Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1866.

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

THE RESULT.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa held their State elections on Tuesday last, and by overwhelming majorities they repudiate the policy of Andrew Johnson and indorse those principles for which we struggled. All honor to the sense of Right and Justice that animates the American people!

In this State every obstacle and impediment were placed in the path of the Union Republican party to prevent it reaching the goal of victory. The Copperheads united the strength of their party with the power and the patronage of the Administration, to defeat Gen. Geary and carry an increased number of Congressional districts. In Philadelphia as elsewhere throughout the State, all the might and the power of the Administration were brought to bear upon the election of the Democratic ticket. The navy-yard had been filled with voters. The barns and sheds in the southern suburbs were packed with colonists, bearing their tax receipts in their pockets. The Democratic party enjoyed the advantages of the mint, the arsenal, the post-office, the navy-yard, and all the public departments. The employees there were retained, it was understood, for the present, on condition that they voted for Hiester Clymer and the fusion ticket; while their future retention in their positions depended upon the assiduity with which they worked for this party.

These means were used throughout the State to corrupt the people. But they were spurned with the contempt merited, and we have the glorious result, of Gen. Geary elected Governor by an overwhelming majority; more than two-thirds of the Legislature Union Republican which secures the election of a United States Senator to take the place of the renegade Cowan, and a Congressional delegation that will stand eighteen Union to six Copperhead—a gain of two Union Congressmen on the delegation in the last Congress.

Especial honor is reflected in this (the Tenth) District in the election of Gen. HENRY L. CAKE. It is a victory of which not only the Union men of Schuylkill and Lebanon, but of the whole State, are proud. The efforts of the Administration and Copperhead party were concentrated on this and the other doubtful districts. In many of the districts in this County the Copperheads had colonized large numbers of men. In Cass Township we learn that the vote was much heavier than the assessment list would warrant. But this has become such a common occurrence in a number of the districts in the Coal Region, that the elections in those districts are considered to a certain extent, a mere farce. During the canvass the Copperhead speakers appealed to the passions and prejudices, not the reason of their hearers. In this respect it was signally disgraceful on their part. Notwithstanding all, the people have triumphed in the interest of Freedom, Justice and Human Rights.

To treason the result of last Tuesday's election in Pennsylvania, is a defeat even more signal than that at Gettysburg to the rebels; to Andrew Johnson it is a lesson which he will be wise if he accepts. If he should not, but persists in his evident purpose to inaugurate a bloody despotism, he will be ground to powder beneath the indignation of an outraged people. Congress being chastened so magnanimously, by the people, Schuylkill may reasonably hoped however, that reason will resume its sway in his mind, and that he will bow to the will of the people as expressed so decidedly at the ballot-box.

USURPATION ADVOCATED.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa are over, and the people have decided not to accept the President's policy. In fact, they repudiate it by overwhelming majorities. It would be supposed that Mr. Johnson would bow to these grand expressions of popular will, and abandon his conspiracy against the liberties and rights of the nation. But he evidently, contemplates nothing of the kind. On the morning after the election one of his office holders in Philadelphia who controls a journal, came out in it boldly asserting that "the President would be justified in sending a body of troops to the Capitol and arresting all the members of Congress, placing them in prison, and carrying on the government without their aid or their interference." This fugleman is evidently, preparing the way for a Presidential coup d'etat on the plan of the Third Napoleon.

During the late canvass the President, Montgomery Blair and the lesser lights of the Copperjohnson party throughout the country, did not hesitate to denunciate threats and the English journals are now predicting a renewal of the civil war. It seems to us evident that the President means as soon as he gets a chance, to recognize a Congress that will admit the Rebel representatives without the guarantees required by the true Congress, and to force the latter from the Capitol at the point of the bayonet. If the loyal people attempt to reinstate their Congress, he will treat it as insurrection and use the army to crush the movement.

To be forewarned is to be forarmed, and the people must prepare to see an unparalleled usurpation attempted by the bold, bad man now occupying the Presidential chair. Sane or insane, he has shown himself to be a bulgar man in the low speeches made during his late stumping tour, and his next role will be if he is permitted to enact it, that of a usurper. Impeachment is seriously broached, and if he continues his present career and makes a serious attempt upon the liberties and rights of the people, it will come.

It is to be hoped that the press of the country which should be jealously watchful of any encroachment by Executive power on the liberties of the people, will speak out manfully and fearlessly on the question. It may check the President in his mad career. If it should not, at all events it will prepare the people for whatever act of despotism Andrew Johnson may resolve to commit.

