Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866.

"Be just and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's and truth's."

WINFIELD SCOTT.

On Tuesday last Brevet Lieut. General Winfield Scott died at West Point, New York, within a few days of eighty years of age. He was born near Petersburg, Virginia, June 13, 1786. He was of Scotch descent. In 1805 young Scott went to William and Mary College. Subsequently he studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1807. The way that Scott first became a soldier was this:—About the time that he was admitted to the bar, the British frigate Leopard fired into the Chesapeake, near the Capes of Virginia, and the President having issued a proclamation forbidding the use of our harbors and rivers by British vessels, volunteers were called for to enforce the order. Scott volunteered as a private in a company of cavalry, and subsequently, as lance corporal on duty at Lynn Haven Bay, he captured two midshipmen and a boat's crew belonging to one of the British line of battle ships. In this same year, Scott left Virginia with a view of settling in Charleston, South Carolina, to practice law there. Subsequently he returned to Petersburg, Va., and on the 3d of May, 1808, he was commissioned a captain of light artillery by President Jefferson.

This commenced a military career which has shed a lustre not only on the name of the veteran who has just departed full of years and honors, but has made many bright and honorable pages in the history of his country. At the beginning of the war of 1812, Scott was made lieutenant colonel, and as such he participated in the assault on Queenstown Heights, Canada, and as colonel he led the van in the capture of Fort George. In March, 1814, he was made brigadier general, and commanded the brigade of General Brown's division that fought the battle of Chippewa, on the 5th of July following. For this and his services at Niagara or Lundy's Lane, where he was seriously wounded, he was breveted major general, and presented by Congress with a gold medal. On the 25th of June, 1841, he became major general and general in chief of the United States army. Of his subsequent services in the Indian wars and in his Mexican campaigns it is scarcely necessary at this time to say more than the mere mention of the battle fields on his brilliant and victorious march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. There are but few people in this country who are not familiar with the siege of Vera Cruz and the famous battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec. This series of brilliant victories over forces which greatly outnumbered the American army, and possessed every advantage of fortified positions, attracted great attention throughout the world. As our two successful contests with Great Britain had demonstrated our power to repel invasion, so these Mexican campaigns demonstrated our ability to carry on a foreign war with the same success. In all this, General Scott achieved for both himself and his country great additional renown. The conquest of Mexico was the crowning of his military career, and it gave him everywhere a high rank among the masters of the art of war. On the 28th of February, 1855, he was made Brevet Lieut. General for his "eminent services" in the Mexican war. He remained in command of the United States army, as general in-chief, until the fall of 1861, when the infirmities of age compelled him to retire.

Throughout the entire public life of Gen. Scott he was a noble soldier and a pure patriot. No consideration of personal gain could swerve him from the path of duty. He was always true to his flag and country. His memory will be embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen.

MODERN "TORTURE."

As a comment upon the torture of disloyal newspapers over the torture of Jefferson Davis," at Fortress Monroe, we have the bill of fare of that maltreated individual for a whole week. Our surviving soldiers, who lived on rats in Libby, picked up raw potato parings at Belle Isle and ate them, suffering from the most barbarous treatment, almost under the nose of this maltreated traitor, can compare their own memories of these unhappy times with the statement of the food which is furnished to their chief enemy and persecutor—the man, in fact, who allowed the inmates of Andersonville and Saulsbury to be shot dead if they crawled beyond the "dead line" to clinch a paltry bone rotting in the sun, and who allowed the same prisoners to be poisoned with water charged with all the foulness and nastiness of a Rebel camp. In the bill of fare, which tells what is furnished to the prisoner at Fortress Monroe, we find that he is "tortured" three times a day with such instruments of agony as these:—Boiled chicken, beef-steaks, mutton chops, veal cutlets, pork steaks, stewed oysters, panned oysters, ham and eggs, fresh fish, mackerel, poached eggs, boiled eggs, wheat and corn bread, butter, potatoes, onions, apples, sugar, milk, and coffee. Under a system of torture like this most men would wax fat and be contented, but the New York World says that such feeding is a demoniac proof of the horrible ferocity of our Government towards a statesman who is under difficulties. A cotemporary presumes that the supplies are not good enough for his dainty palate, and suggests that the Government might mollify the anger of the World by adding some new instruments of torture to the terrible things already employed against the "distinguished State prisoner."

