against it? What have the men who compose this Copperhead organization done to make them so loyal and so desirable an organization? Perhaps the time will come when this will be made apparent. I do not understand it now. I might possibly imagine, if I were in a certain position, and an ambitious man, that I could create a party North and a party South. Being one of the people, and a professed friend of the people, I might believe if I could get a nomination there would be no trouble in being elected President. Obtaining that nomination, I might induce the Southern States not to ratify the constitutional amendment, but to vote for electors in spite of the law; and if I could get two or three Northern States, which is doubtful, enough with the vote of the seceded States to make a majority, I might declare myself legally elected, for having declared that Congress had no power to exclude these Representatives I should therefore be in my opinion a constitutional President. I could under certain circumstances imagine such a motive for the Philadelphia convention. I do not charge any one with this connection with it. There may be something else in the wind. We hear vague rumors that there is to be a new party organized in violation of law. You hear people telling what they are going to do. Whenever that revolution commences unlike the other, the voice of the American people will be heard and their arms will be felt. It may rock the pillars of the Republic once more, but the end will be that its head will come off. Treason will then be made odious and traitors will be punished. [Shouts of applause.] Revolution has been rife for four years in the past, and it may occur in the future. We have a duty which we owe to our country. Let us perform that duty, and I believe the best manner in which that duty can be performed is by sustaining Congress in what they have done. Gentlemen, we must be consulted. You may remain if you please, on the outside. You rebels must consult us. It is our right, and it must be done; and it must be done our way, and not yours. [Cheers.] If we do this then I see the time will come when we can be united as a people, when we may meet together in Congress. There will be no argument then in reference to the people of this country. There will be no argument then in reference to the civil rights of the white man, for it is fixed by the Constitution. There will be no discussion about the civil rights to be accorded to the traitors, for that, too, will have to be fixed by the Constitution. There will be no discussion of the payment of the rebel debt or the national debt, because that will have been fixed by the constitution; no discussion with reference to bounties, because that will be a fundamental law of the land. It wipes out all these questions which otherwise will become exciting questions in Congress, as exciting as ever were the questions prior to the war. When we have settled these questions in that way, we are then in such a condition to go along quietly and prosperously. There will be nothing again to disturb the relations restored between the States and the Federal Government. And when this shall have been accomplished, there will be a short time to the end of this land to the other that everything has been done, and that it has been well done. If I take up arms against the Government, it is right that the privileges I enjoyed shall be taken from me until such time as that Government shall see fit to restore them to me. This will be the voice of the entire American people. And it is but proper that the child at the South now growing up may see where the footsteps of his father would have led if he had followed him in treason. And he himself will be more careful as he goes along his winding way on earth than he would do had these things never transpired. I believe, then, when all these things have taken place, that peace will reign from one end of the land to the other and that we will all be quiet and happy—that we will forget and forgive. Our friends who have fallen in the defence of this country are not dearer to us than those in the South who have fallen in the cause of treason; but we may then mingle our tears with theirs, and go forward in peace, prosperity, and happiness, sailing over a smooth sea for all time to come. Let us unite. Let us select loyal men, honest, faithful men as our leaders. And so let us go forward in the old ship until she rests in the harbor of safety forever. And this great monument of liberty that has been erected by the American people, washed in the blood of three hundred thousand men, towering until the nations of the earth gaze upon its beauty, its glory, its grandeur, and receive their inspiration from it. [Applause.]

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your attention.

Gen. Logan here retired amid great applause.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

Union Policy of Reconstruction.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"Article —, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President or hold any office, civil or military under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove the disability.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

THE MASSACRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Union people here and elsewhere throughout the country, were chilled with horror this week when the intelligence came from New Orleans that a company of American citizens, holding representative positions in Louisiana, members of a Convention elected in 1864 by the loyal people of the State, legally assembling in pursuance of a call of the Governor; had been besieged by a mob, some of them massacred, while the Rebel flag was again flaunted from the buildings of that City.

In another column we publish telegraphic accounts of the massacre, and if any doubt existed with one of our readers in reference to President Johnson's connection with the uprising of the Rebel population of New Orleans against loyal citizens of the United States engaged in the performance of loyal duties, it must be removed by reading his dispatch to Attorney-General Herron of Louisiana. In speaking of this extraordinary dispatch and President Johnson's responsibility for the massacre of Union men, the New York Times says:

This dispatch, written with the knowledge that loyal citizens of the United States were dying from wounds received by a Rebel mob, assumes the full responsibility for the deed. The policy that prompted Mayor Monroe and his followers found its inspiration in Washington.