The threats of his mercenary press; the speeches of his partisans; the haughty and insulting demeanor of the rebel leaders; the continued persecutions of Union men in the South; his own degraded and blood thirsty character, warn us that the attempt to organize a bogus Congress will be made, unless the press and people meet him firmly, and cause him to desist. The danger is imminent, and we speak earnestly on this subject, because it seems to us that Andrew Johnson is determined to provoke a bloody contest through which he may assume the reins of dictatorial power in the interest of treason. Let no reader pooh pooh this as impossible. In 1860 armed rebellion against the Government was laughed at by many as very unlikely. It was a mere ebullition. Nothing more. Yet we had to pass through four years of bloody war after we were awakened to the truth by the firing on Fort Sumpter. Let us not again when treason is rearing its hydra-head, be so foolishly incredulous, but let us arouse and be prepared for the worst. Let us be ready for Andrew Johnson.

A NEW LAW-MAKER.—Sheriff Horan has set himself up as the new law-maker of our County, and also as an expounder of the law. He attached a note to the recent law of the State disfranchising deserters, his proclamation stating that it need not be respected. We learn also that he ordered the removal of the election poll from Rush Township into Ryan on the Quakake Railroad to accommodate Mr. Collins, a candidate for the Legislature, the better to secure the votes of his railroad laborers. This of course is an illegal election and the box ought to be thrown out. Votes we learn, were taken from other townships and also from Northumberland County.

If it was in any other County than Schuylkill, this Irish Sheriff would be taught that there are some laws which even Irishmen are bound respect.

MR. JOHN A. LIGHT made a successful balloon ascension from Chambersburg on Saturday last. When a considerable height from the earth he sent down a live dog in a parachute. The animal shaking like an aspen leaf, reached the earth in safety.

SPEECH OF GEN. GEARY ON THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

On the night of the election Gen. Geary was in Harrisburg. When the returns announced the fact of his election as Governor of Pennsylvania, the "Boys in Blue" formed a procession and proceeded to the Jones House, for the purpose of serenading him.—When the band had ceased playing, General Geary, who was loudly called for, appeared and responded to the compliment in the following address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—As the candidate and representative of the triumphant Union Republican party of Pennsylvania. I reciprocate your congratulations, and return you my sincere thanks for this greeting. It is indeed, a noble victory we have achieved. We cannot too fervently and too repeatedly offer thanks to Almighty God for this new evidence of His presence in the midst of our national difficulties. The same hand that guided us through the sufferings and death of a causeless rebellion has led us safely through a new and even more tremendous peril. The intelligence of the terrible overthrow of treason in Pennsylvania—the sublime civic sequel to the crowning victory of Gettysburg—the second and final surrender of the rebel sympathizers, will forever and justly settle many disputed questions.

It permanently establishes the fact that the Government of the United States is rested in the American people, and in their representatives in Congress assembled, and not in a corrupt Executive.

And upon this corner stone and granite foundation we shall now proceed to fortify against the inroads of time and the attacks of treason, the following truths and sentiments:

"That the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth;

"That cool and revengeful traitors, defeated in battle, shall not be restored to ruin the country they attempted to destroy;

"That when our forefathers declared man capable of self government, they rejected the heresy of human slavery, and pledged equal political rights to all their successors;

"That hereafter the citizen represented in the State and National Legislatures must be clothed with the rights of citizenship;

"That all the agencies of the Government, civil and military, must be perseveringly and sternly exercised to protect, vindicate, and if needs be, avenge our oppressed brothers in the South against the savage persecutions of rebels who are still so impenitent and defiant that even Andrew Johnson fears to pardon them;

"That this obligation is as sacred as that which made the Roman citizen strong and respected all over the world, and which stimulates the British Government to-day to defend British subjects against oppression and persecution, however remote and however remorseless; that as we must choose between those who will not yield to the congenial terms in the recent Insurgent States and those who have fought steadily for the Government and pray for its protection, we gladly prefer the men who offered their lives for the flag to those who continue to scorn and trample upon it."

The defeat of the sympathizers with treason, and the overthrow of an abandoned and ungrateful Executive in Pennsylvania, opens the whole Southern country to the progressive people of the North, with their ten thousand intellectual and elevating agencies, and better than this, it secures to the resident loyalists, white and black, the enjoyment of all civil rights pledged in the Declaration of Independence and secured by the laws of the land. What Pennsylvanians who contributed to the result may justly contemplate with such gratitude and joy to night, will not feel proud that to his vote and to his energy mankind is indebted for these priceless blessings.

