Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861.

Letter From Fort Washington.

(WRITTEN BY OUR ASSOCIATE.)

FORT WASHINGTON, MD., May 12th, 1861.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Your Associate has made a discovery since his advent into active military life, and that is, that precious little time is left for extended correspondence, after attending to the garrison duties which now devolve upon us. Sunday is the only day in which we can snatch a quiet hour, to write; and then the performance is generally on an elevated board, or up-turned store-box. At this moment, as I write, I can see from the position in the "water battery" which I occupy, groups of our men, sitting on the ground, with boards on their knees, writing letters home. This to them is literally, a day of rest, for during the past week they have worked like horses, landing and hauling up to the Fort 32 pounders. This Fort it should be understood, had not been occupied by troops, before the present year, for eight years. The guns were mostly old 24 pounders; and vegetation grew rank within the walls of the Fort. With the exception of a few regulars, we were the first troops thrown into this Fort, and upon us devolves the labor of placing it in a state of defence. Store ships arrive almost daily here with cannon, shells, canister and grape shot, cannon balls, and other interesting little articles of destruction, and the Fort is gradually being placed in a position, which will cost many an invader his life, should an attempt be made to take it. The Fort is situated on the eastern bank of the Potomac River, sixteen miles below Washington City, and about six below Alexandria, two weeks since the hot-bed of secession; but to-day I understand flying the American Flag. The contiguity of a strong Federal force in the Capital, does not agree with the health of the rebels, and their troops have incontinently vamosed. To-day the United States steamship Pawnee lies opposite Alexandria, and the latter place is as quiet as Pottsville on Sunday.

One of our duties at this Fort is to hail, stop and examine all vessels passing up and down the River. For the purpose a white flag is used by the sentinel on the wharf. If the vessel does not stop, a musket shot is fired, as a slight intimation of the commander's desire to hold communication. Should not that have the desired effect, one of the bull dogs on the ramparts, thunders forth a stronger hint, with blank cartridge. The last resort is a ball, fired across the bows. That never fails; the stubborn skipper always rounding to, for fear of a shot between wind and water. We have however, but little trouble, in this way. The flag is generally, sufficient to stop a vessel.

This morning a steamship passed up, laden heavily with troops. They were I think, a regiment from Ohio. They fairly swarmed upon the decks, and as they passed, cheered heartily. The scene was animating. It is estimated that nearly thirty thousand troops are concentrated in and around Washington. We are on one of the advanced outposts, and I presume the War Department will, when a sufficient force is assembled, enter upon the campaign with vigor. We are not acquainted positively, with the movements of the Southern troops. It is stated that they are forming several large camps in Virginia.—Where the ball will open, is problematical. But I do not question that the Government is acting surely, in order the sooner to crush the monster of rebellion now rearing its head in the South.

We were agreeably surprised here on Friday by the arrival of a boat from Washington having on board Col. H. L. Cake, his brother Joseph, George Patterson, Esq., Mr. Mattson, Charles Baber, Esq., David B. Green, Esq., Lin Bartholomew, Esq., and our gallant Major, James H. Campbell. Such an influx of Pottsville faces all at once, was too much for the boys, and they fairly screamed with delight, as the visitors landed. They were escorted to our quarters; visited the Fort, and were introduced to Major Haskins. Unfortunately they could remain only an hour with us, and we saw them leave with regret, although the cheers were quite as vociferous at the parting as at the reception.

With our Pottsville friends came a mail, which was, also, very welcome. The rush for letters and papers is immense; and the JOURNAL goes rapidly from hand to hand, when a few are the only recipients of the paper.—I do not receive a copy regularly. Nudge William, for the JOURNAL is to me an old friend, with whose society I cannot dispense.

There came, also, by the same boat, a barrel of butter, and three barrels of eggs, a gift from Messrs. Morris and their clerks, and from Messrs. Nichols & Beck. Lin also treated the boys to a supply of pipes and tobacco, rare luxuries to them here, where such things are difficult to get. On the reception of these acceptable presents, the company adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we tender to the Messrs. Morris and their clerks, for a barrel of butter and two barrels of eggs; to Messrs. Nichols & Beck, for a barrel of eggs, and to Lin Bartholomew, Esq., for pipes and tobacco, our most grateful thanks for their thoughtful kindness.

Resolved, That in the soldier's experience, such friendly attention is doubly welcome; first, because it evinces the deep interest which is felt in us by those who are left at home; next, because the physical man is strengthened to discharge faithfully and earnestly, the duties which devolve upon us.

Resolved, That the attention of the gentlemen named, will be remembered with gratitude, throughout our lives, and that we wish them and theirs, long life and happiness.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of the Borough of Pottsville.

Although our company has not yet been furnished with any uniforms from the State, to-day we received from the Government, a fatigue dress. It consists of a monkey jacket, heavy blue pantaloons, neat blue cap.—Blue overcoats, similar to those worn by the Artillerists at home, were also received. Rough as the uniform is, it is acceptable, as uniformity of appearance is gained, as well as comfort to those who were almost pantaloonless.

The health of the men is good. This is a healthy place. The greatest disadvantage we labor under is the lack of an abundant supply of good water. The best we have is caught upon the roofs, and carried into cisterns, where it has to be carefully nursed to last in case of emergency.

The commanding officer here is, Major Haskins, of the Artillery. The other officers of the regular army stationed here, are Captain Perkins, a good officer and clever gentleman, and Lieut. Reynolds, also, a "trump."—The former is of the Artillery; the latter of the Infantry. Yesterday the Captain tried a 32 and 24 pounder, mounted in the water battery. The former sent a ball up the river, a mile and a half; while the latter was aimed across the river, which is half a mile wide at this point. Our men helped to load the guns, and seemed to be as much at home as if they were loading and firing our 6 pounder, on the hill near the Court House. There is one trait in our men which is as remarkable as it is valuable. They are capable of adapting themselves to all circumstances, and working at anything. If a house is to be erected; blacksmithing done; or any useful service to be performed, the Major finds them as handy and ready as they are in handling the musket. This is one advantage in volunteers over regulars. They can, as troops, adapt themselves to emergencies of this kind, and are invaluable to the Government in this respect alone. As to drill and discipline, that is acquired by time and service, and intelligent volunteer troops, will, in my opinion, make as effective a force, as any, under correct instruction, and after a "brush" or two with the enemy. The material of our company has received the compliments of the commander at this post; and Lieut. Reynolds says that they are as fine a body of volunteers as he ever saw in the service. I mention this fact in justice to our men, not from any desire to eulogize because I am connected with them. I will say, that since we left home they have behaved admirably. They have suffered hardships; worked hard; experienced the misery of insufficient rations, and lacked decent clothing, yet all has been borne with scarcely a murmur. I feel confident that in any position in which they may be placed, either facing a foe, or performing mere drudgery, they will do their duty in such a manner as to reflect credit on themselves and on the community which sent them out.

Our members are in constant communication with home. The mail sent out and received by them is quite bulky. It is not necessary; but still I would enjoin upon every friend and relative of the volunteers, to write often to them. A letter from home sends a thrill of satisfaction through a man's heart, and he feels doubly nerved for any emergency.

We keep this Fort closely guarded, night and day, and the foe will find it difficult to catch us napping. To-morrow I enter upon twenty-four hours' duty as "officer of the guard," which keeps a man's faculties wide awake during that space of time, sleep during it being entirely out of the question.

I will keep you advised of our movements, and of anything of importance that happens in this, the enemy's territory. Ever yours, F. B. WALLACE.

OLD MARYLAND AND THE UNION.

Maryland will not go out. Whether "coerced" into Federal obedience, or induced by her own prudence and sense of policy, or the work of genuine patriotism in the hearts of her people, the result is the same—she is loyal. She could not secede, practically, if she would. But besides, and far above, the necessity and the policy of her allegiance to the General Government, we believe the Union feeling largely—overwhelmingly preponderates among her people. That her politicians and leaders of the "Plug Ugly" school would have forced her out, and have tried desperately to accomplish their object, is only too manifest; but, all along, we have had an abiding faith in the controlling conservative element of the great mass of her population, when once it should have the opportunity of making itself heard and felt. And now that time has come. From various parts of the State the voice of patriotism rises loud and clear, and "good men and true" are rallying under the flag of our common country. Cecil county, for instance, took a bold stand on the side of the Government from the first, and declared *her* determination to remain in the Union, though all the rest of the State should go out. At Frederick and elsewhere throughout the Western end of the State, the conspirators had hardly shown themselves, before they were grappled, and their arrogant treachery effectually silenced; and even Baltimore, that hot-bed, for a time, of the twin monsters of secession and mobism, is coming to her senses, and now acknowledges her only safety; as well as fealty, under the "Stars and stripes!"