This conclusion falls too with inexpressible sadness, but we cannot resist the facts. It is a dreadful thing to arraign the President of the United States as being in any possible sympathy with the unlawful shedders of blood, but when a plain fact is to be stated the plainest words are the best. In the first place the President recognizes a usurped power to call municipal conventions. Thus, M. Wells is the Governor of Louisiana, and the official representative of the State. To him the President should have spoken. But Gov. Wells, a duly elected governor by Rebel votes, had called this Convention together and the President steps over the theory of State Rights, and sends his commands to an officer of his Cabinet—his Attorney-General—one Andrew S. Herron—a conspicuous rebel in the days of treason. The President directs him to call upon Gen. Sheridan for "sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal and unlawful assemblies." If the President really believes that States have rights, and Governors of States privileges, then his course in recognizing an officer of Gov. Wells's Cabinet as the proper authority to call out troops is a usurpation. What would have been said if Congress had requested Attorney-General Speed to call out the troops and perform the highest executive functions. Yet Mr. Speed had as much right to call out the troops of the United States as Mr. Herron has to take command of the troops in Louisiana.

This a small point in our argument, but it shows the tendency of the President. His dispatch recognizes a usurpation, and proceeds to defend the massacre. All "unlawful assemblies" must be suppressed—and very effectually—for its leaders were murdered, and those who escaped murder are either lying in the prison or the hospital. According to the President, this Convention had not "obtained the consent of the people of the State." If it at all entered into our argument we might ask him what right had the President to determine this fact? Gov. Wells thought the Convention was legal and as he is Governor, what business has President Johnson with it? Who gives the President of the United States the power to traverse the decision of a State Executive, or to decide upon the competency of a State Convention? Would he be authorized in sending a dispatch to General Barlow declaring the New York Legislature to be unlawful, and calling upon Gen. Hooker to disperse its members? According to the President's own theory—the theory that Louisiana is a sovereign State and her officers competent to govern it—he is guilty of a most flagrant assumption of executive power.

In concluding its article, the Tribune says forcibly and truthfully:

It is folly to use soft phrases in speaking of this appalling crime. The policy of Andrew Johnson engendered the demon fury which has shed blood in the streets of the Crescent City. His statesmanship has once more raised Rebel flags in New Orleans. His construction of Presidential duty has led him to commit an act of direct usurpation in Louisiana. His oath to protect and defend the nation finds expression in the unavenged assassination of men whose loyalty was as conspicuous and self-denying and sorely tried as his own. All that we have gained by the war comes to this; that in Louisiana an illustrious General of the Union army is compelled to accept the orders of a notorious punished Rebel. The time has come for the people to speak—and let it be in tones so distinct and unmistakable that even Andrew Johnson will not dare to disobey the warning.

We agree with our cotemporary. The people should speak out. It is fearful to contemplate the position to which the policy of Johnson is surely dragging the country. Providence may interpose to prevent the consummation of Johnson's wicked purposes. If it does not there may not after all, be so much bravado in Blair's threat that if Johnson cannot have his own way and compel the people to accept his policy, he will precipitate another civil war. Truly, he seems to be bad enough for anything.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Congress has adjourned. During its prolonged session it passed many good measures while some failed. Among those that failed in the Senate was the Tariff bill that passed in the House by a large majority. The fact is that the bill which went from the House to the Senate for its approval, was a compromise between the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and the Senate thought it saw needed revision and careful inspection. Another reason the Senate had in deferring action upon it until December was to wait and see the operation of the new internal revenue bill, and then they could tell if a higher rate of duties on imports would be necessary. A supplementary bill, however, passed Congress before its adjournment, which goes into effect on Friday next, 10th inst. This law besides specifically advancing the duties on cigars and all articles into which spirits enter, increases the ad valorem duties on all kinds of goods, by adding to their value. At present these duties are calculated upon the actual cost of the goods, but the new law provides that to the actual cost in determining the value shall be added "the cost of transportation, shipment and assignment, with all expenses included, from the place of growth, production, or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made to the United States; the value of the sack, box, or covering of any kind in which such goods are contained; commission at the usual rate, but in no case less than two and a half per centum; brokerage, export duty and all other actual or usual rates for putting up, preparing and packing for transportation or shipment." The only exception to this rule is "long combed carpet wools costing 12 cents or less per pound, unless the charges added shall carry the cost above 12 cents, in which case one cent per pound duty is to be levied." While we regret that the main bill was postponed, still we are willing to concede that delay may enable Congress to perfect a better bill.

