Miners' Journal.
POTTSVILLE, PA.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1866.

IMPEACHMENT.

If Andrew Johnson is wise he will heed the warnings that the people gave him in the recent elections. He will abandon his unwise policy; recommend the States late in rebellion to adopt the Constitutional Amendment, and resolve to fraternize with Congress.—Should he however, persist in his present treasonable course, he will be impeached. The people show by their late elections that they will firmly sustain Congress in such action. But a day after the recent election in this State, he had an evidence of the intense feeling of the North in reference to his favorite revolutionary programme. A despatch was published stating that he had questioned the Attorney General in reference to the legality of the present Congress. The popular excitement at the mere mention of such an outrage, was terrible, and the President took steps instantly to publish a denial. President Johnson must understand fully that the people are prepared to defend their rights under the Constitution, and that they will not hesitate to remove a faithless, insane or tyrannical Executive who takes issue with them. The President is but the servant of the people, and must obey them or stand aside for a man who will. It is not too late for the President to retrace his steps. But he must do it promptly, for the short session of the Thirty-ninth Congress is but a few weeks off, and it remains for him to say whether the representatives of the people shall impeach him under the forms of the Constitution.

Pending the decision of the President, we publish for the information of our readers an article on the First Page, on Impeachment. Also, the following from the DETROIT ADVERTISER AND TRIBUNE, in which are cited four cases in which this method of procedure has been adopted against malfeasant officers:

Since the household of Uncle Samuel was organized, a little more than four-fourths of a century ago, four public officers have been impeached for "high crimes and misdemeanors." Three of them were judges and one had been a territorial Governor. One case was dismissed by the Senate; one offender was convicted and removed from office, and two were acquitted for want of a two-thirds vote of "guilty," although there was a very strong vote against them. None of the offences charged were defined by law. They resembled those of those which Andrew Johnson has committed, and which he openly justifies and jeers over. We will briefly sketch these impeachments in the order of date.

1. William Blount, of Tennessee, for some years Governor of the Territory south of the Ohio River, "has been elected to the United States Senate, was, in 1799, expelled from that body by a vote of 25 to 1, and declared to be 'guilty of a high misdemeanor, totally inconsistent with his public trust and duty as a Senator.' His offence was an attempt to seduce an United States Indian interpreter from his duty, and to alienate the affectious and confidence of the Indians from public officers residing among them. It was believed that he instigated the Indians to assist the British in conquering the Spanish territory adjoining the United States. Two points were made for the defence: First, That Blount had not done those evil deeds in his capacity of a public officer, but as a private citizen. *Second*, That his being a United States Senator exempted him for an officer elected by a State Legislature, and neither chosen, nor appointed nor removable by the General Government, could not be a 'civil officer of the United States' within the scope of the impeachment clauses of the Constitution. On these technical grounds the Senate (the House not sitting) by dismissing the case, Blount had many friends and backers, the Southwest being then corrupt and turbulent to a degree that foreshadowed the great rebellion likely quelled by the North and West.

2. In 1804, John Pickering, Judge of the United States District Court of New Hampshire, was impeached before the Senate, by order of the House, for drunkenness and profanity on the bench, and for the exercise in such cases where he was called to enforce 'the revenue laws of the United States. The Judge did not appear, but his son sent a petition, setting forth that his father was insane, and asking leave to be heard by counsel. This was granted, and several depositions were put in, all tending to show that he had been crazy for many years, and that the disease had at last broken his reason, and taking away from him all beside him on the bench, threatening to cane them, if they refused. We can find no evidence that he compared himself to the Saviour of mankind, or blackguarded that branch of the Government which was made his friend and father," or called for the hanging of those who differed from him in opinion. But perhaps the whisky of those times was not so dirty as the Presidential beverage of to-day. Judge Pickering having exercised judicial duties during his alleged insanity, and not offering to resign, the Senate condemned and removed him from office—yeas 20, nays 6. All the Federal Senators voted in the negative; just as the Democrats of our day have done, when, "outside the circle" in political principles, would now vote on Johnson's case, if he were to be impeached.

