Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The cessation of the late war in this country left the so-called Democracy beached. The tide that swept away the institution of slavery, removed beyond the use o" the leaders of that party the only means of agitation which operating on the minds of the ignorant, prejudiced and immoral, benefited their party organization. The poverty premonitory apparently, of dissolution, which has overtaken the so called Democracy, is exhibited in their abandoning in New York, in their State Convention, all of the ideas that actuated the Peace Democracy, and in their virtual surrender at discretion, to the Republican party. So disgusted is the New York Daily News, organ of the defunct confederacy and copperheadism in general, that it has not yet come into the ring. The Chicago Platform is not only summarily kicked overboard by the New York Sham Democracy, but they have nominated for the principal State offices military men, Republicans in principle, who were prominent in the "enslavement and degradation" of their Southern friends.

It is notlimprobable that the cue given by the New York Sham Democracy, will be taken by the other fragments throughout the country, and that by this new "dodge" they will endeavor to regain a power now apparently lost to them forever. With this idea prominent, we see them with unsurpassed impudence patronizing the President, as if they could manipulate him to their views. But here they "reckon without their host." The President is in every respect, as honest a man as his immediate illustrious predecessor. He is the representative of the principles of Abraham Lincoln. The work of reestablishing government among the communities lately in revolt, on the basis of good and exact justice to all, is being engaged in by President Johnson, in the spirit which would have characterized Mr. Lincoln's efforts, were he now living. The Republican party cheerfully endorses President Johnson's reconstruction policy as one which if successful, will speedily pacify the country, and unite it for all future time. All that the Republicans would impress upon the President, and he has we are glad to note, in his repeated interviews with repentant Southerners, told them this thing plainly, i.is, that as slavery involved us in a debt of three hundred millions of dollars, and murdered five hundred thousand of the best men of the loyal States, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic. On this question the President has spoken firmly, and the result is accepted by the defeated Southerners with resignation, while the kind expressions of the President have elicited grateful responses from the recipients of his mercy.

As to the question of negro suffrage in the South there is because there can be, no difficulty between the Republican party and the President, for the simple reason that the whole question is in the hands of Congress, to be decided without Executive interference or dictation. President Johnson's views on this question, are thus defined by Hon. Jas. Harlan, a member of the President's Cabinet:

"President Johnson maintains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States does not confer on the Federal Government the right to interfere, primarily, with the question of suffrage in any State of the Union; that the question may arise and properly be decided by Congress, when Senators and members present themselves for admission to seats in that body, under the provisions of the Constitution which makes each House the exclusive judge of the qualifications and election of members; and that other clause of the Constitution of the United States which provides that 'the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government.' I infer that, if any State should adopt a law on the subject of suffrage which would clearly show the Republican form of government, other than republican, it would be the duty of Congress to reject applicants for seats, and to adopt whatever legislative remedies would in their judgment be necessary to carry out the guarantees of the Constitution."

Independent of this question which in the hands of the next Congress will be decided we are confident, in conformity with justice and the national honor, President Johnson holds the views of the Republican party, that intelligence should be the basis for exercise of the elective franchise, and that the color of a man's skin should have nothing to do with his enfranchisement or expatriation. New England, to a State, has decided in favor of intelligent suffrage, and in Pennsylvania it is a question which will arise.

The so-called Democratic party, barren of principle, threatened with dissolution, as a national organization, is now desperate. In New York it surrenders to the Republicans, "horse, foot and dragoon." In Pennsylvania it still clings to its gods, and will sustain an ignoble defeat on the 10th of next month. The fact is, that the late signal Republican victories in Maine and Vermont show that the people remember that when the Government was contending with armed treason, the so-called Democracy inaugurated riots, opposed enlistments, ridiculed our financial position, called our soldiers "Lincoln's hirelings," voted against granting soldiers the right to vote while in the service, and opposed increasing the pay of the soldiers. The Sham-Democracy think they can wheedle President Johnson—a man to whom they have applied every contemptuous epithet in the language, and to whom they denied the use of the State Capitol in Harrisburg, when he wished to address his fellow-citizens. The President remembers and despises these time-servers. Let the young men of the country recognize the shamelessness and wickedness of the so-called Democratic party, and resolve to sustain the principles of progress and of human freedom advocated by the Republican party, the complete success of which can alone place our country on the prinnacle of true national greatness.

THEN AND NOW.

