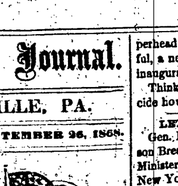
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.



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

THE NEW CRIMINAL COURT.

It is generally known to our readers that the new Criminal Court established by the act of Legislature, 1867, announces its first session on the first Monday of October next. The decision of the Supreme Court printed in this paper some time ago, settled the constitutionality of the act, which had been fiercely contested, and it is to be supposed that a cheerful acquiescence in the decision will be given by all parties. Whether any further obstructions designed for the purpose of nullifying the law, and evading the spirit and meaning of the decision of the Supreme Court, will be placed in the way by those whose duty it is to carry out the law, we are not at present advised, but judging from their past action, we presume they will go as far as they deem it safe, in order to prevent the new Court from going into practical operation. How far they will be successful in their schemes gotten up to set the law at defiance, time must tell.

The Supreme Court having decided in favor of the constitutionality of the act, it stands as the law of the land, and its provisions must be carried out in good faith. The act may be found in the Pamphlet Laws of 1867, page 91. It will be seen that by virtue of the provisions of the act all justices of the peace are required to take their recognizances to the Court created by the act, and that all constables are required to make their reports and returns to the same, instead of to the Court of Quarter Sessions, as heretofore. The law, as we understand it, gives neither to the justices nor the constables the option of making their returns to either Court as they see fit. They have no choice in the matter, for the law gives them none. Whether they would make themselves liable to a prosecution for misdemeanor in office, in the event of their failing to comply with the directions of the Act of Assembly, it is not our province to inquire.

We had supposed that in view of the decision of the Supreme Court, the criminal jurisdiction of the County would have been promptly transferred into the new Court, more especially as it is well known that the business of the Courts of this County, is very far behindhand, and that there is an absolute necessity for the increase of the judicial force of the County. It has been a matter of general surprise that this was not done, and has given rise to a good deal of speculation and surmise. We hope that this may yet be done and that no further conflict of jurisdiction may arise, which will render still another decision from the Supreme Court necessary, in order to settle the question. F.

GEN. HENRY L. CAKE.

The election in this Congressional District this year is of more than usual importance to its material welfare. There can be doubt of the fact that at the next session of Congress the policy of this Government in regard to not only Reconstruction but to the mesgure of Protection needed by our mining and manufacturing interests, will be permanently laid down. On the subject of protection especially, it is of the highest importance that this District should be represented by an earnest, laborious and influential member. And the experience which Gen. Cake has had in Congress, added to his influence and ability, marks him as by far more valuable than any other man who could be sent there. Gen. Cake as a man of business in this Region, has large investments at stake, and he has a deep personal interest in the procuring of legislation which will advance the prosperity of the mining and manufacturing branches of this section. To a great extent also, labor is vitally interested, for his successful efforts would bring steady employment and good wages to them. For their interests he is peculiarly their representative, and should receive their support at the polls.

Gen. Cake has not only been in his Congressional career a determined, persevering hard worker for his constituency, but he has been most courteous and attentive to them, thus earning a justly merited popularity, personally. His reputation in and even beyond the borders of this State, as an able defender and expounder of the Protective policy, is equal to his personal popularity in this District, and we will reflect credit upon our discernment of the importance of returning him to Congress, by electing him in October by a majority largely exceeding that which he received in 1866.

NEUTRAL PAPERS.

Among the strong signs of the times is the fact that nearly every neutral paper published in the country has taken ground in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax, while many Democratic papers have openly repudiated Seymour and Blair, and are now arrayed in support of Grant and Colfax. Among the latest changes is the True Democrat, published at Vineland, New Jersey. This was the ablest Seymour paper in that Congressional district. The editor has run up the full Republican ticket, and gives the following reasons for abandoning the sinking ship:

First, Because we had a mind to do it.

Second. Because we believe the Democratic, that promised to *lighten* the taxes, that promised to give the country a *low tax* candidate, has allowed an intolerable clique of thieves and bloated capitalists to force their political tools upon the party.

Third. Because if the Democratic ticket is elected, a Democratic party is defeated.

Fourth. Because Grant and Colfax better fill the bill.

Fifth. Because there is relief in sight from the tyranny of a Democratic party to control the party, and we desire to have liberty in the South at least long enough to give Northern men a chance to secure their homes on their dead sons where they can lie unmolested by Democratic bone trinket manufacturers.

Sixth. We felt unwilling to furnish a free literature to a party that could not read.

The fate of Seymour and Blair is sealed. They will be worse beaten than any candidates ever presented to the people since the foundation of the Government; and who wants to be beaten so terribly? Men of Schuylkill, there is still time to array yourselves in favor of Grant and Colfax; take the advice of the Pittsburg Post, the leading Democratic paper of that city, given a few months ago in favor of all parties voting for Grant, and unanimously electing him as a reward for the great services he has rendered to his country. This is excellent advice, and no one will ever regret following it. The masses have everything to gain by electing the Republican ticket.

