Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861.

GREAT EVILS.

Many evils spring up in exciting times like the present. Some do but little injury, and others are caused by absolute necessity and cannot be avoided. There is, however, another class which spring up from excessive cupidity, which under present circumstances may be termed *direct robbery*. Of this class we will designate the two following: First we will name the Commissaries and other public officers, who, in order to speculate, in their public capacity, rob the volunteers in furnishing clothing and rations of an inferior quality, and then pocket the money.—Such men would desecrate their mother's graves for the purpose of stealing the rings off their decayed fingers, if they had the opportunity of doing it secretly.

The second great evil is the combination which has been formed by Brokers in Philadelphia and elsewhere, in connection with some of the Shaving Banks, for the purpose of quoting the Notes of the Banks at a large per centage below par, in the Bank Note Reporters, with a view of robbing the community. We learn some of these bloated money shavers in Philadelphia have realized from two to three thousand dollars a day, from this villainous combination. We can find no language strong enough in condemnation of such a villainous robbery of the poor and the business community generally, by these heartless shavers. *Rest assured that the people are not in a temper to submit to these evils long without a summary remedy.* If these robbers expect that the people will overlook these matters on account of the present war excitement, they are most decidedly mistaken. Already is our Region flooded with paper quoted in the Philadelphia Bank Note Reporters at 5 per cent. below par, at which rate the Brokers buy it, and again exchange it at 2½ per cent. only, for par paper, thus pocketing the difference two or three times a day. This money is then sent into the country and paid out to laborers, flooding every community with depreciated paper, forcing the Notes of the par Banks out of circulation, and crippling their ability to aid the communities in which they are located—and all to put money in the pockets of these bloated shavers, which is absolutely stolen from the poor and needy, who cannot protect themselves from this system. Men guilty of these systems of robbery of the needy classes, are just as guilty as those who have stolen the Government property in the South, and equally deserve punishment. Men that would rob the poor volunteer who has fled to the rescue of his periled country, of food and clothing—and also those who would rob his wife and children of the necessaries of life, by deliberately depreciating the money which they are compelled to receive, in order to put money into their own pockets, would sell their country for gold on the first opportunity that offered. We have no more confidence in the *patriotism* of such men than we have in the patriotism of Howell Cobb or Jeff. Davis—their object is plunder, and such is the object of these miserable bloated and pecunious shavers.

The Legislature now in session could remedy this great evil if they would; but judging from the rumors which reach us from all parts of the State, we are fearful that they will not exert themselves to reach these shaving shops; so far, the Legislation has rather tended to screen the Brokers and these Shaving Banks, than to protect the community from their depredations.

It is not the Shaving Brokers and the Shaving Banks, that have aided our State in providing means to carry on the war—but honest Banking Institutions, that keep their money at par, or nearly so, and who do not enter into combination with Brokers to depreciate their paper, and have it bought up, by these Brokers, who sell it again in shape of discounts and shaves, and thus keep it in circulation to the exclusion of par paper—thus robbing every man who is compelled to take it.

We therefore call upon every business man in this, and adjoining towns, to call meetings at once, refuse to take any Bank paper that our Banks will not take in a business transaction. This robbing system can be crushed out at once—but it requires a determined united effort on the part of the people, otherwise we will be flooded with all kinds of trash as a currency, which cannot be used for any purpose until it is shaved by a Broker, and then put in circulation to be shaved again, as often as it is circulated.

These are times, when great evils, thus created to rob the people, must be met sternly, and the people are just in the temper not to be imposed upon or trifled with by these robbers and plunderers. We use strong language, but the evil is of such magnitude that strong language must be used in order to check it, and thus crush it out at once.

We append a list of the Banks of this State, who keep their notes at par, and the rates of discount at which the others are quoted by the shavers in the Bank Note Reporters:

Philadelphia Banks	all par.
Allentown Bank,	"
Bank of Catasauqua,	"
Bank of Chester County,	"
Bank of Chester Valley,	"
Bank of Delaware County,	"
Bank of Germantown,	"
Bank of Montgomery County,	"
Doylestown Bank,	"
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Easton,	"
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster,	"
Farmers' Bank of Bucks County,	"
Messrs' Bank of Pottsville,	"
Lancaster City Bank,	"
Manch Chunk Bank,	"
Octorara Bank,	"
Bank of Pottstown,	"
Anthracite Bank, Tamaqua,	2 per cent.
Bank of Chambersburg,	2 "
Bank of Danville,	2 "
Bank of Hightstown,	2 "
Bank of Northumberland,	2 "
Bank of Pittsburg,	2 "
Columbia Bank,	2 "
Farmers' Bank of Reading,	2 "
Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill Co.	2 "
Harrisburg Bank,	2 "
Honesdale Bank,	2 "
Jersey Shore Bank,	2 "
Lebanon Bank,	2 "
Lebanon Valley Bank,	2 "
Leetharen Bank,	2 "
Lewisburg Bank,	2 "
Mount Joy Bank,	2 "
Pittston Bank,	2 "
Stroudsburg Bank	2 "
Union Bank of Reading,	2 "
West Branch Bank, Williamsport,	2 "
Wyoming Bank of Wilkesbarre,	2 "
Bank of Gettysburg,	4 "
York Bank at York,	4 "
York County Bank at York,	4 "
Allegheny Bank, Allegheny City,	5 "
Citizens' Bank, Pittsburg,	5 "
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg,	5 "
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburg,	5 "
Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburg,	5 "
Bank Beaver County,	5 "
Bank Fayette County,	5 "
Bank Lawrence County,	5 "
Clearfield County Bank,	5 "
Farmers' & Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg,	5 "
Franklin Bank, of Washington,	5 "
Kittanning Bank,	5 "
North Western Bank, at Warren,	5 "
Shamokin Bank, at Shamokin,	5 "

On the same day the Brokers and Shavers, quoted the Pittsburg Bank paper at 5 per cent. discount in Philadelphia, the notes of these Banks, were quoted in New York City at only 2½ per cent. discount, where the discount on all Pennsylvania paper is a ½ to a ¾ per cent. greater than it is in Philadelphia.

See to this matter at once. If the Legislature refuses to protect the people, from these robbers, the people can and will check it themselves, by a determined and united action on their part. And let any one of them dare to put "the screws," as it is in common parlance termed, on any one who refuses to be thus robbed with impunity.

THE SCHUYLKILL COUNTY VOLUNTEERS IN WASHINGTON.

We observe that in papers abroad our volunteers are frequently *sneered* at by writers because appearances are against them. The circumstances are simply these. On Monday the President's Proclamation was issued calling for 75,000 volunteers. These volunteers were apportioned among the different States. Schuylkill County's proportion would have been 420 men. On Tuesday an order came for troops to march *immediately*, as the Capitwas in danger. They were requested to leave without their uniforms and arms—and were also told that they need take no clothing, except old suits, which could be disposed of on their arrival at Harrisburg, where they would be fully equipped. On Wednesday evening, two companies, numbering 231 men, composed of all classes of the community, rich and poor, high and low, and in fact the flower of the young men of Pottsville, were in Harrisburg, and were immediately despatched to Washington on Thursday morning, without the arms and equipments they were promised at Harrisburg. They, in company with the Reading Artillerists and an Allentown Company, were the first to reach Washington. On the evening of the seventh day after the issue of the President's Proclamation, SIXTEEN HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS FROM SCHUYLKILL COUNTY HAD REACHED HARRISBURG, and full one half of these were raw recruits not belonging to any military company; and in eleven days a little rising *two thousand* had left, and 500 more were ready to leave when the current was officially checked to give some chance to the slower movements of other parts of the State. This turnout we believe is unparalleled in the History of military operations in any country. The cry that the Capital was in danger thrilled the heart of every patriot—and men marched into the ranks from the mines without even washing themselves; others jumped into the cars from the workshops, and their places of employment, without even going home to bid good bye to their families and friends, with nothing but their working clothes on their backs. Such was the exodus of volunteers from Schuylkill County—and six of these companies were despatched to Washington immediately after their arrival at Harrisburg, without being furnished with a single arm or equipment. This is the only reason why our volunteers appear so shabby at the Capital. The fault rests with the *Government*—not with the volunteers and citizens of Schuylkill county. Her citizens would have willingly equipped every volunteer that left the county, but the orders directed them to march in that condition, *immediately*. They obeyed this call, and no time was afforded for our citizens to equip them under any circumstances. For 16 or 18 days, under solemn promises made from day to day that they should be equipped, these gallant volunteers were permitted to remain in the Capitol of the nation, in almost rags, without even a change of clothing, ashamed almost to appear in the streets, and in one instance, by command of superior officers, were compelled to perform *menial* duty towards "crack" Regiments who remained at home until fully equipped, and had all the necessaries provided for their comfort. Many of the members of these companies had the ability to purchase their own uniforms and other comforts, and take their meals at the hotels. In their social and intellectual capacity, they can cope with any of the "crack" companies; and on the battle field will prove to be no laggards—but like good and noble soldiers, they scorned availing themselves of any comforts which their poorer members could not—and shared the same usage and treatment of their fellow members. We do not blame the Government, because every thing was in confusion, and the rush of soldiers was so great that these companies could not be properly cared for—but when all the circumstances are understood, we beg and implore writers in Washington and elsewhere to cease casting their *sneers* at our volunteers—they are neither "*paupers*," or "*vagrants*," but men in every sense of the word. The Government is responsible for the shabby appearance at Washington—not their relatives, friends, and neighbors here.

