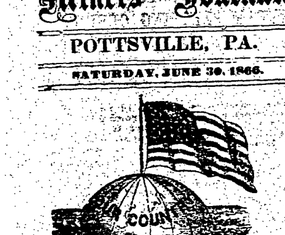
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866.



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

ENLARGEMENT OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

We are so much cramped for the want of room for all the important matters pressing on our columns, together with a very extensive advertising patronage that we can scarcely accommodate, that we propose enlarging the MINERS' JOURNAL by the addition of another column to each page and the extension of the present columns, which will give an addition equal to about eight columns of the present JOURNAL, a whole page of additional matter. The change will involve an expense of about $3000 in procuring a new press, independent of the additional expense of paper, labor, &c., for the enlarged size, but the terms will remain the same, $2 75 per annum in advance, or $3 if not paid in advance. For six months, $1 50 in advance. To clergymen and school teachers, $1 50 per annum in advance—if not paid in advance, full rates will be charged.

Campaign Subscribers and Clubbing.

As the great election campaign—one of the most important ever held in this country—will soon open, and in order to enable all, however limited their means, to read the JOURNAL, we will receive subscribers from July to November 1, at the following rates:

Single subscription, in advance	$ 1 00
In clubs of 5, to one address	4 50
" " 10, " "	8 00
" " 15, " "	11 00
" " 20, " "	18 00

And for each additional subscriber 60 cents each.—Those who get up clubs of 15 and 20 copies, will receive a copy gratis.

Subscriptions will be received from responsible Clergymen, payable when Gen. Geary is elected Governor.

Now, boys, go to work all over the County and elsewhere, in getting up clubs.

Persons desiring extra copies of any particular number for distribution during the campaign, will be furnished at $4 per 100 copies; $2 25 per 50 copies. Orders for extra copies must be left at the office not later than Tuesday, morning of each week. The JOURNAL circulates free of postage in Schuylkill County. Out-of the County the postage is 5 cents quarterly, 20 cents a year, paid in advance.

PROTECTION—CURRENCY.

If Congress after adjusting the Tariff Bill will add the following section, it can be removed from any further legislation, until our manufactures are established on a firm basis, and a per centage reduction can be made on the whole scale of duties:

Be it enacted, &c., That leaving out of view both the export and import of Gold and Silver, whenever the exports do not exceed the imports in value for any fiscal quarter, during any fiscal quarter of any fiscal year, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to raise the duty on the value of all articles of foreign import (excepting such articles as have been exempted from the provisions of the act) 15 per centum within thirty days after the expiration of each and every fiscal quarter during which the exports as aforesaid do not exceed the imports, as aforesaid, ten per cent.

This will accomplish the same purpose in checking excessive importations as the banks of England and France do in raising the rates of interest to effect the same object. We have no national regulator of interest, and therefore, the above section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to do here what the National Banks of France and England do in Europe. If our exportations become too large and cause a drain of coin to such an extent as to accumulate too large a surplus at home, and thereby destroy our markets abroad, the duties can be lowered also until an equilibrium is established in the foreign trade. But says one, this is placing too much power in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. Not so. It does not increase his power one iota—because he can only act when a certain contingency arises, and his action is governed by law the same as are all his other ministerial duties.

With this section attached to the new tariff bill excessive importations would be checked, and those countries that desire to trade with us will be compelled to find a foreign market for our products—our gold would be kept at home, and in six months our National Banks could resume specie payments without contracting the currency sufficient to derange business. Wealth would besides, be created so rapidly in this country that we could easily fund all our loans as they fall due, at 5 per cent. for a term of forty years, and these securities would be eagerly sought for as an investment, as they would run above par.—Under the protection afforded by the rebellion, wealth was created so rapidly and absorbed so large a portion of our bonds, that the whole financial world stood amazed at our resources.

Adopt this policy, and our national wealth would continue to increase so rapidly that the rates of interest would decline, and capital would be thrown into developing our mineral resources, peopling the great West, in building factories, houses, &c., for the accommodation of the increased demands of the vast population that would flow to our shores.

In addition to this, fix a limit to the issue of National Currency, based on the real and personal property of the country. Let that limit be ample.—say, $1 in currency to $30 in value of the property, and apportion it to each State and Territory according to its wealth, or each Congressional district, if necessary. Based on this principle, the currency will expand with the population and wealth, and no further legislation will be required on these business distracting questions.

Your so-called great financiers, money changers and shavers, generally advise measures to suit their own interests, and the great misfortune is, that the business community permits such parties to shape these questions in their own interests. Where would our country have been during the Rebellion if the advice of such parties had been followed in raising money to carry on the war? We would have been swamped the first year.