Our cotemporary suggests the following atrocious additions to the bill of fare, in hopes that the wrath of the World against a nation which would compel a man to live on boiled chicken, &c., &c., shall be appeased, to wit:—turtle soup, snapper soup, clam soup, stewed terrapin, chicken salad, lobster salad, croquets, sweetbreads, beef a la mode, deviled crabs, pate de foie gras, truffles, planked shad, roast capon, roast duck, green peas, asparagus, cranberry tarts, Charlotte Russe, blanc mange, ice creams, water ices, Roman punch, Havana oranges, pine apples, grapes, raisins, almonds, bananas, strawberries, champagne, old Madeira, imperial, sherry, Sauterne, hock, old brandy, "J. B." whisky, lager beer and real Havana segars. This victim of bad treatment has already cost us about three thousand millions of dollars, to say nothing of the destruction of three or four hundred thousand lives, and much property which has been destroyed to the injury of the original owners. It is therefore a mere bagatelle for us to feed him up now, with the best that the country affords, so that when a jury of his friends at Richmond pronounce him not guilty of any offense, and he is discharged amid the hurrahs of Rebels like himself, he will be presented to his adorers a plump and saucy specimen of the awful tortures of an inhuman Government, who has been actually persecuted into fatness, and made better looking than he ever was.

WHILE Mrs. Jeff. Davis was in Washington lately, Senator Saulsbury was one of her escort when she promenaded. This fact is not so surprising as the one that he was sober enough to act as the lady's cavalier. With S. it is pretty much the "same old drunk" all the time.

A NORFOLK REBEL SHEET.

Our friend, Francis De Cordy, of Norfolk, Va., must really, pardon us for not paying attention earlier to his communication of May 7. It was mislaid, and did not "turn up" until a day or two since. It seems that a wretched rebel sheet published in Norfolk, named "The Virginian," took occasion to animadvert on Mr. De Cordy's statements of facts in a letter to us of April 11, in relation to the oppressed condition of Union men in the South. The animus of the "Virginian" is shown by the vile abuse it continually heaps upon Union soldiers and citizens. A few days since it devoted a column to the most wretched slanders of the gallant Gen. Kilpatrick. It is evidently one of President Johnson's amiable reconstructed, who want things again in the old shape—Southern masters and Northern slaves.

To the "Virginian's" abuse of him and his intentions, Mr. De Cordy replies as follows:

NORFOLK, VA., May 7, 1866.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—I enclose you the *Norfolk Virginian*, containing the animadversions of the editor on a letter of mine republished from your issue of the 21st ult., with the annexed brief comments expected by their period.

I have no other claim upon the patronage of the Southern people, than that which is founded upon the confidence engendered by integrity and strict attention to business: and my support is the result of that confidence and of continued exertions.

If my business has, heretofore, been profitable, neither inclination nor necessity have solicited or compelled the sale of my principles with my lumber, coal, &c.

I disclaim experiencing the pleasure which the term "recreation" would imply, in indicting productions which I, then and now, believe to be correct and which are calculated to produce that impressions of the actuality, and not to retard the restoration of harmony, which no one could, more than I, desire. I cannot conceive how my letter could operate in "deterring Northern men in settling among us, to drive away capital, and to withhold trade," when these results existed as "accomplished facts" long anterior to its publication; as the scarcity of money and the suppression of trade sufficiently attest. These results are referable to causes whose magnitude and pervading nature exclude the idea of the availability of my humble agency in intensifying them: they may be found in the utterances of a large portion of the Southern press, and in the extravagant hope conceived of again clutching political power through the resurrection of the Democratic party—not that scriptural resurrection when the corruptible will put on incorruption—but that surreptitiously accomplished at night.

One other course may be found in the persistent ignoring of the party whose agency alone conducted the war to a successful termination,—whose broad and enlightened policy may be denominated national,—and whose destiny is to guide the national councils. In fact they have *forgotten to make their peace with the Republicans*, whom they now designate as mad and fanatical.

I send you, also, another copy of the same paper, wherein you may see this editor so anxious for the consolation of harmony, characterizing as atrocious *the raid of Kilpatrick*, speaking in terms most complimentary of the Northern press for enlogizing the act, and hurling his anathemas promiscuously at the Northern Generals.

In conclusion, I would thank the editor of the Virginian, by his republication, for having introduced my letter to as large a circulation as his limited paper could do; and would state that I have never been in Pottsville, Pa., but have resided for the last twenty years in Norfolk, Va., with the exception of three years spent as a refugee in Philadelphia during the continuance of the war.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
FRANCIS DE CORDY.

Mr. De Cordy discharges a sacred duty in keeping the Northern people posted in regard to the condition of the section in which he lives, and we hope that he will continue to expose the dangers and annoyances to which Union men in the South are exposed at the hands of "reconstructed" rebels.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

From Washington this week comes the gratifying news that the National Republican members of Congress are a unit on the amended bill on Reconstruction reported by Mr. Howard and which we publish in another column. We have the assurance that this plan will receive more than a two-thirds vote in each body. It is a plan so just and equitable that the people of the country can unite heartily on it, and so lenient that even Mr. Johnson will not be able to object to it. It unites the Republican party in a solid phalanx, and deprives the copperheads and hungry politicians of their occupation. It indicates reconciliation and peace, and if the President desires it, harmony of action on this matter.