3. In 1805, Samuel Chase of Maryland, an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was impeached by the House (73 to 22) and tried by the Senate. He was a gray-headed man, of great powerful intellect, vast legal learning and irreproachable morals. He had sat in the Congress of '76 and signed the Declaration of Independence, and had by his zeal and energy done wonders in redeeming Maryland from British and Tory sway, and bringing her over to the side of American liberty. He had by hard work, sharp "figuring" and legal shrewdness, secured for his State a debt of $850,000 due her in England before the Revolution. Not a man of greater ability and patriotism then sat on the judicial bench in our land. His faults were ultra Federal notions, an arbitrary temper and a querulous tongue. The great public services of the accused; the national eminence of the tribunal; the excited state of party feeling, well represented by the celebrated John Randolph of Roanoke, as accuser on the part of the House, and the continuance of the trial for nearly a month, all these things combined to make a most notable and interesting case. It was a State trial deserving the brilliant descriptive pen of Mosby or Macaulay. Judge Chase was allowed one month to prepare his defence, and, in consideration of his age, and infirmities, he was seated in the centre of the floor of the Senate Chamber, in front of the Vice President. That officer was the "black sheep" of our early politics, Aaron Burr, who, with his great reputation blighted by the Southern filibustering and his murder of Alexander Hamilton, yet presided with all his wonderful dignity, tact and grace. The eight articles of impeachment were examined by counsel, and the testimony of witnesses were examined on both sides, and the forensic displays remind one of Warren Hastings' trial in England, two years before. Chase's counsel were three most able lawyers—Luther Martin, of Maryland; Charles Lee, late Attorney General (afterwards Secretary of State) and Robert Goodloe Harper, a former Federal leader in the House. Randolph had six Representatives to help him manage the case, and he never had a more unwieldy cleaver for his peculiar sarcasm.

Article 1, charged Judge Chase with unfairness and oppression at the trial of John Fries for treason, in 1800, whereby the accused was condemned to death without having been heard by counsel in his defence. On this article there were 16 Senators for conviction and 18 for acquittal. Article 11, charged him with arbitrary ruling in regard to a juryman, at the trial of James Callender, a libeler for libel on President Adams, in 1800. There were 10 Senators for conviction and 24 for acquittal. Article 111, charged that at the same trial the Judge had unjustly excluded the evidence of a material witness for the defence. For conviction, 18; for acquittal, 16 Senators. Article IV, charged him at the same trial with "manifest injustice, partiality and intemperance," in refusing a postponement of the trial, "of unusual, rude and contemptuous expressions towards the prisoner's counsel," in repeated and vexation interruptions," and in "an indecent haste and violence" manifested towards the accused. For conviction, 18, for acquittal, 16. Article V, charged him with illegally refusing to admit Callender to bail, and imprisoning him so. Acquitted unanimously. Article VI, charged the Judge with illegally hurrying up Callender's trial at the term of Court when he was tried for libel, in order to deprive the accused of counsel. For conviction, 4; for acquittal, 30. Article VII, charged him with "descending from the dignity of a judge and stooping to the level of an informer, in order to discharge a grand jury at New Castle, Delaware, because they did not indict a seditious printer. For conviction, 10; for acquittal, 24. Article VIII, charged him with making "many indecent, intemperate and inflammatory political harangues" to a grand jury at Baltimore, denouncing the Federal Government and opposing certain reforms in the State Constitution of Maryland, thus "prostituting the high judicial station with which he was invested, to the low purpose of an electioneering partisan." For conviction, 19; for acquittal, 15. A two-thirds vote of all the Senators was necessary to a conviction. In support of any article of impeachment, Judge Chase was acquitted throughout. He held his seat on the Supreme bench during the remaining six years of his life.

This impeachment, though it fell through in a legal point of view, yet had a good result in checking that judicial arrogance, insolence and spirit of browbeating which some magistrates displayed, as though the majesty of the law existed in their persons, instead of the law needed intellectual ruffianism to support it. No judge for the last sixty years—excepting two or three in fugitive slave law times—has ever dared out political slang from the bench, or attempted to persecute opponents by his rulings. Conduct which would everywhere else be called "disorderly" almost criminal in a judge, is now regularly practised and bragged of by all precedent, who declares that he has "no dignity," and contends that he has no election clause.

4. The last case of impeachment was that of James H. Peck, Judge of the U. S. District Court of Missouri, in the winter of 1830-31. He was charged with "illegal, arbitrary, and oppressive conduct" in his office as judge, towards one Luke E. Lawless, an attorney, by imprisoning his person and depriving him for eighteen months of the practice of his profession. Lawless had published a sharp criticism on Judge Peck's decision in an important land case in which he (Lawless) was counsel, and the disgustious lawyer was dealt with as above for "contempt of court." The matter was brought before Congress, as an unconstitutional interference with the liberty of speech and of the press. The House impeached Judge Peck, 126 to 40. After a wearisome six weeks' trial, the Senate voted 21 for conviction, 22 for acquittal.

