, if it shall thereby be considerable advantages of proceeding in this manner.

By this mode a series of amendments can be presented to the people, leaving them to adopt them in whole or in part, as they may seem to be desirable. The work will not at once be secured, some important ends may be gained, and the prospect of the final attainment of all be promoted. We are also not left to the sole action of any one or more of the departments of the Government, but have, in addition, the voice of the people, which, in such vital importance, is essential in a question of such magnitude, and which would be likely to be sound and just, and command the ultimate approval of the entire country.

This mode of action has the further advantage that it is peaceful and uniform in its operation and character, and removes away by one act, from every State, Constitution and from all statutes, North and South, every vestige of law in conflict with the amendments sustained, a change which could much more readily be effected in the various States in this way than in any other. At the same time, it would always be subject, to enforcement by the judiciary of the nation and its authorities, and be entirely beyond the local control of the individual States. It would be systematic, also, as we have already commenced aright, by amending the Constitution, and we have only to follow up in that line to insure success. As a further consideration, it is believed it would more fully meet the approval of the Executive and better harmonize the various conflicting views on this subject than any other mode suggested of solving the problem of reconstruction. So many advantages should insure its favorable consideration.

I would like here to examine more specifically, the effect of the adoption of a part of the amendments proposed by me. It can hardly admit of doubt that the first two amendments providing for equality of representation and the general rights of the negro would receive the public approval. The acceptance of the third amendment as to suffrage would be more doubtful. But, suppose the first two amendments had been adopted, and the third rejected, how then do we stand in reference to the South?

When the first-named changes are made and have become incorporated into the organic law of the land, their effect will be to withdraw eighteen representatives from Congress in the South, and add an equal number to the North, making, or creating, a division that may arise, a relative difference of thirty-six votes, in favor of the North greater than has ever heretofore existed under the present Constitution. With this vast relative change in representation two results would manifest themselves. The fear of the predominating influence of the South on the legislation and action of the Government would be very much diminished, while the South would immediately feel the change, and a controversy would at once arise among Southern men whether they might not regain their power, and, materially aid in it, by extending the right of suffrage to the negro population. This object they might very plausibly hope to effect by fair treatment of the negro, and the influence they might thus expect to exert over him. It is not probable that the very likely to prevail. Still, it will operate as a constant and most efficient means for the ultimate establishment of universal suffrage by the consent of the South. There would be, in the meantime, compensation, that the two races would have longer opportunity to become accustomed to their new position, and learn their respective needs and relations to each other, and be better qualified for change. The dangers of bringing suddenly together unwilling and unprepared races would be diminished, and these dangers are not trivial.

When shall the Congress, initiate the new system to be inaugurated at the South without some important Southern aid for the purpose? Who shall revise and arrange the check list of voters, and compute the votes to be thrown? The blacks are hardly competent for this purpose now. Will the whites do it with any fairness or justice? If not, the only alternative would be to have a provost marshal as a moderator, attended with a military force, at every ballot-box throughout the entire South, and the men elected are then to be qualified and act, if they choose to do so, or are competent to act, either of which may be problematical.

It is evident great changes can progress only with public sentiment. Laws even sustained by general public sentiment, when opposed by an active and powerful minority, can be enforced only with much difficulty, as is witnessed in maintaining acts for the promotion of temperance, and in various other instances.—Our situation, then, is precisely this: There are certain difficulties to be removed, wrongs to be righted, and questions to be adjusted. These are inequalities of representation, protection of the general rights of the negro, settlement of the question of his enjoyment of the right of suffrage; and, if need be, greater option in the application of our claims on the resources of the country to meet our liabilities. If we could arrange with the South, these matters might readily be adjusted by a change of the organic law by common consent. But we cannot expect to make such arrangement of terms with eleven different organizations, each varying, more or less, in its views and decisions. This is one difficulty.

Another difficulty is the diversity of opinion at the North. Our prophets are at variance, some saying lo, here; some lo, there; and some, lo, nowhere. There is but one arbiter in such cases—the loyal people—who alone have the power and, if rightly applied to, the just sagacity discernment to find the clue to lead us out of these labyrinthine difficulties by a direct decision of, dictating such change in the organic law as our necessities demand. The justness of their decision none need to doubt or gainsay. They will demand only what is for the common peace. These terms once thus determined on, will be accepted by the South, and she should be cordially welcomed back into the new Union, to share its blessings on equal terms with us, and be defended, alike with us, by its power. We shall then begin the march of freedom for the world, and the nations will keep step with us.