The so-called Democracy are bowing obsequiously before President Johnson, and protesting oh, how earnestly, that "we never, no never, did see any man for whom we have higher respect." This position of ye Democracy will appear somewhat funny to our readers when they remember an occurrence in Harrisburg on the 6th of March, 1863. They will remember that President (then Governor) Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, and Ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, presented themselves in the city of Harrisburg for the purpose of communicating to the people of Pennsylvania the true condition of affairs in the South. Both these men came as Democrats from the South, where they had suffered severely in the cause of the Government, asking only to heard for the sake of truth, justice and the country. A resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives, granting the use of that Hall to Messrs. Johnson and Wright, but it was defeated by the unanimous vote of the Democratic members thereof, and thus by the voice of the Democratic party, Andrew Johnson was refused a hearing in the halls of legislation of Pennsylvania, at the very time when his family was being hunted down like beasts by the rebels of Tennessee.

The following is the preamble and resolution offered in the Senate by Maj. Harry White, tendering the use of that chamber to Messrs. Johnson and Wright:

WHEREAS, Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, a brave and loyal man, whose devotion to the Union is fully attested by his sacrifices and efforts in the cause of his country, and Ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, a distinguished and patriotic citizen of the State of Indiana, are about to visit Harrisburg and propose to address the people on the great questions now agitating the public mind which are of so much moment to the stability of the General Government therefore,

Resolved, That Governor Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, and Ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, be and they are hereby tendered the use of the hall of the Senate this afternoon for the purpose of addressing their fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania.

A fierce debate followed the offering of this resolution, in which the Democratic minority participated, and used the most treasonable language, denouncing Johnson and Wright as traveling mountebanks, and detending the slave-holders cause is just and honorable. The Republican majority of the Senate approved and advocated the passage of the resolution, and on calling the yeas and nays the following was the result:

YEAS.—Messrs. Boughter, Bond, Connell, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Penney, Ridgway, Robinson, Serrill, Salzgiver, Turrell, White, Wilson and Lawrence, *Speaker*—20.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Lamberton, Mott, Smith, Stork, Stein, and Wallace—10.

So the resolution was adopted.

It will be seen that every Democratic Senator voted nay—voted to refuse the liberty of speech to Andrew Johnson, when he came to defend the honor of his country and relate the story of the barbarity of traitors. We refer to this historical fact to show that the very men who refused to hear Andrew Johnson speak in the Senate Chamber, are now the advocates of a ticket before the people of Pennsylvania for two of the best offices in the gift of the people. Are the people prepared to sustain those who are opposed to the liberty of speech? If they are not, they must vote, solid, the Union State and County ticket.

THE PEOPLE OF NEW ENGLAND.

The citizens of the New England States need no eulogists. Their intelligence and enterprise are stamped in indelible characters upon the soil of the Middle and Western States. Well has she been termed the brain of the nation. She is so recognized not only in this country but in Europe. No greater compliment in our opinion, could be paid her than the opposition and abuse of the ignorant, the debased, and the immoral. The rowdy, grog-shop purlieus of New York hate her because her purity brings out in stronger relief their hideousness. The same element in Schuylkill County which has a wretched panderer to vice in its organ, printed in this Borough, entertains the same sentiment, when the people of New England are in question, as its "Dead Rabbit" *confreres* of Gotham. We were reminded of these facts by the following paragraph which appeared in the last number of the rum organ here:

A New York correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, who probably hopes to have his salary increased by pleasing the publisher of that paper, says that he "travelled eleven hundred miles through the New England States without seeing one drunken or disorderly person, nor did he hear a profane or obscene word." This is not singular. A New England Yankee is too stingy to buy whisky, and is afraid to get drunk for fear somebody will cheat him while in that condition; he is always on his best behavior before a stranger, watching for a chance to swindle him; he is too mean to waste breath in profanity, and superstitious enough to be afraid that the devil, whom he knows has an eye on him, might carry him off bodily if he committed himself by swearing.

Of course it would only be waste of time to refute the character here given by the Pottsville Copperhead, to the people of New England. The malice is so evident that it defeats the writer's object—injury of the people he assails. We merely give it as a specimen of the *arguments* used here by the opponents of the Republican party, to retain power in Schuylkill County and contiguous counties. Our New England friends who may see the above extract will probably smile, but we assure them that it is with such nonsense as that contained in it, that the Copperhead papers in Pennsylvania endeavor to gain proselytes and hold those that they have. But we are thankful that free schools and churches are increasing in number, and hope that a few years will bring us nearer in morality and intelligence, our more favored friends of the East. In the meantime we have a "hard road to travel," but we'll travel it, encouraged by a prospect of the "good time coming."