The soldiers' bounty bill and the increase of the salaries of members, are two matters that engaged the closing hours of Congress. There was a division in the Republican ranks on the question of increasing salaries while they were in favor of full bounties to the soldiers. The copperheads went in for increased salaries and opposed the bounty bill. They voted solid to increase their own pay and to cut the soldiers' bounty down. Some members were opposed to the bill because they feared claim agents would get the lion's share of the soldier's bounty.

The increase of the salaries of the members from $3000 to $5000 per annum is too great. It was originated by a copperhead member and supported in a body by the copperheads until the bill was passed. The best talent cannot be secured for that amount for a man of great ability can make more than that in his business, and it is too much to pay mediocrity. The people should question candidates on this question of increased pay and support only those who are opposed to the increase. For a short session $5000 is entirely too much. It is an unwise measure which we hope to see reconsidered at the next session.

As we have already stated the mass of the legislation of the late Congress is good and gives satisfaction.

THE COUNTY TICKET OF THE SO-CALLED DEMOCRACY.

We have no fault to find with the respectability as a mass, of the ticket nominated by the Sham Democracy on Monday. Mr. Walker has his wishes gratified and has received a complimentary vote for Congress. Dr. Robinson of Pinegrove, is a good citizen, but hardly fit to be in the Legislature. He is no debator and has no legislative capacity. In other respects he is an unexceptionable man. Mr. Collins did and said very little last session. What he did say however, proved that he was not fit to represent this County in the Legislature, for he attacked the integrity of the coal operators and proved himself ignorant of the economy of the trade. Mr. Crosland (friend John,) has been thrown overboard to appease the wrath of the Fenian deities, and in his place Mr. Philip Breen has been nominated. We suppose that the main reason for this change is, that Mr. Breen did not wait to contribute to the cause until the first great battle was fought on the soil of Ireland. Now, John is a harmless, good enough fellow, and made a very fair legislator. It was cruel to cut him just as he had reached and was tasting the fruits of twenty years of hard service in the party. Crosland merits and receives our sincere sympathy in his affliction. Mr. Breen is well known for his interest in the cause of Fenianism which would seek to secure freedom for Irishmen in Ireland. We believe that he is earnest and honest in the cause, but we cannot see how a man like him can accept a nomination from a party that throws all its influence for slavery and that is in favor of free trade the success of which will build up the power of Great Britain and more securely bind the chains of slavery on Ireland. We are in favor of the freedom of all men, and Fenianism would secure our confidence if the acts of the members were in consonance with their principles. The Fenians of Chicago have adopted resolutions to the effect that in the future they will let with the party of Freedom, and if Mr. Breen believed with them he could not be a candidate for the Legislature on the ticket of slavery and free trade. Men to secure respect for the cause they advocate, must be consistent. But as we have said we have no desire to find fault with the ticket as a whole. In point of respectability, although the legislative portion is weak as regards capacity, it is above the average of the tickets placed in the field here by the Sham Democracy.

We publish the resolutions adopted by the Convention, as a matter of curiosity. The earnestness with which they endeavor to please the Fenians, shows that the party was somewhat frightened lest it should lose that vote in consequence of the inimical conduct of President Johnson. The October election will prove whether the Fenians are satisfied with the action towards them of the British party of this country.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The delegate elections of the Union party of Schuylkill County will take place to-day and the Convention to place in nomination a ticket for County officers, will meet at the Court House in this Borough on Monday next. We hope that in every district the best men will be selected and sent as delegates. The result, if this should be done, must be an unexceptionable ticket. In framing the ticket the Convention should remember the claims of the soldiers, and place as many competent ones as possible, on it. The Legislative part of the ticket should be especially strong. But if the important matter of sending good delegates to the Convention is *attended to we have no fear of the ticket.* It must be unexceptionable.

Ex-Alderman Jas. T. Harmer, of Philadelphia, was shot dead on Wednesday evening during a political quarrel. The man who shot him, Jacob Bastian, gave himself into custody.

Jefferson Davis and the Union Prisoners of War.—In our next we will publish the report which has been given to Congress on the investigation of the charges of assassination against Jefferson Davis. The report of the Committee proves that Davis was immediately responsible for the inhuman treatment of the Union prisoners of war. We shall publish it, so that all our readers may see the proofs that have accumulated against the great traitor and murderer.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1866.—Aug.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
4 Saturday	4 59	7 13	Last Q. 3 2 21 evening
5 Sunday	5 0	7 11	New M. 10 9 46 morng
6 Monday	5 1	7 10	Full Q. 18 4 29 morng
7 Tuesday	5 2	7 9	Full M. 25 11 37 morng
8 Wednesday	5 3	7 7	
9 Thursday	5 4	7 6	
10 Friday	5 5	7 5	

To-morrow.—Thirty-first Sunday of the year and tenth after Trinity. Day's length, 14 hours and 11 minutes.