Messieurs Representatives, these propositions are simple. They require no great financier to explain them—and the whole business community will say amen, if you adopt them—because they will give confidence and stability to business, to all branches of industry, and will prevent those periodical expansions and contractions which sweep the country, destroying all kinds of business and carrying ruin everywhere.

ENGLAND

Is spending millions of dollars to break down our American Tariff and establish Free Trade.

The Copperhead Leaders

Are helping England to break down our Protective Policy and build up Free Trade on the ruins of American Industry.

The Northern Copperheads and Southern Traitors

Unite together in favor of building up the Power of ENGLAND and reducing AMERICAN LABOR. Yet there are thousands of professed loyal working men helping these leaders, by their votes, to almost pauperize themselves.

How long! oh, how long! can our working classes be made such tools of? Is there no power under heavens, to prevent these leaders from stealing the capital of the laboring man which is his wages for labor, and transferring it to the laboring men of England? Can nothing open the eyes of the large majority of our working classes to the enormity of the crime perpetrated upon their interests by English Gold and the Free Trade Policy of the Copperheads and Traitors North and South?

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY delivered a masterly speech in Lebanon last week on the questions of the hour. It may be considered the opening document of the campaign in Pennsylvania and will add to the intellectual reputation of the author. We will have the pleasure of laying it before our readers next week.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

We have had the pleasure of laying before our readers this able Report. They have undoubtedly, read it and formed their conclusions of the strength of its arguments in favor of the position of Congress on the question of Reconstruction. The leading influential journals of the country have reviewed the Report and commended it in the most unqualified terms. We are especially pleased with the remarks of "The Nation," that able New York paper. They are calm and appreciative, and set the whole question so clearly before the mind, that they are worthy of attentive perusal. We commend them to the attention of our readers, as one of the clearest and most dispassionate expositions of the attitude of Congress on the important question of Reconstruction, that we have seen:

"This report is an able State paper, drawn up with the consciousness that upon it a great party must take its stand, and that upon its reasoning Congress must depend to maintain its position before the country. It will be universally read, and deserves a careful study.

"The report first sets forth the difficulties under which the committee labored in procuring the component information respecting the condition of the South. Six weeks elapsed before a single item of authentic intelligence could be obtained from the President, and then all that was furnished consisted of copies of the new constitutions in three States, from newspaper paragraphs relating to one other, and not a particle of information concerning the other seven States! The committee make no comment upon this extraordinary fact further than to say that the evidence was incomplete and unsatisfactory. But the simple statement conveys a terrible sarcasm upon the statesmanship of the high official, who on such a beggarly array of facts, did not hesitate to urge upon Congress the instant admission of all the eleven States, and actually vetoed a bill because that body did not obey the advice which he founded upon newspaper scraps. Or, if we are to assume that he had better statistics at hand, we must accept the equally unwelcome conclusion that he sought to force Congress into following his recommendations while deliberately withholding from it the documents upon which he had formed his own opinion.

"The committee fully justify the deliberation with which they have acted. They found it necessary to examine into the affairs of eleven States, each having its own special characteristics, with a view to prescribing a uniform rule for all. The work was hastened by the appointment of sub-committees, each having a district in charge. But, under the most favorable circumstances, it necessarily occupied a long time; and there is more danger that the investigation was not thorough enough than that too much time was bestowed upon it.

"The report makes some excellent points in support of its conclusions. The fact that the new constitutions are undemocratic, and the ordinances repealing or repudiating the acts of secession, were not submitted to a popular vote, is dwelt upon with emphasis. (We may here remark that there were three exceptions to this rule, and that the fact that the Executive did not give the committee correct information upon the subject is another illustration of the neglect with which he treated the request of Congress for such information.) The significant circumstance that none of the States embodied a denial of the right of secession in their constitutions, and that, with one exception, none of them have declared their ordinances of secession null and void from the beginning, are also referred to. The old as insolence and ingratitude of the South, in return for the generous spirit of forgiveness and clemency manifested by the victorious North, are set forth in calm but forcible language.

"The most important feature of the report is, however, its emphatic assertion of the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress over the whole subject, and its refusal of the claim made on behalf of the Executive for the control of all questions pertaining to the reconstruction of the Union. On this point the committee use no uncertain language, while scrupulously observing the respect which every co-ordinate branch of the Government should show toward the others. The report says: 'As President of the United States, he has no power except to execute the laws of the land.—Those laws gave him no authority over the subject of reorganization. . . . It was not for him to decide upon the nature or effect of any government which the people of these States might see fit to adopt. This power is lodged by the Constitution in Congress. . . . We cannot, therefore, regard the various acts of the President in relation to the formation of local governments in the insurrectionary States, and the conditions imposed by him upon their action in any other light than as intimations to the people that, as commander-in-chief of the army, he would consent to withdraw military rule just in proportion as they should, by their acts, manifest a disposition to preserve order among themselves, establish governments denoting loyalty to the Union, and exhibit a settled determination to return to their allegiance; leaving it with the law-making power to fix the terms of their final restoration to all their rights and privileges as States of the Union. . . . Any other supposition, inconsistent with this, would impute to the President designs of encroachment upon a co-ordinate branch of the Government, which should not be lightly attributed to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.' Again, at the close of the report, the committee say:

"'All the so-called legislation of State conventions and legislatures has been had under military dictation. If the President may, at his will and under his own authority, whether in military command or in chief executive, qualify persons to appoint senators and elect representatives, he thereby practically controls the organization of the legislative department. The constitutional form of government is practically destroyed and its power absorbed in the Executive. And with your committee do not for a moment impute to the President any such design, but cheerfully concede to him the most patriotic motives, they cannot but look with alarm upon a precedent so fraught with danger to the Republic.'

"These are words of true wisdom, bravely spoken, from the right quarter and at the right time. Every reader of constitutional history knows the vast importance of public precedents. Scarcely any of the usurpations which it cost England years of struggle to escape, originated in any evil design. A king or a minister believed that the public good might be promoted by a temporary stretch of power. The power having been once used, the next king exercised it for his own aggrandizement, and the next to please a favorite, until the people found that a yoke had been fastened upon them which might in time bow them to the earth. It behooves the people of America to take warning by the experience of their ancestors. The President of the United States is invested with powers which make him far more independent of the people, during his term of office, than any monarch of England has been for generations past, or ever will be again. Under the pressure of a terrible danger and of a supposed necessity, one half of the nation generally acquiesced in usurpations of power by Mr. Lincoln which it is now settled were justified by no law. Under the pressure of a supposed political necessity, the other half are now urging Mr. Johnson to usurpations far more dangerous, inasmuch as they would be irremediable if once successful. The act of Gen. Burnside, in banishing Vallandigham, has been in effect vetoed by the recent decision of the Supreme Court, and no more constitutes a precedent than the rebellion itself, though acquiesced in, and even indorsed by Congress. If Congress should, in a moment of weakness, yield to the dictation of Mr. Johnson and admit the persons elected, in pursuance of his orders, by a constituency into which he admitted and from which he excluded those whom he deemed it right to admit or to exclude, the precedent would be one disastrous beyond calculation, and, being entirely beyond the control of the courts, could never be got rid of.

"It is, therefore, the first duty of Congress to stand firm upon this point—that the election of its members shall not be in any way interfered with or regulated by the President, or by any officer of his appointment, except in pursuance of some positive statutory enactment. No matter though his interference was made from the best of motives; no matter if it was indispensable to preserve order, or indeed indispensable to secure an election at all; no matter if in the case in hand, its results were for good unmixed with evil, it is the sacred duty of Congress to reject such elections without hesitation. The real evil of submission may to-day be unqualifiedly good, but for to-morrow it is inevitably evil, and evil only. We rejoice that the committee have seen this so clearly, and stated it so well. This country is placed in fearful peril for the future by the growth of executive power in the past, and if there must be a conflict between the executive and legislative departments, let it come now, and be determined once for all. A despotism established by revolution will be speedily overthrown by revolution; but a despotism established by slow encroachment may last for centuries. For bitter will it be that traitor violence should break up this Congress, as has been threatened, and that we should pass under the yoke of Davis and Vallandigham for four years, than that we should transmit to our children an unbalanced Constitution, and a legislature elected and acting under the dictation of the Executive, in accordance with solemn precedents sanctioned by both the great parties of our day.

"In asserting the power of Congress to admit or exclude representatives from the disorganized States, the committee maintain a doctrine which we have heretofore urged in these columns, and suggest the question why they have not recommended provision by bill upon this subject. We presume that they have been a majority to decline to come to a compromise with the Executive; but if so, we cannot see why they should not have so stated. Our own judgment has been that Congress should exercise this power. We cannot but think it dangerous to admit the revolted States to their former share in the Government merely upon the faith of ordinances which, as the committee show, are not really binding upon their people, and which never, directly or indirectly, received the sanction of a majority of the electors. Yet this, after all their keen criticism of the pretended process of reconstruction, is what the committee propose. It certainly cannot be the plan really preferred by any member of the majority, and is an extremely liberal offer of compromise with the President and his friends. If it is not accepted, we sincerely hope that Congress will resolutely act upon the doctrine rather than the positive recommendations of this report, and commence the work of reconstruction at the very foundation.