There are other minor difficulties arising out of the present controversy, and exciting the public mind, that are worthy, perhaps, of some consideration. I would reaffirm the Monroe doctrine, in the precise terms in which it was originally enunciated, and leave it there. It will take care of itself without a gun being fired. I would again formally demand compensation for the marauding depredations of British Alabamas, fitted out at her ports, and at all times received back to them for their protection and support, and leave that to abide the result. The dynasties of Louis Napoleon and Palmerston and Russell are rapidly passing away, and the strife, on the part of their successors, will be who shall first re-establish friendly relations with us by the removal of all grounds of complaint, or, should not this be done, we should at any time be justified in seizing the neutral port of Nassau, and those of other friendly islands, and holding them until indemnity is obtained. There is no hurry on this point. Our indignation will become no cooler by delay, and our recompense be none the less sure.

It is sufficient for the present generation to put down the rebellion, to reconstruct the Union, and to commence efficiently the payment of the national debt, while we have the coming generation to help share the toil, and protect us further, if need be, the rights of the Republic. N. G. UPHAM.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

DEFENDING CRIMES.

It is not surprising that crime is rampant in this County. It has every encouragement. The laws are enforced with laxity; men arraigned for unbrowoked, cold-blooded killing, are acquitted, and the organ of the party which rules the County, excuses murder committed by members of that party, as mere ebullitions of "reckless, hardy men," who having learned that kind of thing in Europe, should be allowed unchecked, to indulge their murderous proclivities here. It lessens our wonder that Schuylkill County is unenviably noted for crime, when we find imbecility and lukewarmness in the custodians of the laws, and apologists in the organs of the party.

The men who commit crime in this County read with satisfaction, we do not question, an article in the last number of the Copperhead organ, entitled "The Increase of Crime." The animus of the article is, that the Republican party is responsible for the increase of crime, and that the murderers of this County are in the commission of their crimes, only fighting their way through life. The apologist for crime, says:

Taking into consideration our numerous population, the character of the labor in which the mass of our working people are engaged, which tends to draw together the reckless, hardy men of all nations, who have been taught in other lands by the stern monitor, Poverty, that each man must fight his own way through life, and the asylum offered by our lonely mountains, our remote valleys, and our deep, dark, cavernous mines to fugitives from justice from all of the large cities, Schuylkill County is a model of good order which many of the cities and counties in the United States, and even in Pennsylvania, would do well to imitate.

Indeed! Let us look at this "model of good order" during the year 1864. We find by the Annual Report of the County Commissioners for that year, that of two hundred and seven commitments during that period, TEN were for murder. Proportionately, Philadelphia should have had eighty during the same period. She had not one-fourth of that number. New York approaches the proper portion, but that City like Schuylkill County, is ruled by a class that uses the dagger or pistol to accomplish its purposes. We assert and the assertion will be sustained by statistics of crime in this country, that in the ratio of population there are more murders commited in Schuylkill County than in any other section of the United States. Luzerne County approaches us in that respect, and Luzerne is ruled by the same class that controls the politics of this County. As to the idea of the Copperhead organ, that a man to "fight his own way through life," must lie in wait on a road and shoot down his victim, as in the case of David Muir, or attempt to add robbery to murder as in the case of William Pollock, is one so startling, so fraught with mischief, if adopted generally, by the class referred to, that it is difficult to understand how a paper claiming to be law abiding, could utter it. It is iniquitous, and encourages the evils which we deplore in connexion with the management of County affairs. It is terrible, when our best citizens are shot down in cold blood, and a party organ palliates the acts.