Geary Club.—In another column we publish a call for a meeting this evening at the Union Hotel, to form a Geary Club. We hope that every Union citizen who can will be present.

The Friendship Engine of Orwigsburg, which was in the parade on Wednesday last, is said to be over one hundred years old. There is probably, not another apparatus in the State of equal age. It is still capable of doing good service at fires.

On Wednesday afternoon last as workmen were engaged in taking down the building, on Port Carbon road east of George, formerly occupied as a school house, part of the wall fell, injuring one of the workmen. The dust raised by the debris caused an alarm of fire.

The Soldiers' Income Tax.—The joint resolution of July 28th releasing officers and discharged soldiers from the special income tax assessed in October, 1864, does not relieve those who have already paid the tax, nor does it relate to any other income tax than the one named above.

Gardinge & Hemming's circus, the merits of which are well known to our citizens, *it having* been here before, will exhibit in this Borough on Tuesday, August 14. This "show" has unquestionably the best ring performance of any that takes Pottsville in its annual rounds.

Death of Major Geo. Wynkoop.—A telegraphic dispatch has been received that Major Geo. Wynkoop, who—Francis B Wheeler, Philip Ludwig with Col. Edward Wynkoop, to assist in perfecting Indian treaties, died suddenly in Kansas City on the 29th ult. No particulars have been received.

Death of One of our Oldest Citizens.—On Thursday evening last Mr. Wm. Phillips, who was born in Pottsville fifty-nine years ago, when this section was almost a wilderness, died at his residence in this Borough. The oldest surviving native citizen now living here is Mr. Jeremiah Reed, who was born here sixty-six years ago.

Income Taxes and Licenses Tenth Collection District.—Collector James A. Innes announces that the income and license tax in this District, will be payable between now and the 15th of August, after which date the penalty will be enforced. Persons residing in this district should be careful to pay within the prescribed time.

Killed in the Returned.—On Thursday evening last at Mt. Carbon as Mrs. William Seifert, aged 64 years, was occupied between 8 and 9 o'clock, in picking a bucket of coal from the track of the Reading Railroad, she was run over by the engine Washington of the train, and so terribly injured that she died shortly after at her residence in Mt. Carbon. Her legs and arms were all terribly mangled.

Promoted.—We are glad to learn that Col. J. A. Hounsegy, late of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment has been promoted to a brevet-brigadier-General. Gen. H's military record during the Rebellion, was most creditable to him. He has the unhappy fate of having first planted the stars and stripes over the recaptured transparts of Fort Sumter, a fact that will be perpetuated in the history of the Republic. The Democrats' many friends here and elsewhere will we know, be *gratified to hear of his deserved promotion.*

Many of the friends of Mr. J. M. Boundy the able agent, formerly a miner, disabled by an accident in the mines, have urged him to distribute some twenty feet of his valuable time here, by means of an Art Union. The idea is to have one hundred shares at $5 a share. When all are taken the drawing will take place. The names of some of the paintings will be found in our advertising columns. The paintings will be exhibited at the stores of B. Bannan and Bosbyshell, Brothers. We think that project is one so worthy a man as Mr. Boundy will be encouraged.

Mahanoy City Geary Club.—The Republicans of Mahanoy City have organized a Geary Club, and will proceed immediately to canvass that locality. The following are the officers of the Club:

President—Wm. A. Hoyt.

Vice Presidents—Wm. F. Jones, Geo. Yost, Geo. K. Reed, C. M. Hill, E. S. Silliman, L. E. Lewellyn.

Corresponding Secretary—Frank Carter.

Recording Secretary—Wm. H. Carter.

Treasurer—Geo. Yost.

*If the widow of Corporal Robinson, Co B, 48th Pa. Vols., will furnish Brevet Col. Jas. M. Moore, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., with the sketch and description of the locality of the grave of her husband, (or a sketch of the same) which was sent to her by Wm. P. Atkinson, a member of the 48th; who assisted at the burial and was mainly instrumental in securing him a separate interment, it will lead to the discovery of the body and secure him a separate grave with head-board and name and Regiment upon it, in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Va., now about to be completed.