Having fortified these great truths against all future dangers, it is for us of Pennsylvania to maintain the forward position we have so proudly won.

The result proves that an intelligent people cannot be driven away from principle by appeals to prejudice, but it shows the fact more than all that prejudice and proscription in high places serve to arouse popular indignation, and to strengthen popular convictions. No tyrant in any age—not even that of Xerxes, whose infamy is written in the immortal pages of Scriptoulus, ever descended so low in his efforts to debauch or enslave as high in his efforts to destroy, as Andrew Johnson.—Strong in the stolen power of a betrayed people, he stretched forth his arm paralyzing extinct rebel hatred, venomous, and scourging where he could not subdue.—Our State was converted into a market place, where the offices of the people were proffered to themselves at the price of their own degradation, and where honest opinion was ostracised and craven sycophancy disgustingly rewarded. But this attempt to restore the traitors of the South and to revive the Copperheads of the North, has proved to be a galvanism so brief that its failure has assigned both to a deeper death and to a darker grave than that they occupied before. The Commonwealth that has resisted and defied such bribes and such brutalities, may well claim the proud title of being the fortress of American freedom. But as I speak to you I feel that we are not alone entitled to the laurels of transcendant triumph. Indiana and Ohio complete the triumvirate as they compete for the palm. Let us share it with them as those who won the immortal battles against rebellion shared equally the dangers and the honors of the conflict.

Now that we have done our duty, it will be easy for others to follow—easy, let us hope, for Maryland to hold the position so bravely and so bloodily won during the war, and now sought to be torn from her by renirmed rebels and pensioned mercenaries; easy for Tennessee to retain and rivet the splendid poet she has captured from a double treason; easy for Delaware to cut loose from the prejudices under which she has groaned so long; easy for Missouri to add another page to her crimsoned yet immortal record; and above all, easy for the patriots of the South to compel obedience to the last generous proffer of the American people in the new amendment of the National Constitution.

Noble words, boldly spoken. A fit successor to our noble Curtin who so gallantly sustained the honor and credit of good old Pennsylvania, and who earned the proud title during the Rebellion, of "The Soldier's Friend."

THE PRESIDENT IMPEACHED.

Last week Gen. Butler addressed an immense audience at Cincinnati. He advocated the impeachment of the President because he had sought to bring Congress into public hatred, ridicule and contempt; because he had corruptly used the power of removal and appointments; because he had neglected to execute those laws of Congress which were passed over his veto and other laws; because he had defied the constitutional right of the Senate to confirm appointments by placing in power officers whom it had rejected; because he had corruptly used the pardoning power and unlawfully restored property belonging by right of capture to the United States, and because he usurped the power of Congress by terminating the war by proclamations instead of by treaty by the advice of the Senate or a law of Congress. Each of these offenses are high crimes and misdemeanors in the meaning of the Constitution. There was no bold passage toward the close of his speech, which was received with tremendous cheers. As it is a new point in political discussions, we give it verbatim:

We have been asked the question, how can the President be impeached? He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He is the Constitution of the United States says nothing whatever about who shall hold the office while he is being impeached. Therefore, if we begin the impeachment, he will order the army and navy to disperse Congress, and he will seize the reins of government. Where is the remedy? Here it is: The House of Representatives, under the Constitution, is the grand inquest of the Nation—perhaps I might say, for illustration, the Grand Jury of the Nation. It may find bills of impeachment against the President if it sees cause, and it presents the bill of impeachment to the Senate of the United States, which then becomes a high Court of Impeachment, and the Chief-Justice of the United States sits in that Court as its presiding officer. I was not so longer, for that purpose, the Senate of the United States, but it is the Court of Impeachment of the United States. What shall they do? When the impeachment is ready the Senate sends out its messenger or Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in the criminal, he be high or I, w. [Applause.] They set him at the bar and read the bill to him. If he plead guilty, then they proceed to sentence him, which sentence is a deposition and deprivation of office. When he is brought before the bar, the Senate of the United States may order him to be imprisoned, or to find bail, or any other proper order that a Court might adopt in a criminal case. If when the Constitution provided this mode of trial, did its framers mean that a man who is before the Court of Impeachment as a criminal shall be at the same time chief executive officer of the Government? By no means. From that moment he ceases to be able to exercise the duties of that office until he is acquitted. And then comes the case of the inability of the President of the United States to exercise the office of President, so the Vice-President must take the office with there being no Vice-President, it must devolve on the President of the Senate for time being. [Applause.] If in any of these steps, or proceedings according to the Constitution, the President does not obey and cut citizen the behests of the High Court of Impeachment, then that Court, like any other Court in the land, can call upon the whole body of the people to aid it in enforcing its rightful authority. [Applause.] And any I serve a notice on Andy Johnson, that when he refuses to obey the orders of the United States calls for aid in their behalf, and the people of the United States, "the boys in blue," will come. We are told that if Congress shall proceed to exercise their rightful authority, then there will be trouble. I say to the President and his friends, we have tried the strength of the army and navy, and the army dont still love the army and navy, and the army and navy will obey him. Let there be no fear about that, because the army and the navy of the United States are the children of these men that are in the regular service. [Applause.] I have no desire to disparage the integrity of the majority of the army of the United States; but if the army, as such, or of any portion of it, or of any officer of it, shall go far forget the duties he owes to his country and to his profession as a soldier to serve any but the legal call of his country, that small body of men shall be swept from the face of the earth as a cobweb is sweptaway before the rising of the morning sun. (Prolonged cheers.)