The assertion contained in the article that the Republican party is responsible for crime in this country, will cause every man familiar with history smile. Surely the writer of the article defending crime in this County, is not ignorant of the assault of Brooks upon Sumner; the numberless outrages committed by pro-slavery representatives upon the representative of the free people of the North; of the fact that the United States flag was fired upon by traitors, thus inaugurating the late bloody and terrible war; of the repeated attempts of men like him to commence a Rebellion in the North; of the shocking riots in New York, started by the Copperheads in the interest of the Rebellion; of the brutalities of the Rebel prison at Andersonville, committed by Capt. Wirz, now on trial in Washington, and now the recipient of the sympathies of the Copperheads. Surely, these facts, and the fact that of the two hundred and seven persons commited in 1864 in this County, to the prison there, EIGHTY-THREE were natives of Ireland, the mass of which people in this County, is connected with the writer's party, are familiar to him, and we are somewhat surprised that he ventures to make in an intelligent community the charge that the Republican party is responsible for crime here or elsewhere. History shows that for more than a quarter of a century, the so-called Democratic party has been responsible for suppressing freedom of speech and the freedom of the ballot—as in Congress, the South, and in Kansas, and for inaugurating a system of tyrannical oppression which finally opposed the Government by force of arms and was defeated. In the present as in the past, murderers and swindlers find congenial spirits among the so-called Democracy, and where large majorities are rolled up for that party, there we find crime in all of its phases, flourishing in tropical luxuriance, with writers and a press to defend that state of affairs. Law-abiding citizens can apply a remedy if they resolve. The disease is virulent. The antidote is in the ballot.

JEFF. DAVIS CULPABLE WITH WIRZ, FOR THE MURDERS AT ANDERSONVILLE.—Testimony in the Wirz trial, shows that Jeff. Davis and other Rebel chiefs, knew of the condition of affairs at Andersonville, and that they are equally culpable with Wirz. Gen. Howell Cobb wrote to Gen. Cooper in May last that the effect of increasing the number of prisoners in the area where they were confined would be to increase the amount of sickness and death. Dr. Eldridge reported that the prison was too much crowded, and he described the sufferings of the men. But Inspector Chandler gave a shocking account of the condition of the pen at Andersonville, an account which should have induced men with any feeling of humanity to have tried to lessen the afflictions. These representations do not appear to have received the slightest attention at Richmond, though the Rebel Assistant Secretary of War said the condition of the prisoners was a reproach to the Confederates as a nation. The only thing which seemed to concern the Richmond government was the possibility of the prisoners escaping, and more attention was paid to the security of their confinement than to the condition of the men. Davis should be tried for murder.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, in an article on severe sentences imposed on men convicted in the Quarter Sessions of that City, at the present term, of highway robbery and burglary, remarks:

The laws as they stand are in the main sufficient for the protection of society, it is only the lax execution of them that gives license to crime and criminals.

That's it. In Schuylkill County as in Philadelphia, we have the laws, but the enforcement of them is notoriously lax. The result is that in this County murders are of almost weekly occurrence, and property is rendered insecure. The perpetrators of scores of brutal, unprovoked murders committed in Schuylkill County during the past five years, have either escaped arrest, or when arrested have not been adequate punished. If men here guilty of murder and other heinous crimes, would realize that after conviction they would receive the full extent of the law in their sentences, the County would become what the Copperhead organ now claims for it, "a model" of law and order. We want a little of Judge Ludlow's medicine before the disease will be cured.

DEMOCRATIC WIRE-WORKING.—The wire-workers of the so-called Democratic party, are just now outgeneraling themselves in their efforts to carry the election in October next. Having denounced the war as unholy, unauthorized and unconstitutional, they nevertheless, have nominated among their candidates, some of the heroes of that war, who participated in its trials and triumphs, and they are now laboring hard to secure the soldiers' vote.—It is decidedly rich to hear those men who opposed the right of the soldier to vote, when the question was up in the Commonwealth, now ask that soldier to vote for them. It is adding insult to injury.—If it had not been for the Union party our brave men in the field would all have been disfranchised. They are indebted to the Union men for their right to vote at our elections, and if the would be Democrats had succeeded in carrying out their views, the soldier would not have had the right to vote at all. Yet still these disfranchisers have the impudence to ask for the soldiers' vote. Can human assurance go any further?

THE PASSENGER RAILWAY PROJECT.—The project of connecting Pottsville with neighboring boroughs by means of a passenger railway, does not, it seems, engage the attention of our merchants and business men, to the extent it should. There can be no question that hourly communication with Port Carbon, St. Clair and Minersville, would have a marked beneficial effect upon the business of Pottsville, independent of the great convenience it would be to the citizens as a means of communication. It is an improvement greatly needed, and should have been made before this. But twenty-one hundred of fifty thousand dollars asked from Pottsville, have thus far been subscribed. This certainly, does not exhibit what can and should be done by the Borough in this matter. It is now certain that if the amount asked cannot be obtained, that the road will not be constructed probably, for many years. Pottsville through apathy in the matter, will thus be deprived of a trade which would be worth to her annually, many thousands of dollars. We hope that our citizens will not let the project die for lack of the means to push it.

