Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865.

THE FREEDMAN,

The late war released from slavery four millions of human beings in the South. The position of this class is now engaging the attention of every friend of human progress, and of every lover of justice and equality. The fact cannot be disguised that the former slave owners, and the white class generally, are still stupid, stubborn, ill-willed and vindictive. Their mind towards the negro is not changed a particle, their habits of cruelty are inveterate, their assumption of superiority is only made rancorous in temper by the emancipation and the attempted elevation of the slaves. The ill-will of the whites is notorious in all the States. In Tennessee a school-house has been burned; in Alabama, the civil officer—a sheriff and his posse—ventured to attack a troop of soldiers under one of Gen. Thomas's lieutenants. The provisional governors are ready to listen to complaints against the negroes; and we see it stated that at New Orleans, when the churches were appealed to for contribution for the relief of suffering and destitute blacks, not a single white congregation responded. It is much to be feared that when our troops are withdrawn from the South, and local military organizations are established, that every one of the armed whites will be the negro's licensed and commissioned oppressor, and will do all that lies in his power to make his condition more intolerable than it was before slavery was abolished. Facts indicate too plainly that such must be the result.

It is not possible that Northern sentiment will permit these freedmen of the South to be practically re-enslaved, for the enlightened conscience of the American people is now irrevocably pledged to Equal Rights. It must be firmly and persistently urged that the Southern freedman must be admitted into courts of justice as a competent witness Heretofore he has from his condition, been excluded from testifying, and his life and property were at the mercy of any spoiler. Until granted that right, he is not in reality, a freeman.

In regard to his enfranchisement, that is a matter which must surely follow. The religious and intellectual sentiment of the country is overwhelmingly in favor of the Enfranchisement of the Negro. The late elections prove that the people are in favor of Equal Suffrage. They believe that "ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL." Let us then, see that the negro in the South is secured his natural rights, and his enfranchisement will surely follow. The American people, to whom, during the last four years, Freedom stood wedded by blood and fire, will not, *must* not now in these days of victory and peace, surrender the rights of the poor into the hands of the proud. Let us be true to the Freedman.

FALSIFYING HISTORY.—A correspondent of the Hartford Evening Press," points out some glaring misstatements in Abbott's "History of the Civil War in America," in reference to the celebrated "Monitor." Mr. Abbott states that the enterprise was the work of a private individual, and that private enterprise won the victory over the "Merrimac" in Hampton Roads. This is incorrect. The "Monitor" was regularly contracted for by Secretary Welles, and its completion urged by the Navy Department, to meet the "Merrimac." Mr. Ericsson bears witness to this Abbott blunders on another point. He ascribes to Massachusetts the honor of throwing the first troops of the War into Washington, when to Pennsylvania belongs the credit. A reliable history of the late rebellion should be in the possession of every one, but the public should avoid romances, and purchase only such works as show reasonable care in their preparation.

A PARDON WHICH SHOULD BE REVOKED.—Parties who lived in Richmond before and after the Rebellion, say that one of the most bitter rebels was Joseph R. Anderson of the Tredagar Iron Works. He was however, as shrewd as he was bitter. For he invested his enormous gains not in Confederate bonds, but in land, which doth not take upon itself wings and fly away when disaster cometh. He is a Rebel who came out of the war a millionaire. After the fall of Richmond, Anderson became very penitent, and employed free negroes and Union men in his works, and sued for a pardon which the President granted him. Now however, the fellow changes his tone. He becomes arrogant, discharges his Union employees and gives work to those who were indentified with the Rebellion actively, in preference to employing those who were true to the United States Government. Anderson's conduct is bad, and the President would serve him right if he revoked his pardon.

"THE SINS OF THE FATHER VISITED UPON THE CHILDREN."—Luzerne County had an illustration of this at the late election. Mr. Stanley Woodward, a son of the Copperhead profligate, Judge Woodward, was a candidate for the State Senate. The young man we believe, is not personally obnoxious, but unfortunately for himself he had to carry the weight of his father's political sins, and he was defeated. Mr. Shoemaker, the Union candidate being elected. As Judge Woodward's term of office will expire next year, he moved to Luzerne, considering its political atmosphere favorable for his future aspirations. But this defeat falls like a blighting frost upon his budding hopes, and while chewing the cud of disappointment, he can meditate upon the fulfillment in his case of the divine command, "the sins of the father shall be visited upon the children!"