A lengthy communication in the *Baltimore American* before us, editorially introduced as "from one of the first minds of the State"—presents the Maryland view of secession in a most masterly style; and as it also treats with similar ability certain of the prominent points connected with the whole Southern Rebellion, we are induced to make some extracts.

As to how it has been brought to pass that "Maryland, happy and peaceful, so remote from the first theatre of revolution, so little concerned in its issues, is suddenly hurled into the bosom of this commotion, and the first to encounter the sweep of its storm,"—the writer says:

We answer this terrible question truly when we say that Maryland, like her sisters of the Confederacy, is allowed no free and honest expression of her thoughts. It is too painfully obvious that Maryland opinion is surrendered to the control of influences that repress all wise and earnest consideration of the momentous topics that belong to the public welfare. Its key note is derived from the heated utterances of passionate and thoughtless youth, of impressible women and girls, of infuriated politicians, of all that multitude of excitable, rash, unreasoning persons, who fly to conclusions under the impulse of prejudice, desire or interest, and lastly and more significantly, of wily, unscrupulous partisan leaders who are moved by premeditated design to accomplish a selfish party triumph. In the domineering ascendency of these agencies over the public mind, the quiet, reflective good sense of the community is repressed; the orderly and industrious are kept in the background; the timid are overawed; the weak are silenced and the credulous are misled.

The whole movement towards secession, even in the States most favorable to it, has been artfully promoted by the fabrication of a false opinion. It has been borne along by a whirlwind of contrived excitement. The passions of the people have been inflamed by exaggerated representations of impending dangers; by skillful exhibition of the idle ravings of mad and wicked fanatics as the settled views of the Government; by startling conjunctures preconcerted by the managers to madden the temper and overwhelm the discretion of the populace, and by provoking outbreak and violence as the topics for frantic appeal to the manhood and patriotism of the State.

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Maryland has no cause to desert our honored Stars and Stripes. * * On one side of us is a united nation of nineteen millions of people. On the other a divided population of nine millions. We stand between them. If we remain true to the Union we shall have protection and peace, and hereafter an easy settlement of all our complaints. If we desert the Union, we shall be driven into a Confederacy which has but little sympathy with our interests, and less power to protect us against the ravage of the frequent wars which must inevitably arise between the two sections.

"Southern Rights."

This thread-bare cry of the Rebels and their sympathisers, North and South, is most happily hit off in the following:

What are Southern rights? Everybody speaks of them, nobody defines them.

So vague, so misty, so variable, they escape every attempt to grasp them.

Do they comprise, as a chief demand—as many say they do—the right to maintain the institution of slavery unmolested and unimpaired in the States that possess it?

If so, no one now disputes that right. It is affirmed and offered to be made perpetual, even by the late Republican Congress, by the enactment of an irrepealable amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees it forever.

Do they assert the right to take slaves into all territory of the United States South of the Missouri line, as proposed by the Crittenden resolutions?

If that be the demand, that right now exists to its fullest extent, and slavery is at this day by law protected in every foot of territory south of 36.30, and even the three new Territories north of that line are open to the admission of slaves without restriction.

Do they mean the right to recover fugitive slaves from the Free States?

If so, all impediment to that right is virtually withdrawn. The Administration affirms a purpose to execute the law, and, in point of fact, the law is now executed with more efficiency and less obstruction than it has been for thirty years past.

Are these the Southern rights for which we are invited to get up revolution and war, and will war be likely to secure them in more full enjoyment than we have them now?

Virginia.

In reply to those who counsel Maryland's following the lead of Virginia, the author portrays "*old Virginny*" with the truthful exactness of a neighbor and eye-witness, and passes a merited eulogy, in contrast, upon the thriving and loyal Western portion of that State. He says,

To what portion of Virginia are we to attach our fortunes? Is it to that waning Eastern section which at present holds the political power of the State—that section whose population, scattered over the region visited by the tide, is gradually declining in numbers and losing its ascendency in the public affairs, and whose power at this day is founded rather upon the tradition of the past than upon any inherent capacity to govern? or is it to that vigorous and healthful Western Virginia upon whom nature has lavished her bounty in the provision of all her elements of a prosperous and powerful community?

Virginia is divided into two distinct sections, altogether different in physical quality and in moral character. The one teems with a redundant slave population, of which the excess is kept down by the continual drain of emigration to the South. Its habits are Southern, its ambition is only for the South. These are nursed by the character of its labor than by the temper of its leading men—talented and impulsive and educated in strong sympathy with the Secession States. The other division includes the land of the mountaineer—a land of mineral wealth, of rapid streams, of fertile pastures, of bracing atmosphere, where the people have little dependence on slave labor, and who see in the resources of the soil and climate an invitation to all the varied industry of populous and thriving States.

The Issue all Must Meet.

We conclude our extracts from this very able paper with the writer's invitation to the people of Maryland, to a calm estimate of their duty "in this great crisis." It is of remarkable pertinence and force, and is applicable everywhere. "There is but one issue before us, Union or Disunion," is his fair statement of the whole case; and adds, "Every man in Maryland" (and throughout the country) "must meet that issue."

Union (he continues), on the one side, is loyalty, faith in the traditions of our ancestors, devotion to our historical union, brave support of our country in its adversity.

Disunion—let us not evade the conclusion—is rebellion, desertion of our duty, dishonour to our flag; voluntary disgrace cast upon the name of the heroes and sages who have made our country illustrious in human annals. It is prompted by the assertion of a principle of anarchy which makes all government impossible; a false dogma which affirms a right of disintegration that may pervade every division of society.

This assumed right of secession is scouted by the judgment of the world. No jurist, no statesman, no man of honest judgment ever affirmed it until, in these later days, it was found to be the convenient pretext for a party design. Every President who has heard it uttered, every Cabinet, every State, every party, at one period or another of our progress, has disowned it. If Washington or Jackson were alive they would account it only as rank rebellion and would so treat it.

This is strong talk for the latitude of Baltimore, and would hardly be ventured upon, unless well backed by public opinion—a conclusive proof, we take it, that Maryland at heart is sound on the Union question.

SOUTHERN "CHIVALRY" DEPARTED.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* truly states that "the South has heretofore with great injustice claimed possession of all that fine feeling designated by the term chivalry. The injustice is now manifest, and the North has shown a claim to its possession, and that in a high degree which cannot for a moment be disputed. Does chivalry mean magnanimity and forbearance?—then the North has displayed it so as to sin against herself, and the Massachusetts soldiers pressing on amidst showers of stones which cut and killed some of them, only typified the conduct of the North ever since the rattlesnake reared its poisonous fangs. Does it mean honesty?—every lawful debt contracted by northern men in the South will be paid, and the property sent here will be defended and restored, and the South knows this, for she is eager for our currency, and is daily sending her treasures to find the security here, which she cannot secure for them there. Does it mean tender care of defenceless women and children?—then it is acknowledged we have it, for every packet and train comes laden with these heart treasures, hurried from Southern homes to find sympathy and comfort in the North. They will find it—we shall not disappoint the expectations even of our enemies in this respect—we are not in the habit of imprisoning women, or starting them in a plundered and defenceless condition to their homes again, because they do not think as we do. Does it mean bravery in the hour of peril—daring in the face of death? We shall prove ourselves possessed of this. Here we *shall* disappoint the South. They regard us as money-loving groveling slaves; they will find that we have muscle, endurance, spirit, and worse than all for them, a determination not to leave the field but as victors, and as victors who have annihilated every foe. The North will claim henceforth the chivalry the South has professed but to degrade."

JEFF DAVIS'S PIRATES.—Judge Sprague, in the United States Court at Boston, has clearly defined the crime of piracy, and sternly laid down the law for its punishment. His definition and instructions bring the privateering of Jeff. Davis and his crew within the statute, and may well impart to those who propose to engage in this modern piracy that discretion which is the better part of valor.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

HOW TO CRUSH IT OUT.

