Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1865.

THE ELECTIONS.

When Maine and Vermont a few weeks since rolled up their heavy majorities for the party which saved the Republic in its hour of extreme peril, we predicted that Pennsylvania in October would respond to her sister States gloriously. The prediction is fulfilled. On Tuesday last the Union party swept the State, in many sections by increased majorities; in others, as in Schuylkill County, heavily reducing the Copperhead majorities. Three times three for the loyal old Keystone of the National Arch!

Bankrupt in principle; desperate in fortune; eager for power which it never obtained but to abuse, the so-called Democracy of Pennsylvania entered upon the last campaign. Fitting that it was hopeless to expect success on the platform of the last four years, it changed front, and professed friendship for a policy it bitterly opposed under Lincoln, and also under Johnson, until he became President. In its strongholds where intelligent suffrage is the exception not the rule, the party organs told their dupes that negro suffrage was in the issue directly. Every effort of chicanery, falsehood and duplicity was exerted to carry the State. The result is, ignoble defeat. Pennsylvania did not forget the record of the leaders of the false Democracy, and resolved to keep the Government in the care and custody of the men who tried in the fires of a mighty civil war, were not found wanting.

From other sections of the Republic comes the gratifying intelligence that the hearts of the people beat true to the Union. Ohio rolls up a majority of twenty thousand for the Union candidate for Governor; Indiana goes overwhelmingly Union; Iowa ditto, electing Wm. M. Stone Governor, while from New Jersey we hear that at the charter election held in Newark on Tuesday, the Unionists carried the City by thirteen hundred majority, being a Union gain of twenty-four hundred over the last October election, and eighteen hundred over the election of November last, while the Unionists gain four aldermen. This result in Newark is especially cheering, as it indicates a Union victory at the approaching State election.

The course of the great, progressive party of the country, sustained as it is by the people, is for the future, plain. The highest plane of principle must be trod fearlessly. Expediency must not weigh a feather against the demands of equal and exact justice to all classes of citizens. As a people we have passed the time when the slave-driver's whip had terror in its crack. We have now to pass the period when British intolerance and subserviency to demagogues, prevent the granting of undeniably just rights. We have fought and conquered the great evil, Slavery. Our next contest will be with the slavery of prejudice and ignorance. Let the American people continue firmly and resolutely to pursue the right course, and we do not fear the result. The coming Congress will be strengthened by this week's decisive expressions of popular opinion, to cast around the palladium of our liberties, the strongest guards. The day of rule or ruin Southern fire-eaters, is among the things of the past. Their successors in the halls of Congress will understand the gigantic strides the country has taken towards a purer and better condition of political affairs, and govern themselves accordingly. In no light are the results of this week's elections more gratifying to every true friend of the Republic, than in this.

WRETCHED PARTIZANSHIP.

The late canvass which has resulted in this State in a signal victory for the Union cause, was conducted by the so-called Democratic party in the most reckless and unscrupulous manner. The party changed front completely to deceive the people. After having abused President Johnson, and bestowed upon him every vile epithet, the so-called Democracy pretended to conceive for him a sudden friendship for the apparent purpose if possible, of Tylerizing him, and to carry the Pennsylvania election. When our people remember that the so-called Democratic party impeded in every manner, the efforts of the Government to crush the huge Slaveholders' Rebellion, its utter shamelessness and lack of principle have scarcely a parallel in the history of any organization rising to the dignity of a party.

Colonel Davis, the defeated Democratic candidate for Auditor General, may have won laurels in the service as a soldier; but we ask any honest man what he thinks of the manliness or patriotism of an officer who, while wearing the uniform of the United States, asserted through the editorial columns of his paper, the Doylestown Democrat, that the "Abolitionists kept up the war for the purpose of seating themselves in power for another term?" Leaving out of view the insult contained in the assertion, to Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan and other officers who did finally, crush the Rebellion, it is not consistent with the declaration solemnly made a year since, by the Chicago Convention, that the rebels could not be subdued; that the war was a failure, and that hostilities should immediately cease. The people of Pennsylvania acted wisely on Tuesday last, when they refused to place Col. Davis in office. He is at heart a traitor; in principle bankrupt, and totally unworthy of public confidence.