THE attempt of the Copperheads to, with the President over to their peculiar way of thinking, is as great a failure as their late effort to carry the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. In his speech a few days since to a colored regiment the President told the men that "this is your country as well as anybody else's country." This was followed up by the assurance that they would be the arbiters of their own career in the future, and by the government of their pass ons and the development of their intellect, they could attain to any position to which they might aspire. He also said:—"He who is most meritorious, and virtuous and intellectual, must stand highest, without regard to color. It is the very basis upon which rests Heaven itself." These are truly, manly sentiments.

WITH a little more exertion on the part of the Union men of Schuylkill County, at the late election they would have carried the County. Had they polled the number of votes they did at the Presidential election last year, they would have elected their entire County ticket, and given the State ticket a majority. Without the army vote we gave Lincoln and Johnson last November 7028 votes. This year this vote would have elected our ticket from top to bottom. The Democratic majority was reduced from 2,239 given for McClellan, to 834 this year, for Davis, their candidate for Auditor Gen eral. This is doing well. Let the Union men of Schuylkill persevere and next year they can, still further reduce the Democratic majority, if not carry the County.

AGED PEOPLE.—Mr. Bernard Eisenhuth of this Borough is 109 years old. He was born on the 10th of May, 1757, in that section of Pennsylvania now contained within the boundaries of Lebanon county. In Reading a Mrs. Hannah Fornwall resides, who in November will be 100 years old. She is still in good health. She has had 25 children, but five of whom are now living.

As our worthy but crochety old friend over the water, "John Bull," is considerably exercised by finding a musket in Ireland marked "U. S.," it is proposed that for every such weapon he seizes, we give in exchange a musket furnished by him to the Rebels with the English mark. If he finds any U. S. cannon, we have a few Armstrong guns to give in exchange. And the balance will still be in our favor. Secretary Seward will in a short time furnish the items for Mr. Bull's consideration.

THE EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

During the past fortnight the General or Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, has been in session in Philadelphia. The first session of this Convention, which is the highest legislative and judicial body of the Episcopal Church in this country, was held in October, 1787, when the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States was established. It is composed of a House of Bishops and a House of Clerical and Lay Deputies elected by the conventions of each diocese. The last General Convention was held in New York in 1862; the one before that at Richmond, Va., in 1859.

We would that we could say that the action of this Convention in the matter of Bishop Wilmer and the diocese of Alabama, and upon a mildly patriotic and proper resolutions of Horace Binney, Jr., Esq., could meet the views of every loyal Episcopalian. We cannot say so.

The House of Bishops determined upon a line of policy for the restoration of this Diocese, which consisted in waiving the canonical irregularities of Bishop Wilmer's consecration, and expressing a mild regret for the pastoral letter recently issued by him. The Lower House however, was not ready to overlook the violation of the Canon law of the Church, and Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, made so powerful a protest against the action of the House of Bishops, that a new plan had to be adopted to get the Diocese of Alabama and its rebellious Bishop out of their dilemma. The friends of the measure adopted a new and ingenious line of operations. They declared that Bishop Wilmer had never violated any Canon at all! Washington Hunt, of New York, a noted rebel sympathizer, led the new movement and was supported by Judge Chambers, of Maryland. They boldly asserted that Bishop Wilmer was a "foreign bishop;" that he had been consecrated in a foreign land; that he owed no allegiance to the Church in the United States, and so could not have violated its Canons. The independence of the Confederate States was thus broadly asserted, and the theory upon which our Government has so steadfastly insisted, that the South has never been out of the Union, was flatly repudiated.

The result is, that all of Bishop Wilmer's canonical obligations have been swept away, and he is placed before the Convention with a perfectly clear record, only requiring that he should take the usual oath of conformity that would be required of any other foreign bishop coming into the American Church. This is peace at any price with a vengeance.

Again, on Saturday last, Horace Binney, Jr., Esq., introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House, in most cordially concurring, as it has done, in the resolution of the House of Bishops, appointing a day of thanksgiving for the return of peace to the country, and unity to the Church, must respectfully express to the House of Bishops its earnest desire that in the religious services to be appointed for the day, especial thanks be offered to Almighty God for the re-establishment of the national authority over our whole country, and for the removal of that great occasion of national dissension and estrangement to which our late troubles were due.

This moderate resolution was tabled.

Again, on Tuesday last, Mr. Binney offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Rev. Dr. Vinton:

Resolved, That the address of sympathy from the Synod of the Canadian Church, lately sent to this Convention by the House of Bishops with the expression of their great satisfaction thereat, which was concurred in by this House, did most reasonably and truly express the virus that was the original cause of the separation between different portions of our Church and now ceased to operate, the feelings of brotherly love and zeal in support of the same hallowed principles which formerly united our members of our Church in one body, would re-assert their claim and triumph over the external causes which had kept us apart.