We make this explanation in consequence of receiving a very bitter letter, in reply to some severe strictures on our Volunteers, which appeared in a Pittsburg paper, disparaging their appearance. Its publication might only tend to increase difficulties, and foment a bad feeling, and we therefore omit it. Our boys declare that they will hang the author, if he should fall into their hands.

CLANDESTINE LEGISLATION.—We do not know when our community was so much incensed as they were, when they learned that a new ward had been created in this Borough, embracing nearly as much territory as the present Borough, and with but few inhabitants. This enactment was procurred without the knowledge of the people of the Borough, at the instance of a few interested parties, and great astonishment was expressed that the members of the Legislature should permit such a Bill to pass, without making their immediate constituents acquainted with it. Fortunately there were some defects in the Bill, and both the Town Council and the School Board *unanimously* refused to admit the members elected under the law. The whole community are also determined to have it repealed on the first opportunity. They never will submit to such legislation, without raising their voices in strong condemnation of it.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the Town Council, representing the Borough, on Tuesday evening last:

WHEREAS, By a late Act of the Legislature, the limits of the Western part of the Borough of Pottsville is having been largely extended, the larger portion of which being but sparsely inhabited, and its hilly and uneven territory causing the grading of streets and drainage to add largely to the expenditures of the Borough; and whereas, said Act having been passed without the knowledge of the people, be it therefore,

Resolved, That as Councilmen of the Borough of Pottsville, we deem it our duty to express our decided disapprobation in any and all Acts of the Legislature affecting the interests of the Borough without the knowledge of the people thereof, and regret that our immediate Representatives did not deem it their duty to advise the Borough authorities before the passage of said Act, so that the people might have been heard in a matter concerning their local interest.

We also append a Resolution passed unanimously by the School Board representing the Borough, on Wednesday evening last,

Resolved, That we regard as highly censurable, the conduct of our Representatives in the State Legislature, in procuring the passage of Acts of local legislation injuriously affecting the citizens of the Borough, without advising or consulting their constituents.

Both resolutions were ordered to be published in the papers of the Borough.

SENTIMENTS OF A TRAITOR'S WIFE.—We are informed on good authority that one day last Summer, a party of ladies and gentlemen were assembled at the residence of one of our celebrated painters at West Point, and among other objects of interest introduced by him was a relic of Washington—the copy in his own handwriting of the various orders and dispatches issued by him during the War of Independence. Every one present was, of course, deeply interested in the examination of this precious souvenir, except one, and the exception was a lady. It was presented for her inspection, but she refused to look at it, saying that she was sick and tired of hearing so much about Washington; for her part, she couldn't see much to admire in the character of such a bloodthirsty cut-throat. The lady was Mrs. Jefferson Davis.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

It is well occasionally to let our readers know what they say of us down South, since the North is a Unit, and determined to put down this wicked Rebellion; we therefore publish the following extracts from the Southern Journals, which we find in the N. Y. *Courier & Inquirer*. They exhibit a

Portable Minuteting of the Chivalry.

MUST TAKE THE HANNIBAL OATH OF INVINCIBLE AND ETERNAL HATE TO THE WHOLE YANKEE RACE.

[*From the Richmond Whig, May 4.*]

The base wretches at Washington have dared to intercept and destroy the commerce of this Commonwealth. Vessels, which the money of our people built—the fort, which Virginia entrusted to the common agent for her defence, are employed for the enforcement of this infamous tyranny. It is useless to investigate the legality or constitutionality of such a proceeding. The law and the Constitution are wholly disregarded by the vulgar ruffians at Washington. It is enough that we see it in the fiendish spirit which is to animate this atrocious war. It is enough to impel every Virginian to take the Hannibalian oath of eternal and invincible hate to the whole Yankee race.

MUST FOLLOW UP BLOW AFTER BLOW UNTIL THE STOMACH OF THE UNITED STATES IS REACHED—MUST HAVE THE STOMACH.