Two other wretched partizans are Senator Buckalew and Justice Thompson. During the late canvass they descended from the honorable positions they unworthily fill, to soil the Senatorial robe and Judicial ermine with partizan dirt. The late war settled the question of National jurisdiction within the limits of the Constitution, and every intelligent and well taught school boy knows that to be a citizen of and legal voter in Pennsylvania, a white freeman of proper age and otherwise duly qualified, must be a CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES. The power which under the Constitution, confers citizenship, can disfranchise, and it is the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND. Certain citizens during the war through cowardice in some cases and Copperhead disaffection in other, became deserters from the military service, and by act of Congress and by proclamation from the President, were distranchised. Those who had been citizens of Pennsylvania, and were offenders, lost their citizenship not only of the United States, but of the State, under both Constitutions. Yet in the face of this plain fact, Senator Buckalew and Justice Thompson during the recent canvass in the interest of their party, endeavored to intimidate election officers and deter them from the discharge of their conscientious duty, by asserting that the Congressional act is null and void, and that such offenders are still citizens of the State. The action of both these wretched partizans should stamp their names with eternal infamy. Buckalew should be expelled from the United States Senate as an unworthy member; while Thompson should be impeached. This should be their present punishment.

It is not surprising that crime ramifies to such an extent in this country, when men high in office and in the confidence of their party, are guilty of such infamy. On Tuesday last the intelligent people of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, placed the emphatic seal of condemnation on the party in which these men are prominent leaders, and it was done by an overwhelming vote. The pure and good of the country must remain well organized to keep these tricksters from obtaining power in the future, to the detriment of the true interests of the Republic and the morals of the people.

"THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME."

The war is over, and with it the necessities which demanded the action of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and the contributions of our people to sustain them in their humane and useful labors. But there is now quite as interesting an object to engage the attention of the loyal people and command their assistance. Many brave men who have lost limbs or been otherwise disabled while fighting for the preservation of the Union, have come home to us, and unable to labor, imperatively require a home in which they can pass the residue of their days in comfort. They have sacrificed health and strength that we might remain an undivided people, and common gratitude requires that we should give a portion of our abundant means to these our brave defenders.

We are led to these remarks by the near approach of the time fixed for holding at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, a National Fair, the proceeds of which will be devoted to establishing and perpetuating a Home for the disabled Soldier and Sailor. Schuylkill County has always been prompt and liberal when the claims of our soldiers and sailors were urged, and we trust that she will be steadfast in the good work unto the end. As this call is not for a local object, such as to help support the poor of Philadelphia, but is designed for the benefit of crippled soldiers and sailors of the State at large, we hope that Schuylkill County will have a table at the Fair, that the ladies will take the matter energetically in hand, and that the gentlemen will assist them by liberal donations of money. Our coal operators would assist much by making contributions of coal or money.

Donations in goods or money may be sent to Samuel P. Goodwin, 309 Market street, or to H. G. Sterling, 239 and 241 North Third st., Philadelphia. Contributions in goods, money or subscriptions will be acknowledged through the press, Mrs. Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, will also receive and send contributions to the Fair.

As this will probably be the last direct appeal to the liberality of our people in connection with the soldiers and sailors of the late War, we earnestly trust that the response will be creditable to the County.

Some of the most prominent citizens in the State headed by Gov. Curtin, have given their names and liberal donations to secure the success of the project.

The following is the view that the New York Tribune takes of the proposed Fair:

Philadelphia is to have another great Fair. As usual, it is to be for a benevolent purpose, and we are glad to add, one in which the whole country is interested. It is to be a fair for the soldiers—a fair for the benefit of the brave men who have been brought home from the battle field maimed, sick, helpless; who now find themselves friendless and homeless in the country they have saved. There are thousands such men; we meet them occasionally begging on the streets, a shameful spectacle, but far more shameful to the nation than to the soldier. There are more of them in the almshouses, but many more living upon the charity of their friends, unable to work, and a burden to others who are also poor.