Resolved, That rejoicing as we cordially do, at the future prospect of entire and unbroken union among all the portions of our Church, we deem it our duty to render our devout thanksgiving to the Divine Head of the Church, for the removal of that great occasion of national dissension and estrangement, referred to by our Canadian fellow-churchmen, to which we feel with them, that our late troubles were due.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, it is the duty of a body of Christian men which has offered its devout and earnest prayers to Almighty God for a great national blessing, to render its thanksgiving to Him, when that blessing has been graciously granted.

Resolved, That this House having by solemn resolution, adopted at its session in October, 1862, pledged to the Sovereign Lawgiver its devout and earnest prayers "that its efforts might be so guided by wisdom and replenished with strength, that they might be crowned with speedy and complete success," which efforts were for the re-establishment of the national authority over our whole country and have now been crowned with success, it becomes our duty to render our thanksgiving to Him to whom that success is due.

These resolutions were likewise tabled by the Convention.

Bishop Stevens of this diocese, in a recent address said, among other things, that we had great reason to be thankful for the extinction of slavery forever from our land, and for the great victories which had brought such consummation about, and the language of Mr. Binney's resolutions echos the Bishop's sentiments, yet an entire Convention after rebellion is crushed, slavery exterminated, and all loyal hearts are rejoicing, must sit at the behest of such traitors as Washington Hunt, Seymour and others, like "a sheep dumb before shearers," and not penitently admit that the hand of God is visible in the triumph of freedom and the destruction of slavery! It is monstrous! It is cowardly! A General Convention of the Episcopal Church afraid to speak the truth for fear of erring man! Let us pray that we may be spared in all future time another such degrading spectacle.

We are glad to note that a great meeting of loyal Episcopal ministers and laymen was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, and that the noblest sentiments were uttered by the speakers. Bishop Vinton and a number of the distinguished members of the Convention have protested against the outrage. Such men feel that they have a twin duty to discharge to their God and Country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The lapse of time since the arrest of this traitor: his transfer to commodious and comparatively luxurious quarters; the clemency shown to Stephens and other prominent leaders of the Rebellion, create an impression that Davis himself will be an object of Presidential clemency, and finally be restored to all the rights he had forfeited by his crimes, and with no stigma upon him but the hatred his acts have inspired. Personally the people have no vindictive feelings towards Davis, but they believe that the man who was the head and front of the Rebellion, who murdered our soldiers by thousands; who sought the life of the Republic, should suffer the just penalty for his acts—they believe that the laws should be vindicated, and that treason against a free country should be stamped as the greatest of known crimes. They believe that he should be tried and condemned. If afterward he suffer less than death, it would be through the magnanimity of the nation, not through any deserving of his own. It is interesting to know what President Johnson thinks of Davis's case. The President had a recent interview with some South Carolinians, asking for mercy for Davis. "If treason was committed," he said, "there ought to be some test to determine the power of the Government to punish the crime. Looking at the Government as we do, the laws violated, and an attempt made at the life of the nation, there should be a vindication of the Government and the Constitution, even if the pardoning power was exercised thereafter. If treason has been committed, it ought to be determined by the highest tribunal, and the fact declared. There was no malice or prejudice in carrying out that duty." That is correct. Davis should be tried, convicted and if needs be, executed, to teach all future generations that the most wicked of all crimes, is treason against a just and beneficent Government.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania.

From all the official returns we have received, and the reported majorities, we estimate the majority for the Union State Ticket at about 22,000 on the home vote.

The Legislature will stand about as follows:

	Union.	Dem.
Senate	20	13
House	69	31
	89	44
Union majority	45 on joint ballot.	

The following are the gains and losses in the several Counties as far as official returns have reached us:

Counties.	Majorities. Hartranft.	Davis.	Gains. Union.	Dem.
Adams	16		395	
Allegheny	4510		39	
Armstrong	908		1697	
Beaver	745		212	
Bedford		138	503	
Berks		5159	763	
Blair	734		60	
Bradford	2900			1106
Bucks		871	946	
Butler	332		1029	
Cambria		152	440	
Cameron				
Carbon		196	504	
Centre		180	642	
Chester	2116		1760	238
Clarion		700	169	
Clearfield		180	72	
Clinton		158	26	
Columbia		1416	154	
Crawford	1181			136
Cumberland		425	319	
Dauphin		1675	773	
Delaware		1301		10
Elk		502	9	
Erie	1794		253	
Fayette		693	340	
Forest			26	
Franklin	117		100	
Fulton		114	109	
Greene		1146	774	
Huntingdon	582		300	
Indiana	2120		220	
Jefferson	79		196	
Juniata		83	231	
Lancaster	5366		967	
Lawrence	1561			137
Lebanon	1146		317	
Lehigh		1053	54	
Luzerne		755	1396	
Lycoming		206	717	
McKean	135			17
Mercer	848		476	
Mifflin	49			49
Monroe		1069	153	
Montgomery		1020	297	
Montour		574	97	
Northampton		1949	542	
Northumberland		136	547	
Perry	249		201	
Philadelphia	8812		6011	
Pike		581	45	
Potter	522			255
Schuylkill		824	166	
Snyder	505		166	
Somerset		1167	107	
Sullivan				
Susquehanna	1288		89	
Tioga	2226		240	
Union	460		55	
Venango	396		297	
Warren		503	332	
Washington	573		369	
Wayne		1067	360	
Westmoreland		47	144	
Wyoming		2353	728	
York				
Total			26,622	2005
			2005	
Union gains in 62 Counties			24,617	

In 1862 majority for Sleaker (D.) 3,852

Ohio.

Gen. Cox, the Republican candidate for Governor, has a majority of 28,287, while the majority on the rest of the State ticket is about 30,000.

The Legislature stands in full as follows:

	Union	Dem.
Senate	25	12
House	76	35

This secures the election of a Republican U. S. Senator in the place of the Hon. John Sherman.

Iowa.

The majority for Gov Stone will be about 15,000, while the balance of the State ticket will have nearly 20,000 majority.

THE CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL.—This fine mill which was erected for the Government, by Mr. John Fritz of Bethlehem, Pa., and Mr. T. W. Yardley, of Pottsville, was recently sold to Mr. James N. Spooner of Boston, for $175,000. It has been erroneously stated by the New York press that this mill was built by an Englishman. The facts connected with the erection of the work are briefly as follows:—Gen. McCullum having been appointed by the Government, Superintendent of all of the military railroads in the United States, came North and engaged Messrs. Fritz and Yardley to erect the Chattanooga Mill for the purpose of rerolling the rails torn up by the contending armies and rendered unfit to relay. Messrs. F. and Y. then decided on the plan and kind of machinery best adapted to the purpose. Mr. Fritz superintended the making of the engine rolls and other parts used in Northern establishments, while Mr. Yardley proceeded to Chattanooga shortly before Gen. Sherman entered upon his Atlanta campaign—the country being under martial law, and filled with soldiers—and proceeded forthwith, under military authority, to locate the mill. He gave his entire time and attention to the construction. It was completed in March last, and he had the entire charge and management of the work for the Government up to the time of the sale. No Englishmen were employed in the works in any capacity, the laborers being black men, and the skilled workmen "Yankees" as the Southerners term them. We state these facts, not for the purpose of complimenting Messrs. Fritz and Yardley, although they deserve credit for erecting so fine a rolling mill, but in justice to American talent and enterprise, and to show that we are not dependent upon England for our best establishments any more than we are indebted to her for aid in crushing the Rebellion.

GOOSE HOME.—Montgomery Blair, late Post Master General, has finally joined the Copperheads, and made a speech at a Copperhead meeting in New York on Wednesday evening. He was turned out of the Cabinet by President Lincoln at the request of the National Convention that renominated him and he did not get to be Chief Justice. The truth is, he ought never to have been placed in the Cabinet—he belongs to that class of men who if they cannot rule, use all their influence to ruin.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

NEW SONGS.—The following new songs have lately been presented to the public: *The Madge of Liberty*, in memory of President Lincoln, the poetry and music by James G. Clark. *Give me honest friends and true*, by Henry Tucker. *Too Late to Marry*, and a comic song entitled. *A Maiden for Sale* inscribed to the "stay-late Clark," New York City. The words by H. Haywood, and music by A. Dispecker.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1865.—Oct.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
21 SATURDAY	6. 16 h.	13	Full M. 4 h. 55 m.
22 SUNDAY	6. 18	12	Last Q. 11 " 30 "
23 MONDAY	6. 19	10	New M. 19 " 31 "
24 TUESDAY	6. 20	8	First Q. 21 " 10 "
25 WEDNESDAY	6. 21	7	
26 THURSDAY	6. 22	5	
27 FRIDAY	6. 24	4	

A cold storm commenced on Thursday. The rain which fell quite heavily all day was much needed.

To-morrow.—Forty-third Sunday of the year, and nineteenth after Trinity. Day's length, 10 hours and 54 minutes.

All business connected with the late Provost Marshal office of this District, will be attended to by Mr. Wallace Gass, who is now stationed at Easton, Pa.