Colonel Edward H. Leib.—Announcements are brevets which have been conferred on our gallant friend, and which were confirmed by the Senate a few days before its close.

Captain Edward H. Leib, of the Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, to be Captain by Brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the Cavalry action at Old Church, Virginia, to date from June 12, 1862; to be Major by Brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, to date from April 1, 1865; and to be Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from April 1, 1865.

From the Pottstown Ledger of Tuesday last, we extract the following in reference to the death of Mr. Holman Potts, formerly a resident of and well known to the citizens of this county.

A singular and fatal accident occurred at Warwick Furnace, Chester county, on Thursday evening last, which resulted in the death of Holman Potts, a son of Thomas Potts, Esq., of that place. It appears that the deceased had observed two strange dogs about the premises, and, thinking they had no business there, concluded to shoot them. Accordingly he procured a revolver, with which he shot one of them, and then turned around to fire at the other, in doing this his foot slipped, causing him to fall, the pistol hammer turned towards him and going off, lodging a ball in his body, on the left side, above the heart.—Surgical aid was immediately sought, but in vain; the wound proved fatal in about two hours.

Holman Potts, who has been thus cut off in the prime of life, was a soldier during the war, having served about three years as a member of Co. A, 53d Pa. Regiment. He was severely wounded in the arm at the battle of Fair Oaks. He was a nephew of the late Hon. David Potts, and a brother of Capt. John T. Potts, present Treasurer of Chester county. The deceased was about twenty-three years of age. His remains were interred at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, in Warwick township, Chester county, on Sunday morning last. His funeral was very largely attended.

Terrible Runaway—Miraculous Escape of a Child.—Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, Mr. Henry Boyer, blacksmith, an old resident of this Borough, hitched his horse to a buggy in the yard of Mr. Bell's livery stable, Church Alley. He placed his little boy 4 years of age in, and was about getting in himself when the horse started down the Alley. Mr. Boyer held on to him until he reached Centre street, when he was pitched forward into the street, falling upon his head and left shoulder. The horse struck him with his feet and the wheels of the vehicle passed over him. Mr. Boyer was picked up insensible; conveyed to his residence in Church Alley, and a physician called in. The horse continued running down Church Alley, turned sharply into Railroad street, fortunately without striking the vehicle which still contained the little boy, from thence to Union street, along Union to Coal, and up Coal street to Mr. Boyer's shop where the horse the child was still in, ran into the buggy uninjured. The little fellow hold on bravely to an iron bar at the foot of the dasher, and did not get out until taken from the vehicle. When we consider the steep pitch of Church Alley, and the sharp turns the horse made with the buggy, we consider the escape of the little boy from injury as miraculous. Mr. Boyer was severely injured, the physician fearing that he has sustained an internal rupture.

Grand Temperance Parade and Picnic.—We learn that the Sons of Temperance in this County intend to have a grand Parade and Picnic at Minersville on Tuesday, the 11th day of September next. The Divisions in this County met in Convention in Mahanoy City on Tuesday evening, July 17. The Convention unanimously decided to hold the Parade and Picnic in Minersville, on the eleventh of September. Another meeting of the Convention was held on Tuesday evening, July 31, in Port Carbon. At this meeting, the following Committee of arrangements were appointed:

Luther S. Kauffman, Chairman, United Division, Minersville.

Jacob Wentz, Reliance Division, Pt. Carbon.

Ivanhoe D. Huber, Loyal Div., Mahanoy City.

B. F. Crawshaw, St. Clair Division, St. Clair.

Rev. Ferd Graves, Pottsville Div., Pottsville.

Fred Hopkins, Perseverance Div., Ashland.

Wm. P. Daniel, United Division, Minersville.

Israel Reed, Reliance Division, Tamaqua.

The Committee of Arrangements are busy at all work perfecting their arrangements, and it is expected that this Parade and Picnic will be the best brilliant display ever made in the Coal District in this County. The various Divisions are making great preparations for the event. The Cadets of Temperance and Good Templars in this and neighboring counties, are expected to be present.

The temperance cause is rapidly gaining strength in this County and no doubt the Parade will be large and imposing. It is a cause which should command the earnest sympathy and active aid of all good citizens.

Relief for the Sufferers of Portland, Maine.—On Sunday morning, the 15th inst., a collection in aid of the sufferers by the late terrible fire in Portland, was taken up in Trinity Church, this Borough. In transmitting the amount realized, Hon. Edw. Owen Parry wrote as follows:

Pottsville, July 21, 1866.