THE BLAIR DOCTRINE.

The doctrine of a violent upsetting of the reconstruction acts of Congress, in the South, as advocated by Frank Blair, and on which he obtained the Democratic nomination at New York, is bearing its legitimate fruits in the South. From every section even Kentucky, the telegraph conveys information that the rebels are impatient; that they cannot even wait for the election of Blair. But a few days since about fifty of several hundred citizens of Georgia who were about to hold a Republican meeting at Camilla, were fired upon by the Georgia Ku Klux, and killed and wounded.

The circumstances of the affair were so atrociously indicative of the murderous determination of these rebel Democrats to resist the enforcement of the laws, that, upon the report of the Federal officer commanding the district, Gov. Bullock urged the Legislature to call upon the President for the intervention of the Federal authority. The message, and its recommendations were promptly smothered by the rebel majority in the Legislature, and so the Blair Democracy have full sway in Georgia to-day upon their platform of rebellion and murder.

All of the accounts we have in addition, from the South from eye-witnesses, agree that the state of affairs there is of the most terrible character. The lives and property of Union men are entirely at the mercy of the rebels. It is well understood that the butchers of Georgia and other States are simply obeying the instructions of Frank Blair, who recommends the dispersion of "the carpet-bag State Government," and that permanent peace, resting on the security of the law, freedom and equal citizenship, can only be secured by the election of Gen. Grant.

Pennsylvanians, it is this Blair doctrine and its legitimate fruits, upon which you will be called to pass judgment at the approaching elections. If you want peace, vote the Republican ticket. But if you vote the Copperhead ticket, and it should prove successful, a new and more bloody Rebellion will be inaugurated by the infernal spirit of treason. Think well on this subject, before you decide how you will vote.

LETTER FROM GENERAL DIX.

Gen. Dix who was President of the Johnson Bread and Butter Convention, and now Minister to France, writes thus to a friend in New York:

PARIS, Sept. 4, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: It was my hope that my distance from home would have secured me from all participation in the political excitement prevailing there. But I notice an announcement in one of the newspapers that I am heart and hand with Mr. Seymour. I am not aware of anything in the present or the past, which could rightfully entitle me to such an imputation.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Seymour more than a quarter of a century. He is an amiable gentleman of unexceptable private character, and of respectable talents. But you know as well as I that he has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high official trust to which he has been nominated; and he is especially deficient in that firmness of purpose, which, in critical times like these, is the only safeguard against public disorder and calamity. He has been twice, at different times, Governor of the State of New York, and on neither occasion had the talent or the tact to keep the Democratic party of the State together more than two years. I should regard his election at this juncture as the extremest of purpose, decision, and self-control are so much needed, as one of the greatest calamities that could befal the country.

However, he been put in nomination by a Convention which has openly declared the purpose of those it represents, to pay the greater part of the public debt, contracted to preserve the Union, in depreciated paper. Such a measure would, in my judgment, be a palpable violation of the public faith, pledged on the discharge of the debt, which should have been binding on all honorable men. Mr. Seymour has made public speeches to show that it is our duty to pay the debt in specie. In accepting his nomination to the Presidency he adopts the declaration that it ought to be paid in paper. I think nothing so humiliating in the history of American politics as this tergiversation. It was, perhaps, not doubtful that Mr. Seymour, after proclaiming in 1864 over the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, should preside over the Convention of 1868, in which a proposition to discredit the debt contracted to carry on the war was received with "tremendous cheering," and that he should be the chosen instrument to execute this act of National bankruptcy.

I do not believe that the wishes or opinions of the great body of the Democratic party are fairly expressed in these proceedings. They have nothing in common with the statesmanlike views of policy, and the high sense of national honor, which guided the party when Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, Lewis Cass, and Stephen A. Douglas were among its most conspicuous members.

I see but one source of safety for the country under existing circumstances, and that is in the election of Gen. Grant. In his decision of character, good sense, moderation, and uncorrupted patriotism, I believe the South will have a far better hope of regaining the position in the Union to which it is entitled, than under a man whose political career has been in nothing more conspicuously marked than in an utter infirmity of purpose.

Independently of all these considerations, I should be greatly surprised if the people of the United States were to elect as their President a man who, on the 4th of July, 1863, a speech, decident of all the characteristics of an incendiary character, at the very hour when Gen. Grant was carrying the victorious arms of the Union into Vicksburg, and when thousands of our fellow-countrymen were pouring out their blood on the plains of Gettysburg, in defence of their homes and the Government which Mr. Seymour was doing all in his power to embarrass and discredit.