A very strong feeling prevails among the people in favor of the Government receiving from the volunteers now offering, an overwhelming force, which if it does not awe the rebels into obedience, it will enable our Rulers to march into their territory at all points, such a force as to completely overwhelm them, capture their leaders, or drive them from the country forever, and thus restore a speedy peace to our present distracted country.—Such a policy would unquestionably inspire great confidence in the Union-loving men in all the seceding States, and cause them to rally speedily to the support of the Government, and aid it in upholding the laws; while a different course would only cause timidity, neutralize all their efforts, and hand them over an each prey to the rebels. A vigorous government while it strikes terror, also commends the respect of even its enemies. A writer in the N. Y. *Tribune* quotes the Rebellion that occurred in Switzerland in 1847, as an "HISTORIC PARALLEL," and points out the manner in which it was put down. The article says:

"We are placed nearly in the same condition as the Swiss were in 1847, when seven of the little States of Switzerland, called Cantons, revolted and put on army into the field of 73,000 men (of whom, however, many were old men and young boys,) and were subdued by an efficient army of the General Government of nearly 99,000 men. The Jesuits were at the bottom of the whole affair. All the other Governments of Europe, far off England only excepted, favored the cause of the rebels. Efficient officers, Paixhans and gunpowder were sent to them by Austria and France. Gen. Dufour, the Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces, who had fought under Napoleon I, and instructed Louis Napoleon in military science, acted on the following plan: He demanded as many troops as possibly could be furnished; the Government ordered but 50,000 troops out, and the faithful Cantons furnished nearly 99,000, *who were duly accepted*; Dufour covered then, all the important points along the frontiers of the rebel States with strong garrisons, and after a careful organization of the remainder of his forces, he commenced the attack; he attacked always but one State, and this with an overwhelming force.

In this manner, he showed the rebels before hand that they could never succeed, and struck terror into their hearts. By the immense number of troops, that always paid cash for what they wanted, he made all necessaries of life in the rebel States extremely dear, and deprived the enemies, who were scantily supplied with provisions, of the means of subsistence, and at last conquered them, with a very trifling loss of life. So he finished the war, to the amazement of all Europe, in about fifteen days. The happy result was a fast disappearance of all ill-feeling in the rebel States, which, when conquered, were humanely treated; a firm union of all the States, a splendid military organization of all the Swiss forces, and a unity in patriotism and love of the common country, all over little Switzerland, as it never before existed.—*The Jesuits, that were the chief rebels—the cause of all those troubles—had to leave the soil of Switzerland forever.*

Our Government and the chief military officers keep wisely their plans to themselves, and we should think that our General Scott has taken proper notice of what happened in Switzerland more than thirteen years ago.—It is true, our rebel states cannot be conquered in a fortnight, but hemmed in by sea and land, short of provisions, and attacked State after State, by the bulk of our army; or if that, on the immense territory of our rebel States, should be impracticable, always and everywhere by an overwhelming force, the war will certainly be finished in less than six months."

A FINANCIAL VIEW OF THE CRISIS.

Thompson's Reporter, the oldest in the United States, and one of the most reliable, published in New York city, gives the following financial view of the present crisis. He says:

The value of the broken currency of both Illinois and Wisconsin rests entirely on the value of Slave State Bonds, which now are 40 46 cents on the dollar.

Our belief still is that Jeff. Davis will take the specie from the vaults of the Southern Banks, for war purposes, and that the paper money of the seceded States will be as worthless as brown paper. The specie may be negotiated out on Confederated Bonds, to give cover to the robbery, but this will not help the currency, nor save it from utter destruction.

Exchange at Chicago,	8 to 10	premium.
" " Milwaukee,	8 to 10	"
" " St. Louis,	12 to 15	"
" " Cincinnati	½ to ¾	"

Kentucky money is doubtful in Ohio, Indiana, &c.—Cause, symptoms of secession.

Maryland money has improved from 50 to 5 discount. Cause, symptoms of union.

Exchange on England is 104 to 105, and little doing. There are gold-importing rates.

The Stock market is better for Federal, and very uncertain for Slave State; stationary for Northern Railroad Bonds. We believe the Trunk roads are a good purchase at the present price; and Missouri, Tennessee, &c., are cheap, if the States cling to the Union. But secession kills everything it gets hold of, and it will kill itself yet.

The 12 per cent. Treasury Notes command from 1 to 1½ premium, the purchaser paying accrued interest: at this rate they pay about 9 on the purchase money, and have but six to eight months to run. The new Notes, with two years to run, are also a good investment at present prices, about par.

Land Warrants yet remain dead. We give no reliable quotations. The rates are from 60 to 70 cents per acre. The tide of emigration which formerly ran West, carrying Warrants, is now running South, carrying muskets.

There have been many failures, and suspensions among those who put their trust in Southern chivalry; and the contemptible repudiation by the cotton nobility, has acted indirectly to the embarrassment of most all of our dry goods houses. Let us remember, though, that the more severe the dose, the quicker the cure.

Our foreign trade continues to increase the balance in favor of this country:

IMPORTS.	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the last week,	4,032,887	3,369,787	2,810,914
Total since Jan. 1st,	81,128,992	82,413,697	60,801,250

Showing a falling off of over twenty one millions this year, as compared with the last two years, while the exports for the first four months this year are twenty-two millions in excess of 1859, and fifteen millions in excess of 1860.

The result of this state of foreign trade is a depressed market for European exchange, and the renewal of gold imports.

The Free States were never in so strong a position for a war as at this time. Abundance of money, abundance of provisions, and abundance of volunteers.

The Slave States are unfortunate at the present time, in both money and food. Their case is a desperate one, and we may hope for a short war; but there is no telling what is in the future.

While everybody is calling for a vigorous policy on the part of the Administration, we fear too many are unmindful of the fact that the strength of the North is more in the product of the earth, than in any other one thing. If this war is not ended in a twelvemonth, it will be more the fault of the Farmer than of the Administration or of the Soldier. Therefore we say plow and plant, hoe and mow, diligently, early and late, that your barns may be full. A short supply of provisions will disband an army quicker than the powder, ball, or prowess of an enemy. Agriculture is King!

The general condition of the Bank movement under the circumstances of the times, is not only secure and satisfactory, but unusually strong. The Associated Banks now move as a single concern, their strength in specie and bills receivable being practically consolidated and equalized. The present week opens on a quiet market for money. A better feeling is created by the manner in which the 4th of May payments passed over on Saturday."

THE SECRET OF SECESSION.—Parson Brownlow, of Knoxville, Tennessee, whose Union principles are well known to our readers, gives the following as one of the causes of Secession:

There is a secret spring to this secession movement in all the Southern States that the people have not considered or thought about. Merchants, railroads and others largely indebted to the North, are most clamorous for secession. The States that first went out of the Union, had in view the ridding themselves of their just debts, and to consummate the villainy, they put the old Mississippi Repudiator at the head of their Government. Whenever a merchant is found largely indebted to the North, and whenever the sons of bankrupts are found, they are throwing up their hats for Jeff. Davis. Many men of a very different character are secessionists, many who have wealth and capital, but look at the bankrupt and the men indebted to the North beyond their ability to pay, and they are all for going out of the Union.

THE following are some statistics of the old colonial days. One hundred and forty-five years ago, in the reign of George I., the ascertained population of the Continental Colonies was as follows:

	Whites.	Slaves.
New Hampshire,	9,500	150
Massachusetts,	94,000	2,000
Rhode Island,	7,500	500
Connecticut,	40,000	1,500
New York,	27,000	4,000
Pennsylvania,	43,300	2,500
New Jersey,	21,000	1,500
Maryland,	40,700	9,400
Virginia,	62,000	23,000
North Carolina,	7,500	3,700
South Carolina,	6,250	16,500
Total,	364,930	64,656

NOVEL FEELING OF A YOUNG VOLUNTEER.—A member of the Cleveland Grays writes: "All through Pennsylvania the ladies have treated us like brothers. This afternoon one of the fair daughters of Lancaster worked my initials on my blanket, while I stood by and — talked about the weather, &c. I don't know, but it seems to me I never felt towards any person as I do towards her!"