PROPOSED VISIT OF DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN TO THIS REGION.

We learn that a delegation of prominent Government officials, about twenty-five in number, including Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. D. A. Wells, Commissioner of Revenue; Senator Fessenden, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and a number of Senators and Representatives, principally from New England and the West, have accepted an invitation tendered by the American Iron and Steel Association, several members of which will accompany the party, to visit the principal iron producing regions of Pennsylvania.

The delegation will leave Philadelphia on Monday next, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, A. M. The following will be the programme: Spend Monday next in the Lehigh Valley, stopping at Mauch Chunk. On Tuesday visit this Region, stopping at Mount Carbon. On Wednesday visit Cornwall and Harrisburg. On Thursday visit Johnstown. On Friday visit Pittsburg. On Saturday return home.

Benjamin Haywood, Esq., has been invited, and we presume will accompany the delegation.

The visit we trust, will be productive of good to the iron interests of Pennsylvania—Our resources and the measures required to build them up, cannot be brought too prominently to the notice of the law-making power of the country, and personal observation will go far to enlighten the minds of the distinguished visitors who will be here next week. We hope that all of our iron men will embrace the opportunity to meet them.

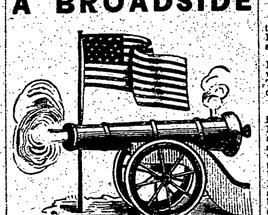
ANOTHER PROMINENT TRAITOR PARDONED.

Andrew Johnson has pardoned the brother of Jeff Davis, restored to him all his property, together with the back rents of the estate amounting to about $20,000. The pardon of Jeff Davis and all the other leading rebels will no doubt soon follow, in order to keep Andy in his new rebellion against the representatives of the loyal people.

60,000 NATURALIZATION PAPERS.—We learn that one of the Copperhead candidates for the Legislature could not understand how Clymer could be defeated, as they had issued about 60,000 naturalization papers in the State. This accounts for the confidence Clymer had in his election, who declared on Monday evening last, that by 7 o'clock on the 9th of October, he would be Governor of Pennsylvania.

VICTORY !!

A BROADSIDE



Against "Johnson & Copperhead."

PENNSYLVANIA, IOWA, INDIANA AND OHIO.

GEN. GEARY ELECTED GOVERNOR.

18,000 MAJORITY.

Gain of Two Members of Congress in Pennsylvania by the Union Republicans.

LEGISLATURE LARGELY UNION

Ohio, 50,000 Union Majority--Indiana, 15,000--Iowa, 20,000.

The People True to Freedom, Justice and Humanity.

"GLORY, GLORY, HALLELUJAH!"

Pennsylvania.

Tuesday last, October 9, witnessed the most desperate political struggle in Pennsylvania that marks the history of any State of the Union. It resulted in the election of General Geary for Governor by about 18,000 majority; in a gain of two Republican Union members of Congress, making the new delegation to Congress stand, Republican-Union 18; Copperhead 6; and securing a majority in the Legislature, which is to elect a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. Edgar Cowan (Johnson) for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Administration patronage in Philadelphia affected one majority there, but in the interior we have made gratifying gains. The Copperheads under the lead of Clymer fought desperately, but they have met with a decisive defeat.