I am quite willing that you should show this letter to any friends who may take an interest in my opinions in regard to the approaching election, and I am particularly desirous of removing the impression, if it exists, that I am in favor of Mr. Seymour, or the revulsion of any portion of the public debt. I am, dear sir, very truly, yours, JOHN A. DIX.

No person will question Gen. Dix's Democracy. This is the same Gen. Dix who gave the instruction to "shoot down the man who attempts to haul down the American flag".

We may as well state that Gen. Grant is a Democratic-Republican, and voted the Democratic ticket up to the time Lincoln was nominated. He voted for James Buchanan, so that Democrats who vote for Grant do not oppose Democracy, but they do oppose Copperheadism.

STILL THEY COME.

One of the most extraordinary changes is that of the *Irish People*, a very influential paper advocating Fenianism, published in the city of New York, which has declared for Grant and Colfax. From about a column of reasons for this change, we extract the following:

The Democratic party is allied to the Anglo-Confederate party in the South which attempted the war for the destruction of the Union. Had England and the Confederates been successful, this Republic would have been ruined; and with its disintegration the hope of all succor for the Irish exile and all aid for his cause would have been lost forever. The success of secession would have been a great calamity for Ireland, and as such, the Irish citizens of America resisted it. And in resisting it, they resisted the policy and the manifest handiwork of England. Therefore, it is reasonable for them now to ally themselves with England and England's devoted friends, for this is what they would do if they connect themselves with the Southern Democracy."

It is evident that many of the more intelligent Irish Fenians are breaking loose from the Copperhead free trade party, which goes to build up English and other European manufacturers at the expense of American industry.

STILL ANOTHER.

The New York *Freeman's Journal*, the great Irish Catholic organ of that city, in its last issue, thus acknowledges the doom of the Rebel Copperhead party:

We decline being humbugged by political parties. There are principles at stake; or nothing is at stake worth care for. A year ago Gen. Grant was a great favorite for the Presidency among the Democrats. Mr. Chief Justice Chase was their dread. This year, even Mr. Seymour was the advocate of the candidacy of Mr. Chief Justice Chase as a fitting candidate of the Democratic party. The idea was not accepted. Mr. Seymour himself was put in nomination by the very interest to which he has shown himself most bitterly opposed—the party that insist in paying off the five-twenties in greenbacks. He has accepted the platform, and must sink or swim with it.

Affairs are very mightily mixed up. Men may be excused for getting their heads muddled. We are called on to support a candidate, on national ground, that we declared severely in favor of *another* candidate, most antagonistic to all decent and proper ideas of Federal government.

We acknowledge that this affair is "muddled" Our correspondence is of a character to excite our alarm. There is no end of disguising the fact it at there is distrust and disaffection among very many Democrats.

Men of Schuylkill fall into line, and lets make a clean sweep here as well as in the United States.

FARMERS, DO YOU WANT YOUR PAPER CHANGED?

Farmers remember when you vote at the coming election, if you vote the Democratic ticket, you will vote in favor of having your land taxed, a thing which has never been attempted by the National Government, but which is now urged by the Democracy.—The Democratic Platform adopted at New York, in the late Convention, promises:

"*Equal taxation of every species of property*, according to real value, including Government bonds and other public securities."

That is to say, *land must be taxed*, as well as other property. Elect Seymour and Blair and every acre of your farms will be taxed. And the taxes will be laid, not according to the county assessments—say one-fourth or one-fifth of the value—but according to the real value, as Seymour and Blair contend for.

Farmers, how many of you are in favor of such a proposition? Can you vote the Democratic ticket this Fall? Think!

ARE YOU ASSESSED?

Remember that the period for assessment, for the October election, expires, on Saturday, October 3d, at midnight. Without you are assessed at least ten days before the election, and your tax paid before you go to the polls, your vote may be challenged and must then be rejected. Let every voter heed these requirements of the law and secure his own qualification in good time.

THE MINING AND METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT OF LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, EASTON, PA.—This department is under the charge of Prof. H. S. Osborn, LL. D., who has had some experience in Europe in the various processes of mining, reducing, and working of ores, and who has traveled even in Asia and Africa, and in our own land, east and west of the Mississippi, examining and collecting valuable specimens of ores. In this school which is the first attempt in this country of an actual working one, the student has the advantage of model furnaces, both blast and refining, for all the iron ores, and for assays by scorification, cuppelling, and reduction in other ores. There are also, model engines, of working power, and other apparatus for making skillful and practical as well as scientific men. Many of the graduates of this department, have gone with great success, into admirable positions in furnaces, mines and iron works. The fact is that young men who pass a creditable examination, can get employment almost immediately, as in the course of their studies, they spend in Spring much of their time in mines, furnaces and rolling mills, and among engines, when they practice under the direction of Prof. Osborn. Those students therefore, who receive certificates, have these facts stated, and also, the opinion in regard to their capacity, of their entertainers or temporary employers. Last year the class was entertained free of expense for travelling and food at some mines, and during its visits had a locomotive and train of cars at its command.