EXPENSES OF THE ARMY.

The following is the total amount of money received by the officers and men of the United States army. Members of the volunteer troops receive the same amount during the time that they are mustered into the service of the general government:

RANK AND CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS.	Monthly pay.
Lieutenant-General,	$770 00
Aids-de-Camp, and Military Secretary to the Lieutenant General, each	194 00
Major-General,	469 00
Senior Aid-de-Camp to General in Chief,	187 00
Aid-de-Camp, besides pay of Lieut.,	32 00
Brigadier-General,	323 50
Aid-de-Camp, besides pay of Lieutenant,	28 00
Adjutant-General, —Colonel,	235 00
Assistant Adj. General, —Lieut. Colonel,	211 00
" " Major,	187 00
" " Captain,	137 50
Judge-Advocate, —Major,	187 00
Inspector-General, —Colonel,	235 00
Quartermaster-General, —Brig. General,	323 00
Assistant-Quartermaster-Gen., —Colonel,	235 00
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., —Lieut. Col.,	211 00
Quartermaster, —Major,	187 00
Assistant Quartermaster, —Captain,	137 50
Commissary-Gen. of Subsistence, —Col.,	235 00
Assist. Commissary-Gen., —Lieut. Col.,	211 00
Commissary of Subsistence, —Major,	187 00
" " Captain,	137 50
Assist. Comm'y, besides pay of Lieut.,	20 00
Paymaster-General, $2,740 per annum,	228 33
Deputy Paymaster-General,	211 00
Paymaster,	187 00
Surgeon-General, $2,740 per annum,	228 33
Surgeons of 10 years' service,	223 00
Surgeons of less than 10 years' service,	187 00
Assistant Surgeons of 10 years' service,	173 50
" of 5 years' service,	137 50
Assist. Surg. of less than 5 years' service,	120 83
Engineers and Ordnance Department.	
Colonel,	235 00
Lieut. Colonel,	211 00
Major,	187 00
Captain,	137 50
First Lieut.	120 83
Second Lieut. (Brevet the same)	120 83
Mounted Dragoons, Cavalry, Riflemen, and Light Artillery.	
Colonel,	235 00
Lieut. Colonel,	211 00
Major,	187 00
Captain,	137 50
First Lieut.	128 83
Second Lieut. (Brevet the same)	128 83
Adj. & Reg. Q'm'r, besides pay of Lieut.	10 00
Artillery and Infantry.	
Colonel,	218 00
Lieut. Colonel,	194 00
Major,	175 00
Captain,	118 50
First Lieut.,	108 50
Second Lieut. (Brevet the same)	103 50
Adj. & Reg. Q'm'r, besides pay of Lieut.,	18 00
First, or Orderly Sergeant,	29 00
Other Sergeants,	27 00
Corporals,	22 00
Privates,	20 00
Musicians,	21 00

Officers are required to provide their own uniforms and equipments, but the men are clothed and armed by the Government.

THE MIGHTY NORTH.

The Northern will become hereafter the most powerful military people in the world. Present indications exhibit the fact that every man wants to become a soldier—while every soldier will have ample time to attend to the business by which he supports himself, prosecute his studies in his profession, or carry out the designs and enterprises of his mechanical skill and ambition. The conspiracy at the south will be a warning to the free north, as long as there is a spirit of rebellion left in the shape of a jealousy for free institutions—and that jealousy will continue to exist while slavery has possession of a single acre of ground over which float the stars and stripes. In three years there will be an army of two hundred thousand well drilled, armed and accoutred volunteer troops in the free States. These soldiers will not be drawn from the avenues of trade or the abodes of industry. They will still hold possession of the mart, the shop and the furrow—producing in each the wealth that is necessary to support the government—enjoying the fruits of peace, and garnering many a comfort for the ripeness of age—and yet cultivating in the midst of all those other duties, a martial spirit while they study the art of war. Such an army would be invincible before any foe. The clothes which cover them will be their own making, the weapons they handle of their own construction, the science of their drill of their own invention, and the very organization that holds them together the result of their own free volition.—In what other land could such a spectacle be predicted? The armies of Europe organized by a source of drafting, and held together by the imperious orders of force, would dwindle into insignificance before such a host of freemen.

The good that must and will result from thus organizing every community in this land need not be calculated now. We can see sufficient of its utility from the disadvantage we labor under for lack of just such a system of discipline and preparation. There may be those, too, who would object to such an organization on the plea that the policy of free government should tend to peace, that its object should be the cultivation of other than the arts of war. But as the volunteer system places the military power in the hands of the people for their own protection, it is not possible that they would permit its use for the subversion of any law, or the destruction of any of the elements of that government in which are reposed their most sacred rights and privileges.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE NEXT FOURTH OF JULY.

The Way to Celebrate it.

On this subject the New York *Tribune* remarks as follows:

"South Carolina, when she entered formally on her present career of infamy, erased by Legislative act the Fourth of July from her list of holidays. She was atrociously consistent in this; for, having resolved to destroy the glorious work of our Revolutionary sires, she ought no longer to affect a reverence for their memories which she had ceased to feel.

The eighty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the American Republic is to be signalized by the assembling of a new Congress at Washington—(yes, at Washington, Mr. Jeff. Davis! do you hear?)—and by the consequent inauguration, doubtless, of more vigorous and systematic efforts to disarm and crush out the Treason which aims at the National life. 'Independence Day' has for a lifetime been our great National festival; but this year it will have a solemnity of emphasis, and will be celebrated with a fervor of patriotic enthusiasm, such as has never yet been known.

We suggest that, in every City and County where treason does not forbid and forcibly prevent it, whether in the North or the South, the East or the West, the entire population who are resolved to stand by the Union and live and die under the Stars and Stripes, shall be gathered for such a celebration as our fathers loved, and that, in addition to the usual exercises, the old Flag shall be raised with all the honors, a patriotic contribution taken up for the benefit of our citizen soldiery and their needy families—the People marching by the collectors in procession, and every child who can give no more throwing in a half dime—and that we then gather around the Flag and have the oath of fidelity to the Constitution and Union solemnly administered and reverently taken by the whole congregation. If there be other observances better calculated to impress on the general mind the greatness of the peril which now hangs over the country, and the magnitude of the sacrifices required to meet and overcome that peril, let these be added or substituted; but let there be a celebration at every county-seat, such as has not been witnessed for forty years and may never again be. Let the preparations be fitly and seasonably made, and the Fourth of July, 1861, will be remembered with patriotic affection and pride for the next half century."

THE STAY LAW.

The following are the provisions of the Stay law of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

Harrisburg, May 15.—Upon all judgments now remaining unsatisfied, or which may be obtained within six months from the passage of this act, or upon which sale of real estate has not been confirmed, there shall be a stay of execution for one year. Judgments now existing from this date, are to be regarded as judgments obtained within six months after the date thereof. Provided, that the defendant is possessed of real estate within the respective county or counties in which such judgment shall have been obtained, or in any other county in which said judgments shall be transferred, subject to be sold for payment of such judgment, worth in the opinion of any Court or Judge having jurisdiction of such judgments, at a fair valuation, a sum sufficient to satisfy the same over and above all their incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution; or said defendant shall give security for payment, the same to be approved by the Court or Judge before whom the same was obtained or may be depending from date of judgment or from the passage of this act, which security shall consist of one or more persons who shall satisfy the Court or Judge by such evidences as may be required, that they are bona fide owners of real or personal estate, worth, at a fair valuation, double the amount of such judgment. But nothing in this act shall be so construed as to stay any execution that may be issued after the expiration of sixty days from the passage of this act, for the purpose of collecting the interest due upon judgment, for a sum of not less than five hundred dollars, heretofore obtained. But no such execution shall be issued for less than six months, arrearages with interest. The law is not to apply to interest due widows, orphans and minors. This act shall not apply to judgments obtained for wages of labor, or debts contracted after the passage of this act, but shall apply to all corporations, whether defendants or holders of collaterals. The provisions of this act shall be construed to apply to all judgments, in which a sale by judicial process has not been actually made.