Oh-Shin.—There is a sign on the turnpike below Schuylkill Haven, which bears the name of a carrier, and the date "Manheim Township, Schuylkill County, 1819."

By a typographical error we placed the eclipse a week earlier than its actual occurrence. It took place on Thursday last, but was not visible here in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

For reasons over which the Executive Committee have no control, they have thought best to postpone the County Institute, for two weeks.

J. A. M. PASSMORE,
Chairman Institute Committee.

Large Beets.—We have received from Mr. W. G. Johns of St. Clair, two beets, one weighing 10 pounds and the other 8½ pounds. These beets will be hard to beat. They would take the premium at a horticultural exhibition.

Writing Academy.—Mr. John H. Guerlier will open a writing school on Monday evening next, at the corner of Second and Market streets, above Miss Allen's seminary. Mr. G. is a competent teacher, and his terms are reasonably low.

A force of workmen, under the contractor, Mr. B. Reilly, are engaged on the Lizzard Creek Railroad, near McKeansburg, this County. The case of this road is now in the Supreme Court for adjudication, and a decision it is expected, will soon be given.

Change of Proprietors.—Mr. Jos. M. Foger has sold the good will and fixtures of the Mortimer House, in this Borough, to Mr. Solomon Feather, formerly of Montgomery County, and recently proprietor of the Keystone House, Reading, Pa. He is an experienced hotel keeper.

Distressing Accident.—At West West, on Tuesday afternoon last, as Mr. Jacob Sherman of Llewellyn, an old and respected citizen of this County, was felling timber, a tree fell on one of his legs crushing it so badly, that amputation below the knee was rendered necessary.

Some of the best black tea we have tasted for a long time, we purchased recently at the store of Mr. James Beatty, Centre street, next door to Drumheller's Hotel. It is really a superior article, and we mention the fact for the benefit of those who are fond of a cup of fragrant, delicious tea, and who desire to know where they can get such an article in these days of degenerate teas.

Promoted.—We are glad to learn that our friend F. A. Stitzer, who during the war was a brave soldier of the Forty-eighth Regiment, and who was on important staff duty with the Ninth Corps during Grant's memorable Virginia Campaign, was for gallant and meritorious services, promoted Major of Volunteers, to date from April 2, 1865, the day of the successful assault on the rebel lines at Petersburg, and capture of Fort Mahone.

Always Prompt.—The card of Messrs. Minds, Mendler and Loeper in another column, shows the usual promptness of the York Insurance Company in settling their losses. This in connection with the fact that this Company has never made any assessments, has made it one of the most popular companies in the State. T. A. Godfrey their agent, has his office in the rotunda building, formerly occupied by Mr. Boyle, in Mahantango street, near Centre.

Miss Susannah Evans' Lecture which was announced for Thursday evening last, was postponed on account of the weather, till Monday evening, 30th inst. She will lecture at Minersville this (Saturday) evening; in Pinegrove, Monday evening; Mahanoy City, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and in Ashland, Thursday and Saturday evenings of next week. She expects to address the Sabbath Schools of Pottsville in one of our churches on Sunday afternoon, the 29th.

A meeting of the Union League was held on Wednesday evening last. Wm. R. Smith, Esq., in the absence of the President, was called to the chair, and Dr. B. F. Langdon appointed Secretary. An amendment to the Constitution of the League, was offered, to the effect that the term of the officers hereafter to be elected shall be for a period of twelve months, or until successors shall be regularly chosen. Action upon this amendment will be taken at the meeting on Wednesday evening next, on which occasion officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

Laborer Accidentally Drowned.—John Carney, a laborer, employed by Mr. B. Reilly, in the work of excavating Norwegian Creek in this Borough, fell into the canal near Pioneer Furnace, on Saturday night last, and was drowned. He had been paid in the afternoon. The Coroner held an inquest on the body on Sunday. A verdict of "accidentally drowned" was rendered. Carney was a large, powerful man, and was from Easton, Pa., where he leaves a family. He was about 35 years of age. The body was interred in Potter's Field, this Borough, on Monday afternoon last.

Shocking Inhumanity.—At daylight yesterday morning, the naked, dead body of a large, healthy, and newly born male infant, was found on a pavement in Callowhill street near George, this Borough. An inquest was held, subsequently, and it was evident that the child had been born alive, carried there and left to died from exposure. No marks of violence were found on the body. No evidence was elicited which would lead to the detection of the unnatural mother. A verdict of infanticide by some party unknown, was rendered. The body of the child was subsequently interred in Potter's Field.