Had we space we should like to notice in detail the curriculum of this admirable practical department of Lafayette College, but we must content ourselves with simply directing the attention of young men, and indeed, furnace men, themselves, to the importance of thorough knowledge of the most scientific and practical manner of reducing ores. To young men about starting out in business life, the subject is one of special interest, for such is the rapid development of the national resources and such the energies and capital invested in the mineral wealth of our country, that men of scientific and practical ability are in great demand. Those whose inclinations run in this direction, would do well to study under so skillful and accomplished a metallurgist as Prof. Osborn. It is a rare opportunity.

ORGANIZE THOROUGHLY. Canvass closely. Watch vigilantly. Work diligently. Conquer gloriously.

A CAPITAL ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES.—We have tried one of Brown's Combined Carpet Stretchers and Tack Driver, and find it one of the most useful, convenient and expeditious articles ever invented for putting down carpets. With this instrument a lady can stretch and tack her carpet without stooping in the least, in fact it partakes more of amusement than work, and does not take more than one-fourth the time usually taken in tacking down carpets. The instrument consists of a hollow tube about four feet long to which is attached a tack-box for holding tacks; a tack is inserted in this tube with the point downwards, a string attached to a spring, to which a hammer is also attached, is drawn up and let go, which drives the tack in its place. The instrument can be used as rapidly as it can be moved from one place to another, and the carpet is stretched while it is tacked. It is quite simple in construction and is not likely to get out of order. With it is also a tack drawer, which is also a great improvement on those generally used. When once seen in operation but few housekeepers will be without one.

Mr. Charles P. Orvis, of the firm of Wm. M. Evans & Co., manufacturers, New York City, will be at the Merchants' Hotel, Pottsville, for two weeks. He has the article for sale, and takes orders for the same. He has also county and district rights for sale, and will fully explain the practical working of the machine.

AN over-confident Democrat who lost a few thousands on the Maine elections, now advocates the withdrawal of Seymour as the Democratic candidate and the nulling around Grant as the candidate of the whole people.—*Exchange.*

This is capital advice whether Seymour is withdrawn or not. This Democrat is satisfied that the only chance for him to make good his losses is for the success of the Republicans. Now, workingmen of Schuylkill, the candidates care but little about your interests except to get your votes; and as the Copperheads are pledged to measures that will greatly injure you, suppose you leave them out in the cold this fall. It is clearly your interest to do so, because in electing the Republican candidates you will increase the prosperity of the country, and thus secure to yourselves regular employment at good wages. If the Republicans should fail in the success of their candidates, we pledge our reputation as a journalist that the price of coal will instantly fall largely in price, and wages will either have to go down to correspond with the decrease in price of the trade will have to suspend. These are facts which we defy any intelligent person to controvert.

THE Democrats have issued bogus dollar greenbacks as a burlesque upon the national currency. Large numbers have been circulated in Western Pennsylvania and adjoining States, and many farmers have been imposed upon and received them for money, being told by interested parties that they were just as good as greenbacks. This villainous imitation has been largely circulated also in the South among the colored people, and passed among them in immense quantities, the unsophisticated blacks being told that if they vote for Seymour and Blair these notes will pass as money and be as good as greenbacks, to buy corn, potatoes or any other necessaries of life. The matter has been referred to the authorities at Washington, and Solicitor Jordan, of the Treasury Department, is of the opinion that all such imitations, for whatever purpose issued, are clearly violations of the law, and all parties concerned in issuing or trafficking in them are liable to fine and imprisonment for so doing. This is unquestionably a disgraceful mode of electioneering, and we are glad to know that the strong arm of the law will be invoked to crush it out and punish the originators if they can be reached.

WHATEVER Brick Pomeroy's faults may be—and they are great and many against decency—he will not we perceive, descend to utter petty falsehoods such as are contained in the Copperhead small potato organ here and elsewhere in the interior For instance the amut machine claimed in its last a Democratic victory in Maine. Hear what Brick says in the New York Democrat, his daily:

We did not expect to carry the State, nor to make heavy gains there. Some editors have bragged on the great prospects there, and told their readers the Democrats were to carry the State. And now they tell us we are not worsted in the Maine fight; *but we are!*

Of course you are, and you will be worsted all the way through, up to sunset on the 3d of November.