AN IMPORTANT DUTY.

The Union men of the County should see that the soldiers who were absent from home when the last assessment was made, are properly assessed now. The absence of the soldier from his home, and his acquired right in the meantime to vote in the field, rendered it unnecessary to embrace his name in the new assessments during the war. In addition to this, many of the soldiers have changed their residences, by which reassessment is also necessary. The 30th of this month (September,) is the limit of the time appointed for these assessments. This is a very short period for the performance of such an important duty, and committees in the various election districts should at once collect a list of all the unassessed soldiers as well as citizens, and have their names placed on the proper duplicates. Every returned soldier must be assessed, or he will forfeit his vote.

HERCULEAN UNDERTAKING.—Glancy Jones and James Buchanan have formed a copartnership. Their business is to endeavor to carry Pennsylvania for the Slum Democracy in October. Look out for a huge failure on the 11th of that month.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

These twin sisters are holding high carnival in this Copperhead-ridden County. Hardly is the last fury on the details of a crime, before we are called upon to record some fresh "ebullition" of the innocent creatures who rule this County. In our local columns will be found an account of a murderous assault, accompanied by robbery, perpetrated on Thursday evening last on the highway, in Mr. Percival Byerly of this Borough. His assailants were Irishmen, by which class, nine tenths of the crimes in this County are perpetrated. It is not surprising, for immunity from punishment and no condemnation of their acts by their organ here, encourage them to give a loose rein to their lawless passions. The citizens of this County, who have borne patiently, misrule, imbecility and crime, are rapidly reaching a point when by the organization of Vigilance Committees, murderers and robbers will be made to expiate their crimes. It is the last but apparently, the only remedy they have now, to check crime in Schuylkill County.

OUR TICKET.

The canvass is not characterized by excitement, and this year's election in Pennsylvania will be one of the most quiet ever held. The State ticket of the Union party will be elected by an increased majority on last year. That is undisputed. In this County the friends of the cause will it is hoped, secure a strong vote for the Union County ticket. The men on that ticket are able, and the candidates on it who have seen service in the field, are entitled to the lasting gratitude of our citizens. It should be elected, and can be if the Union men of Schuylkill so resolve.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The August number has been published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York. The contents are, Sir Brooke Fossbrooke,—Part IV.; Josiah Wedgwood; Hands and Hearts; Major Jack Downing; Major Dodd and Other Men and Women, and other Things in General.—Part XVII.; Piccadilly: an Episode of Cotemporaneous Autobiography.—Part VI.; The London Art Season; Cleopatra; The Late Elections. A good number in every respect. The delightful serial, Miss Majoribanks, is continually increasing in interest to the reader.

THE SECRET SERVICE; THE FIELD, THE DUNGEON, AND THE ESCAPE.—Philadelphia: T. B. Richardson, a correspondent of the New York Tribune, is graphically written and well illustrated. It narrates as its title imports, a series of adventures during the Rebellion, within our lines, and as a prisoner, within the rebel lines. The author early in the Rebellion was a correspondent for the Tribune in Dixie, and gives interesting accounts of the proceedings in Southern conventions, and many anecdotes. Later he saw much of our operations in the field on the West, and finally, when captured by the Rebels, near Vicksburg, he was an eye witness of the horrible treatment of our soldiers in the prison pens of the South.—He risked and endured much in making his escape, all of which is told in a manner that will interest the reader to the closing page. It is a book which deserves as it will undoubtedly have, a wide circulation. It is published by the American Publishing Company, Hartford, Ct., and sold by Jones' Bros. & Co., N. E. corner of Sixth and Minor streets, Philadelphia, who will receive orders for, and mail it to any address. We heartily commend Mr. Richardson's book to those who have not read it.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1865.—Sep.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
16 SATURDAY,	5 41.6	6 18	Full M 8 56 morng
17 SUNDAY,	5 42.6	7	Last Q. 11 0 2 mrng
18 MONDAY,	5 43.6	5	New M. 19 5 49 evng
19 TUESDAY,	5 44.6	4	First Q. 27 9 50 evng
20 WEDNESDAY,	5 45.6	2	
21 THURSDAY,	5 46.6	1	
22 FRIDAY,	5 47.6	59	

Case Continued.—The case of John L. Mennig has been continued until the December term of Court. Mr. Mennig obtained bail on Friday evening of last week.