"In conclusion, we congratulate Congress and the country upon the firm, temperate and dignified tone of this admirable paper. Coming from a committee which has been made a target of abuse, which has been charged with atrocious designs, with usurpation and corruption, and, by inference, with an intent to introduce the guillotine and the assassin's knife, the report is almost uniformly calm in its tone free from any evil imputations against its adversaries, and apparently unconscious of the storm of denunciation that is beating upon its authors. Yet no speech in Congress, however violent and bitter, has manifested a sterner resolution, a more inflexible determination, than it does. There is far more strength and firmness in it than in any of Mr. Johnson's incoherent speeches. There is far more real dignity in it than in any of Mr. Seward's tawdry despatches."

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—In Pennsylvania this year, the attention of our citizens will be attracted to Philadelphia on the Fourth, and that City will be thronged by thousands from the interior to witness the return of the flags of veteran regiments to the State for deposit in its archives. From what we hear from all sections of the State it is indicated that the demonstration on that occasion will be of magnificent proportions, if not the grandest and most imposing spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in the country. On Tuesday afternoon next the members of the Washington Artillerists and National Light Infantry (first troops to enter Washington in the Rebellion,) who have been accorded an honorable position in line, will leave this Borough for the City. Beside these companies many veterans from this County will be in line, while hundreds of citizens of the County will be in Philadelphia on the occasion.

WAR has commenced in Europe. The last arrival states that the Prussian troops had entered Saxony and Hanover, and it was thought that the Austrians would attack them immediately. Throughout the whole of Germany there was great consternation and financial distress.

WAX FRUIT REJECTED.—The nomination of A. B. Sloanaker, as Collector of the Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, was rejected by the Senate on Tuesday.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE.—The June number is before us. It contains the finest portrait of Gen. Meade we have yet seen. Accompanying it is an interesting, well written biographical sketch of the General by Gouverneur Carr. The other contents of great excellence and of general interest are, The Fourth Army Corps, by a general officer; Nicknames, by Lieut.-Col. G. Norman Lieber; Martial and Military Law, by James O. Pierce; The Brigadier, by C. D. Gardetta; Across the Line, by the same author; Sketches of Great Captains—No. IV.—Prince Eugene—by James Grant Wilson; Our Navy Yards, by De B. R. Keim; Screw Propulsion in Naval Warfare, by Isaac Newton; Editorial Notes; Brevet Brigadier-Generals J. L. Van Buren; Correspondence; Literary Notices; Valedictory; Army and Navy Official Intelligence. Published by Charles B. Richardson, 540 Broadway, New York.—Remarkably fine this June number of the Service Magazine.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—A remarkably fine number is Harper for July. It is beautifully illustrated, and the reading matter is of more than usual interest. The contents are, Personal Recollections of the War, with text illustrations; Midsummer; Some Country Homes, with ten illustrations; A Look at Lisbon, with seven illustrations; High Days in a Virginian Village; the conclusion of Armadale, by Wilkie Collins; Gettysburg—July, 1863; Francis Asbury, with a portrait; The Sword of Damocles; The Pool Catcher; Sanitary Privileges in Rome; Under the Arches; Mr. Mudd and Mistake; A Study of Lear; The Food of Illinois; Education of the Colored Population of Louisiana; An Hour at Sea; Forty-two; Editor's Easy Chair; Monthly Record of Current Events, and that inimitable department of Harper, the Editor's Drawer. Published by Harper & Brother, Franklin Square, New York.

BEADLE'S MONTHLY.—The contents of the July number are, Utah (illustrated); Mrs. Browne Le Breonne, a poem; conclusion of the well written serial, The Dead Letter (illustrated) Bertha, a poem; An Adventure in Portugal; Stupidity, a poem; John Christopher's Story; To a Woman, a poem; The Age of Antiquity; The White Jack of the Upper Missouri; A Pet; G. Grip, a story; The Five Senses—this, part I. is on Touch; The Happy Land, a poem; The Wonderful Secret, a story; Art Lines—this, the second paper, is on the French School; My Every-Day Paths; Current Notes on Books, Men, and Things. An excellent number of Beadles Monthly.