A DIRECT INSULT TO OUR RETURNED SOLDIERS.—In noticing the attempt (made by a gang of Irishmen) to murder and rob Mr. Beyerle last week, on the highway in this County, the Copperhead organ charges these crimes upon our returned soldiers. The imputation is a lying one. The reptile who makes it, knows that when our boys were in the front protecting his traitorous carcass from Lee's soldiers who despised a Northern sympathiser who had not the manliness to fight for the doctrines he advocated, this County was notorious for crimes committed by men who never were in the service. In fact so lawless had the County become in consequence of the acts of members of the Copperhead party, that it was necessary for months at great expense, to keep a military force here to enforce the laws and protect our people. The murders, the robberies, and other outrages now committed in this County are not by returned soldiers, but by members of the Copperhead organ's party, who never were in the service. The charge that our returned soldiers are ruffians, is so gross an insult, as well as so abominable a lie, in the face of well known facts, that we hope every soldier and the friend of every soldier will through the ballot-box on the 10th of October, hurl the lie into the teeth of the cowardly scoundrel who dares to make it.

WILL NOT VOTE FOR HIM.—Lately we met a gentleman who up to the close of the War, was a Captain in the regiment of Col. Davis. The Captain is a citizen of Berks County, a Democrat, and will vote for the Democratic County ticket, but he assured us positively that he would not vote for Colonel Davis for Auditor General. The Captain had nothing against Colonel Davis as a man or a soldier, but he could not and would not vote for a man who while he was drawing $2,500 a year from the Government, was engaged through his paper, the Doylestown Democrat, in the work of denouncing the war as cruel and unjust toward the South, and every effort of the Government to maintain its existence as an infraction of the Constitution and a blow to civil liberty. The Captain cannot and will not vote for a man whose paper was prominent, among the journals which sought to undermine the public credit, upon which national integrity depended; which scoffed at the currency, glorified the Chicago platform, which declared the war against treason "a failure," and consequently pronounced the rebellion a success, while all this time Davis, its editor and proprietor, was accepting from the Government his sheet reviled, the pay of a colonel, and doing his utmost at the War Office to get a brigadier's commission! There are many honest Democrats who agree with the Captain, that the conduct of Col. Davis was ineffably mean and disgraceful. They will not vote for him.

ENGLAND is getting a touch of Rebellion on her soil. The arguments she used to foster rebellion here to break up the American Union, are like young chickens, coming home to roost. The Irish have heard those arguments, and think that they apply to themselves as well as to the Southern leaders of the Confederacy. While the Rebellion here however, was causeless, in the case of Ireland there are real grievances of long standing and rights denied wh ch would justify any attempt to repossess them that had a fair promise of success. The cause of the fright in England is the secret organization of Fenians, which appears to be everywhere—it is in every county in Ireland, it is in England, and largely affects the British army. There is not much prospect that with England at peace, and a first-class military power, the Fenian movement can succeed, but before it is subdued Johnny Bull will have a chance of realizing what he seems so fond of in sentiment—a revolution to overthrow the legitimate government. Johnny was not so friendly to us during the Slaveholders' Rebellion, to cause us to care much if he should come out second best in the contest.

THE State Convention of South Carolina has repealed the ordinance of secession, three delegates voting nay. Without debate shows that the policy but not the views of the people of that State, have changed. Their material condition is described as being wretched, but years we suppose, will be required for them to unlearn the political teachings of Calhoun. We presume, however, that they have come to the conclusion that secession is no remedy for alleged political grievances.

COPPERHEAD LOVE FOR GEN. GRANT.—The Copperheads profess to have great respect for the hero Grant. Were they always so respectful? Let us see. In the Senate of Pennsylvania, January 6, 1864, Mr. Lowry offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, that the thanks of the loyal people of Pennsylvania are due and are hereby tendered by Gen. U. S. Grant and the officers and soldiers serving under him, for the series of gallant services and glorious victories resulting in the liberation of the faithful Union people of East Tennessee from a military despotism more galling than ever was that of Great Britian.

On the question.

Will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolution?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. DONOVAN and Mr. WALLACE, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penny, *Speaker*—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardsdale, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsley, Lamberton, Lutts, McSherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

So the questions was determined in the negative.

Here stands the name of every democratic Senator recorded against a vote of thanks to the gallant General GRANT who brought the war to a successful close.

Among the NOES stands the name of the leader of that same party, WILLIAM A. WALLACE, the chairman of the copperhead State Central Committee, who to-day, professes such love for the soldiers.