Arresting Election Officers.—We understand that the Copperheads of Tamaqua have caused the arrest of the election officers of one of the wards in that Borough, for refusing to receive votes of Copperheads. The matter will we presume, reach the Supreme Court of the State, and that Court will unquestionably, decide that the officers acted in a legal manner in rejecting the votes of deserters. In the meantime we hope that the Union men of every district in which they know that election officers received such votes, will prosecute the officers, and the men who voted illegally. Senator Buckalew and Justice Thompson in advising election officers to receive illegal votes at the late election, have rendered themselves amenable to the law, and we hope to see the Judge impeached and the Senator expelled from the United State's Senate. Offenders of such high standing, should be punished much more severely than their ignorant dupes.

Crushed.—The first eleven of the Pottsville Cricket Club went to Philadelphia on Monday last, for the purpose of playing a return match with the Ashland Club; a match with the Olympic, and a return match with the Young America. On Tuesday the game with the Ashland took place, and the Pottsville was victorious by two runs and three wickets to spare. We have not received the score.

The match with the Olympic did not take place on Wednesday as anticipated. We have not heard why.

On Thursday the Pottsville played the Young America on the ground of the latter, Germantown. The Young America was victorious by eighty-four runs. The score stood as follows:—Young America, 1st inning, 32; 2d inning, 103.—Pottsville, 1st inning, 7; 2d inning, 44. The game closed at dusk on Thursday, and we learn was a very pleasant one throughout. Young Waters made the highest score, and was understood will receive a prize which it is intended to award to the player making the highest score in the match with the Young America.

We hope to be able to publish the scores of both matches in our next.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present: Messrs. Sheridan, Nagle, Griffith, Hoffner, Morris, Reed, Stranch and Focht, President.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The Street Committee reported obstructions in Norwegian Creek removed; that sixty-six feet had been culverted, and asked to be continued on the work.

Com. of Finance and Accounts was continued on bill of Stichter & Thompson, and in matter of Mr. Wenger & Co. Claim for damages for injuries sustained by falling through bridge in Railroad street.

Com. on Survey was continued in matter of Mr. Glontz obstructing Lyon street.

Borough Treasurer's statement was read and filed.

On motion of Mr. Hoffner it was resolved that the subject of establishing the market be referred to the Committee on Markets, to consult with the Solicitor on the subject, and report what measures are necessary to make the Borough ordinances more effective.

On motion of Mr. Hoffner it was resolved that the St. Com. be instructed to have certain properties on Market street posted, provided the owners do not do it themselves.

On motion of Mr. Griffith it was resolved that the owners of lots in Downing street, be notified to curb and pave.

On motion of Mr. Stranch it was resolved that C. Hill, owner of Wm. Richardson, Philadelphia, be notified to curb and pave lots in Mahantango street.

Bill of Jacob Reed, $25 09, was referred to Com. on Accounts.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

A. Sherlie	$6 00
Geo. Rishel	10 24
Christian Dupy	4 85
Wm. Christian	2 25
M. Zweibel	27 00
B. Barr	5 00
Street hands	162 79
Culvert "	302 12
	$520 26
Previous issue	8,410 27
Total	$8,930 53
Adjourned.	

EDITOR'S TABLE.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

THE GREAT PARADE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1865.

The famous Firemen's Parade is a thing of the past. The long weeks and months of preparation, the building and furbishing of machines, the hoarding of money to be lavished on glittering tinsel, and gilt and banners, and the paraphernalia of parade, the welcome and entertainment of guests, the long, weary march, the fun, the cheers, music and sunshine of the bright day, are no longer expected, enjoyed or endured, but to be the talk of the engine house, the bunk room, and a thousand delighted households.

The preparation for this grand exhibition was entered on with the intention of making this the grandest parade of firemen that the world had ever seen. The enormous host of men, the splendid show of horses, the burnished elegance of engines and hose carriages, banners and music, and whatever there was that could make the sight dazzling, showed how many had entered into the matter with hearty zeal; what study there had been for effort and what pouring out of money there had been to realize these plans. There were many things worthy of more than a mere passing glance and forgetfulness.

The first was the promptness with which the parade began. It was appointed at 10 o'clock; and within ten minutes of the time every company was in its place, every officer at his post, and the march begun. Many persons afraid of losing good sight of the show, were comforting each other with assurances that the line would not be formed under an hour or more from the appointed time. They did not count on the power of zeal and the influence of the military training of great numbers of the men, to secure promptness.