NEW MUSIC.—Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, New York, has just published the following new and beautiful music: "Oh, you must be a Lover of the Lord," words by Dr. Watts, music by J. N. S., and arranged by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst; "Poll Hetty no More if you Love Me," words by Dexter Smith, and music by Mrs. Parkhurst, (this has been sung by little Effie Parkhurst at temperance meetings in New York and Brooklyn;) "Moonlight Polka Brilliant," composed by Mrs. Parkhurst.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JULY.—"The Case of George Dedlow" is a sketch full of whimsical, psychological speculation, in which the author's humor deals with the phenomena of the debatable ground between nature and the supernatural, and presents, perhaps, the most remarkable instance of spiritual manifestation on record. Mr. Longfellow contributes a sonnet on "Translating Dante," and the "Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Book" are continued, as is Charles Reade's story of "Griffith Gaunt." The paper on "Indian Medicine" has a peculiar interest, as coming from one whose life among the Indians has fitted him to speak with peculiar intelligence of their material and psychological powers; it is a most valuable contribution to the history of dem nology. Goldwin Smith's paper, "Canadian Nationality," is a clear statement of a much hackneyed, much-bewritten subject, and offers some clear and just views of French impotence. Bayard Taylor's sketch of Rückert, the great German oriental poet, and poet, is timely and attractive. Major Henry S. Burrage, in the "Siege of Knoxville," recounts the history of that event, and does justice to General Burnside's leadership and gallantry in the affair. "The Great Doctor" is the first part of one of those stories of Western life which Alice Cary writes so well. Scientific readers will be charmed with the article of Prof. Agassiz on the geology of the Amazon Valley. Bryant gives a fine poem under the title "The Death of Slavery." The remaining articles in the number are "Recollections of Lord Wellington," by Mrs. J. B. Williams, by J. R. Lowell; "A Bundle of Bonns," by C. J. Sprague; "Aunt Judy," a graphic sketch of home life; Dr. A. W. Palmer; Mrs. Stowe's "Chimney Corner" paper, and critical notices of "Rose Hobart Saxe's poems, Fifteen Days, Life of Stillman, &c." Ticknor and Fields, Publishers, Boston, Massachusetts.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1866.—July	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
30 SATURDAY,	4 29	7 35	Last Q. 5 9 8 min's
1 SUNDAY,	4 32	7 35	New M. 12 0 39 even'g
2 MONDAY,	4 32	7 35	First Q. 19 10 42 even'g
3 TUESDAY,	4 33	7 34	Full M. 27 11 11 even'g
4 WEDNESDAY,	4 33	7 34	
5 THURSDAY,	4 34	7 34	
6 FRIDAY,	4 34	7 34	

The Soldiers' Geary Club, Tamaqua, is in a flourishing condition. New members are added weekly.

To-morrow—Twenty-sixth Sunday of the year and fifth after Trinity. Day's length, 15 hours and 3 minutes.

"Lincoln Zouaves" is the name of a new military organization in Mahanoy City. They are armed and equipped.

John Wahl, a native of England and a miner, was killed in a colliery at Tuscarora, on the 18th inst., by a fall of coal.

The Mahanoy City Water Company has been organized by the election of Edward S. Silliman, President, and Frank Carter, Secretary and Treasurer.

Samuel Miller, aged 19 years, son of Andrew Miller, Mahanoy City, was killed in the colliery of E. Silliman on the 19th inst., by a fall of coal.

Account of a picnic held by the Juniors at Schuylkill Haven, on Thursday last, received too late for insertion this week. It will appear in our next.

The weather was intensely warm early this week, but on Wednesday moderated under a refreshing rain. It was greatly welcomed by the sweltering community.

Constable Christman with a requisition from the Governor, went to New York on Thursday last, to bring on Dennis Eagen, the alleged murderer of Robert Gardiner.

On Tuesday last the distillery of Charles Abright at the old basin, Market street, was destroyed by fire. This is the third time that Mr. Abright has been burnt out.

The old abandoned school house, Port Carbon road, east of George street, was sold at public sale on Saturday last for $225. The price realized is quite satisfactory to the School Board.

The Supreme Court has fixed the third Monday of January next, at Philadelphia, for the hearing of causes from Schuylkill County.—This is a return to the old time of hearing cases from this County.

A pic-nic and cotillion party will be held on the Fourth of July on the new Fair ground, Port Carbon, the proceeds of which will be devoted to reorganizing the old Marion Rifle Company of that Borough.

Large Tape Worm.—On Tuesday last Dr. Bowman, surgeon-dentist of this Borough, was relieved of a tape-worm twenty-four feet in length. For ten years his health had been seriously impaired by it.

The Sheriff will expose to sale at the Court House on Monday, July 16, 356 acres of land situate in Tremont township, as the property of James Boyce, Patrick H. Sullivan, Joseph Wilkins and John Wilkins.

Accepted the Challenge.—The Pottsville Base Ball Club having challenged the County to play for the championship, the St. Clair Base Ball Club has accepted. Committees of the clubs will arrange time, place, etc.

Temperance Meeting in St. Clair.—The St. Clair (adult and juvenile) Temperance Society, will hold a meeting this evening at 7½ o'clock, on Centre street, St. Clair. Addresses will be delivered by working men. General attendance is requested.

The Good Intent Fire Company of this Borough, have accepted an invitation to visit Reading on the Fourth of July, as the guests of the Liberty Steam Fire Company of that City. Members who intend going will meet at the engine house on Tuesday evening next.

Scott Yost, son of George Yost, Mahanoy City, on the 18th inst. fell on the railroad track near East Mahanoy Junction, and the wheels of a passing train caught his right foot and mangled it seriously. It is thought that his foot will be saved, with the loss of two toes.