We have a gain of two members of Congress, Gen. Cake in this District, and Mr. Covode in the Twenty-first District, besides electing Republican Senators in the Sixteenth District, where the last return was contested.

The State Senate will stand 21 to 12—same as last year. We lost one and gained one.

The House of Representatives will stand 63 to 37, giving a Republican majority of 26 on joint ballot.

WELL DONE, OLD PENNSYLVANIA.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1866, COMPARED WITH HOME VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, BY MAJORITIES, WITHOUT THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

COUNTIES.	1864. LINCOLN.	1864. MCCLELLAN.	1866. GEARY.	1866. CLYMER.
Adams		524		215
Allegheny	7,189		3,600	
Armstrong	196		300	
Beaver	793		900	
Bedford		831		220
Berks		6,782		6,100
Blair	331		800	
Bradford	3,881		3,800	
Bucks		1,029		568
Butler	941		400	
Cambria		1,030		100
Cameron	81		70	
Carbon		568		325
Centre		846		500
Chester	4,241		2,500	
Clarion		1,049		1,000
Clearfield		1,391		1,100
Clinton		354		300
Columbia		1,185		1,200
Crawford	1,476		700	
Cumberland		776		600
Dauphin	1,191		1,300	
Delaware	1,359		1,250	
Elk		525		300
Erie	2,765		2,500	
Fayette	992		900	
Franklin	46		200	
Fulton	264			300
Forest				
Greene	536		1,300	
Huntingdon		1,226		500
Indiana	1,595		2,200	
Jefferson		145		50
Juniata		365		600
Lancaster	5,475		6,100	
Lawrence	1,376		1,000	
Lebanon	892		1,300	
Lehigh	5,600			1,675
Luzerne	6,895			5,500
Lycoming	928			500
McKean	91			100
Mercer	460			600
Mifflin		30		75
Monroe		1,267		2,000
Montgomery		1,968		1,000
Montour		466		300
Northampton		3,314		2,300
Northumberland		800		900
Perry		130		50
Philadelphia	9,566		5,000	
Pike		914		900
Potter	627		700	
Schuylkill	3,959		1,600	
Somerset	847		1,500	
Snyder	191		458	
Sullivan	317			200
Susquehanna	951		1,600	
Tioga	2,611		3,100	
Union	453		400	
Venango	332		400	
Warren	861		1,100	
Washington	107		800	
Wayne		809		400
Westmoreland		1,599		1,000
Wyoming		143		100
York		3,223		3,000
	49,313	43,601	53,427	36,958
	43,601		36,803	
Majorities	5,712		16,624	

The majority for Lincoln in 1864 with the soldiers' vote, was 20,075.

Later returns seem to indicate that Gen. Geary's majority will be from 18,000 to 20,000 votes.

The following are the members of Congress chosen; Districts.

1. Samuel J. Randall, re-elected, Democrat.
2. Charles O'Neill, re-elected, Republican.
3. Leonard Myers, re-elected, Republican.
4. William D. Kelley, re-elected, Republican.
5. Caleb N. Taylor succeeds Thayer, Republican.
6. John M. Broomall, re-elected, Republican.
7. John M. Broomall, re-elected, Republican.
8. J. Lawrence Getz succeeds Ancona, Democrat.
9. Thaddeus Stevens, re-elected, Republican.
10. H. L. Cake succeeds Strouse, Republican gain.
11. D. M. Van Auken succeeds Johnson, Democrat.
12. Charles Denison, probably re-elected, Democrat.
13. Hylasses F. Mercur, re-elected, Republican.
14. George P. Miller, re-elected, Republican.
15. Adam J. Glossbrenner, re-elected, Democrat.
16. William H. Koontz, re-elected, Republican.
17. Daniel J. Morrell succeeds Barker, Republican.
18. Stephen F. Wilson, re-elected, Republican.
19. Glenni W. Scofield, re-elected, Republican.
20. Darwin A. Finney succeeds Culver, Republican.
21. John Covode, succeeds Jackson, Republican gain.
22. J. Kennedy Moorhead, re-elected, Republican.
23. Thomas Williams, re-elected, Republican.
24. George V. Lawrence re-elected, Republican.

TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

SCRANTON, Oct. 10.—Susquehanna County gives Jas. Archbald, (Republican), for Congress, 1,600 majority. Luzerne County shows 2,500 majority for Chas. Dickinson, (Democrat), the present incumbent. In Luzerne Hiram Warner was nominated by Democrats. Scranton city gives Pennison 400 majority, and an illegal vote of 800 was polled, at least. In Dunmore borough Dickinson has 251 majority, and indications there were great numbers of votes polled on illegal papers. The election will be contested.