There three trials by impeachment were all begun and carried through by Democratic Judges, supported wholly by Democratic congressional votes, and favored by Democratic Administrations then in power.—Therefore, the Democracy are bound by their own precedents not to dare from denying the constitutionality or propriety of trials of the highest public officers by impeachment. When magistrates are guilty of drunkenness, arbitrary, oppressive, indecent and illegal public acts—of usurping power from other branches of the Government, we should expect a true Democrat to follow up such "high crimes and misdemeanors" with that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty, and that holy indignation which is its avenger.

The reconstructed Democrat in the White House may well be troubled with the "shakes" in view of the awful handwriting on the people's ballots in six States which have voted this fall. He may well pause, like his prototype Belshazzar, while banqueting with whitewashed traitors, parasites and harlots, and send anxiously for the astrologers, Chaldeans and soothsayers—forward, Thurlow Weed and Robert Goodloe Harper! but him out of the perilous iniquity he has fallen into. He may well "dop" upon the circle, like a benighted "coon," for even the unknown concert is incapable of concealing the terrible sentence: "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting. Henceforth thy glory has departed from thee, and thy authority shall be taken away!"

In regard to the power of Congress, we might state that in the case of Luther against Borden, given in 7 How., U. S. Reports, p. 1, (which arose out of the "Dorr war" in Rhode Island,) the Supreme Court held that under the fourth section of the Constitution, providing that the United States should guarantee to every State a republican form of government, &c.:

It rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in the State. For as the United States guarantees to each State a republican form of government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established before it can determine whether it is republican or not. And when the Senators and Representatives are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the Government under which they are appointed, as well as the republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority, and its decision is binding on every other department of the Government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal.

That is the Constitution, as expounded by the tribunal whose decisions are equally as binding on the President as on the people.

GREAT SHOW!
GEARY'S
REPUBLICAN MENAGERIE!

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

OUR ELEPHANT, NOT DAN RICE'S.

Last Grand Performance for 1866!

Chief Tumbler, HIESTER CLIMBER, Esq.
Second do ..... POTATO HUGHES.

For Particulars, See Election Returns.

ADMISSION FREE. NO DISTINCTION ON ACCOUNT OF POLITICS.

POOR HOUSE RAGDALL, Local Director.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official returns from 64 counties in this State place Geary's majority at 17,181. The two counties not officially reported are Butler and Forest, both of which are small and decidedly Republican. The official figures, therefore, will not reduce the Union majority in the State below 17,000.

The official returns in the XVIIth Congressional District show a majority of 1,273 for the Hon. Ulysses Mercur, the Radical candidate.

COUNTIES.	1864. Lincoln.	1864. McClellan.	1866. Geary.	1866. Clymer.
Adams	524	.....	.....	216
Allegheny	7,589	.....	1,670	.....
Armstrong	176	.....	680	.....
Beaver	793	.....	925	.....
Bedford	.....	631	.....	234
Berks	6,732	.....	.....	6,167
Blair	331	.....	752	.....
Bradford	3,381	.....	4,043	.....
Bucks	.....	1,629	.....	594
Butler	.....	.....	241	.....
Cambria	.....	1,034	.....	659
Cameron	81	.....	71	.....
Carbon	.....	568	.....	433
Centre	.....	846	.....	461
Chester	2,248	.....	2,279	.....
Clarion	.....	1,049	.....	1,037
Clearfield	.....	1,327	.....	1,155
Clinton	.....	564	.....	593
Columbia	.....	1,446	.....	1,618
Crawford	1,476	.....	1,745	.....
Cumberland	.....	750	.....	550
Dauphin	1,101	.....	1,389	.....
Delaware	1,399	.....	.....	.....
Elk	.....	525	.....	540
Erie	2,762	.....	3,280	.....
Fayette	.....	1,092	.....	792
Franklin	.....	46	193	.....
Fulton	.....	264	.....	290
Forest	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	.....	1,530	.....	1,536
Huntingdon	699	.....	1,149	.....
Indiana	1,303	.....	1,348	.....
Jefferson	.....	143	103	.....
Juniata	.....	368	.....	298
Lackawanna	1,415	.....	6,060	.....
Lancaster	1,828	.....	2,150	.....
Lebanon	892	.....	1,495	.....
Lehigh	.....	.....	1,552	.....
Luzerne	2,525	.....	3,706	.....
Lycoming	948	.....	97	.....
McKean	.....	.....	684	.....
Mercer	450	.....	.....	110
Mifflin	.....	.....	1,027	1,191
Monroe	.....	.....	1,268	1,096
Montgomery	450	.....	3,014	292
Montour	.....	.....	3,814	3,011
Northampton	.....	.....	800	468
Northumberland	.....	.....	130	.....
Philadelphia	9,505	.....	5,358	.....
Pike	.....	.....	.....	724
Potter	627	.....	720	.....
Schuylkill	.....	2,079	.....	1,251
Somerset	.....	341	.....	350
Snyder	.....	191	.....	1,156
Sullivan	.....	317	.....	225
Susquehanna	691	.....	1,456	.....
Tioga	2,611	.....	3,165	.....
Union	433	.....	591	.....
Venango	352	.....	970	.....
Warren	861	.....	1,115	.....
Washington	167	.....	265	.....
Wayne	.....	307	.....	296
Westmoreland	.....	1,599	.....	1,067
Wyoming	.....	113	.....	91
York	.....	3,223	.....	2,234
	49,315*	43,601	51,542	37,291
	43,601		37,291	
Majorities	5,719		14,251	