To Pennsylvania, we think, must be given the honor of first attempting to make suitable provision for the destitute disabled soldiers of the United States. Two years ago, a number of prominent citizens established in Philadelphia a "Soldiers' and Sailors' Home" obtained a charter from the Legislature, and sustained it by private contributions. During the war, the operations of the institution were limited; the attention of the country was fixed upon the field, and the vast resources of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions largely provided for the welfare of the soldiers. But now that the Commissions are about to be discontinued, that thousands of soldiers have been dismissed from Government hospitals, nominally cured, but actually unable to work, a new responsibility is forced upon the nation.

We can only provide for these soldiers by the establishment of homes such as that for which Pennsylvania now appeals, and these we must establish or be false to a national obligation. The number of soldiers and sailors unable to take care of themselves and deserving of aid bears small proportion to the wealth and liberality of the country, and there is no reason why they should not all be speedily rescued from poverty, inebriety, or the pain of private charity, and placed by the gratitude of the whole people in honorable and comfortable homes.

The Philadelphia Home, since the close of the war, has been utterly unable to meet the demands upon it. It is already overcrowded, and on an average twenty deserving applications for admission are refused daily.

The great Fair to be held at the Academy of Music October 23, is intended to raise a fund to purchase a larger building, so that a Home may be established which will be a national institution. It is not and will not be an almshouse. An Industrial Department will be one of its leading features, so that in a few years it will be largely self-sustaining. Nor is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Philadelphia merely a local institution. On the contrary, it receives deserving applicants from any State, and has already opened its doors to the veterans of New York, the West, and New England. It has another claim upon the liberality of the Eastern States. It is merged the Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home, and when we remember that the Cooper Shop and Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloons furnished with meals nearly one million of soldiers passing through Philadelphia, it is plain that this Home, equally liberal in its benevolence, deserves the hearty assistance of New York and New England.

We are glad to know that the Fair is expected to be a grand success, and that every Eastern State at least, will be well represented. We commend it to the good will of our citizens, and we trust that the New York Department will not be unworthy of our State and City. The success of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Philadelphia, it is to be fervently hoped, will lead to the establishment of a similar institution in every Northern State. After all, it is the soldier, limping on his crutch, or wasting with fever on his bed, who appeals to our generosity and our justice.

Contributions in goods or money may be sent to the Soldiers' Home, Race and Crown streets, Philadelphia, care of Mrs. D. Haddock, Jr., President.

During the Fair it is proposed to issue a DAILY PAPER, which shall be a model in every respect. The subscription will be $1. The paper will be of medium size, handsomely printed, and no effort spared to make it the most interesting of the kind ever published. It is expected that the most distinguished literary people of America, Messrs. Leland, Forney, Boker and others, will write for this paper. The articles will be generally short, and full of variety. A full *resume* of the Fair will be given daily. The poetical contributions will be remarkably fine, and altogether, the paper will be, we feel sure, a great success. Rifer Fitzgerald, Esq., will be editor. Subscribers' names will be received at this office. They should be handed in at once, in order that subscribers may promptly receive the first number.

THE ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

Members of Congress will shortly be elected in the South, and the question of admitting them will at once assume a practical bearing. Some time during the war, Congress passed a test oath to be administered to its members, which oath is as follows:

"I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States; I have never given aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto."

This oath has never been rescinded. It is in full force to-day. That it will be abolished at the next session of Congress is hardly probable. There is therefore, but one safe course for the Southern people to pursue, namely: elect men who can take the oath. Those who cannot take it, will be sent back home at their own expense, and three Virginians lately nominated for Congress have exhibited their appreciation of the fact, by declining the nomination upon the ground that they could not take the oath. Some nice debate will doubtless arise in Congress as to what constitutes giving "encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility," &c. The Richmond WHIG lately took up this topic. We give a single extract to show the feeling on the subject:

"If the simple giving of a crust of bread to a confederate soldier were a disqualification, then very many of the officers and men of the Federal army would be disqualified, for they very often gave food and shelter to confederate soldiers, prisoners in their hands. Manifestly the question of motive is to decide the matter. If aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement of any kind were given to those who were making war upon the United States, because they were making war, and for the purpose of assisting them in such war, then it is clear the oath cannot be taken. But if bread were given to a soldier, not because he was a soldier, but because he was a human being, and was suffering or likely to suffer, the case is, as we conceive, altogether different. Without question, there may have been acts that would imply motives, such, for example, as furnishing arms, but in matters of ordinary humanity it must be left to the conscience of the party concerned, to determine whether his motive was or was not one of hostility to the United States. There can be no other rational interpretation of the oath."