Ohio.

The intelligence thus far received from Ohio shows that the elections have gone the same way as in 1864.—The majority in the State is about fifty thousand. The following is a statement of previous years:

1860. Lincoln's majority over all	20,729
1861. Tod, Governor (Union) maj	58,148
1862. Armstrong, Secretary of State (Dem.) maj	5,507
1863. Brough, Governor (Union) maj	101,099
1864. Lincoln's maj	59,537
1865. Cox, Governor (Union) maj	30,695

The new delegation will remain as it stands in the present Congress. The candidates elected are as follows:

William Henry Smith, Secretary of State, Rep.
Josiah Scott, Judge of the Supreme Court, Rep.
John M. Barrere, member of Board of Public Works, Republican.

CONGRESSMEN.

District.
1. Benjamin Eggleston, re-elected, Rep.
2. Samuel S. Marshall, re-elected, Rep.
3. Robert C. Schenck, re-elected, Rep.
4. William Lawrence, re-elected, Rep.
5. William Mungen succeeds Bundy, Dem.
6. Beader W. Clarke, re-elected, Rep.
7. Samuel Shellabarger, re-elected, Rep.
8. Cornelius S. Hamilton succeeds Hubbell, Rep.
9. Ralph P. Buckland, re-elected Rep.
10. James M. Ashley, re-elected, Rep.
11. John T. Wilson succeeds Bundy, Rep.
12. Philip Van Trump succeeds Finck, R. N. Dem.
13. Columbus Delano, probably re-elected, Rep.
14. Martin Welker, re-elected, Rep.
15. Tobias A. Plants, re-elected, Rep.
16. John A. Bingham, re-elected, Rep.
17. Ephraim R. Eckley, re-elected, Rep.
18. Rufus P. Spaulding, re-elected, Rep.
19. James A. Garfield, re-elected, Rep.

Later returns state that Delano is defeated—making the delegation in the next Congress 16 to 3; it is now 17 to 2.

Indiana.

The Republican State ticket is elected by about 20,000 majority. The Congressional delegation in the next Congress will stand as follows:

First District, Niblack, (Democrat) re-elected.
Second District, Kerr, (Democrat).
Third District, Hunter, (Republican.)
Fourth District, Hotman, Dem. majority 200.
Fifth District, Julian, Union, majority 6,000.
Sixth District, Coburn, Union, majority 2,000.
Seventh District, Washburne, Union, majority 500.
Eighth District, Orth, Union, majority 300.
Ninth District, Colfax, Union, majority 6,000.
Tenth District, Williams, Union, majority 2,000.
Eleventh District, Shanks, Union, majority 2,000.
Making 8 to 3, same as at present. At the last election it stood 7 to 4, but Voorhies was ousted and we now carry his district.

The Republicans have two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature, securing a U. S. Senator in place of Lane.

Iowa.

The returns from Iowa are meagre, but by no means doubtful. There exists no controversy except in the matter of majorities, which are all large enough. These in former years have been as follows:

1860. Lincoln's majority	15,998
1862. Wright, Secy of State (Rep.) majority	13,115
1863. Stone, (Governor) Republican	29,513
1864. Lincoln	38,681
1865. Stone, (Governor) about	20,000

The following are the officers elected:

Eli Wright, Secretary of State, Republican.
Samuel S. Rankin, Treasurer of State, Republican.
John A. Elliot, Auditor of State, Republican.
F. E. Bissell, Attorney General, Republican.
C. C. Carpenter, Register of State Land Office, Republican.
E. H. Stiles, Reporter of Supreme Court, Republican.
Charles L. Linderman, Clerk of Supreme Court, Republican.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECT.

Districts.
1. James F. Wilson, re-elected, Republican.
2. Henry Price, re-elected, Republican.
3. Wm. P. Allison, re-elected, Republican.
4. Wm. Loughridge, succeeds Grinnell, Republican.
5. Grenville M. Dodge, succeeds Kasson, Republican.
6. Asahel W. Hubbard, re-elected, Republican.

Newark (N. J.) Election.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 9.—At our charter election today the Republicans carried eight out of thirteen wards, gaining four aldermen. Majority in the city, 1,000.

Baltimore City Election.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—Chapman (Republican) and the entire City Council ticket are elected by a large majority.