Killed by a Fall of Coal.—On Saturday last a miner named Hugh Jenkins, was accidentally killed by a fall of coal in a colliery below Mahanoy City, where he was employed. An inquest was held by M. M. Keiner, Esq., and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

The Pottsville Saengerbund, a worthy Association, are collecting for the purpose of purchasing a banner. Mr. F. Spiegel has a book for the reception of names and amounts, and it is to be hoped that our citizens will assist the Society in its efforts to procure a banner.

Sad Accident.—On the 21st instant a daughter of Mr. Philip Reed, Hegins Township, aged 10 years and 10 months, was kicked by a colt and in consequence died from congestion of the brain. Geo. F. Weist, Esq., held an inquest on the 23d. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

Crushed to Death.—On Thursday last, Patrick Brennan of Palo Alto, employed by the Reading Railroad on its freight trains, was crushed to death at Royer's Ford, by being caught between cars. The remains were brought to his late home for interment. Mr. Brennan leaves a wife and child.

On Tuesday last a number of the merchants and business men of Wilmington, Del., visited this Region, and remained until Thursday. They inspected the operation of mining; saw everything of interest in this Region, and returned home we have every reason to believe, well pleased with their visit. As we have already stated, the principal object of the visit was to promote the building of the projected **Wilmington and Delaware Railroad.**

The Parade in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July.—The Committee of Arrangements have nearly completed the programme for the military display on the coming Fourth of July. The procession will be divided into seven divisions, with a Major General to command each. Major General Patterson has consented to command one of these divisions. The other division commanders have been selected from the interior of the State. According to the information received from various parts of the State, the display will exceed anything ever before attempted in Philadelphia.

Pottsville School Board.—This Board has organized for the new school year, by electing Wm. Boyer, Esq., President; C. Little, Esq., Secretary, and Mr. John Bindley, Collector.

The Standing Committee sare as follows:

ON BUILDING.—Messrs. Boyer, Fox, Derr and Wells.

ON SALARIES.—Messrs. Roseberry, Smith, Huntzinger and Wolf.

ON BOOKS.—Messrs. Little, Harper, Lindenmuth and Heebner.

The tax has been fixed at sixteen mills, the same as last year. There can be no reduction at present in consequence of needed improvements.

During the war Capt. Rockafeller was stationed here and gained many warm friends, who will we know, be pleased to read the following paragraph, in relation to him which we extract from the Germantown Telegraph:

"Captain Harry Rockafeller, brevet-major United States Army, has been commissioned by the President, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, dating from March 13, 1865. Early in the war he won his Captaincy upon the battle field, sacrificing an arm for his country.—Since then he has been assigned to less active duties, and the well-earned brevet of Lieutenant-colonel tells how well the Department esteem his services."

Arrest of Another One of the Schuylkill Haven Gang of Robbers.—On Thursday of last week Commodore Hendricks, a boatman, and a member of the gang that has depredated to a considerable extent in Schuylkill Haven, was arrested in Pine Alley, Philadelphia, by officer Nutt, of the Fourth Ward. Hendricks was brought to Pottsville the same day and lodged in prison. On Saturday he had a hearing before Squire Reed and was fully committed for trial. There are two charges against him—burglary at the premises of Mr. George H. Hoffman, Schuylkill Haven, and stealing from $15 to $20 worth of meat from a butcher wagon. A severe example should be made of Hendricks and his companions, if convicted, in order that the depredations of the gang may be effectually stopped.

Record Your Deeds.—An act passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature requires that all deeds and conveyances for estate in this Commonwealth, shall be recorded in the office for recording of deeds in the county where the lands lie, within six months after the execution of such deeds and conveyances; and every such deed and conveyance not recorded as aforesaid, shall be judged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, unless such deeds be recorded before the recording of the deed or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgager shall claim. This is a very important notice, and those holding unrecorded deeds, will see the importance of having them recorded without further delay.

Accidents.—On Saturday last, Dennis Dougherty, aged about 24 years, brakesman on the engine "Mountaineer" running on Mahanoy & B. M. R. R., fell between two cars into a bridge, the cars running at the time. He was conveyed to his residence in Palo Alto, and died Sunday evening from injuries received. He was a native of Ireland, and had been only about three months in the country.—On Wednesday last a T. Cavanagh, a native of Ireland, aged about 23 years, brakesman on the sorting engine at Palo Alto, was in the act of jumping on the cars, his foot slipped and he fell under the cars which cut off his left arm below the shoulder. He was conveyed to a private residence in the borough. He is in a critical condition.