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

Promoted.—Second Lieut. Clement D. Potts, of the 101st U. S. Colored Infantry, has we are pleased to learn, been promoted to 1st Lieutenant of his Company.

Mr. Philip Nagle requests us to state that orders left at his house, corner of Sixth and Market streets, for painting, graining and glazing, will be promptly attended to.

New Flour and Feed Store.—Messrs. Beck and Cohu have opened a store in Morris' Addition, this Borough, for the sale of flour, feed, grain, etc. They will also conduct the business of general commission merchants. We commend the new firm to the patronage of the public.

As several counterfeit $100 U. S. Compound interest notes, dated May 15, 1865, have been offered in Philadelphia, and as they are sufficiently well executed to deceive those not well acquainted with the face of the genuine, our citizens should be cautious against all compound interest bills of that denomination.

The partnership which has long existed between Messrs. Wren & Bro. in the machine business, has been dissolved, Mr. Thomas Wren retiring from the firm. Major James Wren will continue the business in Coal street. Mr. Thos. Wren will soon start a machine shop in Mahanoy City, an admirable location.

Get Assessed.—The election is near at hand, and it is important that all entitled to vote, should be assessed. Mr. Joseph Bowen, Borough Assessor, can be found at the photographic gallery of his son, Centre and East Market streets, or at the Union Hotel, during the day and evening. Do not neglect this matter. Attend to it at once.

Government Sale of Mules.—The sales of Government mules advertised to take place each Wednesday and Saturday of every week in Philadelphia, have been suspended until Wednesday, September 20, on which day and on every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter until further notice, the sales of 100 mules per day will be continued.

Mr. William F. Hock, who was murderously assaulted on Friday of last week, while riding to the colliery of which he is Superintendent, is we are pleased to state, out again and attending to business. A man in his employ was suspected of being the assailant, but upon being arrested and brought before Mr. Pollock, was not recognized by either Mr. Pollock or his son. It is not known who the assailant is, but every effort will be made to detect and arrest him.

Counterfeit one dollar Treasury greenbacks are in circulation. The whole appearance of the bill is bad, and compared with a genuine note, its spurious character may be detected at a glance. Probably the most prominent difference from the genuine is apparent in the circle, on the face of the bill, containing the numbers 1, 2, 3—in the counterfeit touching the inner border, while in the genuine it is full quarter of an inch above the border. Spinner's signature is good.

Improvements.—This season they have been numerous and creditable. Among the most prominent, are, the store and factory of Mr. Simon Durr; the foundry of Mr. Joseph Durr, and the machine shop and foundry of Messrs. Pomeroy & Son. The Union Hall is nearly under roof, and will be ready for occupation by Christmas. Trinity Church is so much advanced that Pennsylvania Hall is nearly completed. The iron pillars for the portices are here, and the mastic work is almost done. Centre street from Mahantango up, needs "brushing up," and we are surprised that property holders on that valuable thoroughfare permit such miserable frame shanties to disfigure it. There is a want of enterprise in that matter which is not creditable. Centre street could be made one of the finest business avenues of its size, in the State.

Released from Custody.—The two men, James Smith and Patrick Hayes, who were arrested on Wednesday of last week, at Danville, on suspicion that they were concerned in the murder of David Muir, had a hearing before Squire Conrad this week, commencing on Wednesday last and ending yesterday. It resulted in the acquittal of the prisoners, there being no evidence that they had anything to do with the shocking affair. Our belief is, that the murder was the work of the Thugs who are banded together in this Region, in an oath-bound Association, similar to the Knights of the Golden Circle. This belief is strengthened by the fact that shortly after the murder was committed a shot was fired on a neighboring hill, evidently a signal to the assassins that the road in that direction was clear for escape. The whole affair was unquestionably planned and executed by conspirators.

The Late Captain James Sillyman.—The "White Star Union," an Association of returned officers, held its first annual meeting in Philadelphia on the 2d inst. At the meeting the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the death of JAMES SILLIMAN, late Captain of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, the White Star Union has been deprived of one of its most valued members; and *whereas*, it is the duty of us who have been spared to most once more, to show by expressions of regret that we mourn for him who has died, and sympathize with them who even more than we feel his loss;

Resolved, That by the death of Capt. Silliman we are reminded that in the peaceful walks of civil life, scarcely less than in the field we have left, we are exposed to the arrows of the great destroyer, Death.