THE Norristown *Herald* says that the Union men of the State must not lay off their armor until the fight is over and the victory won. We agree with our cotemporary that apathy would be fatal, for we have a wary, subtle and ever active foe to combat. What we would state is, that the Union party has increased its strength throughout Pennsylvania since last year, in consequence of the acquisition of thousands of honest democrats who became disgusted with the dishonesty and disloyalty of the so-called democratic party, and left it. We firmly believe that if the Union men of every election district in this State will resolve to devote the 10th of October to a vindication of their principles at the ballot box; resolve to bring every Union voter to the polls, that we can carry Pennsylvania by an increased majority. We have the power if our friends will exercise it. Our cotemporary will we trust, so understand us.

"THE AMERICAN CONFLICT."—This work by Hon. Horace Greeley, has met with a success its author hardly expected. Already upwards of one hundred thousand copies have been sold by subscription. The work will always be considered a standard one. The Cincinnati Enquirer, New York Ledger, and other journals radically opposed to Mr. Greeley's political sentiments, say frankly that the work is fairly and ably written, and is free from a shade of partizanship. The English papers and reviews bear similar testimony and cheerfully commend it as a leading work on American politics in connection with the Rebellion. Men of all parties are pleased with it. As canvassers for it will visit all sections of the County, we commend the attention of our citizens to it. It is an admirable book for winter evening reading. It is sold only by subscription. The first volume is now ready for delivery. The second will be ready in a few months.

BEECHER ON A WARM SUBJECT.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is making a considerable stir by a recent essay entitled "Remarks" on Hell." According to Beecher the infernal abode is not a final state, but a sort of purgatory, where the sins are burned out and the virtues are left fitted for a blessed future condition. He says he feels, when looking upon society and then thinking of the orthodox idea of hell, as he "should if he looked into a crater." There are a great many old sinners says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, who feel in the same way who will probably not perspire so terribly under Mr. Beecher's comfortable assurance that hell is but a temporary and intermediate state.

THE Odd Fellows' celebration in Baltimore on Wednesday last, was an imposing demonstration. The procession was very large, and there were various and appropriate devices in the line. The ceremonies attending the dedication of the Wildey monument were very impressive.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1865.—Sep.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
23 SATURDAY	5 43	5 57	Full M. 5 8 50 mo'g
24 SUNDAY	5 49	5 55	Last Q. 11 0 2 mo'g
25 MONDAY	5 50	5 53	New M. 19 5 49 ev'g
26 TUESDAY	5 51	5 52	First Q. 27 9 50 ev'g
27 WEDNESDAY	5 52	5 50	
28 THURSDAY	5 53	5 49	
29 FRIDAY	5 54	5 47	

To-morrow.—Thirty-ninth Sunday of the year and fifteenth after Trinity. Day's length, 12 hours and 6 minutes.

Oysters can constantly be had at Potts' Ladies and Gents' Restaurant in Centre near Mahantongo streets. Families furnished at the lowest rates.

Shot.—On Thursday of last week as an Irishman was depredating on the premises of Mr. J. Seitzinger, this Borough, he was shot in the head by a colored man in the employ of Mr. S.

Run Over.—On Thursday last as Manus McDonald of Port Carbon, was attempting to get off a coal train on the Mill Creek Railroad, he fell unfell under the train, and was run over and killed.

Burglars.—As several attempts have been made lately to enter and rob dwellings in this Borough, our citizens should be on their guard. Fasten up well at night, and if the rascals get in give them a warm reception.

Daniel Housum, Jr., formerly a baggage-master on the Lebanon Valley Railroad has been promoted to a conductorship on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and is now running on the through trains between Philadelphia and Pottsville.

Rough and Ready Fire Company.—A meeting of this Company will be held by order of the President, at the house of the Company on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

WE would call attention to the advertisements of Beck & Cole, in another column. Messrs. Beck & Cole have each been in the service of their country ever since the breaking out of the war; are young men of excellent business qualifications, and merit, and we trust will receive a share of public patronage.

A fireman's and citizens' dress ball will be given by the Good Intent Fire Company of this Borough, at the Town Hall on the evening of the 5th of October. The list of managers gives assurance that the intent of this efficient Company is, to give a ball which shall be in every respect, pleasant to the participants.

Assault on the Highway.—On Monday evening last about 7½ o'clock, as Mr. James Broust, ticket master at Middleport, was driving to this Borough in a buggy, he was struck on the head by some unseen person, and seriously wounded. He came to town and had his wound dressed. The assault took place near the bridge this side of Port Carbon.