The members of the Washington Artillery and National Light Infantry companies, who intend participating in the parade in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, will meet on Tuesday afternoon next at 4 o'clock, in Armor at the room of the Soldiers' Legacy, Centre street, the latter at the Town Hall. They will take the afternoon train for Philadelphia. Transportation will be furnished the companies. The members will wear blouse, fatigue cap, dark pants, white gloves and badge. It is anticipated that the two companies will number one hundred men. In Philadelphia the companies will be quartered at the Grant House, a new and comfortable hotel at the corner of Eighth and Spring Garden street. These quarters were secured through the personal exertions of Capt. Jas. Wren, and it is anticipated that the five companies that were the first to enter Washington in 1861, will stop there.

All honorably discharged soldiers of the Seventh Penna. Cavalry are invited to participate in the flag ceremonies in Philadelphia on the Fourth. They will meet at the Sixth Ward Hall of the "Boys in Blue," corner 8th and Walnut street, Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, the 3d day of July, for the purpose of organizing and making arrangements for parade on the day following. Excursion tickets, good eight days, will be issued by all the railroads running to and from Philadelphia. The dress of the regiment will be a dark citizen's suit with military cap. The cavalry corps badge of the 3d Div. of the Miss. will be furnished to officers and men on the evening of meeting. Officers as far as practicable, are requested to appear in full dress uniform, but where they do not have to wear the dark as prescribed above with the insignia of their rank on the right breast.—The regiment will be commanded by Colonel William B. Sipes. A full turnout is solicited.

Fourth of July, 1866.—Celebration in Pottsville.—A meeting of the citizens of Pottsville, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate in an appropriate manner, the coming Fourth, was held at the Union Hotel, on Thursday evening. John W. Rosberry, Esq., presided, and J. A. M. Pasmore, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The following Committee of Arrangements was appointed: J. T. Werner, Jos. S. Patterson, Gen. Jas. Nagle, C. H. Dengler, Col. Jas. J. Conner, David G. Yuengling, Capt. Danl. Scherile, R. R. Morris, Wm. R. Smith, Isaac Moyer, Chas. Logue, Lieut. Wm. Stevenson and Henry R. Edmonds. The Committee has determined upon the following:

PROGRAMME.

At sunrise the bells will be rung and an Artillery salute of 13 guns will be fired.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the Declaration of Independence will be read by E. H. Burlingame, Esq., and an oration delivered by Rev. Uriel Graves, in the Park.

At 12 o'clock, M., a national salute of 26 guns will be fired.

The Pottsville Cornet Band will be in attendance under the leadership of Professor Nicholas J. Rehr.

A cordial invitation is extended to the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity.

By order of the committee,

JOHN T. WERNER, Chairman.

WM. R. SMITH, Secret'y.

It is hoped that our citizens will make a fine display of bunting on Wednesday.

Recent Inventions by a Citizen of Schuylkill County.—Mr. E. Andrews of this Borough lately patented two useful inventions. One is a gauge cock. It is constructed with a valve which allows it to be removed from a boiler or other vessel under pressure, and enables a person by removing a couple of small screws to renew the elastic washer, thereby in a few minutes, making it as good as new. The advantage of this patent gauge cock is, that it will last for a great length of time and that the washer can be renewed without the aid of a skilled mechanic, thereby saving expense.

The other invention that Mr. Andrews has patented in connection with Mr. Carr, is a detacher for boatmen. By this contrivance the driver or other person can detach the towing line instantly while the horses are pulling on a full stretch. This obviates the danger of a team being dragged into the water when the line happens to be caught by a passing boat or other obstacle.

Specimens of these new and useful inventions can be seen at the hardware store of the Messrs. Thompson, corner of Centre and Market streets, this Borough.

Death of Probably the Oldest Man in the United States.—On Friday morning, 22d inst., Bernard Eisenhuth, died at his residence in New Castle Township, this County, at the extreme old age of *one hundred and eleven years, one month and five days.* The funeral took place on Sunday last and the remains were interred by those of his late wife, in the cemetery near Ringtown, Union Township, this County. A funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Uriel Graves, Pastor of the English Lutheran Church, this Borough.

Mr. Eisenhuth was born in Lebanon, and was a member of the Lutheran Church of that place. He had lived in the woods of Schuylkill County during the last fifty-five years.—His youngest living child—a daughter—is 57 years old. During his life he was a hard working man, and remarkably active up to five years since, when he met with an accident, dislocating his hip-joint. Before the accident he could walk thirty miles a day.—He voted at every Presidential election from Washington to Lincoln.

We doubt if any section of the country can produce a parallel to this remarkable instance of longevity.

Mr. G. Schalk, the well known marksman, of this Borough, was in Chicago, and participated in the late celebration of the American Sharpshooters' Association. The festival commenced on the 13th inst., and lasted until the 17th, when the prizes were awarded. About five hundred marksmen competed for the prizes. Mr. Schalk won a silver medal and a silver cup. The next festival of the Association will be held in New York in June, 1868.