*Not Official.

Since the above was in type we have received the official majority in Butler and Forest, as follows:

Butler	433
Forest	50
	483

Making a difference of 113, which added to the 17,151, would give Gen. Geary's official majority in the State, 17,264. Gov. Curtin's majority was, in 1863, 15,925.

If illegal votes could have been kept out, Gent Geary's majority would have been between 30,000 and 40,000.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The following is the result in the Congressional elections held so far this year, compared with the result in 1864:

	1866. Rep.	1866. Union.	1866. Cons.	1864. Rep.	1864. Union.	1864. Cons.
Vermont	3	0	0	3	0	0
Maine	4	0	0	5	0	0
Oregon	1	0	0	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	14	3	0	15	1	8
Ohio	16	2	2	17	2	2
Indiana	8	3	3	8	3	3
Nebraska	0	1	0	0	1	0
Nebraska (new State)	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....
	58	12	6	50	13	13

Republican Union gain so far 2; Copperhead loss, 1. We will also gain a Republican Union Senator from Pennsylvania in place of Cowan, and probably 2 Republican Union Senators in Nebraska, as she will no doubt be admitted at the next session of Congress. She has elected a Republican member of Congress and a Republican Legislature under her new constitution, which has been ratified by the people.

Johnson appealed to the people, and they have most emphatically repudiated him and his "Policy." Will he profit by the lesson, or will he continue to insult the people by denouncing their immediate representatives? If so, there is no other course left but to impeach and remove such a disturbing nuisance, who not only disgraces us in the estimation of foreign governments, but checks all branches of industry and the development of the resources of the country.

THE REVOLUTIONARY QUERIES—THE LEDGER'S DESPATCH.—Mr. Childs of the Ledger, after investigation, has discovered that a Mr. H. M. Flint, of Washington City, who was a suspicious correspondent during the war, of the New York Herald and World, and other papers, and is now the Washington correspondent of the New York News, the Rebel organ in that city, was the person who furnished the written queries to the Ledger correspondent. Mr. Flint states that he derived the information from other parties—wrote the queries, but refuses to give any names, and takes the responsibility on himself. He also publishes a note in the National Intelligencer, stating that he called upon the President and gave him all the particulars of the transaction without the names of his informant, and the President appeared satisfied. Mr. Childs also laid the information he obtained before the President, and here the matter rests for the present.

It is evident from the position of Flint as a warm supporter of Andrew Johnson, and his refusal to give the name of his informant, that these queries were put forth in the interest of the President as a feeler to try the temper of the Copperheads after their defeat. That Johnson was bent on mischief is well known, and Montgomery Blair threatened another revolution in case he was defeated in the Congressional elections this Fall. The question is therefore, of so grave a character, that under such circumstances Congress may consider it their duty when they meet to institute a searching investigation. The Washington Chronicle intimates that Flint's "frankness in confessing so grave an offense, would almost suggest a suspicion that he had a previous guarantee against the consequences."

REGISTRY laws have done so well in other States to stop fraudulent voting, that we should like to see such a law for this State, or at least, for the coal counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Northumberland and Luzerne, where extensive frauds are perpetrated at every election by the Copperheads. In the counties named hundreds of votes were polled at the late election on fraudulent naturalization papers.

We understand that in Cass Township, this County, there were more votes polled at the late election, than there are legal voters on the assessment list of the Township. In Rush we are informed that the majority against Gen. Cake is greater than the number of legal voters in the Township.