The Reconstruction resolution now stands substantially, as follows:

The third section, excluding rebels from the franchise till July 4, 1870, is stricken out. This amendment to the first section proposes to insert at the beginning that "All persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." The change in the second section is one of phraseology. In place of section three is proposed a section declaring ineligible to any office, State or national, civil or military, any member of Congress, or United States officer, or member of State Legislature, &c., who, having sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, was concerned in the Rebellion—the disability to be removable by vote of two-thirds of each House. A new fourth section is inserted declaring the invalidability of all war debts incurred for the Union. The old fourth section becomes section five, and is verbally amended, and debts claims, &c., which are forbidden to be assumed, are also declared illegal and void.

There can be no question that the distinct sing section met the views of many as a just punishment for itsason, but Congress has acted in so dignified, so patriotic a manner throughout this entire discussion between it and the President, that the people will acquiesce in this course which will in its judgment, be best for the country, without the sacrifice of any important principle of the great progressive party of the Republic. The most disappointed men will be the copperheads, who if Johnson should acquiesce in this plan, will shrink back to their position of hostility and reopen the vials of their wrath upon his head, after having used him as long as possible, for their base, unprincipled, unscrupulous party purposes.

We hail this union of the Republicans in Congress on a plan of reconstruction, as a happy omen for the future. This matter definitely settled, Congress will turn its immediate attention to perfecting the Tax bill and Tariff act, and pass we hope, those important measures in the form required by the business interests of the country.

AN ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT TO REMOVE A DISABLED SOLDIER.—To the everlasting disgrace of Myer Strouse, Member of Congress from this District, the renegade Senator Cowan, and His Accidency, it may be stated that these worthies are engaged in the base effort to remove from the Postmastership at Ashland, this County, Capt. Levi C. Leib, late of the One Hundred and Twenty ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, a gallant soldier of the Republic, who was desperately wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg while fighting to save the life of the nation, and who in consequence has lost the entire use of his left arm. Capt. Leib in consequence of his crippled condition, was appointed to the position about a year since, and has since discharged the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the people of Ashland. The person recommended to succeed Capt. Leib is a daughter of Sheriff Horan, known to be incompetent, and who will have in case she is appointed, one of the most bitter, unscrupulous and malignant Copperheads living in Ashland to run the office for her. We understand that His Accidency has issued the order for Captain Leib's removal, but that the appointment has not yet been sent into the Senate. It is to be hoped that this atrocious attempt to remove a wounded soldier, a man who is competent and gives satisfaction to the citizens of Ashland, will receive its quietus in the Senate.—Under all of the circumstances it is one of the most disgraceful movements that has marked the administration of President Johnson, and excites the disgust of every right minded man.

We might state in connection with this matter that the political sneak-thieves of the Copperhead party are working like bees throughout the County to steal the offices from the men appointed by Mr. Lincoln. Operations are carried on under the direction of head sneak thief Cowan.

In vetoing the Colorado bill the President stated that the vote in 1864 there was 6,192. This is an error. It was 9,225. And she is continually increasing. Oregon was admitted with a less population, and Andrew Johnson voted for it. We hope and believe that the requisite two thirds vote to admit Colorado will yet be obtained in Congress, and the President be overruled, for his only objection is that two Senators hostile to his policy will be admitted. The Senate will soon take up the President's veto of this bill.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON COAL, IRON, AND OIL,

BY DADDOW AND BANNAN.

(From the U. S. Railroad and Mining Register.)

On Wednesday we had a visit from Samuel Harden Daddow, author of "Coal, Iron and Oil," a work of extraordinary utility, research and longevity. The amount of patient uptiring, persevering labor of which this volume is the product, can only be measurably appreciated after careful examination of its contents.

The market for such a book, however, is the whole world of letters and of commerce. And apart from the "new theories" evolved in it—new theories and new discoveries are motors of substantial progress—the book abounds with scientific information and commercial data on mining matters in variety and amount ample to commend it to all thinking men, of whatever profession or pursuit, for this is a practical age of hard facts, rigid tastes; and hence though it ever active to inspect the intellect on new truths fresh from the press, even as the gourmand is ever greedy to enjoy the first delicacy of each incoming season.