[*From the Charleston Courier, May 1.*]

I am sincerely of opinion that immediately after our Congress has declared war, our armies should be concentrated in Virginia, on the borders of Maryland, and in sufficient numbers, and properly organized in every department, not only to take Washington, but to follow up blow after blow, until we reach the stomach of the United States, the heroic city of merchant princes and abject vagrancy, New York; there to pay our expenses, and dictate a peace. I am pretty well satisfied we can do it by right management, and I am willing to be one of those to try. The summer is before us, just our season of security, because our climate will protect us, and just their season of danger, because their climate and all their social arrangements will be decidedly in our favor. There is no doubt that peace and independence will be almost impossible for us to obtain, as long as New York can feed the *Rump Parliament* with grist and money, and this it can do, as long as it can humbug the West and take a dollar out of one pocket and put it right back into the other. New York is speculating upon being the war depot of the United States, and of realizing all the means of the Government, which other States will have to furnish. Disarrange the stomach of man, and he is powerless; disarrange the stomach of Uncle Sam, and Cousin Sal will come off first best.

YE CHIVALRY OF YE SOUTH DESCRIBETH YE MEN OF YE NORTH.

[*From the Charleston Mercury, April 27.*]

Politics is the trade of at least one million of the Northern people—a thriving trade too, fattened by the spoils of the South; when the hobby rider and the politician traders had become united, they became too powerful even for the cunning tradesman, who, so long as he could keep the trade of the South in his hands, did not care a straw for either party. Failing to keep up appearances—no longer able to delude the South—the revenues torn from their hands—what follows but desperation among them? *Now*, the very traders chime in with the politicians and Abolitionists, and hoarsely cry to war! *vae victis!* Crush, conquer, subject; bring back these provinces, from which we have hitherto gleaned all the spoils; subdue them; let them know that we have a Government—it is *ours*—we are the country, the governors, the ruling power—*they*, the subjects, whom we will not suffer to escape us! Let the fat spoils lost forever! Better war, pestilence, famine, anything, sooner than lose that trade—without at least one struggle—these subjects, out of which, and whom, we have grown to a prosperity more wonderful than that of Tyre and Carthage, and Athens, and Rome.

THE FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY ALL BOMBAST, HUMBUG, AND YANKEE PINCHBECK.

[*From the Richmond Enquirer, May 1.*]

All this bombast and Buncombe about "the flag of our country," is the merest claptrap, to stimulate an ignorant and deluded people to take up the unholy weapons of civil war. The real cause of the present fury of the North, is the impending ruin of their commerce and manufactures. In the loss of the South, they see the hand-writing on the wall, which pronounces, with unerring truth, the downfall of its greatness and glory. The picture which the historian Macaulay drew of a traveller in after ages sitting upon a broken arch of London Bridge and surveying the deserted ruins of what was once the mighty and wealthy city of London, bids fair to be realized on this continent as to the great commercial cities of the North. As the change in the currents of trade and travel depopulated the city of Palmyra, the proud Queen of the East, and gave up its palaces to the wild dogs and hooting owls, so the mighty revolution of the South will turn away from the Northern seaports the rich currents of trade which have built them up, and reduce New York and Boston to the condition of deserted fishing towns.

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No longer able to appropriate Southern labor by its arts and its diplomacy, it seeks to hold it by force. Pure, unadulterated Yankee selfishness is the motive which now prompts the North. Its talk about patriotism and the flag of our country, is as miserable a specimen of Yankee pinchbeck jewelry, as was ever manufactured in that nation of humbugs.

A FEARFUL STORM FROM THE SOUTH FOR THE NORTH TO CATCH.

[*From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, April 29.*]

We have read of Nero, we have heard of Bomba and Bombalino, the late King and the present ex-King of Naples, we have seen the course of the Russian Czar and the Austrian Caisar, but never, no not in the times of the ferocious Duke of Alva have we seen, heard or read of anything to begin to equal the truculent and ferocious spirit breathed by the organs of public opinion at the North and East towards this section.

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Friends returned from the North tell us that we can form no idea of the fiendish ferocity of hatred, the perfect rage of diabolism which has suddenly found vent and expression at the North. Mr. Cassidey, "the Inimitable," who got here this morning, says that not only could not a Southern man express an opinion, but it was as much as his life was worth to be known as a Southern man. He had gone North on business and got caught in the storm. The storm will yet catch those who have evoked it. The North has given itself up to the mob and cannot control it. When Stewart and Astor talk of giving their millions, be sure the pressure is greater than that which Austria or Turkey ever employed to draw forth a "forced loan."

WHAT IS TREASON.

This question is frequently asked, and as the people have decreed that the leading Traitors in this wicked Rebellion must be hung, and those of smaller criminality have their property confiscated towards paying the expenses of the war, it is well for all to understand what constitutes this great crime.—An article in the N. Y. *Tribune*, in reviewing the laws on this subject, thus defines

TREASON.