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY are progressing, if their brethren in Pennsylvania refuse to budge on the negro question. The Democratic Executive Committee of that State has issued an address in which negro suffrage, negro equality before the law, and the whole doctrine of negro rights as enunciated in the reconstruction laws of Congress, are accepted and endorsed, and the influence of the Democratic party pledged to sustain them. Pretty well. The Democracy will now stop Ku-Kluxing down there, we presume, and commence hugging the "darkies." Truly, ye Copperhead is a very consistent party—very.

EDITOR'S TABLE

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.—This is the title of a new work by Charles Elmore Bolton, to be issued by J. B. Burr & Co., 18 Asylum street, Hartford, Ct. We have examined some specimen pages of the forthcoming book, and believe that it will take rank with the best of such books published for some time. It will be finely illustrated with full page engravings, and will be printed on good paper.

Mr. Bolton is acknowledged ability as a writer, and his well established reputation as a correspondent of the Boston and New York press, are sufficient guarantees of the excellence of this work. His professional experience has given him abundant opportunity for collecting material, and his peculiar talent for narration is altogether his widest sphere in describing High Life and Low Life in New York.

This work will be sold by subscription only, and Agents are wanted in every County and Town to canvass for it. For full particulars and terms, address the Publisher.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

Sept.—1868.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES			
				D.	H.	M.
26 SATURDAY,....	5 51	5 52	Full M.	1	11	1
27 SUNDAY,....	5 52	5 50	L. Q.	8	7	48
28 MONDAY,....	5 52	5 49	New M.	16	8	23
29 TUESDAY,....	5 53	5 46	Mean M.	16	5	23
30 WEDNESDAY,....	5 54	5 44	First Q.	23	10	28
1 THURSDAY,....	5 56	5 42				
2 FRIDAY,....	5 57	5 41				

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Temperature for the Week.

September—1868.	7 A. M.	NOON.	5 P. M.
19 Saturday,.....	73°	83°	70°
14 Monday,.....	62	75	69
15 Tuesday,.....	62	78	69
16 Wednesday,.....	64	66	60
17 Thursday,.....	61	67	65
18 Friday,.....	49	63	54

Bonnets will be smaller than ever—so Fashion decrees—all bridle and rosebuds.

There will be service in The English Lutheran Church to-morrow morning and evening as usual.

Miners' Nat. Bank.—One hundred shares of the Miners' National Bank Stock wanted. Apply to L. F. Whitney, Banker, Pottsville. 38 3t

Capt. Frank Farquhar of the Army and Lieut. Norman Farquhar of the Navy, reached here this week on a visit to their friends.

Persons wishing to send pupils to a good boarding school should read the advertisement of Freeland Seminary in this week's issue.

The Boys in Blue are making arrangements to attend the Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention in Philadelphia on the 1st and 2d of October.

The Orwigsburg Ku Kluxer, we judge, from the manner in which he squirms under the late revelation, doesn't like it. The cap evidently fitted.

The Lebanon Courier states that some of the more active of the Democrats of Lebanon have become "shovers" of counterfeit greenbacks. Why, not?

The Lebanon Courier intimates that if Jonathan Wright, Esq., should find his change of political faith profitable, it will be happy to see him at its office.

The Rev. Dr. Nevin will preach in the Council Chamber, Market street, for the Second Presbyterian Church, to-morrow, morning and evening, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

Capt. J. K. Frederick, formerly a resident of this Borough, and father-in-law of Mr. Solomon Hoover, died in Philadelphia on the 16th inst., aged 70 years. His remains were interred in Odd Fellows' Cemetery in that City.

John McGuire and John Reese, being drunk and disorderly on Saturday night last on the occasion of the Dipsikratic meeting, were arrested, and taken before Squire Conrad the following morning, who fined them each $1 and costs.

A meeting of the members of the Mozart Musical Society, will be held on Monday evening next at 8½ o'clock at their room. General attendance is urgently requested as business of special importance will be brought before the meeting.

Major Wm. H. Bartholomew, U. S. A., reached here this week from Mississippi, on a visit to his friends. His health has been bad, but is now better. He informs us that fevers are very generalent in the region in which his command is located.

Col. E. H. Leib, Fifth United States Cavalry, now commanding at Galveston, Texas, is on a brief visit to his friends in this Borough. We were pleased this week to meet the Colonel, but regretted to observe that his health is somewhat impaired.

Hon. Simon Cameron and F. Carrol Brewster, Esq., reached here on Wednesday evening, on a visit to this County on private business. On Thursday they went to the Mahanoy Region in the "Which," accompanied by a number other leading citizens.

Five in St. Clair.—On Wednesday night last, an unoccupied frame building in St. Clair, owned by Mrs. Hissey, was set on fire and nearly destroyed. The fire companies were promptly on the ground. The building was being removed to new location at the time of the fire.