Coal, Iron and Oil are three elements of material wealth, three theme of absorbing interest in the industrial economy of society, in the enlightened polity of nations. And therefore, the intrinsic worth of this book will make it indispensable to all who wish to possess in a compact, convenient form, testimony that is authoritative, facts known to be authentic.

(From the Scranton Republican.)

COAL, IRON, AND OIL.—The publisher has our thanks for advance sheets of this important work, which has been eagerly looked for by those who are interested in the subjects which it treats. The book has greatly outgrown the anticipations entertained at the time its prospectus was issued. The subjects were found too broad for the compass in which it was proposed to confine them, and the work has grown to over 500 broad and handsome pages, profusely illustrated, and crowded with facts, theories, and suggestions most interesting and valuable. Mr. Daddow broaches several geological propositions, entirely new, we believe, which he supports with no despicable array of argument. He holds that volcanic and subterranean heat generated masses, which have liquified into naphtha and petroleum, and then solidified into coal—that coal is a product of petroleum, and not petroleum of coal, as is popularly believed. Though the book treats the subject of mining, etc., "popularly" (that is, clearly, with little use of technical terms, and with the aid of illustrative drawings,) it must not be supposed that it is superficial. We believe that nowhere else can so exhaustive a treatment of coal mining be found, and nowhere else are its *modus operandi* and economy so intelligibly set forth. With only scattered sheets before us, it is impossible to speak understandingly of the book as a whole—that we shall try to do when we have the completed volume—but the table of contents, the full glossary, the index to the appendix, and the few specimen pages, give most ample promise of a book which will at once take standard rank and fill a long-felt vacuum in our scientific and economical literature.

HOW A COPPERJOHNSON CLYMER CLUB IS FORMED IN YORK.—It having been stated that the soldiers at York, Pa., had formed a Johnson and Clymer Club, under the auspices of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union League of Washington, the list of signers to it has been examined and culled, and the result is an amusing product. Thus far twenty of the signers prove to have been dead over one year, and at least forty others deserters and substitutes! This is something like the vote in Kansas in 1858, when, under Buchanan's Administration, the present traitors sought to make it a slave State. The whole Cincinnati directory was voted in favor of slavery, although among the names represented there was not a single resident of the Territory, and very many of them had been dead for years.

THE Johnson party in Washington, as far as the Republicans are concerned, is defunct. The last has withdrawn from it. Mr. Parrott of Kansas, says that his name is used without his consent by the managers of the concern. The unanimity in Congress on Reconstruction has given the Johnson party a death blow.

The stockholders never admired the character of Washington Mrs. Jeff. Davis said so frankly, at West Point some years since. In 1860 we published some opinions of Washington adverse to slavery, and a subscriber in North Carolina discontinued his paper in consequence.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1866.—June.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S CHANGES.
2 SATURDAY,	4 30	7 25	Last Q., 6 2 17 mn'g
3 SUNDAY,	4 30	7 26	New M., 13 5 11 mn'g
4 MONDAY,	4 29	7 26	Full Q., 19 6 49 evn'g
5 TUESDAY,	4 29	7 27	Full M., 27 10 39 evn'g
6 WEDNESDAY,	4 29	7 28	
7 THURSDAY,	4 29	7 28	
8 FRIDAY,	4 29	7 29	

To-morrow.—Twenty-second Sunday of the year, and first after Trinity. Day's length, 14 hours and 55 minutes.

Cricket.—A match between the Pottsville Club and Excelsior of Tuscarora, will be played to-day, on the ground of the former, Schuylkill Haven.

John H. Schraack, painter, of Harrisburg, working in Tamaqua, fell to the ground on the 25th ult., breaking both arms and sustaining other injuries.

At Half-mast.—This week the flags of the Borough have been at half-mast and draped in crape, in memory of the memory of Gen. Winfield Scott, who died on Tuesday last, at West Point, N. Y.

Mr. B. F. Allemaing, student from the Lutheran Theological Institute, will preach in the English Lutheran Church, Market Square, to-morrow, at the usual hour, morning and evening.

The Pottsville Base Ball Club takes pleasure in announcing to competing organizations throughout the County, that they now hold themselves in readiness to play a match for the championship of the County.

Mr. Hemmersley has formed a co-partnership with Mr. Seidle in the Produce business, corner Callowhill and Railroad streets, this Borough.—The firm deals in car fully selected articles of flour, etc., and is worthy of liberal public patronage.

New Train.—We are requested to state that on and after Monday June 4th, 1866, a passenger train will commence running between Pottsville and St. Clair, leaving Pottsville at 7 A. M., and 12.13 Noon, and returning, leave St. Clair at 8.22 A. M., and 2.12 P. M.