Now as new pension and bounty laws are being discussed, ex-soldiers are beginning to understand the value of their discharge papers. It may not be generally known, however, that by a provision of law these discharges may be recorded like deeds and other important papers, at the county Recorder's office. After the paper is placed on record, a certified copy from the office is always taken as evidence, and the destruction or loss of the original papers is of no particular consequence.

Will Sail for Europe.—To-day Messrs. William Griffith and John L. Pott of this County, will sail from New York in the steamship Caledonia, for Glasgow. We understand that these gentlemen will visit the iron and steel works of England, Scotland and Wales, with the view of examining and obtaining information in regard to the manufacture of iron and steel in those countries, and more particularly with the view of introducing into this country the Bessemer process of making steel. They take a letter of introduction from Governor Curtin to the American Consul at Glasgow. Of the great importance of speedily adopting the Bessemer process generally in this country, there is no question. Steel will on our lines of railway, take the place of iron, on the score of durability and economy, and we should make those rails in this country, not compel the companies to import them from Great Britain. As fuel is a most important feature in making steel by the new process, Schuylkill County is a most advantageous section for the establishment of works. We have in the immediate vicinity iron ore mines, and the ore can be readily brought here. We hope as the result of the visit of Messrs. Griffith and Pott to Europe, to see works for the making of steel and rolling of rails speedily established. They must be started if we desire to keep up with the progress of the age, and the sooner the better for the iron interests of Pennsylvania.

As the Treasury Department has discontinued the issue of paper currency of the denominations of three and five cents, all orders for currency below the denomination of ten cents should, therefore, be addressed to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, accompanied by a remittance for the amount in the manner indicated by the following circular, issued by the Director of the Mint:

CIRCULAR.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.—The following are the regulations for the distribution of the 3 cents, and the new nickel three and five cent pieces of the United States:

The legal tender one and two and the nickel three and five cent coins can now be had at the mint in exchange for the gold and silver coins or the legal-tender notes of the United States.

The new three cent pieces are put up in bags of $50, and the five cent pieces in sums of $50 each, and either of these sums, or any larger amount, of which fifty or thirty is the multiple, will be sent in the order of the entry of application.

The reasonable expenses of the transportation of the cent and three cent pieces in sums of $50, and of the cent coin in sums of $50, or upwards, to any point accessible by railroad or steamboat, will be paid by the mint.

The Adams' Express Company will act as agents for parties ordering cents, &c., to which money or drafts on national banks, payable to their order, may be sent, or drafts or certificates of deposit in national banks, payable to the order of the Director or the Treasurer of the mint, may be sent, and the coins ordered will be forwarded when the money or the drafts shall be collected.

JAMES POLLOCK, Director.

No remittance for currency below the denomination of ten cents should, therefore, hereafter be made to this office.

T. E. ROSS, Treasurer United States.

Our Scotch friends had the pleasure a few days since of welcoming to this Region, a very estimable countryman, Captain Robert Ferrier, commanding the steamship Caledonia of the Anchor line between New York and Glasgow. The Captain brought his vessel into New York last week, in seven and a half days from Glasgow, which is the shortest trip on record between these ports. The Captain has the reputation of being a thorough sailor, and withal, genial and clever to his passengers, which qualities have made him many warm friends among those who have crossed the ocean with him. While here the Captain was the guest of Capt. Glover, himself formerly a sea captain, but who has resided here during the past ten years. Capt. F. visited the collieries, explored their hidden recesses, viewed the beautiful scenery which Nature has bestowed with a lavish hand upon this section of Pennsylvania, and expressed himself delighted with all that he saw. On Friday evening of last week he was the recipient of a serenade. The Captain left for New York on Monday last, with the best wishes of those who met him, for a *bon voyage* to Scotland. He will sail to-day with Mr. John L. Pott of this Borough as one of his passengers.—It might be stated to the honor of Capt. Ferrier, that he was the first commander of a merchant vessel at the breaking out of the Rebellion, to fire a salute when the first troops embarked at New York for the seat of war. The Union soldiers who were on the "Baltic," gave him three hearty cheers as they passed down the Bay. He had two cousins in the Seventy-ninth New York (Highlander) Regiment, who fell fighting to preserve the life of the Republic. The Captain made such an agreeable impression here among those who met him, that it is to be hoped he will revisit this Region at no distant day. He takes out with him to his home in Glasgow a number of valuable mineral specimens, books, engravings, etc., the gift of his Schuylkill County friends.

The New Pension Law.—The act of Congress, approved June 6, 1866, makes numerous changes in the pension laws, and in many instances increases the amount paid to the pensioner. Under the new act, for instance, all persons who, while in the military or naval service, and in the line of duty, shall have lost the sight of both ey