Resolved, That, mourning the death of Capt. Silliman, who, as a soldier, had proven his manhood under fire, and who, as a friend, was personally dear to many, and was respected by all of us, we tender to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this, their severe bereavement, and assure them that, however feeble may seem these written words, they are dictated by the sincere feeling of his old associates.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that they be published.

(Signed.) JAMES FITZPATRICK, Late Twenty-eighth P. V.
JOHN CRAIG, Late One hundred and forty-seventh P. V.
WM. H. LAMBERT, Late Thirty-third N. J. Vol.

Fatal Result.—J. Frederick son of Mr. Peter F. Mudey, of this Borough, who was terribly injured lately, in consequence of falling from the roof of Mr. C. Atkins's residence, Mount Adelphia, died from the effects of his injuries on Wednesday evening last. At the time of his death he was in the 16th year of his age. It is truly wonderful that the unfortunate young sufferer lingered so long, though at one time his physician had strong hopes of his life.

Death in an Old Air Shaft.—On Saturday evening last two minors named John Dugan and Matthew Kelch, after being paid, started from Wasley Harbor to go home. They were not seen afterwards, and there were considerable surmises as to the cause of their disappearance. On Thursday afternoon the bodies were found in a roasted condition, in an old air slope attached to a mine now on fire. The Coroner held an inquest, and from the evidence elicited, a verdict that they fell in accidentally, was rendered.

Murderous Assault and Highway Robbery.—On Thursday afternoon last, Mr. Percival Byerly, son-in-law of Mr. Rinemacher, livery stable keeper of this Borough, started with a two-horse carriage to attend the funeral of a Mrs. Fletcher, at West Wood. After the funeral Mr. Byerly drove a gentleman and his wife to Mount Pleasant, which he reached about dusk. On his return he was met by a man who called Mr. Byerly to let him get in and ride to Minersville. Mr. Byerly consented, and the man took a seat inside. A storm coming up, and rain commencing to fall shortly after, Mr. Byerly also took a seat inside, to escape getting wet, and drove the horses in that position. When he had driven about a mile and a half, and when the rain was falling heavily, the man suddenly caught Mr. Byerly by the throat, and demanded his money or his life. At the same time the horses were stopped by two men, confederates of Mr. B's assailant. Mr. Byerly had a severe tussle with the man in the carriage, during which he bit him in the cheek. The man attempted to stab Mr. B.; but fortunately, the blade of the knife only penetrated his coat without doing him any injury. One of the men who had hold of the horses, then stepped up to the carriage and presenting a revolver at Mr. Byerly, said: "Deliver, you ——— of a b———, or I'll blow your brains out!" Seeing that further resistance was useless he being unarmed, Mr. Byerly gave up his pocket book, from which the robbers took the contents, some $11, afterwards throwing the book back into the carriage. Mr. Byerly then drove on, the robbers as he did so, firing two shots which passed through the carriage, and throwing stones, some of which tore their way through the covers. The robbers were Irishmen, one of whom Mr. Byerly will be able to recognize if he should see him again.

"Don't be Foolish."—You can make Six Dollars from Fifty Cents. Call and examine an invention equally as good by everybody. Or a sample sent free by mail for the price, that is, 1 dollar for $6, by B. L. Wolcott, 170 Chatham Square, New York.
Sept. 16, '65. 3m-pd

[COMMUNICATED.]

OUR WORK.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—I feel that your interest in the cause of truth will pardon a few words on the above subject.