Another thing was the marked good nature and behavior of the countless multitudes of lookers on. It was a fine exhibition of the good manners and politeness that have often been noticed as characteristics of American crowds. This was evident with remarkably few exceptions, from dawn until midnight, and along the whole line of the hundreds of thousands of spectators.

There was, too, a splendid exhibition of stalwart men. This was very noticeable; and often the passage of ranks of axe bearers, and platoon of whom would have passed muster as a grenadier even in the eyes of Frederick the Great. There was through all the procession, a fine display of splendid horses with flags, and flowers, and drollery, with the best music of the country, between smiling ranks of wives and sisters and sweethearts, the great host swept on, and long after midnight, closed the grand Fireman's Parade of Philadelphia.

S. S.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Wanderings from Richmond to Tamaqua and Pottsville—The Miners' Journal—Allen's Gallery, and What Wesaw There.

After ten weeks sojourning to our sick and wounded in Richmond, we left Ricketts in one of the Bay Line Steamers, and passed under the guns of Fort Darling, were soon grazing on the narrow opening at Dutch Gap, with the caves or holes in the bank in which our men were sheltered from exploding shells; City Point (by no means the City Point of last summer), Harrison's Landing, the ancient, by covered church of Jamestown, with its associations of Pocahontas, that noble Indian maiden who appearing with food and aid to the starving settlers at the close of a cold winter's day, seemed to them "an angel visitant;" the wreck and dismantled fleet-staff of the immortal Cumberland; Hampton Roads and the Fortress with its low, sandy shore beach, green ramparts, and flag, and the casement which attracted the eyes of rebel "contrabands" on board, "There's where President Davis is!" President of what?" we inquired, but received no reply. Two miles from the Fortress, is the site of the burnt village of Hampton, with the ruins of its fine old church and tombs, one of which now sadly broken, bears date "seventeen hundred and one." What has not transpired since that sleeper lay down to rest? Yonder at Norfolk, directly opposite is the old Portsmouth Navy Yard, with the charred remains of the once proud Pennsylvania. The bay is beautiful by moonlight—thousands of phosphoric lights gleaming and flashing up on the crest of each rising wave. As morning breaks, we land at Baltimore. Here the noted artist of the "Fisher Girl," Barbee, has lately established a studio, and is putting finishing touches to his greatest work, "The Lost Pleiad," a half reclining female, with uplifted countenance of wonderful grace and beauty.

But we are en route for the North, and must hurry onward, only stopping in Philadelphia long enough to take another look at the old bell in the State House, and as we do so, we thank God that we have lived to hear "Liberty and Independence proclaimed throughout the land," indeed, not word only, "to all the inhabitants thereof!" And furthermore, we supply ourselves with a volume interesting to us at this time especially since we have lately come from the scenes in the first battles were fought, we refer to the "Peninsula campaign" by Rev. Dr. Marks, a personal friend and a Pennsylvanian. We stop next at Mauch Chunk, a romantic town, literally thrown upon the sides of mountains, creeks and rivers. The two sides to the Summit and Jeansville, in grand scenery, surpass many of the officers hereafter to be elected shall be for a period of twelve months, or until successors shall be regularly chosen. Action upon this amendment will be taken at the meeting on Wednesday evening next, on which occasion officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

Laborer Accidentally Drowned.—John Carney, a laborer, employed by Mr. B. Reilly, in the work of excavating Norwegian Creek in this Borough, fell into the canal near Pioneer Furnace, on Saturday night last, and was drowned. He had been paid in the afternoon. The Coroner held an inquest on the body on Sunday. A verdict of "accidentally drowned" was rendered. Carney was a large, powerful man, and was from Easton, Pa., where he leaves a family. He was about 35 years of age. The body was interred in Potter's Field, this Borough, on Monday afternoon last.

Shocking Inhumanity.—At daylight yesterday morning, the naked, dead body of a large, healthy, and newly born male infant, was found on a pavement in Callowhill street near George, this Borough. An inquest was held, subsequently, and it was evident that the child had been born alive, carried there and left to died from exposure. No marks of violence were found on the body. No evidence was elicited which would lead to the detection of the unnatural mother. A verdict of infanticide by some party unknown, was rendered. The body of the child was subsequently interred in Potter's Field.

Arresting Election Officers.—We understand that the Copperheads of Tamaqua have caused the arrest of the election officers of one of the wards in that Borough, for refusing to receive votes of deserters. The matter will we presume, reach the Supreme Court of the State, and that Court will unquestionably, decide that the officers acted in a legal manner in rejecting the votes of deserters. In the meantime we hope that the Union men of every district in which they know that election officers received such votes, will prosecute the officers, and the men who voted illegally. Senator Buckalew and Justice Thompson in advising election officers to receive illegal votes at the late election, have rendered themselves amenable to the law, and we hope to see the Judge impeached and the Senator expelled from the United State's Senate. Offenders of such high standing, should be punished much more severly than their ignorant dupes.