Miss "St. Clair," who recently swindled some of our people by her brass jewelry lecture, has been "doing" the Philadelphians. She unquestionably, as an unblushing, unmitigated humbug, removes the fragmentary dry goods from the shrubbery.

Fine Meerschaum Pipes.—Capt. C. Glover, Centre street, who pays much attention to this branch of his business, has just purchased an assortment of imported meerschaum pipes, of unexceptionable quality and appearance. Smokers should pay the Captain a visit and inspect them.

Prof. Stearns, the Psychologist, is giving amusing and interesting entertainments at the Town Hall. He keeps his audience in a roar of laughter during the entire performance. This afternoon he will give an entertainment for children, and one this evening for the general public. Those who want to pass a pleasant hour should attend.

Boy Crushed to Death.—On Friday, 25th ult., in Palo Alto, a boy named Burke, aged 9 years, was crossing a coal train which was standing on the track, suddenly started, catching the lad between two cars, and crushing him so terrible that he died shortly after he reached his father's residence in that Borough, to which he was immediately conveyed after the accident.

Mr. Lewis C. Thompson, hardware merchant, corner of Centre and Market streets, Pottsville, has admitted into partnership with him in the business, his brother, Capt. H. S. Thompson, late of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. The Captain is an excellent business man and will bring to the firm all difficulties which will add to its well earned reputation.

Frank Drew, the Comedian.—This well known, popular actor, having just returned from a successful Western professional trip, will give an entertainment at the Town Hall, in this Borough, on Monday evening next, which will be full of fun. He will illustrate the peculiarities of different country, interspersed with national and comic songs. Frank should have a crowded house on this occasion.

Committed.—Yesterday, John Gray, a boatman, belonging to Schuylkill Haven, had a hearing before Squire Reed, charged with larceny at the restaurant of Mr. Hoffman, in that Borough, and was committed to answer. Arthur Young and John Collican, charged with the same offence, are under arrest.

Against Gray, we understand, there is also a charge, pending of passing counterfeit "greenbacks."

The accused belong to a gang, the members of which have proved a terror to the citizens of Schuylkill Haven, and who are guilty, it is suspected, of several recent robberies there. If convicted a severe example should be made of these desperadoes.

Police Cases.—The following arrests have been made by policemen Smith and Hendley:

May 24, Michael Cook, charged with larceny of a coat, the property of Philip Keuntzer. The coat was recovered in the prisoner's house. Committed in default of $300 bail, for trial.

May 25, Wm. Richards and Wm. Haine, charged with the larceny of a carpet bag, taken from the American House, the property of Alexander Guiness. Committed in default of $300 bail, for trial.

May 26, John Crigleberg, charged with highway robbery on the body of Matthew Hopkins. Committed in default of $300 bail, for trial.

May 26, James Coelan, charged with the larceny of a lot of iron at East Mount Laffie Colliery. Committed in default of $300 bail, for trial.

A *Capital Song.*—"Andy Veto," a song and chorus, words and music by Henry C. Work, has just been published by Root & Cady, Chicago, single copies of which can be obtained at the bookstore of B. Bannan in this Borough. The first verse and chorus run as follows:

Andy Veto never slept a wink last night;
Darkeys, he's your Moses!
Andy had to take an extra drink last night,
For, Darkeys, he's your Moses!
There was one who led you thro' the sea, you know,
He who paid his life, and left you free, you know;
But Andy V. receipts the bill, so he, you know,
Why, darkeys, he's your Moses!

Chorus.

Come! come! Joshua, come!
Don't you think it time the journey closes?
For you know we'll never stand in the promised land,
While Andy V.'s our Moses.

The music is printed neatly, and the title page is unique.

Delegates to the Pittsburg Soldiers' Convention.—The delegates from Schuylkill County, will leave Pottsville at 9 o'clock on Monday morning next, and go to Harrisburg via. Auburn and Pinegrove, reaching there at 11 o'clock, A. M. We understand that free passes will be issued at Harrisburg to the delegates, for Pittsburg and return to Harrisburg.

Mr. Spiegel's Next Concert.—As we have already intimated, our townsman, Mr. F. Spiegel, whose last concert gave such satisfaction, contemplates giving another, with increased attraction. We understand that he has selected Thursday evening, June 7, at Union Hall, this Borough, and that he will have the pleasure of introducing to our music-loving citizens, on that occasion, Franz Himmer, the principal tenor of Grover's German Opera Troupe; Mlle. Maria Frederici, the celebrated *prima donna* of that Troupe, and Professor Max Mueller, the distinguished pianist. Mr. Spiegel in bringing this array of talent here is undergoing heavy expense, but he confidently trusts that our citizens will sustain him in the effort to give a concert fully worthy of their patronage. We hope to see Union Hall on the evening of the 7th occupied by a large and appreciative audience, for it is rarely that such great talent visits our Borough as Mlle. Frederici and Mr. Himmer.