There is a strong desire on the part of President Johnson and the people of the North, to have the South represented in Congress again, so that the legislation of the country as a unit may go on once more. But there is an equal determination that the Congressional halls shall not again resound with treasonable tirades against the Government and against loyal people. The simplest and most effective way of preventing this, is to admit only such members as can conscientiously purge themselves of the charge of treason, and this plan will doubtless be embraced at the next session of Congress.

THE negro is LOYAL to his Government, and the Copperhead is DISLOYAL. Which ought to have the preference in voting?

NORWAY—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FISH AND FISHING.

This exhibition as we learn from the Christiana "Morgenbladet" of August 13, 1865, was held at the City of Bergen, Norway, the previous week. At a dinner given in connection with the exposition on the 7th of August, there were some three hundred persons of all nations around the board. Among the guests was our late fellow-citizen, Hon. Jas. H. Campbell, the Minister Resident of the United States at Stockholm. In reply to a toast Mr. Campbell made a brief reply. That part of the procee ling is thus reported in the Norwegian paper:

Rector Geelmuyden would propose a toast for the foreign delegates who were come hither, not only from our sister country, but also from neighboring and distant lands—yes—even from one on the other side of the Atlantic. He maintained that in the presence of these men he saw a tangible proof of the great attention that had been drawn in foreign countries to our international exhibition of fish. He wished the honorable gentlemen a hearty welcome to Bergen, and an interesting and agreeable stay there, and a pleasant recollection of it when they again arrive at home.

The speaker called upon the meeting to empty a glass for the representatives of the foreign nations. (Lively hurrah salute.) For this toast Mr. Campbell the Minister for the North American United States, resident in Stockholm, returned thanks in the following words:

Mr. Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Bergen, Gentlemen of the International Committee!

In rising to reply to the remarks of the last distinguished speaker, who has cordially extended welcome to all citizens of other lands present on this international and interesting occasion, and who has so kindly made reference to myself, my regret is that I am not able to address you in your own striking, and forcible language. I have one other regret. That among the many, and admirable articles contributed by various Nations, and now on exhibition in your beautiful City, the New England fishermen of my own country are not represented. (Hear him.) It would have been very gratifying to me as an American citizen, if my countrymen had placed trophies wrested by them from the sea, side by side with those secured by the skill, enterprise, and hardihood of your own and other people.—(Hear.) But having just emerged from the smoke of a terrible conflict, in a life and death struggle with an unscrupulous foe, no adequate attention could be given to any other subject, however praiseworthy. The life of the Nation first—the relations of peaceful life afterwards. Now peace God given peace, nestles once more in our beloved land. (Hear). May it be perpetual with good will to all nations. (Bravo.)

Let me take take this occasion to express my gratification at the excellence attained in the manufacture of very many of the articles now on exhibition, with the knowledge that the interchange of these will be beneficial alike to all nations, with similar commercial interests. (Strong applause.)

For the cordial welcome given myself, and the United States Consul at Gothenburg, Mr. Thurmann now present—for the kindness always extended to me not only by His Majesty the King of Norway and Sweden, but by the peoples of the United Kindoms, (hear, hear)—for the honor of being present on this occasion, and with a mind filled with the beauties and wonders of your North Land—(a land in which I have been made to feel entirely at home,) I return you gentlemen, my most sincere thanks, and do myself the honor to give in reply: "Health to Old Norway." (A storm of applause and hurrah. Salute.)