As the Copperheads have commenced prosecuting Republican election officers for obeying the law in rejecting the votes of deserters, we say do not permit prosecutions to be on one side, and call upon the Republicans of the County to ferret out illegal voters and prosecute them together with the election boards that knowingly received their votes. The people want reform in this matter, and they should move in the matter of bringing violators of the laws to justice.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS has made a speech in St. Louis, declaring that the Fenian struggle in Ireland would begin before the close of the year.

GREAT SHOW!

GEARY'S
REPUBLICAN MENAGERIE!

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

OUR ELEPHANT, NOT DAN RICE'S.

Last Grand Performance for 1866!

Chief Tumbler, HIESTER CLIMBER, Esq.
Second do ..... POTATO HUGHES.

For Particulars, See Election Returns.

ADMISSION FREE. NO DISTINCTION ON ACCOUNT OF POLITICS.

POOR HOUSE RAGDALL, Local Director.

MORE VILLAINY.

Important From Maryland.

Rumors of a Conspiracy to Remove the Police Commissioners—Rebels to Vote —Report that the President will call out Troops to Support the Governor—A Conflict Feared.

Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1866.

There are general fears among the Union men of the city that there is a conspiracy on foot, led by Governor Swann, to remove the Police Commissioners, because they refuse to appoint Judges of Election to receive the votes of the Rebels registered in violation of the Constitution and laws of Maryland. This conspiracy will be resisted by the Union men, when in accordance with an understanding between Gov. Swann and Andrew Johnson, the latter will send the regular army to support the Governor. It is feared that a conflict is inevitable, unless the President should be convinced that the loyal people of the North, who crushed Rebellion in Maryland in 1861, are resolved to protect her in the right to her Constitution and laws.

Upon the above the editor of the Tribune comments as follows:

In these days of rumor it is well to doubt, and did we not have from a trustworthy source the statement from Baltimore that Andrew Johnson intends to call out the regular army to remove the Police Commissioners of that city, and support Gov. Swann in his attempt to force Rebel votes into the polls, we should not print news so alarming. This would not be worse than the protection given to the Rebels of New-Orleans. Yet the elections should have taught Mr. Johnson the spirit of the loyal North. We cannot believe that he would dare to take this step, and doubt that he has seriously intended it.

To us it is evident that this bad man will try to involve the country in another wicked Rebellion. The loyal people of Baltimore are determined to resist such a usurpation of their rights, at all hazards, and if the flame of civil war is once lighted up there is no telling where it will end.

The truth is there will be no security for the country until this traitorous President is removed. If he continues to pay no attention to the will of the people and does not pause in his guilty career, the people ought to assemble and call upon Congress to impeach him as soon as they meet.

THE Lebanon Courier thinks that if the Cops of Schuylkill had dreamed that they would have been beaten by only two hundred in the District, they would easily have checkated the two hundred, requisite to their success. No doubt of it.

OUR contemporary, the Lebanon Courier, predicts that this district will yearly grow in its devotion to the Union Republican party. The people are daily getting their eyes open to the dangerous and destructive dogmas of the Democrats, and many will sever all connection with them. Those who want to be in the majority must identify themselves with the Union Republicans. We agree with you.

That most delightful season, Indian Summer, has been with us during the week.

Col. John H. Cocklin, weighmaster at Pinegrove, died in Northumberland on the 30 ult.

To-morrow.—Forty-second Sunday of the year, and twenty-first after Trinity. Day's length, 10 hours and 34 minutes.

A Boy, twelve years old, is lecturing on temperance in New Hampshire. There are some lecturers of that age in this region who would make awful examples.

Prof. F. Filling will commence giving musical instruction in Pottsville on the 1st inst. He will instruct pupils on the violin, piano, melodeon and guitar. For terms, see advertisement.

The Union League Reading Room Association is progressing favorably, we are pleased to announce, and as soon as a suitable building can be procured, the reading room will be thrown open to the public.

Mining Accident.—On the 12th a boiler exploded at the colliery of Pocht & Althouse, Boston Run, Schuylkill County, killing Andrew Shaw of Mr. Focht, and seriously wounding two men who were working near the spot.

As a train of cars was passing Palo Alto on Tuesday last, the fireman, Stephen Ray, sustained severe injuries in consequence of his head coming in contact with a projecting beam. He will recover it is thought.

The Autumnal Foliage was never more brilliantly tinted and beautiful than now. The characters of the scenery have peculiarly propitious for this particular affluence of coloring exhibited by our American forest trees.