JOHN WURTS, Esq., late President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, died in the City of Rome, on the 23d of April last, in the 66th year of his age. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments, and respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

We continue our extracts from Southern papers, showing what the "chivalry" say about us:

OUR VOLUNTEERS, WHITE SLAVES, VAGRANTS, TRENCHER SOLDIERS, TO BE KILLED BY NEGROES.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

"They may raise plenty of men—men who prefer enlisting to starvation, scurvy fellows from the back slums of cities, whom Falstaff would not have marched through Coventry with—but these recruits are not soldiers, least of all, the soldiers to meet the hot-blooded, thoroughbred, impetuous men of the South. Trencher soldiers, who enlisted to war on their rations, not on men, they are, such as marched through Baltimore, squalid, wretched, ragged and half naked, as the newspapers of that city report them. Fellows who do not know the breech of a musket from its muzzle, and had rather filch a handkerchief than fight an enemy in manly combat. White slaves, peddling wretches, small change knaves and vagrants, the dregs and offscourings of the populace—these are the levied "forces" whom Lincoln suddenly arrays as candidates for the honor of being slaughtered by gentlemen—such as Mobile sent to battle yesterday. Let them come South and we will put our negroes to the dirty work of killing them.—But they will not come South. Not a wretch of them will live on this side of the border longer than it will take us to reach the ground and drive them over."

ARNOLD EULOGIZED—NO COMMANDERS—PATRIOTISM ONLY DOLLARS AND CENTS—ONLY FIGHT FOR PLUNDER.

From the Richmond Examiner.

"*If we except Benedict Arnold, there never was a Northern man who was fitted to command if you would give him a chance to run!* Like cowardly boys, when pent up on ship-board, without a chance of escape, they gather courage from despair, and fight desperately. But with ninety-nine Northern men in a hundred, on all occasions, duty, honor, patriotism, have ever been considered, and will ever be considered, a mere matter of profit and of loss. Since the days of Washington they have ever deemed that course of conduct by which most money is made and less risk incurred the most virtuous and honorable. They will not come to Washington, they cannot be handcuffed and driven to Washington, *if we will only precede them* and let them see that they will have to fight for glory, and not for spoils and plunder. They never did fight, and never will fight, except for pay, for pillage and plunder. Once satisfy them that no money is to be made, no plunder to be gotten by invading the South, and no *power on earth can lash and kick them South of Mason and Dixon's line.*"

WHEELING CONVENTION ADJOURNED—NO NEW STATE FORMED.—This Convention which represented delegates from 45 counties, in Western Virginia, adjourned after a two days session. The project of forming a new State was postponed, and a general Convention called in June. After a long discussion the idea seemed to gain ground that the proper action for loyal Virginians to take will be to consider themselves the State, and without separating or seceding from the rest, to perform the duties of delegates representing Virginia, without any regard to those who would drag them into rebellion.

Local Affairs.

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
May 11—Saturday,	69°	70°	61°	clear.
" 13—Monday,	55	59	54	cloudy.
" 14—Tuesday,	61	67	55	clear.
" 15—Wednesday,	63	69	61	"
" 16—Thursday,	65	71	64	"
" 17—Friday,	50	60		"

Correspondents would confer a favor by writing only on one side of a sheet, and in a clear, plain hand.

The weather continues remarkably cool for the season. Yesterday, overcoats and fires were quite comfortable.

Capt. Riley, of the Jackson Guards, of Tamaqua, who was fatally injured while recruiting for his Company, a few weeks ago, died at his residence in Tamaqua, on Saturday last.

More Companies Forming.—A letter from a friend in Union Township, states that they are forming a company to be called the Union Guards. It will be ready for inspection in a short time.

Yet Another Raised!—A correspondent states that a large Flag was raised on the house of H. G. Shultze, in Schuylkill Haven, on the 11th inst. The size of the Flag is 8½ by 18 feet, and is represented as being decidedly the prettiest Flag in that Borough.

A Comet Visible.—The comet just discovered by M. Thatcher, is said to be now plainly visible to the naked eye. Star gazers will find it in the quadrangle of the "Dipper," in the Great Bear—a hazy star near the brightest of the four. It exhibits a tail three degrees long in the telescope. It moves rapidly from the north-west, and in a few days will be conspicuous as a flaming sword from the north advancing into the southwestern skies. Is it an omen?

Good Intent Fire Company.—As a large number of the active members of the Good Intent Fire Company, No. 1, of Pottsville, have responded to the call of the President, and marched to the protection of the flag and defence of the Capital, the Company has resolved to call on its contributing members for active service, in case of necessity. Keys of the Engine House will be furnished by the Company. By order of the Company. Attest—WM. B. SEVERN, *Sec'y.*

Young America!—The boys of Morris' Addition, emulating their patriotic seniors in other parts of our Borough, have collected funds, in addition to their own contributions (a "pile," no doubt,) and purchased a handsome Flag, 12 by 18 feet in size, which they propose to raise, this (Saturday) evening, at 6 o'clock, on the Centre street corner adjoining the residence of Mr. Benj. Poit. The Pottsville Band will be in attendance, and several speakers have been engaged; and as a still further inducement for the public interest, if any were needed, supper will be served at Mr. Seibert's, by the ladies of the neighborhood. Of course, a good time may be expected.

The National Flag on Trinity Church.—This afternoon at 5 o'clock, the public is invited to attend the introductory exercises of raising the Stars and Stripes on the Tower of Trinity Church. At precisely 6 o'clock, the Banner of the Union will be flung to the breeze: immediately after which all who wish to hear the "Star Spangled Banner" sung by the accomplished choir, will enter the church.

One who has been in his country's battles under that flag, led on by Gen. Scott, will conduct the music.

"In God is our trust!
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

The following resolutions were adopted by the Teachers of Public Schools in this borough, at their last meeting, May 11th, 1861:

WHEREAS, By a dispensation of Divine Providence, our late friend and fellow Teacher, DAVID E. GERMAN, has been removed from our midst:

Resolve, That in his decease the community have lost an earnest and faithful teacher who performed his duties here creditably for the last fifteen years.

Resolve, That we deeply sympathize with his family in this bereavement, which has taken away so suddenly a useful citizen, esteemed friend, and beloved husband and parent.

Resolve, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and that they be published in the MINERS' JOURNAL.

JOS. E. JACKSON,
J. A. M. PASSMORE, } *Committee.*

Liberality of the People of Ashland.—From the *Mountaineer* of Thursday, we extract the following:

"On Saturday last the people of our town learned through Lieut. Leib, who came here on a furlough, that the "Rifles" were badly provisioned. Immediately many busy and generous hands went to work to getting up a lot of the desired articles, and in the shortest time possible, five large boxes were filled and on their way to Perryville.

Dr. J. H. Yocum has volunteered to attend the families of those who have enlisted and gone to the war, free of charge.

Our citizens were aroused anew on last Saturday, by the booming of cannon, which shook the surrounding hills. Mr. Joseph Garner, and others, with a cannon cast by Garner, Brothers & Co., fired a national salute on the hill to the North of our Borough, that chimed in beautifully with the music of the band and the waving of banners.

Death in the Mines.—On Wednesday last, a man named Michael Grady, was suffocated by carbonic acid-gas, in the tunnel of Mr. C. A. Reppler. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his untimely demise.

Sewing Association for the Volunteers.—We learn that a number of the ladies of Pottsville have organized themselves into a Sewing Association for the purpose of making up garments, bandages, and such other necessaries as are required for the comfort of the volunteers now in service from Schuylkill County. The articles furnished by Government are not sufficient for their comfort, particularly in the Southern portion of our country, and a large number have to depend entirely on the charitable for all such articles as are required in sickness, and also in case they should be wounded in battle. This is a most praiseworthy object, and commends itself to the attention of all who can spare either time in making up garments or means to procure the necessary materials.

We are requested to invite all those who desire to aid this object to meet at Thompson's Hall on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M., to assist in making garments, &c. The public generally, are also invited to attend, when the object of the Association will be made known more fully.

[COMMUNICATED.]

FLAG RAISINGS AT ST. CLAIR.