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE.—From the publisher, Charles B. Richardson, 540 Broadway, New York, we have received a copy of the October number of this magazine. The contents of great excellence and variety, are, The Pen and the Sword; A Good Use of Roman Candles; Story of a Brigade; Reminiscences of the War;—Wilmington; A Sketch of Fort Dearborn; Snicker's Gap; Prussian Rules for Rifled Field-Pieces; Ana of the War. No. 1; A Welcome to the Army, 1865; Literary Intelligence; Editor's Department, &c. This magazine preserves its well-earned reputation, notwithstanding the War has ceased, and its circulation is still increasing.

"THE OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA."—This is the title of a book of two hundred and seventy-five pages written by William Wright; a portrait of the author, a New York Tribune and published by Harper & Brothers, New York. Mr. Wright devoted several weeks to visiting every producing well in Venango County, traveling on foot about two hundred miles. In the pages of this book the writer describes the processes of boring the wells, of repairing them after getting out of order, and of refining the oil. He enters somewhat minutely into the physical formation of the country, and in the main features of the argument advanced the writer is fully borne out by Prof. Rogers. Statistically, financially and as a searching examination of Petrolia, the book is valuable and interesting.

"WEST VIRGINIA: ITS FARMS AND FORESTS, MINES AND OIL WELLS."—This is a new work by J. R. Dodge, Esq., of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and published by D. Appleton & Co., Philadelphia. This book which is unpretending but we believe true to nature and life, grew out of a tour of observation in behalf of the Department of Agriculture, exploration of State archives and national census schedules, and free conferences with intelligent business men of West Virginia. It is presented as a partial and cursory survey, preliminary in its nature and by no means exhaustive of the subject, and not as a mature and full exhibit of the natural resources and industrial conditions of West Virginia. We commend the work to those interested in the resources of the Kanawha Valley.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1865.—Oct.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS				
14 SATURDAY	6	5	23	Full M.	4	5 35 evn'g
15 SUNDAY	6	10	5	Last Q.	11	10 26 m'g
16 MONDAY	6	11	5	New M.	19	11 31 m'g
17 TUESDAY	6	12	5	First Q.	27	10 54 m'g
18 WEDNESDAY	6	13	5			
19 THURSDAY	6	14	5			
20 FRIDAY	6	15	5			

The election passed off in a quiet and orderly manner in this County.

To-morrow.—Forty-second Sunday of the year, and eighteenth after Trinity. Day's length 11 hours and 12 minutes.

Raised.—The price of shaving Copperheads. The barbers assert that soap is too costly to lather the long faced gentry at the old rate.

Rain is needed badly. This Schuylkill was never lower, while springs are drying up. Dust on our streets and roads is intolerable.

On Thursday morning of last week snow was seen on Broad Mountain, a few miles north of this Borough. This is the first of the season.

Those desiring to visit Philadelphia to see the firemens' parade on Monday next, can obtain excursion tickets at reduced rates, which will be good until Tuesday next.

Excellent Appointment.—Mrs. Mary A., widow of the brave Capt. George J. Lawrence, was recently appointed postmistress of Minersville, in place of Mr. Thos. T. Davis, whose term of office had expired.

A spirited Union meeting was held on Saturday evening last in Union township, at the house of John Fenstermacher. Speeches were delivered by Mr. E. H. Burlingame, of Pottsville, and Mr. Daniel Koch of Auburn.

Sudden Death of a Former Resident of Pottsville.—In Wisconisco on Wednesday morning last, Martha wife of Mr. Lewis Shoener, formerly of this Borough, and daughter of Mr. Geo. Woolley, died suddenly. It seems that Mrs. Shoener had a fit of coughing, during which a blood vessel burst with the melancholy result stated.

The Union League.—A meeting of the League will be held at the Union Hotel in this Borough, on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock. General attendence is requested as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. E. H. Burlingame, Esq., will deliver a address.

A Fair and Festival will be held in the Cressona M. E. Church, October 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1865. Every effort will be put forth to make this one of the best fairs ever held in this County. Supper will be provided each evening except Friday.