It is admitted on all hands that the difficulties of reconstruction are as formidable to our legislators as were those of war to our generals. It is equally plain, it is admitted on all hands that the difficulties of reconstruction are as formidable to our legislators as were those of war to our generals. It is equally plain, that the present policy (which I trust is but an experiment) seems to prove a failure. This failure, to some extent at least, has arisen out of the superabundance of zealous gratitude to those men who are seeking to accomplish by intrigue, that which they could not gain by arms. I do not wish to censure the Administration by this. A mild policy may be best at first. It is to their shame that many of the very men who plotted rebellion and war, are selected to fill the most responsible offices. The very ones who are nominated, and some already elected, to fill the most important offices. Their treasonable plans have been so palpable that the military authority has been compelled to supplant on many occasions, this so called and so-constituted civil power. One of their chief objects is to so organize the State governments as to ignore all the proclamations of great moment issued during the war. That old State Rights doctrine is rooted and grounded as deep now in their hearts as any time during the days of the struggle. If reconstruction shall prove such a fignent as to leave these States in authority to legislate against that which the general government has decreed, and strove by the sword to set it aside, then the military struggle for conquest and for the permanent establishment of our institutions has proved of no avail. These great acts of humanity which kindle in glory as they shine, are the conventions of the past four years fade away, and we are left in as Egyptian darkness. Another mistake, which it seems we have made, is that we have ignored the services by battle of those men who rendered us service by the sword and bayonet. And it does seem that all our efforts at reconstruction will but mock us until we shall grant these men the rights which shall incorporate them permanently within and make them a part of the Union. However this may prove to be, one thing is evident—we have a very important work to accomplish as relates to those seceded States. Our influence can avail but little I know, as made to DIRECTLY bear upon the South, but then it is not lost, nevertheless, for we speak through our representatives in Congress. And indeed we are to look to them for the settlement of our troubles. No men have ever or will ever assemble under more pressing or solemn responsibilities than those men that shall soon gather for legislation in Washington. It is their duty to listen to them in unequivocal terms what the people desire and demand. It is our duty to strengthen the hands of those who shall battle on the floor of Congress for a firmer liberty, and from down into eternal infamy, those, whether from the South or North, who dare stand as the apologists or sympathisers with treason. It is for us PROPERLY to know how to estimate their achievements, and knowing, to go forward and see that they are properly appreciated. There was a time when bone and muscle, grasping the musket or pointing the cannon, rendered most efficient service; but now the nation has its work in a different way. Our Government is head work, and Democratic government bases itself on developed brains. We can exist only by the cultivation of an universal intelligence among our people. The rebellion with its thousands graves and desolated homes, is sufficient warning against having the masses ignorant. We need not go to rebellion, but here at home have the evil consequences of a government legislation based on ignorance, to teach us that the neglect of the masses is fatal to our liberties. And is not this the time to begin such work so that our Congressmen, having good support behind them, in their efforts of their constituency, will be more firm and clear-headed as they labor for reconstruction? Is not this the time more than all others, to enlarge our conceptions of the nature of our government? And does it not seem that the greatest moral question of this or any age, has been thrust upon us for solution?

Are we not called upon by the voice of God, to put our estimate upon the country given to our fathers? Are we not demanded to give an answer as to what is the worth of our mountain ranges, lakes, rivers, valleys, hills, the coal, iron, lead, copper, silver and gold mines, common to all parts of our great country? Are these God-given riches of so little worth as that we surrendered into the hands of traitors? And may it not amount itself that we are now to put a price upon our liberties? And if so, is that which has cost us a million of precious lives to be thrown away for the sake of the case the infatuated there bring? God forbid! Let us rather show our faith by our works, and begin as Christians and loyal people to disseminate the desired information by distributing pamphlets and tracts. Our future prosperity as a country depends upon our correct sentiments of justice, universal suffrage, home manufacturing, and the evils of repudiation. Our influence on these points, will be felt in the councils and societies formed and forming throughout the whole country. This article is to suggest the propriety of forming such society here in Pottsville. The speaker, if elected, will make the necessary donation a deposit for papers and pamphlets on the important questions before us, and from this as a centre, distribute them over the community. Such literature will be sent from Boston gratis, and it is optional with us to give anything in return. And may we not expect the Christian part of our community to move in this matter? It need not be entirely lively to any one party, but enlist the favorable action of all well-meaning men.

There is no reason why the good people in Pottsville should be behind those of other neighboring cities.—The blood of her sons has crimsoned every battle field, testifying the love she bears her father-land. She has lent a hand to lift that flag out of the dust. It floats in triumph, and she need not be ashamed. And shall not that same love which hurried men into the field, bring forth its energies to aid in cultivating a rational love for that same flag that it may not be dragged in the dust again? SHARP MOUNTAIN.

"SYNOVIA" LUBRICATOR.

JOHN O. BECK,
No. 3 Silver Terrace, Pottsville, Pa.,
AGENT FOR THE MANUFACTURER.