The Constitution provides that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." This provision grew out of the innumerable treasons which had existed, by the laws of England, the stealing of a cow by a Welshman in the time of Henry VIII. being equal treason with the murder of the King. In the time of Edward III. the number of treasons was seven, and from the statute passed in the twenty-fifth year of that reign, the treasons specified in our own Constitution were almost literally copied. "If," says the statute of Edward, "the levies war against our Lord the King in his realm, or be adherent to the King's enemies in his realm, giving them aid and comfort in his realm, or elsewhere, and thereof be convicted by sufficient proof of overt deed by people of their condition." Blackstone, who wrote shortly before the American Revolution, also enumerates seven treasons as then existing, and among then the two treasons mentioned in the American Constitution. The fact that these treasons so long existed by the law of England prior to their insertion in our Constitution, has pretty well settled the construction to be given to the language, it being conceded by all courts in this country that the adjudications of British courts and the interpretations of writers of authority govern the interpretation of statutes or constitutional provisions borrowed from England.

The meaning of the first description of treason—viz: levying war—admits, at the present time, of little or no doubt. Mr. Justice Curtis remarked, in his charge to the Grand Jury, in 1851, that "the settled interpretation is that the words 'levying war' include not only the act of levying war for the purpose of entirely overturning the Government, but also any combination forcibly to oppose the execution of any public law of the United States, if accompanied or followed by an act of forcible opposition to such law, in pursuance of such combination." There must be an overt or open act to constitute treason, for treason cannot rest in mere criminal intention. But a manifestation of that intention, even though the act contemplated be not consummated. And so whatever advises, orders, or procures an overt act to be committed by others, which is committed, is guilty of treason as a principal, there being no such thing as an accessory in treason.

The clause of the Constitution which relates to "adhering to enemies, giving them aid and comfort," is not so well understood as that relating to levying war. We see, however, no candid way of avoiding the interpretation given to these words in the English books. Blackstone says: "by enemies are here understood the subjects of foreign powers with whom we are at open war." And again: "for the statute is taken strictly and a rebel is not an enemy, an enemy being always the subject of a foreign prince, and one who owes no allegiance to the Crown of England." In the present great rebellion, therefore, the only clause of the Constitution having reference to treason is that relating to the levying of war, and if traitors cannot be reached under that description they cannot be reached at all, as such. As, however, the English law governs in forcing upon us this construction, it equally governs in giving force and effect to the words "levying war," and traitors hereabout, if such there be, will do well to consult the English authorities before they imagine they can give the enemy aid and comfort with impunity. If Blackstone gets them out of the frying pan, he helps them completely into the fire when he says that "most indisputably the same acts of adherence and aid which (when applied to foreign enemies) will constitute treason under this head of the statute will, when applied to our own fellow-subjects in actual rebellion at home, amount to high treason under the description of levying war against the King."

Now, we have only to inquire what acts constitute adhering to foreign enemies, giving them aid and comfort, and we shall know what acts make a constructive levying of war by domestic traitors. The publishing of seditious writings is mentioned by Bishop and Wharton as an overt act of treason, giving aid and comfort. Sending a letter containing intelligence to the enemy, even if intercepted; attempting, even unsuccessfully, to carry him provisions, arms, money, or other material aid, are acts of treason. In short, giving aid and comfort to an enemy includes almost every act which is beneficial to him, or is intended to be so; and all those acts which, with respect to a foreign enemy, are punishable under the "aid and comfort" clause are, in the case of aid given to a rebel, so many acts of "levying war." And the probable reason of this distinction by the English law is, that the term "levying war," when the act of Edward III. was passed, had reference to war between the King and his vassals, and consequently all kinds of domestic treason were embraced under that description.

How far bare words can be punished as treasonable is not entirely settled. It may, however, be assumed that words not followed by an overt act, or inciting thereto, are not punishable as treason, but that, when leading to such an act, they are so punishable. In times of war the Court of Judge Lynch, like the Temple of Janus, is always open, and that eminent magistrate generally punishes in a summary manner any undue indulgence in seditious talk. Distance from the scene of action is no bar to an indictment for treason. Plotting, planning, inciting, commanding and procuring acts of treason can as readily be done at a distance as in the place where the overt act is committed; and a man in New York, who foments and abets treason in Louisiana, will find the cord as sure here as if he were arrested there.

The Constitution provides that "Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted." This provision is of no practical importance as the law now stands. The Crimes act of 1790 provides that a conviction of treason "shall not work corruption of blood, or *any* forfeiture of estate." It seems to us, however, that Congress has power to pass a law confiscating absolutely the estate of rebels. The Constitution, in express words, leave the punishment of treason to congress, and the punishment provided for all kinds of treason by the act of 1790 is DEATH. There can be no doubt that fines and confiscation might be Constitutionally added. It is the opinion of some that the *fee* of land cannot be confiscated for treason, but only the life estate. Our own opinion is that while the attainder of itself cannot work a paramount forfeiture, an act of Congress can effect it.