Grand Existedfod.—We learn that the Welsh Poets, Musicians and Literati, propose holding one of their grand celebrations in Pottsville, Schuylkill County, shortly. We will give full particulars of the same next week.

A gentleman remarked the other day, in regard to the opposing parties at the late election, that the Democrats were represented by whiskey and the "nigger," and the Republican by intelligence and labor. The apt definition will meet with general concurrence.

Fire in Schuylkill Haven.—On Wednesday afternoon last a frame dwelling house, owned and occupied by Michael Cooney, located on Union street, Schuylkill Haven, was destroyed by fire. The furniture was saved. We have not heard the loss, nor whether there was any insurance.

Removed to Philadelphia:—Mr. C. C. Carter, the well known restaurateur of this Borough, has removed to Philadelphia, and opened a restaurant at 903 Spring Garden street. Mr. C. is thoroughly understands the business, and will be happy to see his Schuylkill County friends when they visit the City.

The public generally are invited to be present at the meeting of the Minersville Literary Association on this, Saturday evening, Oct. 20, in the Hall over Moorhead's store. Dr. Isaac A. Hedge will deliver a lecture on "The Lessons of History." Subject for Discussion—"Does the Sword possess a greater power than the Pen?"

Additional Bounty.—In cases where the additional bounty provided by the act of July 28, 1866, is claimed by the widow of the deceased soldier, she having remarried, it has been decided, by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, that if the marriage took place before the passage of the act she is not entitled to receive it. If remarried after the passage of the act, then the widow would be entitled to the bounty.

Our Large Boroughs.—At the late election the following is the vote of some of the principal boroughs in this section of the State:

Pottsville	2,143 votes.
Allentown	2,045 "
Norristown	1,876 "
Lebanon	990 "
West Chester	879 "
Phœnixville	864 "
Pottstown	653 "

Educational:—Miss E. B. Strauch, a very fine teacher, who has been associated with J. A. M. Passmore, Esq., in the conduct of the Paschal Institute, has retired from the position in consequence of her intention to give up the profession of teaching. Miss S. is succeeded by Miss Angell, who is an equally competent teacher. We understand that Mr. Passmore has secured the services of Prof. Becker as teacher of the German language. The Professor is an accomplished teacher of this useful language, and his department will be a valuable addition to the curriculum of this popular Institute.

Semi-Annual Canal Excursion.—The Directors of the Schuylkill Canal Company have fixed upon their semi-annual excursion on a packet boat from Philadelphia through to Pottsville. On the first day they proceeded as far as Norristown; on the second day they arrived in Reading, and early on Wednesday morning they left for Pottsville, which place they reached in the evening. They will return by rail. The party consists of the following gentlemen: J. C. Cresson, F. Fraley, E. E. Laws, John Bannan, Samuel Bispham, George Dromber, Charles F. Bayard, T. T. Lee, Charles Baber and John N. Hutchinson, Esqs.

A Grand Testimonial Benefit will be given to Mons. Eugene Thiodon, on Friday evening next, 26th inst. On which occasion, the eminent pianist, Mons. Wolowski, who was selected by the Swedish Nightingale, Jenny Lind, to accompany her on her visit to this country, will appear in a number of the most brilliant selections from the celebrated composers of Germany, Italy and France.

He will be assisted by the best *Prima Donna*, from principal continental concerts, Madame Valery Gomez, whose European reputation is world wide.

The Germania Musical Association will also appear in many of their choicest pieces.

Grand solo violin by Mons. Trillodon. Choice duets. Solos, &c., by Mons. Wolowski, Madame Valery and the members of the Association.

The Theatre.—This afternoon the management will give a matinee for families and children. This evening which will be the last night of the season, a fine bill is presented, which should attract a crowded house. Last evening a complimentary benefit was given to Miss Cordelia Cappell, who is much admired for her histrionic ability. The audience was brilliant. During the coming week the company will play in St. Clair, and possibly one or two other places in the County. We commend the troupe to the attention of the citizens of St. Clair and wherever else they may appear, as worthy of their patronage. On Monday evening, Oct. 29, a complimentary benefit will be given in Union Hall, this Borough, to Miss Jennie Kemble, an actress of great industry and versatile ability. On the occasion "Pauchon, the Cricket," a favorite piece with all who have seen it, will be produced. Mr. Fannin is now playing with this troupe. He is well known here as an actor of ability. He will appear to-night.