Henry Frost, a soldier of the late War, died at Schuylkill Haven on Tuesday morning last, after a severe suffering of at least six months. He was buried last Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, W. G. No. 67, J. S. of A.; of which the deceased was a member, attending the funeral in a body, and performing appropriate ceremonies at the grave.

Our friend, Col. Z. P. Boyer, is assisting to increase the material prosperity of Tremonton. He has a contract from a coal company, newly organized at that point, to sink two slopes and build two breakers. From the Colonel's well known capacity in the business, we anticipate that the work will go on speedily and satisfactorily, to completion.

Removed.—Mr. Charles Logue has removed to his new store, No. 149 Centre street, opposite the American House, where he proposes to keep for sale the best of family and domestic liquors. Mr. Logue has now one of the most convenient stores on Centre street, while the entire building in which he has erected at the point is a creditable improvement to that section of the Borough.

Run Over and Killed.—On Saturday night last Michael Mirlenger was run over by a train of coal cars at Minersville, and killed. An inquest was held by deputy-coroner Wm. D. H. Mason, when the fact was elicited that he had been intoxicated in the evening, and it is supposed that he laid down on the track and went to sleep—which proved to him in the end, the sleep of death. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

A Convention of the delegates of the Boys in Blue was held in the Lesgue Room in the Borough, on Wednesday last. A Committee of Conference of 13 was appointed, of which Gen. J. K. SIGFRIED is *Chairman*, and Col. R. B. BEAVE *Secretary*. It was resolved to organize a regiment in the County to take part in the Soldiers' and Sailors' demonstration in Philadelphia on Thursday and Friday next, 1st and 2d inst.

Hon. J. H. Doolittle of Wisconsin, will address a Democratic meeting in this Borough on Wednesday evening next, Sept. 30. If the Democracy bring out the lamps again, as we understand they purpose, we advise them to have a few preparatory drills in marching, for their column on Saturday evening last was a first class specimen of a worm fence. It was evident that but few who were in the procession had any experience in marching during the War for the Union.

Hallelujah, Right.—The son of a poor and worthy family, severely burned at Fishbach Rolling Mill a short time ago, was advised by their physician to go to the hospital for the blind in Philadelphia, as the only hope to save his eyes from total blindness, was in the surgical treatment to be had there. The facts were represented to Mr. G. Nichols at Reading, Superintendent of Reading Railroad, who promptly forwarded to the grateful father an order for free tickets, for himself and afflicted son to Philadelphia.

The Agricultural Park.—A fine hotel and other improvements have been introduced this year in the Park for the accommodation of visitors. Medley, the most pleasant place in the County for pic-nics, balls, etc. We understand that the Association intends to inaugurate the improvements by a grand tournament next Tuesday, October 6, by a grand entertainment, including a ball, etc., the charge of admission to which will be 50 cents. Every arrangement will be made to render the occasion a pleasant one to our citizens.

By an Act of Congress passed June 25th, 1868, all printed matter to pass free of postage, must be boundary line of California, which heretofore was chargeable with letter postage, will, from and after the 1st October, 1868, be entitled to the same rates, established for the other States, 2 cents for every 4 ounces or fractional part thereof on newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals, and 2 cents for every 4 ounces or fractional part thereof on books.

The Fair of the English Reformed Church closed on Thursday last. The receipts were about $700. The voting for articles was animated. Henry Clay Lodge, No. 44, E. of P., was awarded the prize, a Machine Stitcher, Past Grand Regalia, I. O. of O. F.; J. Jn Ebert, Camp Regalia; C. D. Boyer, Red Mens' Regalia.

We understand that it is the intention of the ladies of the Church to hold a Fair in December next, when those goods which were not taken, will be disposed of. Considering the dull times and inclement weather of the week, the Fair was a success.

Base Ball.—We are authorized by the Committee of Arrangements of the Forkpatrick Club, Messrs Jno. D. Schlosser, Geo. A. Fey and Danl. E. Boyer, to extend a general invitation to all Base Ball Clubs in the County, to compete for two beautiful medals, gotten up by Mr. A. G. Dean, of this Borough, and now on exhibition at his store, Seitz's Building. We understand that the manner in which the game is to be played, is by drawing lots, to determine what two clubs shall play together, so that there can be no partiality shown to any club. All clubs wishing to participate, will compete for the medals, but it is expected that they may be registered as among the competitors. Clubs will be expected to be on the grounds at Greenbank, on the second day of the Fair, 7th of October, to draw lots.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Pottsville Post Office Sept. 26th, 1868:

Bartholomew H	Fancler Henry	Miller Wm H
Baker Chas W	Faust H B	Mearn Mary
Bartlett S	Gonnerston B E	Moyer Jno
Bell Elizabeth	Gerhard O	O'Brien Edward
Buchanan Eliz	Grim Wm	Paul Tobias
Comer Thomas	Hain D G	Reed Harriet
Cole Richard	Hickman Mary	Reilly Edward
Coleman Chas W	Hoffman Jonas	Richardson J A
Cadero Michael	Hughes Thomas	Smith Sarah
Davis Jno	Keating Margaret	Ryan Mary
Daniel James H	Lewis J M	Ruth Ellen
Davis Richard D	Lee Mary	Smith E W & Co
Dobson W	Maginnes John	Spencer Wm
Dailey Mrs J B	Morgan Frank	Tuskins George
Evans Thos J Sldr	McGovern Frank	Taylor Wm
Flanigan M J	Molony John	Welsh Frank
	Woodburn Mattie	

Court Proceedings.—A regular Court of Common Pleas was held this week. The principal case tried was that of James H. Mudey vs. Charles M. Atkins, which occupied two days.—The plaintiff claimed that the lumber and materials furnished to defendant, in painting and papering his new residence in this Borough, in 1865, which defendant alleged was overcharged. The Jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim, the balance due with interest being $3,248.

Messrs. Jno. D. Bryan and A. W. Sahalek for plaintiff, and Messrs. F. W. Hughes and W. R. Smith for defendant.

The case of Heffner vs. Lewis et. al. was next taken up, but has been continued on account of the sickness of one of the attorneys concerned.—The claim here is for a quantity of railroad iron.

The Boys in Blue.—The indications are that the grand national review of the Boys in Blue in Philadelphia on the 1st and 2d of October will be the largest gathering of the soldiers of the war, since the great review in Washington city. All the war Governors are expected to attend; also the present loyal Governors. The executive of National Executive Committee are in receipt of letters from soldiers from all sections of the country pledging their presence. One hundred thousand strangers are expected to be in the procession. The boys intend to make this their first general campaign against the enemy a final one.

Transportation has been arranged on all the Pennsylvania railroads, and the Camden and Amboy, Reading, Lehigh and Indians, Michigan Central, and other roads will do their share. The soldiers will their families to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, on the 1st October, at one cent per mile each way. This is the cheapest railroad ticket on record. Owing to the number of delegations which will be in Philadelphia from abroad the committee have abandoned the idea of holding the convention in the Academy of Music.

Almost Had Him.—Our Borough for a year or more has been the scene of a series of robberies of outhouses and residences, and a considerable amount of provisions carried away has been considerable. One of the fellows who commits these depredations was seen in the act on Monday evening last by a citizen, and officer Jno. Ferguson, a member, but he escaped. It seems that as the officer was passing along Market street, he observed a man in the yard of a residence owned by G. Scott, Esq. The officer crossed the street, and saw a man with a candle, filling a bag with flour. The officer obtained the assistance of Chief of Police Smith, and the latter stationed in front, while he went to the rear to intercept the thief's escape. The man attempted to come out front but was stopped by the chief who had locked the door. He went to the rear to intercept the thief's escape. The man attempted to come out front but was stopped by the chief who had locked the door. He went back and passed through a stable, opened a door and locked out. Schumacher advanced to seize him, pistol in hand, when the robber clinched the officer by the throat and choked him so that he was unable to use his pistol. He however, managed to call Smith, when the robber broke loose and fled down Market street. The officer fired several shots at him, but he succeeded in effecting his escape. The best way to fix a robber is to keep him well covered by the muzzle of a pistol. The officer on this occasion is then rendered less easy of consummation.

While our townsman, Rev. Richard Edwards, was occupying the pulpit of Trinity Church, one of which locality he is a native, he with another gentlemen, Rev. John Jenkins, missionary to the Bretons of France, was the speaker at a public meeting of welcome, held at Hengoed, Glamorganshire. The meeting was held on Monday, August 3; was largely attended, and the proceedings occupy a column in the Merthyr Telegraph. Rev. R. Williams presided. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Rev. R. A. Jones, Rev. Dr. Thomas, Rev. Dr. Phillips, Dr. Price, Dr. Jones and others. The Telegraph says:

Mr. Edwards rose among the cheers of the assembly, and referred in a feeling manner to his early days in the neighborhood, and to the first and lasting impressions, his removal to Cardiff, where he completed his term of apprenticeship as a printer, and his ultimate removal to the United States, where he has been there 27 years ago. After which he referred at some length to the condition of the Welsh Baptist Churches in America, and the great responsibility that was resting on his unworthiness to enjoy the honor conferred upon him that day, and the gratitude he should ever cherish for it. His address was received with great applause.

Dr. Elmo Jones moved a resolution expressive of gratitude to God for his blessing upon our American Welsh brethren, and expressing a reciprocal union between the churches in the old country and the new world.