Local Affairs.

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

P. R. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.

		7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	
May.	4—Saturday,	48°	55°	45°	clear.
"	5—Monday,	53	59	51	"
"	7—Tuesday,	48	55	47	"
"	8—Wednesday,	60	65	55	"
"	9—Thursday,	58	70	52	"
"	10—Friday,	50	64	48	"

☞ *The Stars and Stripes* will be raised upon the Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Clair, on Saturday evening next, at 6 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered, and appropriate pieces sung.—The public are invited to attend.

☞ *Store Robbed.*—Mr. Charles Huntsinger's Store, at Schuylkill Haven, was broken into on Wednesday night last, and robbed of about $4, in pennies, and silk handkerchiefs, valued at about $25. This burglar affected an entrance by breaking a back shutter of the store.

☞ *Change in Passenger Trains.*—On and after the 13th inst., the Passenger trains on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, will start as follows:

From Pottsville at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

From Philadelphia at 8 o'clock A. M., and 3.15 P. M. The Sunday train leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.

☞ *The St. Clair Sentinel* states that the following persons were elected Borough officers in St. Clair on Monday last:

Chief Burgess—John Wylam.

Council—Jno. R. Williams, George Stahl and P. M'Cullough.

School Directors—Roland Whitfield and Henry Clotch.

High Constable—Patrick Saulan.

Town Clerk—James Crane.

Auditors—Thomas Irwin, Matthew Stoker and Theodore Johnson.

☞ *On* Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. Washburn, Rector of Trinity Church, preached two able and eloquent sermons, on our National crisis, in which he clearly set forth that it was the duty of christian men to give their earnest and hearty support to the Government, in crushing out the wicked rebellion in the Slave States, and in defence of the Union, its Constitution and Laws. That the welfare of the world was involved in the struggle, and that no christian man could lawfully withhold his aid and wishes of personal service, money or prayer, for the restoration of peace and the supremacy of the law. The efficacy and duty of prayer was impressed and urged upon all. The text was "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem."

☞ *Dr. Henry R. Sillyman*, of this place, has been passed as a Surgeon in the United States Army, by the Board of Medical examiners, now sitting in New York City. He will proceed to Washington forthwith for his commission, when he will hold himself ready for Government orders. There were thirty applicants before the Board.—Dr. S. was the eleventh examined in turn, and the second passed. We congratulate him and his many friend here upon this highly complimentary tribute to his professional qualifications, apart from which we can happily bear testimony to his other accomplishments of both head and heart, that render him eminently worthy such distinction.

☞ *The regular* monthly meeting of the board of Directors of Poor, was held at the Alms House, May 4, 1861. Present, Charles Pechi, Dr. Aug. Schulze and Wm. Lorch. The Steward reported the following as the census of the House for the month, ending April 30, 1861:—Number in the House on the 1st of May, 376; same time last year, 391—decrease, 15. Of the above, 60 are in the insane department; 54 in the nursery, and 62 under medical treatment. Admitted during the month of April, 39; discharged, 76; absconded, 1; died, 3; bound out, 6. Lodging and meals were furnished 145 traveling paupers during the month. Out-door relief was granted to 7 families amounting to $35.

Bills were passed and orders drawn amounting to $237 74
Previous issue, ... 6746 84

Total, ... $7084 58

☞ *Fatal Accident.*—On Thursday last, at the Breaker of Messrs. Wheeler & Miller, at Lorberry Creek, a boy aged about 14 years of age, named Morgan Lewis, a son of Morgan Lewis, deceased, late of Minersville, had his leg caught in the machinery, and was so dreadfully mangled that he died of his injuries the same night.

☞ *Flag Raising* at the Roman Catholic Church.—We are happy to state that there is no class of our fellow citizens more imbued with the spirit of patriotism, in this community, than the Catholics, nine tenths of whom are adopted citizens. In every church we learn patriotic sermons have been preached, and in one or two instances the Priests have offered to head the able bodied men in their congregations, and march to the battle field, in defence of the Stars and Stripes, and the preservation of their adopted country.—On Wednesday afternoon last, a magnificent Flag, 34 by 25 feet, was unfurled in front of the Roman Catholic Church, in Mahantango street, in the presence of an immense multitude. The Choir, assisted by several of our citizens, sang the Star Spangled Banner. The Pottsville Cornet Band played several patriotic airs, and a National salute of 34 guns were fired, amidst the wildest enthusiasm. The flag we learn cost about $50, and was procured by the members of the congregation. It bears the following appropriate mottoes:

"GOD AND OUR COUNTRY,"

on one side, and on the other

"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER FOREVER SHALL WAVE."