Outrage at Glen Carbon.—On Tuesday night last, a party of men went to the house of Andy Bren near Glen Carbon, and beat him badly. His wife attempted to defend him, and the savages assaulted her and left her senseless. Her life is despaired of. From Bren's house the party went to the house of a widow, and while there beat a child. After this proceeding they went to Forrestville, when two of the gang were arrested, having in their possession two slung shots and a revolver. It was thought they had been to Bren's house. They were taken before Squire Taylor, of Minersville, and held in $400 bail, for a hearing on Thursday afternoon. The defendants failed to appear and this bail is trying to find them, but they are said to have left the County.

The authorities have at last been able to get on the track of a crime while it is fresh, and they will prove derelict if they do not follow it up.

The crime of the beating is said to have been the fact, that Andy Bren and two of his friends had contracted to drive an air hole at a cheaper rate than others were willing to do it.

National Riflemen's Gathering.—Considerable interest is manifested by the rifle clubs of the United States in the great gathering of riflemen to take place at Chicago, from the 13th to the 17th of June. Prizes consisting of money and articles of value are being sent in to the Committee from all parts of the Union and Germany. The Philadelphia Rifle Club, which will be represented, sends as a prize a set of china ware numbering sixty pieces, and valued at two hundred dollars. The German Rifle League sends six rifles, of the valued of $300 from Germany. From Bremen a silver piece of table furniture of the value of $100 has been received. Other prizes consisting of Unit d States Bonds, cash, tea-sets, gold watches, jewelry, a sleigh, a steer, &c., valued in the aggregate at $3100, will be distributed to the winners. The occasion will be one of much interest to all those fond of such matters. Schuylkill County will be represented by a team taken several prizes in this county and Europe, will be a competitor on the occasion, and we do not doubt, a successful one.

The Fashions.—For the benefit of the lady readers of the Journal we like to report changes in the fashions that may happen. It appears that the ladies of Lansing, the capital of Michigan, have adopted a new style of dress—The article of dress in question, we learn, must consists of cloth pantaloons, like those worn by men, and an old fashion Indian "wampum" or such, which comes just above the knees. The editor of the journal in question writes of "dreading to see the long flaxen locks shoulders, drawn away with light lacing, and it is alleged to be very conducive to health. It does away with hoops and skirts, and decreases the bill in quantity about two hundred per cent." The report however, continues: "It is an easy costume, and will probably be better liked when custom makes it fashionable." A still more striking change in the fashions has occurred at Richmond, Indiana—The Telegraph of that city announces that the latest fashion for a bonnet had just appeared, and consisted of two rye straws tied together with blue ribbon on the top of the head, with red tassels suspended from each side of the straws. The editor of the Telegraph, who appears to admire it exceedingly, as he calls it "a love of a bonnet," makes the important announcement that its cost was only ten dollars.

Confirmation in Trinity Church.—On Monday evening last thirty-eight persons were confirmed in Trinity Episcopal Church, this Borough, Rev. Wm. R. Lewis Rector. Bishop Vail of Kansas, administered the rite. The Bishop's address to the young were confirmed was especially happy and impressive. He did not in the course of the service, preach a formal sermon, but made some extemporaneous, informal remarks, complimentary to the congregation upon the beautiful improvement which has been made in the church edifice. He also spoke of the religious advantages which were enjoyed in the East, to which the people of the Western wilds were invited to come. He gave instances of the yearning of the people for religious instruction, and said that the Church in the West looked to the more favored East for assistance to establish itself firmly in that fast rising part of the Republic situated geographically, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the British Possessions and the Gulf of Mexico. At the close of the Bishop's remarks the congregation contributed liberally for missionary purposes in Kansas. The music of the choir was as usual, excellent—the rendering of the hymn, commencing:

"Come, Holy Spirit heavenly Dove,
With all thy quickening powers,
Kindle a flame in these cold hearts of ours."

by a quartette, (soprano, contralto, tenor and bass,) being peculiarly satisfactory. The entire service was of the most impressive character. The large number of communicants now connected with Trinity, prove that Mr. Lewis's ministerial efforts in this parish have been attended with signal success.