Wide Cars for the Reading Railroad.—Travelers, especially fat ones, who have suffered intensely from being packed in the narrow cars of the Reading Railroad, will be delighted we know, to learn that wide passenger cars will be placed soon on that road, the tunnel at Port Clinton having been arranged as regards the track, so as to permit their passage.

Col. Davis, the candidate of the Sham Democracy, for Auditor General, held forth on the portico of Feger's Hotel, on Thursday evening last, in response to a serenade given him by some of "the faithful." The negro was the burthen of his speech. His remarks were "flat, stale and unprofitable." At the conclusion some body proposed three cheers for him, and three voices responded. It was a very sombre affair.

Outrageous.—On Monday afternoon last a shot was fired into the store of Mr. Leimmers, Centre street, by an Irishman, which passed near Mr. L. and his son. As this is the second time a similar occurrence has happened at that place, the affair looks like an attempt at murder on the part of some of the innocents who rule the County. A prescription similar to the one Maloy got on Monday morning last at the hands of a brave boy, would cure these ruffians of their murderous propensities. But, according to the Copperhead organ, these innocents do not mean any harm.—They are "only fighting their way through life."

Storekeepers with copperhead proclivities, should be careful to whom they give the newspapers that advocate their partizan doctrines. It results sometimes disastrously to their pockets. A neighboring town affords an illustration of what we assert. A lady loyal and intelligent, the wife of a farmer, made some purchases at a store.—After leaving she discovered that a copy of the Philadelphia *Age* had been placed in her basket. Justly incensed at the act she resolved never to enter the store again to make purchases. The storekeeper lost a good customer. If he is wise it will be an age before he makes such a blunder again.

Robbery in Port Carbon.—On Thursday last in Port Carbon the dwelling of Mr. J. R. Rhoads, engineer on one of the lateral roads in this County, was entered during the absence of the family, and robbed of $690 in money, two watches and a quantity of clothing. The money belonged to a son of Mr. Rhoads, who had lately returned from the army. The neighbors saw a nephew of Mr. Rhoads, who is familiar with the premises, leaving the house with the clothing. He has not been arrested.

New Mode of Cooling Water in Warm Weather.—A citizen of Minersville has a large tank sunk into the ground, several feet below the surface, at a point of uniformly low temperature.—In this tank two small tubes are inserted reaching above the surface. The tank being filled, the water in it assumes the coldness of the earth around, and any quantity of warmer from a hydrant, pitcher, or other vessel, being poured into one of these tubes displaces an equal quantity of the cold water and forces it upward, through the other tube, thus furnishing a supply of palatable drinking water without the use of ice. Measures have been taken to secure a patent.

Murderous Assault on the Captain of a Canal Boat—One of the Assassins Shot and Killed by the Captain's Little Son.—On Monday morning last about 3 o'clock, as the boat Virginia, owned by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and commanded by Capt. Smith of Reading, was passing through the guard locks at Laudlerville, this County, four Irishmen boarded the boat, two scating themselves at the bow of the boat, and two at the stern. As the boat was passing up the dam, the men gathered around the Captain, and demanded his money. The Captain replied that he had but twelve dollars, and that they could have that. The robbers were dissatisfied, and one of the ruffians named Owen Mullen, struck the Captain on the head with a billy, and threw him on the hatchway. The Captain's son, a small boy, who had loaded a gun by his father's direction, came up the cabin steps, and placing the gun near Mullen's head, fired the contents through the head of the robber, killing him instantly. Maloy, lived on "the Flat," Schuylkill Haven, and was known to be a desperado character. After Mullen was shot, the rest of the men attempted to sieze Capt. Smith, but he sprang overboard and swam ashore. His son followed him by jumping through the cabin window. When the Captain jumped into the water the ruffians threw the tiller at him, but fortunately it missed him. The Captain and his son succeeded in reaching Orwigsburg Landing, without further molestation. The robbers pulled the boat to the shore, and escaped. Every good citizen will feel a sense of relief that such a desperado has been disposed of, and earnestly hope that other wretches in this County, when caught in crime, may be sent the same road as quickly.

On Monday Coroner Johnson held an inquest. The jury rendered a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

Club House for Miners.—While building up his colliery at Meyersville, Mr. Henry Myer saw the necessity of furnishing his men with the means of improving themselves morally and mentally.—For this purpose he originated and built a club house, and drew up the annexed rules for its government, which may require change or addition as the Institution is developed. The general idea is commendable, and worthy of imitation by our coal operators:

Rules

For the Government of the Club House.