☞ *West Ward—School Board Proceedings.*—At a meeting of the Pottsville School Board, on Wednesday night last, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, unanimously, in reference to the persons claiming seats in the Board, as Directors from the new ward:

WHEREAS, by the alleged recent passage of an Act of Assembly, it is claimed by certain interested parties, that a new Ward, called the *West* Ward, has been added to the Borough of Pottsville, formed in part out of territory formerly of the Middle Ward, but mostly by the addition of a large portion from Norwegion Township, to the limits of said Borough; and

AND WHEREAS, certain persons claim to have been elected School Directors from said West Ward, at the Borough election held on the 6th inst., and have presented themselves at this meeting of the Board of Directors, for admission as members:

AND WHEREAS, there is doubt entertained as to the validity and legal effects of said alleged Act, and the reputed election of School Directors under it; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board declines to admit the persons claiming to have been elected Directors from said West Ward, until the legal validity of such election be determined.

☞ *Flag Raising.*—A letter from Monterey, in this County, gives quite a glorious account of several Flag raisings, which took place at that town and neighborhood, last week. That section of our County turned out one of the finest volunteer companies, for service on the battle field, that has left our County, and those left behind, are fully imbued with the patriotic spirit which now so gloriously prevails throughout the whole North East and West, of this great Republic.—One of the Flags, is hoisted at the Monterey House. The staff is 70 feet high, and the size of the flag which floats from its top is 12 by 24 feet. The staff was cut and furnished gratis by Dick Budds, who loves the glorious Stars and Stripes.

Another flag was raised at James Brennan's, who is Captain of the Columbia Infantry, the company alluded too above. This staff is 83 feet high, and a beautiful flag was raised on it on Saturday evening last, amidst the cheers of a large concourse of people, who assembled to witness the unfolding of our glorious Banner. Our correspondent desires us to give all honor to Dick Budds, who also furnished the staff for the occasion, without one cent of charge. Dick is a glorious fellow, and we should like to take him by the hand.

☞ *Frederick Shelton, Deceased.*—The following letter and annexed proceedings explain themselves. The lamented subject of them, it will be remembered, died some weeks since at the house of A. Russel, Esq., in this place:

LEWISBURG, May 7th, 1861.

MR. A. RUSSEL—*Dear Sir*:—Enclosed please find a testimony of the regard of the Junior Class, for their deceased fellow classmate, Frederick Shelton. Most sadly do we lament his untimely death, but hope he is now dwelling in "the happy land."

I am requested by the Class, to ask you to please forward one of the enclosed copies of resolutions to the sister of the deceased, and also to attend to the publishing of the same, in the Pottsville papers. Yours Respectfully, on behalf of the Class, J. G. WALKER,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY AT LEWISBURG,
Room No. 20, April 29, '61.

The members of the Junior Class, assembled at the call of their Chairman, in the above designated place, to take into consideration some measures relative to the death of their classmate, Frederick Shelton.

On motion of J. G. Walker, a committee of three, with H. Bray as chairman, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the class, with regard to the decease of Mr. Shelton.

The chair appointed as adjunct members of such committee, W. H. Conard and A. G. Tucker.

On motion of W. H. Conard, H. Bray was appointed as executor of Mr. Shelton's affairs.

On motion, adjourned, to meet when the committee on resolutions shall be prepared to report.

J. G. WALKER, A. G. ROWLAND,
Secretary. *Chairman.*

At a meeting of the Junior Class, of the University at Lewisburg, held May 6th, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from us by death, our fellow classmate, Frederick Shelton, therefore,

Resolved, That in this sad affliction, we recognise the hand of Him who is too wise to err, too good to be unkind;" and while we would at all times submit to the dispensation of Providence, we cannot but feel that our class has sustained the loss of an ardent and devoted student.

Resolved, That by this token of regard, we tender our heartiest sympathies to the relatives of the deceased, earnestly praying that God who has thus afflicted them, may also sanctify this sad bereavement to their spiritual good.

Resolved, That by his decease we feel that he has been removed from the sorrows and troubles of this world, and trust he has entered upon a more happy sphere of existence in the world beyond.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of deceased, and also be printed in the Lewisburg and Pottsville papers, and in the *Christian Chronicle*.