The Return of the State Troops.—The Committee of Arrangements for the ceremonies on the Fourth of July next, decided on the return of the State flags, has held several meetings in Philadelphia. The committee has received notice that the railroad companies will transport the colonels and their staffs free, but they must take passage on the first of July. The committee will, therefore, provide substitutes for the men during their stay in Philadelphia. The parade will be formed on Broad street, Lower West right resting on Arch, in the following order:—

1st. Commanding officer and Staff; 2d. Mounted officers not on duty with troops; 3d Band; 4th. Dismounted officers not on duty with troops; 5th. Regimental and field colors; 6th. General Meade and staff in carriages; 7th. Band; 8th. Colors and color guard; 9th. Governor Curtin and staff in carriages; 10th. Soldiers orphans in Pennsylvania; 11th. Invited guests in carriages; 12th. Militia; 13th. Organizations composed of members who served in the field.

Officers will take post according to the rank of which they wear the insignia—the color guards replacing the colors when they reach the post in order of form; the dismounted officers to move in columns of fours; the mounted officers to move in columns of twos; the colors to move three abreast. Where there are more than three representatives of a color guard present, they will take post as prescribed by the Revised United States Army Regulations. Regiments or detachments of every state to march with their colors with them. Regimental commanders, whose colors are displaced, are requested to have the number of the regiment and the names of the battles in which the regiment participated inscribed upon them. Officers not attached to the staff of the colonel.

Major-General Hancock will have command of the troops. The route agreed upon for the parade was as follows:—Down Arch street to Twelfth, thence to Chestnut, up Chestnut, thence to Second, thence to Walnut, and thence to Independence Square. The committee contemplate a magnificent scene in the Square, and arrangements are in progress to have the place illuminated by the Pyrotechnic artists. Major-General Meade will receive the flags and present them to the Governor. In the evening a display of fire-works, on Broad street, is contemplated, and citizens will be invited to illuminate on that evening.

Visit of Distinguished Gentlemen to the Schuylkill Coal Region.—On Tuesday last Major General Geo. G. Meade, Adjt. Gen. Geo. W. Robeson, of New Jersey, Colonel Alexander, Gen. G. H. Crossman, Com. Adams, U. S. N., Major McMichael, of Philadelphia, and P. B. Freas, Esq., of the Germantown Telegraph, reached the Mansion House, Mount Carbon, as visitors to this Coal Region and as guests of the Reading Railroad Company. During their stay they visited many interesting points in the Region, and had opportunity of seeing and appreciating the resources of this rich mineral section of Pennsylvania.

On Wednesday evening the Soldiers' Central League of Pottsville and citizens to the number of about five hundred, proceeded to Mount Carbon, headed by the Pottsville Band, for the purpose of serenading the hero of Gettysburg. Gen. Meade was introduced to the auditory by our townsman, Hon. C. W. Pitman. The General thanked the soldiers and citizens for the honor, and paid a high compliment to the gallantry of the soldiers of Schuylkill County. He said that no achievement of a single regiment during the War equalled that of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania in the construction of the mine at Petersburg. *From the large work of the Forty eighth* said its part, we should have achieved a signal victory on that occasion. After a few general remarks the General retired amid tumultuous applause.

Gen. Robeson was then introduced, and said that he came here a stranger in a strange land, but the beautiful scenery, the towering hills, the forests, the mountain streams, reminded him of the spot where he was born in northern New Jersey. But home is where the associations of childhood and youth cling around the heart and cemble the interest years. The General paid a beautiful tribute to the nobility of labor as witnessed among the hardy population of a mining region like this. That is the true power and vitality of a nation, without which capital were futile to develop its resources. The General spoke eloquently of the position of this nation during the struggle through which we have just passed. We do not now fully appreciate the men whose deeds have rendered the history of the War immortal. Above the mail-clad knights who followed princes in their adventures and wars, stand the "boys in blue." To fully appreciate these men and their heroic acts we should stand upon the confines of this century, and looking back, see in its grandeur and completeness, the contest waged for Freedom, Justice and Religion against Treason, Slavery and Hell. The General concluded his eloquent remarks amid the almost overwhelming applause of the assembly.

Mr. McMichael was called for, but from some cause did not appear.

Benj. Raywood, Esq., of his Borough, was the last speaker. He dwelt in a happy manner upon the deep debt of gratitude we owe to men like Gen. Meade, who saved the Republic, and of the importance of the contest which resulted in preserving the life of the nation.

At the close of Mr. Raywood's remarks cheers were given for Gen. Meade and the other distinguished visitors, and the serenading party returned to town well pleased with the occurrences of the evening. As an entirely impromptu affair it was one of the most spirited and satisfactory we ever witnessed here.

During the evening many of the soldiers who had served in the Army of the Potomac under the command of Gen. Meade, and also many of our citizens paid their respects to the General in person, and shook hands with him. He met them with affability and kindness that made a favorable impression. For the old soldiers he had many personal inquiries as to the regiments they served in, etc.