To this House I shall have attached a Ten-pin Alley, Quoit Alley and Ball ground, and inside a desk for writing, books and newspapers.

1st. Until the School Directors shall have built a permanent School House, they shall have the control of this building for School purposes daily, Sundays excepted, until 4 o'clock, P. M.

2d. On Sundays from 2 o'clock, P. M. the house will be open for Sabbath School and other religious services, under the control of the Catholic Church.

3d. From 7 o'clock, P. M., until 10 o'clock, P. M., the different Protestant denominations will have control for Sabbath School and other services in regular order of their application.

4th. On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, the House will be opened from 6½ o'clock to 9½ o'clock, P. M., for various amusements, such as Ten-pins, Quoits, Ball, Dominoes, Checkers, Backgammon, and other social games.

In these games it is recommended that no value be staked, but if it is desired, in order to preserve the science of the games and prevent reckless playing, it will allow them to play for money not exceeding five cents per game, provided the money lost is paid into the office, and to be used in the purchase of newspapers and books to be kept in the building.

5th. On Wednesday evenings Literary Exercises will be in order.

6th. On Saturday evening Musical Exercises after sunset, until then Quoits, Ball, &c. On this occasion the House will be open from 4 to 10 o'clock.

7th. Women are admitted to all the exercises without exception.

8th. Children under 12 years old are not admitted after sunset, except with their parents on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

9th. Alcoholic and spirituous liquors are positively prohibited, not only in the Club House but also at the works, under forfeiture of wages for work done, after violation of this rule, although the fact may not be apparent for some time afterward. The act of bringing liquor to the work, discharges the man bringing it. This does not prevent them having it at home.

9th. Writing materials, newspapers and books, furnished, and are always at hand. The men are desired to write their letters in the evening, and if not able to write, I volunteer to do it for them, also set copies for them to learn writing when so desired.

Cricket—Game between the Ashland Club of Philadelphia and the Pottsville Club—The Pottsville Wins Decisively.—On Thursday last a very interesting game was played on the Mill Creek ground, between the first eleven of the Ashland Club of Philadelphia and of the Pottsville Club. The eleven of the Ashland Club reached here on the evening Philadelphia train of Wednesday, and stopped at Pennsylvania Hall. On Thursday morning the wickets were pitched early, and the Pottsville Club losing the toss, were sent to the bats. The Club made 73 in its first innings. The Ashland made 38 in its first inning. In its second inning the Pottsville made 61. The Ashland only scored 26 on its second—the Pottsville being victorious with 71 runs to spare. The Ashland Club is inferior to the Pottsville in fielding a round, but in cricket while its bowling is not as effective. The game of Thursday was a very pleasant one in every respect. The Philadelphians returned home yesterday. We presume that the return match will be played when the Pottsville Club visits the City next month to play a return match with the "Young America."

Annexed is the score of Thursday's game:

POTTSVILLE.

	1st Innings.	2d Innings.
Lee b Wright	0 not out	7
Reilly b Myers	6 c Scull b Allen	1
Falconer c Houghton b Wright	1 c and b Allen	1
Taylor l b w, b Myers	0 b Allen	0
Evans c Shuman b Myers	4 c Leddy b Myers	5
Stichter b Myers	3 b Myers	1
Ridgway b Wright	0 b Myers	2
Brobson b and c Wright	1 c Wallis b Allen	0
McGinness b Myers	0 c Myers b Wright	1
Parry b Myers	11 run out	1
Snyder not out	1 c Leddy b Myers	5
Byers	29 run out	1
Leg-byes	5	2
Wides	13	6
	73	61

ASHLAND.

	1st Innings.	2d Innings.
Warthman run out	7 b Taylor	1
Leddy run out	11 b Taylor	8
Allen b Parry	7 c McGinness b Parry	1
Griffith b Parry	0 b Parry	1
Stilz b Taylor	3 b Taylor	1
Myers b Taylor	0 b Parry	4
Wallis b Taylor	1 b Parry	4
Houghton c Ridgway b Parry	0 b Parry	4
Wright c and b Taylor	4 not out	1
Shuman not out	1 c Patterson b Parry	0
Scull b Taylor	2 run out	1
Byes	5	1
	39	26

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.—POTTSVILLE.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maids.	Wicts.	Wides.
Taylor	85	28	5	4	0
Parry	78	31	1	10	0

ASHLAND.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maids.	Wicts.	Wides.
Wright	111	24	9	1	7
Myers	126	36	8	10	10
Allen	30	15	0	2	2

Umpires.....Pottsville, Chas. Snyder. Ashland, J. Miller.
Scorers.....A. W. Schultz, A. Cambridge.