Crushed.—The first eleven of the Pottsville Cricket Club went to Philadelphia on Monday last, for the purpose of playing a return match with the Ashland Club; a match with the Olympic, and a return match with the Young America. On Tuesday the game with the Ashland took place, and the Pottsville was victorious by two runs and three wickets to spare. We have not received the score.

The match with the Olympic did not take place on Wednesday as anticipated. We have not heard why.

On Thursday the Pottsville played the Young America on the ground of the latter, Germantown. The Young America was victorious by eighty-four runs. The score stood as follows:—Young America, 1st inning, 32; 2d inning, 103.—Pottsville, 1st inning, 7; 2d inning, 44. The game closed at dusk on Thursday, and we learn was a very pleasant one throughout. Young Waters made the highest score, and was understood will receive a prize which it is intended to award to the player making the highest score in the match with the Young America.

We hope to be able to publish the scores of both matches in our next.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present: Messrs. Sheridan, Nagle, Griffith, Hoffner, Morris, Reed, Stranch and Focht, President.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The Street Committee reported obstructions in Norwegian Creek removed; that sixty-six feet had been culverted, and asked to be continued on the work.

Com. of Finance and Accounts was continued on bill of Stichter & Thompson, and in matter of Mr. Wenger & Co. Claim for damages for injuries sustained by falling through bridge in Railroad street.

Com. on Survey was continued in matter of Mr. Glontz obstructing Lyon street.

Borough Treasurer's statement was read and filed.

On motion of Mr. Hoffner it was resolved that the subject of establishing the market be referred to the Committee on Markets, to consult with the Solicitor on the subject, and report what measures are necessary to make the Borough ordinances more effective.

On motion of Mr. Hoffner it was resolved that the St. Com. be instructed to have certain properties on Market street posted, provided the owners do not do it themselves.

On motion of Mr. Griffith it was resolved that the owners of lots in Downing street, be notified to curb and pave.

On motion of Mr. Stranch it was resolved that C. Hill, owner of Wm. Richardson, Philadelphia, be notified to curb and pave lots in Mahantango street.

Bill of Jacob Reed, $25 09, was referred to Com. on Accounts.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

A. Sherlie	$6 00
Geo. Rishel	10 24
Christian Dupy	4 85
Wm. Christian	2 25
M. Zweibel	27 00
B. Barr	5 00
Street hands	162 79
Culvert "	302 12
	$520 26
Previous issue	8,410 27
Total	$8,930 53
Adjourned.	

EDITOR'S TABLE.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

THE GREAT PARADE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1865.

The famous Firemen's Parade is a thing of the past. The long weeks and months of preparation, the building and furbishing of machines, the hoarding of money to be lavished on glittering tinsel, and gilt and banners, and the paraphernalia of parade, the welcome and entertainment of guests, the long, weary march, the fun, the cheers, music and sunshine of the bright day, are no longer expected, enjoyed or endured, but to be the talk of the engine house, the bunk room, and a thousand delighted households.

The preparation for this grand exhibition was entered on with the intention of making this the grandest parade of firemen that the world had ever seen. The enormous host of men, the splendid show of horses, the burnished elegance of engines and hose carriages, banners and music, and whatever there was that could make the sight dazzling, showed how many had entered into the matter with hearty zeal; what study there had been for effort and what pouring out of money there had been to realize these plans. There were many things worthy of more than a mere passing glance and forgetfulness.

The first was the promptness with which the parade began. It was appointed at 10 o'clock; and within ten minutes of the time every company was in its place, every officer at his post, and the march begun. Many persons afraid of losing good sight of the show, were comforting each other with assurances that the line would not be formed under an hour or more from the appointed time. They did not count on the power of zeal and the influence of the military training of great numbers of the men, to secure promptness.

Another thing was the marked good nature and behavior of the countless multitudes of lookers on. It was a fine exhibition of the good manners and politeness that have often been noticed as characteristics of American crowds. This was evident with remarkably few exceptions, from dawn until midnight, and along the whole line of the hundreds of thousands of spectators.

There was, too, a splendid exhibition of stalwart men. This was very noticeable; and often the passage of ranks of axe bearers, each one of whom would have passed muster as a grenadier even in the eyes of Frederick the Great. There was through all the procession, a fine display of splendid horses with flags, and flowers, and drollery, with the best music of the country, between smiling ranks of wives and sisters