How the News was Received.

BOSTON.

An immense ratification mass meeting, to celebrate the late Republican victories, was held last night at Faneuil Hall, Boston. The following despatch was sent from the assemblage to this office:

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 10.—PATRIS OFFICE, PHILADA.: Faneuil Hall sends greeting to Independence Hall, with thanks cordial and earnest, for the great victory. Ten thousand freemen will to-night respond to your cheering salutations.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The eagerness to hear the news from the elections in Pennsylvania and other States last night was intense. Notwithstanding the extremely disagreeable weather, a large crowd collected in front of the *Chronicle* office, and waited for hours to hear the successive despatches, which were read as fast as received. About half past ten o'clock the members of the Soldiers and Sailors' Union, who had been holding a meeting at the Fair Building, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, came up to the office in a body accompanied by Heald's brass band, to give the *Chronicle* a serenade, in token of its political course. This added interest to the crowd already gathered about the office, which was brilliantly illuminated. The reading of the despatches announcing the re-election of our great Republican Congressman in Philadelphia, and the election of Gen. Cake, a good Republican, to succeed the Copperhead Strouse, as the representative of the Tenth District, was received with enthusiastic cheers, as also those announcing our largely-increased majorities in Allegheny, Lancaster and other counties.—*Washington Chronicle of Wednesday.*

NATURALIZATION.—It is notorious that all who intend to vote the Copperhead ticket take out their naturalization papers as soon as they can obtain them, while the English, Welsh, Scotch and the German Republicans feel but little interest in becoming naturalized. The consequence is that the Copperheads maintain the misrule in the County by their naturalized votes, and the fraudulent papers of those who die, and which are represented by some illegal votes of the same name, or who assumes the name. We learn that there are at least fifteen hundred who sympathize with the Union party, who can obtain the papers by applying for them. We urge upon them to do so before the first of November, as all those who apply for their FIRST PAPERS before that time can vote at the next Presidential election. We hope our friends in different parts of the County will urge upon such persons the necessity of applying at once for their first papers. We would advise those who can, to apply before the 25th inst. It is the opinion of distinguished legal gentlemen that a person must be naturalized ten days before the election—that he must be a legal voter and reside as a legal voter ten days in the district, before he can vote. The practice is different now, but there may be a decision on the question before the next Presidential election, which will make the present practice illegal.

Arrangements have been made with David A. Jones, Attorney at Law, in Silliman's Building, Centre St., to procure the papers free of charge. The expenses in the Prothonotary's office will be 65 cents.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

1866.—Oct.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
13 SATURDAY	6 23.5	5	Quart. 1 2.13 mo'g
14 SUNDAY	6 24.5	4	Full 9 4 0 evening
15 MONDAY	6 20.5	11	Full Q. 16 4.27 ev'g
16 TUESDAY	6 19.5	12	Full M. 23 7.17 ev'g
17 WEDNESDAY	6 18.5	13	Last Q. 30 9.49 mo'g
18 THURSDAY	6 16.5	14	
19 FRIDAY	6 14.5	15	

To-morrow.—Forty first Sunday of the year, and twentieth after Trinity. Day's length, 11 hours and 31 minutes.

Gallaud & Co., Centre and Norwegian streets, have just laid in a stock of new Fall goods, which they will sell at reasonable prices. Give them a call.

The name of the English family that was burned to death at Centralia last week, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp and destruction of their house by fire, was Taylor.

A salute of 215 guns was fired yesterday afternoon in this Borough in honor of the great victory achieved in this District in the election of Gen. Henry L. Cake, Union, to Congress. His majority is 215.

Mons. Thiodon, the accomplished violinist, will give a concert at Union Hall, on Monday evening, October 22d, assisted by eminent musical talent from Philadelphia. This concert promises to be a delightful musical reunion.

Philip Nagle at Second and Market streets, now devotes himself personally to attending the Pine Street Shop, that he is disabled, to all branches of his business. He pays particular attention to sign painting. See advertisement in another column.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—In a recent issue of the London *Times*, we find an interesting article on wine and its consumption in past years in Holland. We make the following extract:—America now produces a wine excellent in quality and exquisite in flavor, as all testify who have tasted the Port Grape wine of Mr. A. Speer of New Jersey, U. S. A. In our perambulations through Spain, France and Portugal we acquired some experience in wines, and we tasted none to excel the Port Vintage of America. In our opinion, this wine cannot fail of success. It is already attracting considerable attention in London and Paris, and the demand will become a general favorite on account of its non-intoxicating properties.—*London Times.*