Special trains will leave Schuylkill Haven on Tuesday evening, 17th, Pottsville at 6 o'clock, P. M. Leaving each evening for Cressona at 7 o'clock; returning about 10, P. M.

The Election in Schuylkill County.—The Return Judges of the different election boards, met at the Court House in this Borough yesterday and organized by electing Christopher Little, Esq., President and Messrs. Bickel and Rudy clerks.—After all the returns of the County proper had been received, the Convention adjourned until Friday, 6th inst., to receive the soldiers' vote, when the returns will be summed up, and the certificates of election signed by the Judges, all of whom are notified to be present on that day.

Cases for Court.—Before Squire Reed this week Charles Miller was held in $300 bail, to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Robert Rossiter; Joseph Morgan was held in $100 to answer the charge of assault and battery on Robt. Rossiter; Robert Rossiter was held in $100 to answer the charge of breaking a fence and stealing peaches, on oath of Richard Morgan; James Quinn was held in default of $700 bail, to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Patrick Mahan, and for carrying concealed weapons.

Advice to Young Men.—Get married, young man, if you have arrived at the right point of life for it; let every consideration give way to that of getting married.

A good wife is the most faithful and constant companion you can possibly have by your side while performing the journey of life. She can sweeten your sour moments as well as your tea and coffee; and, instead of sowing weeds of sorrow in your path, she will plant happiness in your bosom. When a woman loves, she loves with a double-distilled devotedness, and when she hates, it is on the high-pressure principle. Her love is as deep as the ocean, and as strong as a hempen halter.

Killed by Falling down a Slope.—On Thursday evening, 4th inst., as four miners employed by the Marshfield Colliery, near Tremont, were descending a slope to enter upon their "night shift" one of them, named James Fogarty, aged 21 years, who had recently returned from the Army, slipped and fell into the "sump" below, a distance of about seventy yards. He was instantly killed. The body was recovered after three hours labor. The occurrence is peculiarly distressing from the fact that the deceased passed safely through all the dangers of his military service, to yield up his life while engaged in a peaceful occupation.

Ruffianism near Minersville.—On Wednesday evening last about 10 o'clock, as Mr. Thomas W. Brown was quietly walking along the Pottsville road near Minersville, he was suddenly attacked by four villains, with the evident intention of taking his life. They threw stones at him and made a murderous assault with what was afterwards found to be a large shin-bone. Timely assistance arriving, in all probability saved Mr. Brown's life. The ruffians escaped. No cause can be assigned for this unprovoked attack other than a spirit of revenge on the part of the Copperheads towards Mr. Brown, for his active endeavors to secure the success of the Union ticket.

Singular and Fatal Accident.—Coroner Johnson held an inquest on Monday last, at St. Clair, on the body of Mary Ellen Burns, who was found dead under the following circumstances.—The morning before she had been delivering milk to customers, and returning home the parents being absent, put her empty cans through the back window, and in the attempt to get back, from some cause or other, the window fell and caught her by the neck, and she was found dead. Verdict accordingly.

Fair for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home to be held at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, beginning October 23d, 1865. The Committee on "Perfumery, Soaps, and Toilet articles," will receive and take charge of all donations (of every kind,—money, clothing, &c.,) from Pottsville or elsewhere in the County, and will acknowledge the same to the credit of the contributors, in this and the City papers. Donations may be handed to Mrs. A. Russel, or left at the office of C. Little, Esq., Pottsville, and it is requested that they be made as soon as possible.

Mrs. HENRY P. TAYLOR, Chairman,
Mrs. LEWIS ROTHERMEL, Treas. } Committee.
Miss LOUISE CLAGHORN, Secretary.

The Scholars' mites relieved many a sick and wounded soldier, during the war—what will they do for them now?