MR. EDITOR:—On Saturday, the 10th inst., a splendid flag was flung to the breeze, near the M. E. Church. The flag which is fifteen feet long by ten wide, was made and presented by the patriotic ladies of the Church. After the meeting was organized by calling Mr. H. Roerig to the Chair, and appointing James Crase Secretary, the flag was raised on a staff about seventy-five feet high, while the choir of the Church sung "Up goes the Banner," to music composed for the occasion, by the leader, Mr. Harris. Mr. H. Roerig, on taking the Chair, delivered a brief but appropriate address. After the flag was raised, patriotic speeches were delivered by the Rev. W. Smith, Rev. W. Yeo, and Rev. E. Herbert, interspersed by singing the "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "Red White and Blue," "My Country," and "Cheer Boys, Cheer," after which the crowd dispersed with nine cheers for the Union, and nine for our volunteers.

JAMES CRASE, *Secretary.*

On the same day, a large and beautiful flag was raised on a fifty feet pole, in front of and within the enclosure of the Episcopal Church in St. Clair. This time honored and appropriate emblem of our Union and Constitution, was raised to its place, amid the enthusiastic salutation of the members of the congregation, and others who assembled to witness the imposing ceremony.—Appropriate music was sung by the choir, in which all present heartily united. An eloquent and patriotic address was made by Dr. Carr, a member of the medical profession of that place, who was followed by the Rev. A. Pryor, of Pottsville in an appropriate and well-timed speech.—Among other topics expressed in happy and eloquent terms, the Rev. gentleman made a touching allusion to the dying words of the Massachusetts martyr soldier, "All hail to the glorious Stars and Stripes of the American Union." The flag was made, by a few patriotic ladies of the congregation, as a tribute of their affection for the common cause, and the appreciation of the illustrious dead, who had devoted their energies, their talents and their hearts' blood, to place that flag in such a position as would command the respect, homage and admiration of those who are protected and sheltered by its folds, and make it honored among the nations of the earth.

FLAG RAISING IN REILLY TOWNSHIP.

A meeting of the citizens of Reilly township, was held in Newtown, on Saturday, May 11th, at 6 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of raising in front of Hill & Co.'s store a Liberty Pole and unfurling to the breeze the Stars and Stripes. The Pole is 61 feet high; the Flag measuring 6 by 12, and was raised by the subscriptions of Hill & Dougherty and their employees. Two or three other citizens also contributed. The meeting was organized by appointing the following officers:—*President*—GEORGE VAUGHAN, Esq.; *Vice Presidents*—Levi Pinkerton, William Cowley, Henry Zerbe, John P. Bettinger, Charles Nichols, Luke Welsh, Frank Fox, Robert Wrein, Jas. Cox; *Secretaries*—JOHN PUGH and ROBERT C. HILL. The President having called the meeting to order, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted amidst tremendous cheering and the booming of cannon from an adjacent hill. A national salute of thirteen guns was fired and three cheers given for the "Old Thirteen." Patriotic speeches were made by Cyrus L. Pinkerton, Esq., of Tremont, and Messrs. Foley and Gallagher of Newtown, who were repeatedly cheered. The following preambles and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have met to-day for the purpose of unfurling to the breeze the glorious old Flag of our country—the Flag that for eighty-five years has protected us through peace and prosperity; and,

WHEREAS, A portion of our citizens are now in a state of war against that Flag, and against what we consider the greatest and noblest government in the world—that is, the government of the people by themselves, therefore,

Resolved, That we cannot see in the destruction of our present Union any remedy for the wrongs complained of, if any such exist, but on the contrary, evils far greater than any imagined will be the sure result.

Resolved, That we are one and all, without respect to former political opinions, determined by all the means in our power to cherish, support and maintain the Union, Constitution and Laws, as in no other way can we hope to transmit to our children the noble privileges that we have received from our fathers.

Resolved, That the Flag we have just placed on this staff shall remain there so long as the present exciting times continue, or until this emblem waves respected and loved in every State and Territory in the Union.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the MINERS' JOURNAL.

Nine cheers were then given for the Union, three for Gen. Scott and Major Anderson, and three for the President, after which the meeting adjourned.

The cannon on an adjoining hill was again called into requisition, and continued till late in the night to pour forth its mighty roars, in honor of our country's Flag.

"The Star-spangled Banner, oh! long may it wave,
O'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave."

LETTERS FROM OUR VOLUNTEERS.

We have received a number of letters from our volunteers during the week. The companies at Washington, are not yet fully equipped—and the men find fault with the equipments they have received, being so far inferior to those of the Regulars in the Army. A letter from a member of the Minersville Artillerists, Company E, 5th Regiment, quartered in the Inauguration Ball Room, under date of Monday, May 15th, 1861, says:

"All our men are in good health and spirits, and ready to meet the enemy. The only cause of dissatisfaction that exists among the men is, on account of their uniforms; they say they would be fit objects to be placed in corn fields as scare-crows. To give you an instance, on the morning after the uniforms were distributed, several men of the Regiment went out in rear of our quarters to see a company of regulars (of the 3d Artillery.) drilling at their guns; after their dismissal from drill they commenced teazing our men, calling them Hostlers, Horse Jockeys, Boot Blacks, &c., and had it not been for the commanding officer, there is no knowing what the result would have been. Our men cannot pass through the streets but what they are hooted at by the boys, and the troops of other states, so you can imagine what kind of *uniforms* we have and what the feelings of the men are on account of them. Our equipments, (knapsacks, cartridge boxes, belts, &c.,) have been promised to us from day to day since we are here, but have not received any. Our ammunition is carried in the pantaloon pockets, and of course by the men sweating, the amunition gets damp and is not fit for use, otherwise we are well treated, our provisions are good and plenty. While I am writing Company I, (the Ringgold Rifles of Minersville,) marched into quarters, having returned from Target practice, with sixty-five shots in the board, with only two rounds to each man."

The muster roll enclosed will be published next week.

A letter from Capt. J. Seitzinger, of the Ashland Rifles, Company E., 6th Regiment, dated Perryville, May 16th, says:

I drop you a few lines to inform our friends at home that we are all well, and are doing quite as well as we expected. We still remain at Camp Susquehanna, but how long, we cannot tell.

The company will be very thankful for the copies of the JOURNAL which you offer to send them."

A letter from a member of the Ringgold Rifles, of Minersville, Company I, 5th Regiment, from Washington:

"I send you a muster roll of our company, (we will publish it next week,) which numbers eighty men all told. As I am writing, the familiar sound of the tambourine and hand organ are heard in the building. Some of the boys are taking a regular "hoe-down" to its music.

All continue well and in good spirits, though there are not a few complaints in regard to various foolish and unmeaning reports sent home by some persons, who perhaps, do it unthinkingly. Next week I shall perhaps be enabled to give you many incidents occuring here to enliven the monotony of a military camp life."

A letter from a member of Capt. Towers' company, dated Perryville, May 14th, says:

"I would have written to you sooner and given you some account of the passage of troops through this place, but, the papers publish such full accounts, that I thought it unnecessary. I will however, keep you posted up of all stirring events that may occur.

We have had Divine Service every Sunday, and last Sabbath, the Chaplain being away, Capt. Tower was requested to read a portion of the Scriptures, which he did to all the men at this post.

Col. Dare exhorted the men, and pointed out their duty to their families, their country, and their God, in a most forcible, manly and eloquent manner.

The great event of the week has been the first passage of a through train, from Phila. to Perryville, and from Perryville to Baltimore and thence to Washington. The departure of the train was hailed by immense cheering. Our men are well, except a few whom a change of water has caused slight bowel complaints. Col. Dare keeps pretty strict discipline in and about camp, and does all in his power to prevent the men from obtaining liquor, and getting intoxicated.

"Capt. Tower sends regards to you, and his thanks for the 5 copies of the MINERS' JOURNALS which he received yesterday."

Letter from Camp Scott.

CAMP SCOTT, May 15th, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—Fortunately for the unequipped soldiers, Gov. Curtin reviewed the regiments at Camp Scott, last Sunday. The day following, uniform overcoats were ordered for all, and the following morning distributed. At 4 o'clock, P. M., same day, a grand parade took place, under command of Major Gen. Keim.

In marching large bodies, it is a difficult matter to keep up the rear, even with well trained troops. This was particularly manifest on the parade on Tuesday, and the last two regiments were compelled to double quick time trial in a march of not over a mile and a half. In executing this movement, the excellent order of Captains Joseph Anthony and H. C. Bennett's Companies, as they rapidly closed up on a run, elicited the admiration of the citizens and the praise and congratulation of their comrades.