FAT CHICKENS AND STYLES. FALLAND AND TOMBS. BY YOUNG CLOTHING, READY MADE, 609 AND 611 PERRY & CO.,
609 CHESNUT ST., PHILADA., SIGN OF STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

Ayer's Ague Cure,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodic Fever or Chills, Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of disease originating in Bilious derangement, and caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

FEVER and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from this insidious influence, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, in all which, when complicating with and dependent on the intermittent fever, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and thus eradicates the malady from the system. It is the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. It can do no harm to the most delicate infant when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Fever and Ague? It is true or false, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the fever and ague, that we will pay $500 for any case it fails to cure in a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell, because one bottle cures all who take it. It will not.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all the Druggists in Pottsville; also by all Druggists and dealers everywhere. 41-2m

On election night the "Boys in Blue" who did so much to win the glorious Union victory in this District, paraded the streets with their drum corps and lights. They visited Pennsylvania Hall where speeches were addressed by Mr. Cake, then to Capt. Towers, who also spoke; then to Mr. Haywood's who could hardly talk, he felt so good; finally bringing up at the Union Hotel where Lin Hartshorne, Esq., in an appropriate speech congratulated the boys on the signal victory they had won. They had a lively time on Tuesday night.

A Union League Reading Room Association is being formed in this Borough. The object of said Association is to afford a medium of intelligence from all parts of our country to the citizens of Schuylkill County, and thus enable them to appreciate the Union party of Schuylkill County, and to aid the great Union party North and South in its efforts to make a homogeneous people, a respectable. The leading papers from all the principal cities in the Union will be on file. Gen. H. L. Cake our Congressman elect, and other active men have promised to be present for several months, for the purpose of becoming members can leave their names at the office of the Miners Journal.

The Theatre.—A complimentary benefit that attracted a brilliant audience, was given to Mr. Stuart Robson at the Academy of Music, at Union Hall last evening, by a number of citizens. This evening closes his engagement, on which occasion the programme will be most attractive. He has appeared nightly for a week in a number of his capital burlesques and farces, and made a great hit in "King Lear, the Cuss." The theatre going public should give Mr. Robson who is not only a good actor but a clever, jovial gentleman, a bumper at parting that will cause him ever to recur to his engagement here with pleasure. Go and see Robson to-night.

Arrest of Election Officers for Swaying the Lair.—On Thursday last, Evan E. Jones, Judge, and Daniel Jones and Joseph Arner, Inspectors, of the election board of Rahn Township, were arrested, charged with refusing to receive the votes of men who during the Rebellion were drafted and did not report for duty. They had a hearing before Squire John O'Brien in Tamaqua. Judge Jones was held in $2000; inspector Jones in $1000, and inspector Arner in $500 to answer. The law is explicit on the duties of officers in rejecting the votes of deserters, and these officers did nothing but their duty in refusing to receive votes of that character. If they had acted otherwise they would have violated their sworn obligation to observe the election laws. The deserters who offered to vote at that poll should be arrested and tried for the offence.

The Union demonstration at Pinegrove on Saturday last was exceedingly creditable to the patriotic citizens of that Borough. The decorations of the town were unquestionably, the most beautiful ever seen on the occasion of a public meeting in this County. Four splendid evergreen arches were thrown across the streets. In the evening four fifths of the houses were illuminated. There were large delegations from Pottsville, St. Clair, Schuylkill Haven, Orwigsburg, Auburn, Tremont, and other places in the County. The flashing of innumerable torches, explosions of fire-works, cheers of the enthusiastic Unionists, waving of the handkerchiefs of the fair ladies of Pinegrove, formed a picture rarely witnessed. The ladies especially, deserve great credit for the beautiful manner in which their houses were illuminated and decorated with the red, white and blue, engravings, &c. The display of flags, large and small, was fine. The delegations are under obligations to the Union citizens of Pinegrove for the hospitable manner in which they were treated.

Base Ball.—The following is the score of a match game of base ball played at Eckley, Pa., Oct. 8, 1866, between the Rough and Ready Base Ball Club of Jeanesville, Pa., and the Little Luzerne Base Ball Club of Eckley, Pa.:

ROUGH AND READY.	O.	R.	LITTLE LUZERNE.	O.	R.
Boyd, c	3	9	McKinley, c	2	1
Grayson, p	5	5	Gallagher, p	1	3
Martin, s s	2