H. BRAY,
A. G. TUCKER, } *Committee.*
W. H. CONARD,

☞ *Proceedings of the Borough Council.*—A stated, meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Mennig, Ithaes, Boone, Morris, Focht, Evert and Gressang. Mr. Mennig in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The Lamp and Watch Committee reported, on petition of J. G. Cochran and others, and recommended the removal of one of the lamps in East Market street above Jackson, and the placing of the same at George and Callowhill streets. On motion, the report was accepted and recommendation authorized.

The Street Com. reported as follows, on petition of Wm. Seigfreid and others, for the opening of Rhoads Alley, to wit:

That they believe the street necessary for the accommodation and convenience of the petitioners and the public, and would recommend that the street be opened some time this summer, provided the financial position of the Borough would justify the expense.

The Street Com. reported on petition of J. G. Cochran and others for grossing in George street at Callowhill, recommending the making of the same.

The following Committees were continued:

The Street Com., Survey Com., Lamp and Watch Com., Com. on Room, Stationery and Fire Apparatus, and the Com. on Market House.

The statement of Borough Treasurer was read and filed.

The statement of Town Clerk was read and filed.

On motion of Mr. Focht the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

[Published elsewhere.]

On motion of Mr. Focht, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Town Clerk having informed the Council that a return had been made to him, purporting to be a return of an election held in a Ward called the West Ward, said to have been erected by a late Act of Assembly, and that at such alleged election, Samuel Heffner, Henry Strauch and Charles Biddle, had received the highest number of votes for members of the Town Council, and the Town Clerk having asked the advice of the Council, whether he should give notice to those gentlemen; it was

Resolved, That the Council without admitting that Messrs. Heffner, Strauch and Biddle have been legally elected, or that they have any right to a seat in the Council, direct the Clerk to send a copy of this resolution, as a notice that such return has been filed with the Town Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Morris, it was

Resolved, That in view of the present National difficulties and the necessity of economy in Borough affairs, the usual Annual Supper given by the Council be dispensed with for the present year.

On motion, the rules were suspended, and Wm. B. Wells, Esq., permitted to make a statement in relation to sundry bills placed in hands for collection, returning the following in settlement of account, as follows:

Bill of R. M. Palmer—receipt of Borough Treasurer for cash paid,	$179 81
Bill of F. W. Hughes, Agent and S. Silliman and F. W. Hughes—bond of F. W. Hughes,	3212 66
Bill of Isaac A. Higley—Judgment Bond of M. & F. H. Higley,	681 56
The balance of the bills Mr. Wells returned, stating that they could not be collected, as follows:	
Wm. Bonnet,	$82 50
Samuel Billyman,	85 65

The following bills were read, and the Clerk was instructed to draw orders for the several amounts, to wit:

Henry Lindermuth,	$27 00
Jno. M. Kienzle,	27 00
Wm. Becker,	27 00
John Muenemacher,	12 60
R. R. Mervine,	29 67
Pottsville Gas Company,	244 21
W. B. Wells,	25 00
Jno. L. Mennig,	10 00
Election officers—N. W. Ward,	16 50
" " —N. E. Ward,	16 50
" " —S. E. Ward,	16 50
" " —South Ward,	16 50
" " —Middle Ward,	16 50
" " —West Ward,	16 50
Street laborers,	118 25
Miners' Life, Trust and Insurance Co.,	50 00
	$679 73
Previous issue,	8,527 02
Total,	$9,206 75

On motion, adjourned to meet on to-morrow (Wednesday,) at 7½ o'clock, P. M., May 8th, 1861.

LETTERS FROM OUR VOLUNTEERS.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

From the Ringgold Rifle Co., of Minersville.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—At the request of a number of the volunteers from Schuylkill county, I am induced to submit a few lines from the quarters of the 5th Regiment, P. V., and if you see fit to give room, I know that many of your readers in Minersville will be satisfied.

Doubtless you have already published the march of the 5th to Washington, therefore it would be unnecessary to repeat; but since our arrival here, we have been better able to compare notes, and report what has thus far taken place, as well as give information regarding our treatment, &c.

To commence at our arrival. Once out of the cars, and an hour or more of patient waiting, we were at length ordered to move. The whole Regiment were accordingly marched off, and to our surprise were conducted to the Capitol, from thence we were countermarched and ordered to our quarters in the Inaugural Ball Room, which, as you are aware, was merely intended as a temporary convera. Sleep on the bare floor was delightfully refreshing, and on Sunday morning each man felt himself able to undertake as much as had already been gone through. During the day, our able representative, Hon. Jas. H. Campbell, paid us a visit, and it required but a few minutes for all hands to crowd around to get a glimpse of, or take him by the hand.

But we were all destined to feel the effects of want of knowledge on the part of the Regimental commissary or rather Quartermaster. One day (Tuesday, I believe it was), provisions were very slim to the