Soldiers' Convention.—A Convention of the Soldiers of Schuylkill County assembled in the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, on Monday, May 28th, 1866.

On motion of Capt. Samuel Russel, Gen. J. K. Sigfried was made President.

On motion, Capt. H. S. Thompson, Maj. James Wren, Lieut. Joseph Deugler and Capt. Samuel Russel were made Vice Presidents.

Maj. O. C. Bushnell and Lieut. D. Downey were appointed Secretaries.

At the suggestion of the President, Lieut. Col. D. B. Green stated the object of meeting to be in pursuance of a general call for a State Convention of soldiers to be held at Pittsburg on the 6th of June—that that Convention will be composed of delegates from all parts of the State—and was called together by Maj. Gen. Jno. F. Hartranft.

Resolved, That we recommend the prompt adoption of some measure to equalize the bounties of those who entered the army during 1861 and '62, and also to increase at least two-fold the present pittance allowed by the pension laws.

Resolved That the right to a participation in the choice of rules be a right which belongs to the soldier, and that our thanks are due to those through whom that right was secured.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Major-General John W. Geary, for Governor of Pennsylvania, we see evinced the determination of loyal people to recognize the claim of those who have brought the late terrible war to a successful close, and being, unscathed and having proved himself not only a brave and prudent officer and gallant soldier, but also possessed of those administrative qualities required in a ruler, and foremost among the supporters of those principles for which we fought for four years, we pledge to him our hearty and enthusiastic support.

Resolved That the delegates of the Convention be and are hereby instructed to vote for the nomination of Major-General John W. Geary, as candidate for Governor, and that they use all honorable means to secure his nomination and election.

Resolved, That the spirit of devotion, and self-sacrifice shown by our present honored Governor for the promotion of the interests of the soldiers, and for their comfort, the liberal provision made by the State under his recommendation for the orphaned children of our fallen braves, entitles him to our warmest gratitude and he will carry with him wherever his fate may be cast the affectionate regard of every soldier of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers of the County, friendly to the soldiers and their cause.

Lieut. R. L. Leyburn, Chairman of the Committee on Delegates, reported the following named persons as selected to attend the Convention at Pittsburg, to wit:

Pottsville.—Lieut. George E. Kurtz, Private Frederick Stees.

Tamaqua.—Lieut. Robert L. Leyburn, Sergt. T. D. Boone.

Pottsville.—Gen. James Nagle, Capt. Samuel Russel, Corporal Martin Hughes, Capt. John T. Boyle, Col. J. G. Frick, Maj. O. C. Bushnell.

Minersville.—Maj. George W. Brumm.

Ashland.—Capt. Levi C. Leib, Capt. James R. Cleaver.

Schuylkill Haven.—Lieut. Jos. Deugler.

Tremont.—Private Chas. Siegfried.

On motion, the report of the Committee was adopted.

On motion, the Delegates who are unable to attend the Convention are hereby empowered to appoint substitutes.

Col. Green moved that the delegates selected from Pottsville, be a Committee to make such arrangements for the transportation of all the delegates they can. Carried.

The Convention on motion, then adjourned.

J. K. SIGFRIED, Pres't.

O. C. BUSHNELL, } Secretaries.
DANIEL DOWNEY, }

THADDEUS AFTER THE APOSTATES.

The Nashville House of Representatives was occupied on Saturday last in discussing Gov. Brownlow's Message. Thaddeus Stevens moved to amend the sixty fifth section by striking out the words: "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint an officer in his department who shall be styled a special commissioner," &c., and inserting in lieu of them, "Congress by a concurrent action, shall confer a special commission on the subject. I am done with trying to make Congress do the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, where it can be avoided. He has already said that he will appoint nobody to office who does not sustain the President's policy. He has this morning distinctly so informed a member of the House who called upon him for an appointment. He asked him whether he was a supporter of Congress or a friend to the President's policy, and when he declined to answer him, he said: 'I can appoint and will appoint no man who does not support the President's policy.' He referred me to the Secretary of the Treasury from that region, and said: 'I will commit him when I make the appointment, and I will appoint no man who is recommended by the Secretary of the House to let the people of the country know whether officers put in place by the President will be sustained by him, and they ought to know it. It is time we built up a party. This is a small case in office. I have already ascertained that four of the subordinates of the Pacific Railroad are Copperheads. Now if there are more than three representatives of a color guard present, they will take post as prescribed by the Revised United States Army Regulations. Regiments or detachments of every state to march with their colors with them. Regimental commanders, whose colors are displaced, are requested to have the number of the regiment and the names of the battles in which the regiment participated inscribed upon them. Officers not attached to the staff of the colonel.

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