Miss Susannah Evans who is well and favorably known for her able lectures on Temperance, will visit this County next week, and deliver patriotic and Temperance addresses. She will lecture in Pottsville on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, at the Court House; and in Minersville at the Baptist Church, on Friday and Saturday evenings. The following week Miss Evans will visit other places in the County. She will unquestionably address large audiences. It is a creditable fact that no person in the United States has given more cheerfully, during the war, from their small earnings, in aid of the wounded Soldiers, the Widows and Orphans, than has Miss EVANS. In each State where she has lectured, (and she has visited all the Northern, Eastern and Western States), the needy have felt her kind benevolence,—the sick and wounded her relieving charity. Western papers term her "The Young Samaritan," while the critics of Northern journals pronounce her unequaled, when her age, perseverance and eloquence are considered. At Milwaukee, her lectures in behalf of the Soldiers' Fair were crowned with success; and wherever she has been, the public have unanimously sustained her liberal mission.

A man who was here lately soliciting money for the suffering people of the Shenandoah Valley, is in Harrisburg, collecting. The *Telegraph* in alluding to the "presumptuous, pompous individual, says:

"This individual has rendered himself very odious to several of our citizens, by announcing himself an anti-Lincoln, anti-Administration Democrat—declaring that he is a *Copperhead*, and boasting that he glories in all the odium, which term, he says, the Union Leaguers in view of these facts, and sustained by the judgment of several respectable citizens, to whom this adventurer rendered himself very obnoxious, we have no hesitation in pronouncing him an impostor, and recommending to our loyal citizens that they kick him from their doors when he comes to insult them with his importunities for money, and his boasts of being a Copperhead. The idea of any man coming into Dauphin and soliciting aid for the people of that region, while he proclaims himself a Copperhead, is a little more than the people of the North bargained for, when they beat the traitors in fair fight, and taught the aristocracy of the Slave States their utter insignificance." [Bravo.]

Alms House Report.—The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Poor of Schuylkill County, was held at the Alms House, Oct. 2, 1865.

Present, Edward Lebengood and R. C. Wilson.

The following is the census of the House for the month ending Sept. 30, 1865:

No. of inmates in House, Aug. 31, 1865	330	
Sept. 30, 1865	335	
Increase last month	5	
No. of inmates in House, Sept. 31, 1864	304	
" " " " " " " "	335	
Increase over last year	31	

Of the above, 45 are insane and idiotic; 60 under medical treatment; 45 children.

Admitted during the month, 37; discharged and absconded, 23; bound out, 3; born, 2; died, 3.

Lodging and meals were furnished to 80 persons.

Out-door relief was granted to 116 persons, amounting to $410 50.

Bills were read, and orders drawn, amounting to $6,528 76

Previous issue 55,004 45

Total in 1865 $61,533 21

Cricket.—A match between the Pottsville and Port Carbon clubs was played on Tuesday last, on the grounds of the latter. The Pottsville was victorious with 71 runs to spare. The game was characterized by the elegant batting of Evans, Taylor and Patterson—the latter of whom executed a beautiful leg hit for five; by the bowling of Messrs. Bull, Parry and Mather, and by a beautiful catch of Templin. Taylor's four drive to the creek was greatly applauded. The score is as follows:

POTTSVILLE.

1st Innings.		2d Innings.	
C Evans, b Allison	20	b Allison c Templin	3
Waters b and c Allison	5	run out	1
T Patterson run out	5	b Allison	10
G Taylor b Bull	3	not out	16
W W Parry, c Bull, b Mather	0	run out	2
Stichter b Bull	2	b Mather	3
Mauser run out	0	b Bull	8
Reilly b Allison c Charles	0	run out	0
Templin run out	4	b Bull	1
Thos Oliver b Parry	4	not out	0
Byes	3		0
Leg byes	4		1
Wides	1		1
	56		13

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.—POTTSVILLE.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maids.	Wicts.	Wides.
Parry	99	18	6	2	1
Mather	69	16	4	2	0
Reilly	12	6	0	0	0

PORT CARBON.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maids.	Wicts.	Wides.
Allison	96	60	1	3	0
Bull	99	56	8	6	0

Umpires Sic.	Pottsville.	Port Carbon.
Scorers	Col. Royer.	Levi Hilbert.
	Sol. Foster, Jr.	R. McComus.