A game was played on Saturday last between the Antelopes Club of Silver Creek and the United Eleven of Pottsville, on the ground of the latter, which terminated in favor of the last named Club with ten wickets to spare.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Cochran, Dobson, Griffith, Heffner, Gressang, Morris, Reed, Strauch, Moyer, Leonard, and Focht, President.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Street Committee reported adversely to granting petition of Geo. W. Good and others for crossing at Fourth and Wolcott streets; also adversely to opening Peacock street, but it is the opinion of the Committee that the next street below could be opened cheaper and accommodate the citizens; the Committee says, that the attention of Council is required to planking Railroad street; the Committee declines doing any work on street alluded to in petition of Geo. W. Matchin; is informed that the Grand Jury had found a true bill in cases of J. L. Mennig and others, and that the matter had been continued to the December court.

The Committee on Finance and Accounts reported adversely to paying additional bounties to forty-eight members of the Forty-eighth Regiment, giving the reasons at length.

On motion of Mr. Strauch is was resolved that the Committee of Fire Apparatus be instructed to purchase oil for the use of the Good Intent Fire Company.

Reports of Borough Surveyor in reference to change of grades in Railroad, Market, and Centre streets, were submitted by Com. of Survey, accepted, and grades established.

Report of Special Committee on granting Mr. R. R. Morris special privilege to store coal oil, was read and accepted.

The statement of the Borough Treasurer was read and filed.

Petition of Stichter & Thompson, asking permission to store one hundred barrels of coal oil in their building on Coal street, was read and filed.

On motion of Mr. Strauch it was resolved that the petition of R. R. Morris asking permission to store twenty barrels of coal oil, be granted, and that any other application of similar character be granted.

On motion of Mr. Strauch it was resolved that the Street Committee be instructed to remove obstructions in Norwegian Creek between Union and Norwegian streets.

On motion of Mr. Dobson it was resolved that the Street Committee be instructed to culvert Norwegian Creek from High street to the section above, and repair the planking of the balance.

On motion of Mr. Heffner it was resolved that the cellar of the building in which the Council chamber is located, be drained, and that the St. Committee see that the work is done.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

M. Zweibel	$9 65
Adam Schilling	30 37
Gas Company	2 39 41
Supervisor and St. Lab	275 74
F. Alstatt	8 50
H. B. Smith	15 50
W. Riland	2 00
R. R. Morris	24 17
	$625 36
Previous issue	7,315 28
Total	$7,940 64

Adjourned.

☞ The late Governor Brough, who had a very powerful voice, one addressed two audiences in two different States at the same time. He spoke on the public landing at Cincinnati, and a crowd nearly as large as that before him gathered on the Kentucky shore to listen. The Ohio was low, a bar running out from the Southern shore of the river made the incident possible, and every word of the orator was distinctly heard by both audiences. A man who ventured to disturb the assembled Kentuckians was instantly ducked.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EDITOR MINERS' JOURNAL:—On looking over your columns of Saturday last we were glad to learn of the numerous and creditable improvements which are being made in our town this season. Stove factories, machine shops, foundries, Union Hall, Pennsylvania Hall, Trinity Church, Centre street, &c. This so far, is good. But I would ask what has become of the woolen factory which we expected to have seen in full operation long before this; and also the basket manufactory? If we visit Reading we find plenty of mills in operation. The same is the case in Germantown, Gloucester, and a host of other places. Why should we stand alone? The time has come when we should make a push. We must get at manufacturing our own goods; and be more independent of other countries than ever before. We see the advantage of doing so. Why should we be obliged to send to England, Germany or any other place for our goods, when we have the power and can manufacture precisely the same articles in our own town as cheap or even a great deal cheaper, and beneficially to our townspeople, and give employment to our own boys and girls? We have here boys that have been engaged in war, and are now returned home and have nothing to do. Surely, we have enterprise enough to bring these matters right. Let us have our little town second to none. I am, dear sirs,

GO-AHEAD.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

September Term.—Quarter Sessions.

Continued from the report of last week.

The trial of criminal cases for the term was concluded last Saturday. A number of parties heretofore and now reported convicted of various offenses, but not sentenced, will probably be sentenced to-day.

Jacob S. Meyer plead guilty to selling liquor without license.

Dennis Kerwick was convicted of an assault and battery on Patrick Manly. This was part of the Tuscarora fight, previously mentioned.

Francis Coyle, John Rooney, and John and James Golden were convicted of an assault and battery on Michael Doyle, with intent to kill.