A. E. Stevens, Esq., Mayor of the City of Portland.—Sir.—Enclosed I send you two checks, on the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, each for $40 94, one for the general fund for the relief of the sufferers by the late desolating fire in your City, and the other for the congregation of St. Stephens' Church. These amounts are the proceeds of a collection taken up in Trinity Church, Pottsville, on Sunday morning, the 15th inst.

Regretting that the sum remitted is not larger and with sincere sympathy for the sufferers, whose homes have been destroyed by this severe dispensation that has fallen upon Portland, I am your obedient servant.

Edward Owen Parry, Rcw. Rector Warden of Trinity Church, Pottsville.

To which the Mayor replied as follows:

Mayor's Office, Portland, July 26, 1866.

Edward Owen Parry, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 21st inst., with enclosed two checks for $40 94 each, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire, and for St. Stephens' Church. On behalf of our people, I tender you my thanks for this contribution to the relief funds. I shall cheerfully pay to the wardens of St. Stephens' Church the amount designed for them, as they are among the unfortunate losers by this destructive calamity. Yours, truly,

Alex. R. Stevens, Mayor.

Some of our citizens talk of getting up a subscription for the relief of the Portland sufferers. The other churches of the Borough would do well to take up collections for the same purpose. The people of Portland are in great need and depend upon the sympathizing for assistance.

The Pottsville Saengerbund will have a picnic on Monday, August 20, on the grounds of the Agricultural Park Association. The Reading Mannerchor have been invited and it is expected will be present on the occasion. The managers we have no doubt, will do all in their power, to render the day one of great pleasure to the participants.

A Grand Celebration of returned soldiers, Junior Sons of America and firemen will take place in Minersville on Wednesday, 15th inst. There will be a parade; in the afternoon a picnic, and in the evening a ball which will be given by the Mountaineer Hose Company.

On the 14th the State Convention of the Junior Sons of America will convene in Minersville.

All soldiers, associations and citizens are cordially invited to participate in the celebration of the 15th, which from the preparations that have been made, will unquestionably, be one of the grandest public demonstrations ever witnessed in our sister Borough.

Firemen's Gala Day.—Wednesday last, August 1, which had been selected by the Good Intent Fire Engine Company, No. 1, of this Borough, for its picnic accompanied by a parade, was quite a gala day in Pottsville.

On Tuesday evening the Rainbow Steam Fire Company, No. 1, of Reading, arrived here, with a delegation from the Liberty Steam Fire Co., of Reading, and Columbia Hose Company of Philadelphia. They were received by the Good Intent and committees from the other companies of the Borough, and escorted to their quarters, after the engine of the Rainbow had been housed in the house of the Good Intent.

On Wednesday morning the Friendship of Orwigsburg; Mountaineer of Minersville, and Perseverance of Tamaqua, arrived in town to take part in the parade.

At 9 o'clock the line was formed on Centre street, right resting on Market, and moved over the designated route in the following order:

Hydraulian Fire Company, 40 members, red shirts and caps.

Union Fire Company, Hamburg, 30 members, with their hand engine, New York style. Members attired in white shirts and dark caps.

Delegation Columbia Hose Company, Philadelphia.

Humane Hose Company, No. 1, Pottsville, 30 members, gray shirts and white New York fire helmet.

Mountaineer Hose Company, 30 members, red shirts and caps.

American Hose Company, Pottsville, 25 members, red shirts and caps.

Perseverance Hose Company, Tamaqua, 25 members, dark shirts and black fire helmet.

Young America, 20 boys and miniature engine. Members dressed in white shirts and caps.

Friendship Fire Company, Orwigsburg, 25 members, dark shirts and caps.

Delegation Liberty Steam Fire Company, Reading.

Pottsville Band.

Rainbow Steam Fire Company, No. 1, Reading, 75 members, red shirts, fire helmet, black pantaloons and tait with silver trimmings. The Rainbow had with them their magnificent second class steam fire engine and their neat hose carriage. They had also a beautiful sea shell banner valued at $250. The ladies of Reading presented this decoration in the State. They had also four silver trumpets. This Company was "the observed of all observers" and deservedly so for it presented a splendid appearance.

Good Intent Engine Company, No. 1, Pottsville, 80 members, dressed in red shirts, black pants, New York fire helmet. Their engine bore several boys dressed as Indians.

Under the able management of the Marshal, Col. P. Dwyer and his aid Capt. S. Rosell, the parade was a decided success, and afforded general satisfaction.