Since my last, under the methodical management of Gen. George C. Wynkoop, the Camp is perfectly arranged, so as to afford ample space for the forming of regiments and brigades, and present a pleasing appearance, while they effectually protect the occupants from the sun and inclement weather.

Every 24 hours a Police Guard of 120 soldiers, under command of a commissioned officer, is detailed for duty from the regiments on the ground, and with very few exceptions all the soldiers deport themselves orderly,—however, taking a little spirits down to keep the spirits up, leads a stray son of Mars into trouble. An affray occurred the beginning of the week between two soldiers from Pittsburg, and, with the aid of a knife and pistol some blood was spilt, but nothing serious.

Your townsman, Mr. George W. Slater, is an important feature in the 16th—the bloody 16th as it is called—though, entirely a civil one. His kind and genial disposition tenders him such a favorite with the officers, that they are determined to have him share their fortunes *nolens volens*.

The patriotic young ladies of Pottsville, in tendering their services as nurses, commands the respect and thanks of the volunteers. The spirit showed by the ladies however commendable, cannot be of such service, from the nature of the regulations, as they desire. Would it not then be well to direct this movement in some channel whereby the ladies could be of very great use to the soldiers and officers. Let me suggest the propriety of their appointing committees to visit the families of the men who have gone forth to defend the "glorious old ship," and see that they are provided for; that they get the allowance due them from the funds raised. Letters to soldiers from this place complain that nothing is given to some.

Further, the Dorcas society might do much.—Some fortunate ones at the camp have a white linen cap or cover, made to fit the army fatigue cap, with a cap extending back of the neck down to the shoulders. These are invaluable as a protection against the sun.

While forming the 16th into line on Wednesday, one poor fellow was carried to the Hospital from *coup de soleil*, and such is the fate of many a poor foot soldier, unless they are provided with some such protection as above mentioned.

There are in the 16th, five companies from Schuylkill, containing in all, rank and file, 385 men, and a present from the ladies of a sun cap to each man, involving as it would but little expense and time, would be a God send to the soldiers and doing good in real earnest.

Orders are momentarily expected to move Wynkoop Brigade. It is composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 12th, 13th, and the Bloody 16th Regiment.

The 1st was moved to the Relay House Tuesday night. B.

A MAMMOTH LABORATORY.—Among the objects of interest which abound in our city and in its vicinity there are perhaps none more generally inquired for by strangers and persons from a distance than the Laboratory of our friends and neighbors, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. One reason for this interest, we suppose, lies in the fact that through the medianship of the press their names have become familiar to the readers of the newspapers throughout the length and breadth of the land, and their remedies have acquired a reputation rarely if ever before accorded to proprietary medicines. Hence many who feel little or no interest in our cotton and woolen factories, are eager in their enquiries concerning the operations of Messrs. Ayer & Co., and yet so admirable is their system of business, and so perfect and complete are all their arrangements, that few, if any, even in our midst, are aware of the extent to which the preparation of their remedies is carried. To gratify the wishes of many who are known to us, and we doubt not but that these items will be equally interesting to many to whom we are personally unknown, we have taken the trouble to gather a few statistics relating to their business, which, though imperfect and detached, will give the reader some idea of the magnitude of their operations. Messrs. Ayer & Co., in the manufacture of their remedies annually consume 72,000 pounds of drugs, of the value of $93,000; 28,000 gallons pure spirits are used, of the value of $5,450; and 118,000 pounds of sugar, costing about $17,700—making an annual expenditure for these three items alone of $119,150. One would naturally suppose that no greater expenditure than this could well be afforded by a firm devoting its attention exclusively to the production of four popular medicines, (Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla, Cathartic Pills and Ague Cure,) but mark the items which follow: The number of bottles used annually in this establishment is 625,000; of pill boxes 350,000; of packing boxes 225,000 square feet; of card board 61,000 square feet, and the length of twine annually brought into requisition is 5000 miles. 5,000,000 copies of their American Almanac, (which, by the way, is of itself an institution of no small magnitude,) printed in the English, French, German and Spanish languages, are annually distributed gratuitously. The circulation of this Almanac exceeds that of any other publication in the world, not excepting the Bible itself, going in some countries, like China and Japan, where the Bible does not. These Almanacs are printed by steam power, at the establishment of Messrs. Ayer & Co., on two Adams', one Ruggles', and one French perfecting press, of the most approved construction, which prints both sides of the sheet at the same time. 138 tons of paper are annually consumed in the manufacture of these Almanacs, which, if piled one on another, would reach a hight of 54 miles, or if the paper was spread on the ground, it would cover an area of 500 acres; or if all the pages were printed on one continuous page, it would extend 22,000 miles; or if printed in one continuous line it would extend 1,232,000 miles; forty-seven times around the world, and have 3000 miles left to tie a bow knot.

The cost of paper and printing ink used annually at this establishment is about $43,000; 925 tons of freight are shipped annually, at an expense to the firm of $13,000; 72,000 newspapers, domestic and foreign, are annually received and examined by the clerks of the advertising department; and their postage bill amounts to about $2,100 a year, being much the largest mail in the State.

It is a striking curiosity for strangers to see their shipments marked and destined for every habitable portion of the globe, and their mail which brings letters, orders and advices in almost every language, and from almost every country and people under the sun, who suffer from sickness and want to be cured.

Fully aware of the benefits resulting from a liberal and extended system of advertising, they have employed this medium freely and discriminatingly, and annually disburse among the newspaper publishers of this and other countries, but chiefly in the United States, a sum exceeding $60,000. Though there are many establishments in the city employing a larger number of hands, and more capital, there is an interest felt in Messrs. Ayer & Co., and their operations, by a greater number of people, and over a wider extent of country or countries, than towards any other firm or corporation in the city, or even the State.—*Lowell Sentinel.*

N. B.—Look out for counterfeits. Buy no GOLDEN PILLS of any kind unless every box is signed S. D. HOWE. All others are a base imitation and unsafe; therefore, as you value your lives and health, (to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money,) buy only of those who show the signature of S. D. Howe, on every box, which has recently been added on account of the Pills being counterfeited. ['60 6-ly

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer for Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope. [April 13, '61 15-3m

Relief in Ten Minutes!
BRYAN'S
Pulmonic Wafers!
The most Certain and Speedy Remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

These wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers, these wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
HENRY SAYLOR, *Agent for Pottsville.*
June 30, '60 26-eoly

Religious Intelligence.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Divine worship every day at 5 o'clock, P. M. Special prayers for our rulers, the Union and its defenders. Also the 'Litany' on Wednesday and Friday. Col. iv. 2 and 1 Tim. ii. 1, 2, 3; Rom. xiii 12 and 1 Peter iv, 7 and 12—19.

UNION PRAYER MEETING every Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, held in the Second Methodist Church, Market street.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—The Corner Stone for the new church, of the congregation of the UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST, in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, will by Divine permission be laid on Sunday the 9th day of June next. There will be service on the foundation of the building on Sunday morning and afternoon, and will be conducted in both German and English languages.

Schuylkill Haven, May 16, '61 20-2t

NOTICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville, Rev. J. W. MECASKEY, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Callowhill Street, Rev. C. S. HAMAN, Pastor. German preaching every Sunday Morning at 10 o'clock, and English in the Evening, early candle-light.