John Hanlon was convicted of assault and battery on Constable Jacob Chrisman, with intent to kill.

Charles Meyers was charged with burglary by George Yost, but acquitted.

Jacob Stein was tried on one of six separate bills for forgery, but acquitted - though directed to pay the costs, amounting in this case alone to nearly $700. It seems that in 1860 or thereabouts, Stein procured discounts for some $3000 and upwards, on his own several notes, endorsed respectively by Samuel Weist, Daniel Boyer, ——Schrope, John P. Klinger, and Daniel M. Weist. The notes were protested at maturity and notice given to the endorsers, they declared entire ignorance of the transaction, and pronounced their endorsements forgeries, which the behavior of the accused at the time tended to confirm. Hence prosecutions were soon after commenced, but their trial has been delayed from time to time on account of the absence of witnesses in the army and other causes. The five other cases remain in *statu quo*.

Henry Stelkamp was charged with malicious mischief by Ferdinand Meinering; not guilty, and prosecutor costs.

James Carlin was convicted of an assault and battery on Conrad Sillyman, with intent to kill. The accused had been discharged from work at a colliery superintended by the prosecutor, near Mid Dreport, and the attack was made in retaliation. Sillyman has but one arm, and but for the accidental arrival of a passing traveler on the road, he would probably have fared still worse—as it was he got off with a broken rib and sundry bruises.

A surety case against the same deft. for oath of the same prosecutor, was also heard by the court.

Catherine Toohey plead guilty to an assault and battery on Mary Slack, and was fined 6 cents and costs.

John R. Davis was found guilty on two indictments, for not repairing the roads in Reilly Township.

Charles Fisher was tried for assault and battery on Charles Seifert; not guilty, and costs divided between the parties for payment.

John M. Crosland was charged with selling liquor without license, acquitted, and the prosecutor Jacob Chrisman for costs.

Frederick C Epting was also acquitted on a similar charge, but directed to pay the costs.

Patrick McGeary was found guilty of assault and battery on Eliza Mullen, and fined $10 and costs.

Patrick Shelly was convicted of selling liquor without license.

A surety of the peace case against James Carroll, on complaint of R. B. Gowen, was heard.

The Court directed not pros. to be entered in each of the several prosecutions against Adaline Carter, for open lewdness, for assault and battery on Simon Woods, and on a surety of the peace against Simon Woods, and Isabella Reed alias Williams, each for open lewdness.

This week the Court has been occupied with the trial of civil cases, exclusively. The first case called was, the heirs of Robt. Woodside vs. Benj. H. Guldin—Ejectment for a lot, 25 by 114 feet, at the corner of Market and Courtland streets: Pottsville, with valuable improvements. A main point in the case was the question whether the property, then a vacant town lot, was "seated" or "unseated" in 1834, and was legally sold by the County Treasurer in 1836 for unpaid taxes; by virtue of which sale the plaintiffs acquired title. The defendant claimed through the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whose title the Supreme Court had sustained, in a suit brought by the Bank to recover of Woodside (who had gone into possession on his tax title), on the principle as expressed in the opinion delivered by Judge Bell, (2H. 400), that

"It is essential to a sale of land, made in 1836, for taxes, that it has been assessed and returned as unseated, or, where it has been returned as a seated tract or lot, that it be transferred to the unseated list by the County Commissioners, or their authorized agents, with notice to the owner, if practicable, before sale."

This was in 1850, and so the matter rested till the institution of the present suit in 1859. In the meantime the subsequent owners to the Bank, relying upon the establishment of their title, and without adverse notice from Woodside or his Heirs, proceeded to erect a fine brick dwelling house on the property, at a cost upwards of $3000, and to make other improvements. Woodside bought the lot from the County Commissioners in 1843, for $6. Over three days were spent in the trial, resulting in a verdict for the defendant, the plaintiffs.

The Court will deliver its opinion this morning, upon a point of law heretofore reserved, which may affirm or negative the effect of the verdict.

James Smith, Christian Rosenberry and others, vs. Daniel Messersmith and Israel Hering—Ejectment, for some fifty acres of land in Rush Township. Verdict yesterday morning, for defendants, when the Court adjourned, till this (Saturday) morning at 9 o'clock.

On Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Little, Felix Ansart Esq., formerly a member of the New York bar, and more recently of Berks County, was admitted to practice in the several Courts of this County. Mr. Ansart proposes to settle at Mahanoy City.

MISS A. STRAUCH & E. GILBERT, Pottsville, Pa.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

WHEELER & WILSON

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