After the parade was dismissed the Rainbow Company gave our citizens a specimen of the ability of their engine. An attachment was made to a plug in Centre street above Mahantongo, and several streams were thrown from the pipe. They succeeded in throwing water over the pole at Centre and Mahantongo streets, which is one hundred feet in height. The Rainbow made a good the great volume of water thrown proved to our citizens the advantage of the steam over the hand fire engine, and there is no doubt a general opinion in Pottsville to-day on the subject of the necessity of having improved fire apparatus of this character here.

The Rainbow visited the Fair grounds on the Port Carbon road, were thronged with visitors to the pic nic, and dancing, etc. made the time pass pleasantly. The Rainbow left about 9 o'clock, broke up the festivities at an earlier hour than would otherwise have been the case if the weather had remained clear.

The parade was the finest display in that line we ever had here, and the Good Intent must be congratulated on the success of its efforts to have a day long to be remembered by the Firemen of our Fire Department. We hope that the result will be, the addition of at least, two serviceable steam engines to the fire apparatus of the Borough.

An engine for the Good Intent is now being built by the Amoskeag Company, on the rotary principle and it is expected that it will be housed here in October next.

The Rainbow Company sent its steamer down to the Schuylkill on Wednesday last, and at noon the Company took its departure for Reading. On its march down to the cars the Company halted in front of Pennsylvania Hall, and Chief Engineer Lewis Rothermel, of the Rainbow, returned thanks to the firemen and citizens of Pottsville for the kind reception it had received, and for the pleasure experienced during its visit here. Mr. Green in reply, expressed the acknowledgement of the firemen and citizens of Pottsville, for the gratification they had received from the Rainbow, imparted by enabling us to see the working of their fine steam engine. The Company then marched to the depot, and took its departure amid the cheers of our firemen and citizens.

The Sham-Democratic County Nominating Convention.—As our citizens had not known by announcement in the rebel organs that the annual nominating convention of the copperheads of this County was to take place on Monday, August 30, they had not assembled in a convention of late but by the enormality kept up on Centre street by some whiskey-loving delegates who had arrived in town early to be ready for Monday's proceedings. Several chairmishes with the police resulted in some of the rebel "delegates" being accommodated for the night in the station house.

At 10 o'clock on Monday morning the delegates numbering about twenty-five minority, assembled at the Court House, and proceeded to organize in secret. After the organization had been effected, however, the doors were opened, and spectators admitted. Mr. John Donovan, of Cass, occupied the chair, supported by an antique specimen of the genus Greque, whose sole occupation during the day seemed to be distributing Rebel pronunciamentos at stated intervals, up and down stairs. His evident tribulation elicited the warmest sympathy. Mr. Hughes's nomination for Prothonotary, was cordially and vehemently expressed his determination to preserve order (no mean undertaking in a Schuylkill County Copperhead convention) and expedite the business of the Convention, if he had to fight it out on that line all day and night too.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, of which Mr. Frank Snyder of Schuylkill Haven, was Chairman.

After tabling a resolution of Mr. Eli Bowen which was to the effect that the Democracy of Lebanon County be recognized as the nominee for Congress, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Congress with the following result:

	1st ballot.	2nd ballot.
Thomas H. Walker	144	114
Myer Strouse	58	78
J. J. Conner	1	2
Mr. Walker was declared the nominee.		

A singular and fatal accident occurred at Warwick Furnace, Chester county, on Thursday evening last, which resulted in the death of Holman Potts, a son of Thomas Potts, Esq., of that place. It appears that the deceased had observed two strange dogs about the premises, and, thinking they had no business there, concluded to shoot them. Accordingly he procured a revolver, with which he shot one of them, and then turned around to fire at the other, in doing this his foot slipped, causing him to fall, the pistol hammer turned towards him and going off, lodging a ball in his body, on the left side, above the heart.—Surgical aid was immediately sought, but in vain; the wound proved fatal in about two hours.

Holman Potts, who has been thus cut off in the prime of life, was a soldier during the war, having served about three years as a member of Co. A, 53d Pa. Regiment. He was severely wounded in the arm at the battle of Fair Oaks. He was a nephew of the late Hon. David Potts, and a brother of Capt. John T. Potts, present Treasurer of Chester county. The deceased was about twenty-three years of age. His remains were interred at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, in Warwick township, Chester county, on Sunday morning last. His funeral was very largely attended.