There will be religious services every Sabbath Morning, at 10½ o'clock—Evening, 7 o'clock—in the METHODIST PROTESTANT DENOMINATION, in the Brick Church, Minersville Street, above Mine Street, Pottsville.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square, Pottsville, Rev. SAMUEL A. HOLMAN, Pastor. Divine service in this Church regularly every Sunday. Morning at 10½ o'clock; evening, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH worship regularly at the Associate Reformed Church Building: Market street—Rev. SAMUEL COLT, Pastor. Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock; evenings, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Lecture and Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—An Examination for Teachers to take charge of the different Schools in Schuylkill Township, Schuylkill County, Pa., will be held at the House of Stephen Ringer, in Lewistown, said Township, on Saturday the 8th day of June, 1861. A. S. FISTER, *Secretary.* May 18, '61 20-3t*

WANTED—A Six Inch Pump, with Ninety yards of Six or Eight inch pipes. Apply to I. F. VOORHIES, Silver Terrace, Pottsville, Pa. March 9, '61 10-tf

MINERS AND SURFACE LABORERS WANTED.—For the Portage Lake Mines, Lake Superior. For particulars and sailing times of boats, inquire of E. P. LORING, Boston, Mass., or HANNA, GARRETTSON & CO., River street, Cleveland, Ohio. May 11, '61 19-2t

A HANDSOME YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who is possessed of considerable means, and who is well educated and of good character, would like to open communication with some PRETTY YOUNG LADY, with a view to matrimony. Please address "AMATOR," Box 436 Pottsville Post Office. Pottsville, May 11, '61 19-2t

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER for Male School No. 6 (Primary), in the Pottsville District. Salary from $16 to $22 a month, according to experience and general qualifications. The person chosen to take her place on the 1st of June next. Apply in person or by writing, to B. BANNAN, President, or C. LITTLE, Secretary.

All applications must be accompanied by Certificates from the County Superintendent, good for the next school year. Persons desiring answers to letters or Certificates returned by mail, must enclose stamps for the pre payment of postage. Pottsville, May 11, '61 19-2t

NOTICES.

TO MECHANICS.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st of June next, for building 16 block's of Miners Houses in the vicinity of Mahanoy City and Waste House Run. Plans and specification can be seen at the office in Mahanoy City. FRANK CARTER, Agent. May 18, '61 20-3t

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, at Westwood, about 2 weeks since, a young RED and WHITE COW. Has lost tip of the left ear. The owner is requested to call and remove her, or she will be forfeited. JOHN LETCHER. Westwood, May 11, '61 19-3t

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between CHARLES LINS and JOHN C. GARNER, in the Drug and Hardware business in Ashland, Schuylkill county, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by CHARLES LINS, who will continue it hereafter on his own account. CHARLES LINS, JOHN C. GARNER. May 4, '61 18-3t*

LOST—A Letter addressed to F. S. HUNTER & BROS., Leesport, Penna., enclosing a draft of J. J. Dobbin's, dated March 4th, 1861, to the order of F. S. Hunter & Bros., on S. Bradford, Treasurer of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, for $81 60. The payment of said Draft has been stopped, and the finder will please leave the same with G. A. Nicolls, Reading; J. L. Wheeler, Pottsville, or the subscriber. J. J. DOBBIN, Silver Creek Colliery, Schuylkill Co., Pa. May 4, '61 18-3t

NOTICE.—At an Annual Meeting of the "Pottsville Cornet Band," held Saturday Evening, May 4th, 1861, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:
Leader—NICHOLAS J. BEHR.
Secretary—ALEXANDER GOVAN.
Treasurer—HORACE G. WALBRIDGE.
Trustees—HENRY BODEMAN, SAMUEL T. SKEWS, and HORACE G. WALBRIDGE.

The Secretary is the only person authorized to receive monies due the Band, and all bills must be presented to him for settlement. Engagements can be made by application to the Leader, or any of the other members of the Band. By order of the Band. ALEXANDER GOVAN, Secretary. Pottsville, May 8, '61 19-3t*

TO COAL OPERATORS desiring to lease coal veins in the EAST MAHANOY COAL REGION: The progress of the East Mahanoy Railroad warrants the belief that an avenue to market will be open from the vicinity of Mahanoy City, and Waste House Run, in time for coal shipments during the season of 1862. In view of which, the undersigned desire to lease to reliable parties, the veins at different points upon their lands at Mahanoy City, Waste House Run and Bear Run. Information as to rents, &c., can be had on application to the undersigned at Philadelphia, or to Frank Carter at his office in second street, between Market and Norwegian streets, Pottsville, Penna.
JAMES DUNDAS,
GEORGE M. TROUTMAN,
THOS. A. BIDDLE,
ALEXANDER BIDDLE, } *Trustees.*
January 12, '60 2-tf

FOR SALE & TO LET.

2000 FEET of selected WHITE PINE BOARDS for sale cheap by B. BANNAN.

FOR RENT—The Dwelling occupied by the subscriber, corner of Third and Mahantango streets. Inquire of ROBT. C. GREEN. Pottsville, March 30, '60 13-tf

OFFICES TO LET—The Offices formerly occupied by F. W. & Jno. Hughes, on Centre street. Apply to ROBT. C. GREEN. Pottsville, March 16, '61 11-

FOR SALE—Two Large Front Store Window Frames, with Sash and Shutters. Also, a Front Door. To be seen at GEO. BRIGHT'S Hardware & Iron Store. Pottsville, March 8, '61 10-tf

MAHANOY CITY LOTS FOR SALE.—Apply to RICHARD KEAR, Minersville, or to R. C. KEAR, Mahanoy City. February 2, '61 5-tf

FOR RENT—The Orchard Mill, now occupied by H. Huntzinger is for rent. Apply to T. H. Schollenberger, or to M. M. MATZ. Jan. 5, '61 1-tf On the premises.

MAHANOY CITY LOTS FOR SALE.—P. W. SHEAFER, OFFICE—Centre St., on or above the Monument, POTTSVILLE. August 18, '60 33-

LOTS FOR SALE ON TIME.—The subscriber is prepared to sell lots on Greenwood Hill on time, running from 10 to 15 years, to those who desire to improve the same. Apply to B. BANNAN.

FOR RENT.—Dwelling Houses, Offices, Store Rooms, and a Hall suitable for Lectures, &c. For particulars, apply to L. C. THOMPSON. Feb. 18, '60 7- Cor. Centre & Market Sts.

LOTS IN MAHANOY FOR SALE.—Apply to FRANK CARTER, Agent,—Office, Second Street, between Market and Norwegian Sts., Pottsville; or at the office in Mahanoy City. April 21, '60 16-tf

MAPS of Schuylkill County, and of the Coal Regions, in Sheets, in Pocket Book Form, on Rollers, and Framed, for sale by B. BANNAN. These Maps in Sheets, can be sent by mail to those who desire them.

FOR RENT—A House on Market street, a few doors above Third, now occupied by Mr. John Hatch. Possession given first of October. The house is nearly new, and suitable for a large family. Enquire of S. FOSTER. Sept. 15, '60 37- Cor. Market & Centre Streets.

FOR SALE—Two 50 Horse Engines—geared together—for hoisting and pumping. 200 yards of 14 inch pipes, and working barrels. 500 yards of wire rope.—a lot of chain. One 20 horse Engine, and rollers, screens, &c., for breaker. Also, drift cars, wagons, cart and sled. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to CHAS. M. HILL, *Real Estate Agent, Mahantango street, Pottsville.* February 12, '60 7-tf

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—One 60 horse Engine, with boilers and all connecting machinery for pumping water. One 30 Horse Engine, and Rollers, with all the connecting machinery for breaking Coal. About 1300 feet of 16 inch pipe, with pump and connecting irons, &c. Two chains, wire rope, &c. Apply to A. RUSSEL, Office—corner of Mahantango and Second streets, Pottsville, March 24, '60 12-tf

FOR LEASE.—IMPORTANT TO COAL OPERATORS.—The Big Mountain Improvement Company offers to lease one or more veins of the celebrated Big Mt. White Ash Coal, situated on the east end of their lands, on Gearhart's Run, 3 miles from Shamokin Gap; 20 miles from Sunbury, and immediately on the Carbon Run Railroad. There are two openings made on veins 8 feet thick. Parties wishing to lease a valuable operation, can see the veins, ascertain terms of lease, &c. by calling on the subscriber at Shamokin. H. VAN GASKEN, Supt. Shamokin, May 19, '60 20-tf

TO RENT OR LEASE, FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS—A COACH SHOP, occupied by Norwegian and Coal streets, now occupied by Kerr & Bishell. Size of main building, 100 feet by 30 feet, 3 stories high, with all the necessary departments to carry on a large business—Show Room, well plastered—a large Smith Shop, 30 feet by 20 feet, with three forges. Possession given the 7th day of September next. The location is the best in the Borough for carrying on a large business. Any person wishing to engage in the business can address WM. HOFFMAN, Pottsville, Pa. August 4, '60 Rent reasonable.

WORCESTER'S Quarto Dictionary. NOW Ready—Worcester's Quarto Dictionary of the English Language, for sale at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.