Mr. U. Graves' Lecture on Matrimony.—Bov. U. Graves of this Borough, will deliver his celebrated lecture on Matrimony, at Union Hall, this Borough, on Tuesday evening next, 23d inst. All who wish to enjoy an intellectual treat should make it a point to attend.

Of the great merits of this lecture Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D., of Philadelphia, in a private letter to a friend in this place, says:

"It was my pleasure and privilege to hear the lecture of Rev. U. Graves on Matrimony, when delivered in the month of June last, at Selinsgrove. It is an instructive, and a humorous lecture, with many striking "hits" at the passing follies of the times, delivered with the well known vehemence of its gifted author. I doubt not that its repetition wherever delivered, will elicit, as it did at Selinsgrove, expression, of warmest approval."

The First Centennial Anniversary of American Methodism is being observed by a series of appropriate religious services in M. E. Church, Pottsville, this evening. This denomination was introduced into the United States, 274 years after the discovery of America by Columbus, 10 years before the immortal Declaration of Independence, and 28 years after its birth in England.

The first sermon delivered in this country, was preached by Philip Embury in the city of New York, to a congregation of four persons, in October, 1766—October, 1866, presents to the denomination a history of the most marvellous success—a fact may well inspire its numerous communicants with the profoundest gratitude, to Almighty God for his wonderful goodness.

Preaching to-morrow, 10 A. M., by Rev. A. John, Pastor of the Port Carbon Church; 7 P. M., by Rev. S. G. Hare, Pastor of the St. Clair M. E. Church. Addresses at 3 P. M., by Rev. A. John, Bev. S. G. Hare and B. Heywood, Esq.

The copperhead organ says that on the night of the election, Mr. Reather, proprietor of the Mortimer House, had to lock a crowd of copperheads into a room to prevent them going out and whipping the Boys in Blue who were passing down the street and cheering for their grand victory. We think it is the matter in Schuylkill that the cheers of the Union men frightened the cops so that such a tumbling out the back way was never seen in that establishment before. The copperheads are good and lofty tumbling of the clowns in a traveling show. A Union man accidentally got into the crowd and was carried with it into the back yard. He was knocked down and trampled over, they found the gate leading from the yard locked. They reached it however, in grand style, and none of the party stopped to the beach until they reached home, or found a safe in bed. A valiant party, truly. They remind us of Falstaff and his encounter with the men in buckram, and their chronicler is about as truthful a personage.

Mr. Henry Shubert who resided here about twenty-five years ago, but now resides in Reading, and does a fine feed business, died in Bethel, Berks county, on the 21st ult., aged 81 years. The old gentleman was well and favorably known in this County for a year or two after his arrival. In his early manhood he was a French soldier of the Republic and of the Empire. The Reading Gazette says that he served eleven years in the armies of France, and was present at many of the great battles which illustrated the career of Napoleon. He was in the battle of Jena, and the movement upon Vienna, in 1805. He entered as a private in the ranks and left the service as First Lieutenant of Artillery. He came to this country during the war of 1812, toward the close of it, and was immediately appointed one of the some defences of Philadelphia. After the war he acted for a time, in the capacity of a surveyor, but finally went into mercantile business in Reading, and subsequently in the lower end of the valley of the Susquehanna, somewhere above Duncan's Island, where he resided for some years, and by the wants of the surrounding country he was induced to settle down with his store. For the last twenty-two years he resided in Bethel, where he conducted a flouring mill and farm.

The Steamer of the Humane Hose Company.—About three years since the members of the Humane Hose Company of this Borough ordered by proxy a new steamer from fire engine, but the excitement attending the war, interfered at that time to prevent the desired consummation, and the matter was not pressed. Last spring the Company went to work actively during the past Summer; collected funds, and the result was seen on Wednesday last, when a very handsome and efficient fire engine and steamer reached this Borough from Philadelphia for the Company. It was accompanied by the engineer of the Philadelphia Hose steamer, and it cannot be the interest of the Philadelphia Chief of that City. The engine weighs about thirty-five hundred pounds, and can be easily run or hire by twenty men.

In the afternoon it was tried in Centre street at Malantango. Steam was raised in ten minutes. It threw a single 1½-inch stream over the pole which is one hundred and twenty feet high, and threw two streams from about three-fourths of that height. With good, strong hose, which the Company needs, the pressure could be increased and the engine is admitted by all to be one of great power. The performance of the Humane's engine was very satisfactory. During the trial on Wednesday it burst not only the playing hose, but the suction hose. Reliable hose should be procured at an early day. It is imperatively necessary. The apparatus was housed in the evening.