A collation at Maesycwmmer House, the residence of Mr. I. I. Jenkins, concluded the interesting event.

Proceeding of the Pottsville School Board.—A stated meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Hrebner, Huntzinger, Fox, Snyder, Derr, Lindenmuth, Edmonds, Bacon, Ellis, Wells, Huber, Hodgson and Smith, President.

Miss Rice was elected assistant teacher in school No. 3, at a salary of $32 40 per month.

Miss Greenamyer was elected teacher in school No. 7.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

M. Zweibel,.....	46 40
Henry Roch,.....	1 00

The Finance Committee was authorized to negotiate a temporary loan, if found necessary.

Certificates for admission to orphan school of two soldier's orphans, named Reinhard, were directed to be signed by the officers of the Board.

It was ordered that a lamp be purchased for Mrs. Fullman, janitor of Female Grammar School building.

Matter of lightning rodding school buildings, was referred to Building Committee.

A resolution was adopted that the Board hold its stated meeting after the 1st of October, on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month.

Matter of procuring primary spellers for the schools, was referred to Book Committee.

A resolution requesting the Chief Burgess to prosecute boys who among the East Norwegian street school, was adopted.

Adjourned.

Fishbock.—On last Saturday the Rev. Mr. Lewis in his usual terse and earnest manner, invited the attention of Trinity Church to the wants and claims of the Fishbock Sunday School, and urged the duty of a liberal collection in its behalf on next Sunday, to-morrow.

If that school were to cease, a more severe calamity could not befall that community.

It provides for visiting the sick and afflicted. It furnishes food and clothing, when misfortune reduces families to want. It serves to discover and develop and educate talent, that would otherwise remain in obscurity. We are not aware of any of the male or female pupils. An instance in point, is the little boy in lowly condition of life, who was found to possess rare musical talent, now being educated by an able Professor of music for the higher ranks of his profession.

100 scholars receive instruction every Sunday. A free night school under this management, does much good.

A Singing School once a week, is well attended and possesses much interest.

A Workingman's Parish Library which circulates from 60 to 80 volumes a week, is indicated to Rev. Henry Lo Coughlar volunteer domestic, and in the efforts of some of the leaders of Trinity and some families in Pottsville, and has the assurance of further aid in books from other parties, and a large donation from a liberal and wealthy patron.

Now that the winter is coming, and that duty and colonal responsibility are placed upon us, and the efficiency, if not the existence of this good institution for good, depends greatly upon Trinity, there can be no doubt that the amount of the collection on Sunday, will be a liberal response to the emphatic and eloquent appeal of the good pastor.

The Cops had a "fire" on Saturday night last in this Borough in the torch line. The demonstration was interesting as it was the first they have attempted in this County. They had about a hundred and fifty in the procession, a fair percentage of them boys of tender years. They were evidently unaccustomed to marching with any degree of regularity, and the swaying, undulating movement of the lights as the procession passed up Mahantango street, was novel, and gave to the procession an inebriated appearance. Our Hibernian friends of the Copperhead persuasion are evidently, not at home in carrying the lamps, around which they have heretofore had a strong antipathy. After passing through several of the streets, the Seymour and Blair Guards, we believe that is what they are called, halted in front of the Mansion House, to listen to speeches from two fledglings of the local Democracy, young springs of lawyers. Mr. Sheppard, one of them, was introduced as a young and fretted, and mouthed, and fumed about boodleholders, and taxes, and military despotisms, and Freedmen's Bureaus, and about his going to speak in St. Clair on Monday evening, (which he told the audience a dozen times,) until he became so hoarse that he was compelled to desist in his denunciations of the terrible Radicals. Mr. Sheppard's physician should warn the young gentleman to be more moderate physically in his future efforts, or he may throw himself into a galloping consumption which will drive the Democracy of Schuylkill lose a "shining light." The entire affair was hardly up to the mark. It most decidedly lack-d in enthusiasm.

A Philadelphian who witnessed it writes as follows to the Press:

"The Democracy of Schuylkill county held a mass meeting on Saturday evening, which was so slim in numbers and so cold in spirit as to show how well they read the handwriting on the wall. The resolutions of General Henry L. Cake, the present energetic Representative of this (the Xth) district, is morally certain; for the opposition cannot begin to do so well as they did in 1866, when he was chosen by a majority of 215. There is much more energy and confidence among the Republicans in this canvass than two years ago, and a degree of despondency among the Democrats unusual even to men fighting in a desperate cause."

Anniversary.—Mountain City Temple of Honor and Temperance, No. 24, held an anniversary of the order on Saturday evening last, in their room, corner 2d and Market streets. This order was instituted in September, 1866, and has through the influence and energy of its members, become an established and permanent institution, in the great work of temperance and morality.

The meeting was called to order, when