This Lubricator is entirely free from Gum or Resin; is applicable to the whole range of machinery, and **double the amount of work can be obtained from its use**, than that of any other Oil or Lubricating medium now known.

☞ No charges made for the bill, if not found to be as represented. Sept. 16, '65.—3T-3t.

MISS A. STRAUCH & E. GILBERT, Pottsville, Pa.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINES
In Schuylkill County.

A number of these excellent Family Machines are always kept on hand for sale, or exchange, on application by calling at the corner of Fifth and Norwegian Sts., Pottsville.

To accommodate persons using these Machines, a supply of MACHINE NEEDLES, Shuttles, Oil, and THREAD, of all numbers and colors, especially adapted to Sewing Machine use, will be kept on hand.

Thorough instructions for working these Machines will be given to parties purchasing.

We are also Agents for the sale of

The Howe Sewing Machine,

Which is pronounced equal to any of the Sewing Machines now in the market, and is peculiarly adapted for heavy work, and particularly for sewing leather work. The shuttle, the thread and the needle smaller than in any other Machine in use.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Sept. 9, '65. 3m.

Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla, cleanses and renovates the blood, kindles the vigor of life into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease. April 8, '65. 14-6m

Army Itch, Tetter, All Eruptions!

"DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT."
"DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT."

No case so obstinate, or long standing, it will not cure in a short time. All kinds of Tetter are permanently cured. Army Itch, which is so prevalent, it never fails to cure. Chronic Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ringworms, Barbers Itch, &c. Eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, old Ulcers of many years standing, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment, all yield to the healing properties of the great vegetable salve.

Price 50 cents. By sending 50 cents to Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 NORTH SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, a box will be mailed to any part of the United States, free of charge.

Sold by HENRY SAYLOR, Druggist, Pottsville. June 17, '65. 24

Gray Hair, Baldness, Dandruff, any Disease of the Scalp.—NO DISCOVERY CAN COMPARE WITH IT. IT IS NOT A DYE.

"London"	THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY	"Hair Color Restorer."
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer."
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer."
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"London"		"Hair Color Restorer."

It is the ONLY KNOWN RESTORER OF COLOR AND PROPERTY HAIR DRESSING COMBINED. Entirely free from Poison.

1. It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2. It will make it grow on bald heads.
3. It will restore the natural secretions.
4. It will cure all diseases of the scalp.
5. It will make the hair soft, glossy, and flexible.
6. It will preserve the original color to old age.
7. It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8. It will cure all diseases of the hair.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

"London"	BEAD THIS CERTIFICATE.	"Hair Color Restorer."
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer."
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer."
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer."
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer."

"USED BY OUR MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND CLERGY."

DR. SWAYNE & SON: Some six years ago I began to lose my hair, and continued to do so until the scalp became as bare as the palm of my hand; troubled also with a disagreeable itching fever, great heat, and dandruff, small pustules would form, quite severe to the touch, and the remaining portion of the hair on the side and back of my head became quite gray. After using a number of Restoratives, (so called) without success, and my head nearly bald, I was induced to try your Color. Contrary to my expectation, the world furnishes no preparation equal to this, and I do, conscientiously say to all who are gray, or bald, hair dry and harsh, or falling, to use it, once, this cleanly and delightfully perfumed article. ISAAC L. MARSHALL,
Gunner United States Navy,
Office Leonard street, Philadelphia.

Price 75 cents a bottle; six bottles, $4. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth street above Vine, Philadelphia. Also by
JOHN O. BROWN & SON, Druggists, Pottsville.
HENRY SAYLOR, " " "
June 17, '65. 24

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARK'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and, although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

THESE PILLS HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO FAIL WHERE THE DIRECTIONS ON THE 20 PAGE OF PAMPHLET ARE WELL OBSERVED.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the Agt. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

Sole United States Agent,
JOHN MOSES, 77 Cortlandt St., New York.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.
Nov. 5, '64. 45-1y

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleans the scaly and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO.,
Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.
August 19, '65. 32-6m

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will be happy to furnish others with the means of cure, (*free of charge*). This remedy is simple, safe, and certain.

For full particulars, by return mail, please address
JOHN B. OGDEN, 60 Nassau St., New York.
June 3, '65. 23-3m

Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue. April 8, '65. 14-6m

MANHOOD CALL YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. April 8, '65 14-6m

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Do you wish Whiskers or Moustaches? Our