Terrible Runaway—Miraculous Escape of a Child.—Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, Mr. Henry Boyer, blacksmith, an old resident of this Borough, hitched his horse to a buggy in the yard of Mr. Bell's livery stable, Church Alley. He placed his little boy 4 years of age in, and was about getting in himself when the horse started down the Alley. Mr. Boyer held on to him until he reached Centre street, when he was pitched forward into the street, falling upon his head and left shoulder. The horse struck him with his feet and the wheels of the vehicle passed over him. Mr. Boyer was picked up insensible; conveyed to his residence in Church Alley, and a physician called in. The horse continued running down Church Alley, turned sharply into Railroad street, fortunately without striking the vehicle which still contained the little boy, from thence to Union street, along Union to Coal, and up Coal street to Mr. Boyer's shop where the horse the child was still in, ran into the buggy uninjured. The little fellow hold on bravely to an iron bar at the foot of the dasher, and did not get out until taken from the vehicle. When we consider the steep pitch of Church Alley, and the sharp turns the horse made with the buggy, we consider the escape of the little boy from injury as miraculous. Mr. Boyer was severely injured, the physician fearing that he has sustained an internal rupture.

Grand Temperance Parade and Picnic.—We learn that the Sons of Temperance in this County intend to have a grand Parade and Picnic at Minersville on Tuesday, the 11th day of September next. The Divisions in this County met in Convention in Mahanoy City on Tuesday evening, July 17. The Convention unanimously decided to hold the Parade and Picnic in Minersville, on the eleventh of September. Another meeting of the Convention was held on Tuesday evening, July 31, in Port Carbon. At this meeting, the following Committee of arrangements were appointed:

Luther S. Kauffman, Chairman, United Division, Minersville.

Jacob Wentz, Reliance Division, Pt. Carbon.

Ivanhoe D. Huber, Loyal Div., Mahanoy City.

B. F. Crawshaw, St. Clair Division, St. Clair.

Rev. Ferd Graves, Pottsville Div., Pottsville.

Fred Hopkins, Perseverance Div., Ashland.

Wm. P. Daniel, United Division, Minersville.

Israel Reed, Reliance Division, Tamaqua.

The Committee of Arrangements are busy at all work perfecting their arrangements, and it is expected that this Parade and Picnic will be the best brilliant display ever made in the Coal District in this County. The various Divisions are making great preparations for the event. The Cadets of Temperance and Good Templars in this and neighboring counties, are expected to be present.

The temperance cause is rapidly gaining strength in this County and no doubt the Parade will be large and imposing. It is a cause which should command the earnest sympathy and active aid of all good citizens.

Relief for the Sufferers of Portland, Maine.—On Sunday morning, the 15th inst., a collection in aid of the sufferers by the late terrible fire in Portland, was taken up in Trinity Church, this Borough. In transmitting the amount realized, Hon. Edw. Owen Parry wrote as follows:

Pottsville, July 21, 1866.

A. E. Stevens, Esq., Mayor of the City of Portland.—Sir.—Enclosed I send you two checks, on the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, each for $40 94, one for the general fund for the relief of the sufferers by the late desolating fire in your City, and the other for the congregation of St. Stephens' Church. These amounts are the proceeds of a collection taken up in Trinity Church, Pottsville, on Sunday morning, the 15th inst.

Regretting that the sum remitted is not larger and with sincere sympathy for the sufferers, whose homes have been destroyed by this severe dispensation that has fallen upon Portland, I am your obedient servant.

Edward Owen Parry, Rcw. Rector Warden of Trinity Church, Pottsville.

To which the Mayor replied as follows:

Mayor's Office, Portland, July 26, 1866.

Edward Owen Parry, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 21st inst., with enclosed two checks for $40 94 each, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire, and for St. Stephens' Church. On behalf of our people, I tender you my thanks for this contribution to the relief funds. I shall cheerfully pay to the wardens of St. Stephens' Church the amount designed for them, as they are among the unfortunate losers by this destructive calamity. Yours, truly,

Alex. R. Stevens, Mayor.

Some of our citizens talk of getting up a subscription for the relief of the Portland sufferers. The other churches of the Borough would do well to take up collections for the same purpose. The people of Portland are in great need and depend upon the sympathizing for assistance.

The Internal Revenue—Income Returns of Schuylkill County.—We this week commence the publication of the income returns of Schuylkill County. As our readers are aware the figures show the income after deducting $600, and the other amounts authorized by law. As many hold stocks and other securities, of course the tax on them is paid by the companies directly, and is not shown in the statement:

Pottsville.			
Alber Anthony	$ 44	Kline Roland	$ 405
Ackerman Joseph	600	Lindenmuth Jac	1,275
Atkins Chas M	7,545	Lewis Sam	1,390
Atkins Hanson