On Monday next the first eleven of the Pottsville Club will visit Philadelphia, for the purpose of playing return matches with the Young America and Ashland clubs, and a game with the Olympic Club. On Tuesday the Pottsville will play the Ashland; on Wednesday the Olympic, and on Thursday the Young America. The names of the eleven of the Pottsville Club who will play in Philadelphia, are as follows:

W. W. Parry, R. F. Lee, Ber. Reilly, Joseph Stichter, George Taylor, C. Evans, Thos. Patterson, Edward Brechany, John Parks, James Mather, D. J. Rittenhouse, Umpire, Col. Henry Royer, Scorer, A. W. Schalk.

Nationality of U. S. Naval Officers.

The following table gives the nationalities of all the officers in the United States Navy at the close of the war. Without dwelling any further on this subject, we will present our table of nationalities of all the officers in the United States Navy at the close of the war:

UNITED STATES.		FOREIGNERS.	
New York	1263	Delaware	50
Massachusetts	1126	Missouri	32
Pennsylvania	500	Michigan	31
Maine	499	Louisiana	24
Ohio	310	Georgia	20
Maryland	294	South Carolina	19
Connecticut	204	North Carolina	19
New Jersey	219	Iowa	18
New Hampshire	175	Tennessee	15
Virginia	156	Wisconsin	14
District of Columbia	126	Florida	7
Rhode Island	102	Alabama	7
Indiana	84	Mississippi	7
Kentucky	81	Minnesota	2
Vermont	81	Texas	1
Illinois	59		
Total			5256

FOREIGNERS.	
Ireland	1
England	117
Scotland	20
Germany	55
Sweden	33
Canada	32
Denmark	1
Norway	1
Nova Scotia	18
Prussia	8
New Brunswick	14
France	13
At Sea	8
Wales	1
West Indies	1
Greece	1
Newfoundland	1
Spain	4
Saxony	3
Mexico	1
Holland	1
Belgium	1
Switzerland	1
South America	3
Total	848

RECAPITULATION.

Born in the United States	5256
Foreigners	848
Place of birth unknown	189
Grand Total	6293

[COMMUNICATED.]

The statement published September 23d, in the MINERS' JOURNAL, relative to an ejectment for a lot claimed by Benj. H. Gulick and belonging to Robert Woodside's estate, requires an explanation.

The defendant erred in building on the lot before a guardian was appointed, which did not take place until the year 1864. The house was erected some years before, without the heirs receiving notice. They were not aware of defendant's proceedings until the building was completed. A small building on the ground, was also moved back, and now forms a portion of the house.

A. B. W.

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!

SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 23, '65.—3S-6m

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh, treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 919 PINE Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. Medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge made for examination.

March 11, '65. 10-9m

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, can be seen in operation by calling at the corner of Fifth and Norwegian Sts., Pottsville. To accommodate persons using these Machines, a supply of MACHINE NEEDLES, MACHINE OIL, and SOAP, and CLARK'S THREAD, in all numbers and colors, especially adapted to Sewing Machine use, will be kept on hand.

Through 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 to be 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 is larger 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. 36

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

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

It is the ONLY KNOWN RESTORATIVE OF THE PRECIOUS FLUID OR LIFE FOR THE HAIR. Delicately perfumed.

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 sensibility.
4. It will remove all dandruff and itchings.
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 out.
8. It will cure all diseases of the scalp.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

"London"	READ	"Hair Color Restorer."
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer."
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer."
"London"	THIS	"Hair Color Restorer."
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer."
"London"	CERTIFICATE.	"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 sore 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 for calledy without success, and my head nearly destitute of hair, I reluctantly commenced using the "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING." Now, I can and just glory in saying, that through its use I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, completely restored to its original dark and glossy appearance, and I venture the assertion, 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 at once this cleanly and delightfully perfumed article. ISAAC L. MARSHALL,

Gunner United States Navy,
330 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 G. BROWN & SON, Druggists, Pottsville.
HENRY SAYLOR, " " "

Oct. 7, '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 impostion, but a safe and sure 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 deranged 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 25 PAGE OF PAMPHLET ARE WELL ADHERED TO.

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

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,

JOHN MOSES, 17 Cortlandt St., New York.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 p