The Good Intent Fire Company, a fine organization, contracted some time since with the Amoskeag Company of Manchester, N. H., for a steamer. It will be here in a few days, as a letter from the Company to Mr. Gore, the Secretary of the Company, shows.

Our Borough will then be in possession of two fine steamers, and good hose will be found to any emergency in the fire line, that may arise here.

The Welsh Moving—Meeting, and Passage of Firm, Decided Resolutions.—Yesterday afternoon a large meeting of the Welshmen of this County, was held at the Town Hall, Pottsville, for the purpose of perfecting an organization in order to enable them to promote their individual interests and add by their weight to the strength and power of the Union-Republican party in Schuylkill County. It is an admirable movement. We are glad to note it.

Before the meeting adjourned it passed the following resolutions by a unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, The great principles of Freedom have been triumphant at the late election, and

WHEREAS, We believe that the victory of the Republican party has saved the country from usurpation and internecine strife, therefore

Resolved, That we do hereby nominate Gen. Ulysses S. Grant for President of the United States.

Resolved, That we hereby endorse the resolutions adopted by the Welsh Congregational Association of Eastern Pennsylvania at its recent Convention in Pottsville, and that we will adhere to those principles while

"The earth bears a plant,
Or the stars make a spark."

Resolved, That to make our power felt in the cause so dear to us, and which it is our duty to manfully uphold, we hereby pledge ourselves to vote as a body, as has not already declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, to do so at once, by taking out his papers.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommended to our Welsh brethren to become more homogeneous and more fully prepared for political usefulness by securing to themselves where it is possible, homesteads, and by effective and thorough organization.

Resolved, That the ticket which has been too long delayed, but which has been under such favorable auspices, should engage the earnest attention of all who are in favor of Equal Rights, Justice and Human Rights, and that we specially call upon every Welshman to identify himself with this great and important movement. Let us prove ourselves to be worthy sons of freedom-loving sires.

Destructive Fire in Ashland—A Square of Buildings Destroyed—Estimated loss $30,000.—On Sunday night last about 2 o'clock, flames were discovered issuing from a stable on Middle street, between Ninth and Tenth, Ashland. Ashland unfortunately, has neither water works nor effective fire apparatus, and in consequence the flames spread rapidly, both ways, along Middle street, destroying on that street several stables and two cabinet makers' shops. A dwelling on Ninth street between Walnut and Biddle streets, was destroyed. All of the dwellings on the north side of Walnut street from Ninth to Tenth, were destroyed, many of them being occupied by colored people as tenements. Through the exertions of the citizens of Ashland, the buildings on the south side of Walnut street were saved, but it was with the greatest difficulty.

The losses and insurance as far as we have been able to obtain them, are as follows. The total is estimated at $30,000:

	Loss.	Insurance.
IN LYCOMING MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.		
Adam Hornung, cabinet maker's shop, tools, furniture, &c.	$3000	$2000
Ernst Orth, stable, slaughter house, tools, etc.	1500	950
Wm Lance, two dwellings	3700	1800
IN YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.		
Ferdinand Looper, dwelling	1500	$1000
John Ickert, "	1900	1900
IN COLUMBIA INSURANCE CO.		
B. F. Reager, house and furniture	1000	400
A. Hornung, stable	630	530
Lewis Fuestine, dwelling, furniture and stable	1500	600
John Muckner, stable	300	100
IN NORTH AMERICA INSURANCE CO.		
G. W. Kintzel, furniture	130	130

There were other losses we have not been able to get a statement of them. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

This is the second severe fire in Ashland within a year, and we advise the citizens there to delay no longer, but introduce water as soon as possible.

The Races.—Under the auspices of the Agricultural Park Association, an exhibition of the speed of horses has been given at their grounds, Port Carbon Road, during the past three days. The weather has been fine and the races attracted quite a large number of people. Gambling was prohibited on the ground, and an efficient police force enforced the rule. On Wednesday, the first day, some pickpockets from abroad were arrested and operated on the pockets of Mr. Benj. Ebert, of this Borough, to the tune of $50. We have heard of no other losses, however.

Our summary of the proceedings up to Thursday evening, is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, October 17, 1866.—1. Purse, $75; running; single dash.

Jesse Patterson entered ch g 1
W. Nunemacher " b g 2
J. Raferty " s g ..... dis
Bolted: no time recorded.

2. Purse, $100; trot; best 3 in 5.

R. Heffner entered b g 1 4 1 1
John Leonard " b g 9 2 2 3
John O'Neil " b g .....