Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1861.

Letter From Fort Washington.

(WRITTEN BY OUR ASSOCIATE.)

FORT WASHINGTON, MD., May 19, 1861.

DEAR JOURNAL: The world wags on with us this bright Spring Sabbath day, pretty much as it did a week since, when I sat down to record for you what was worth mentioning in connection with the Company. We have succeeded in getting nearly all of the cannon which were brought here, mounted, and work of the severe order, is nearly finished, no doubt to the satisfaction of the commandant at this post, and unquestionably to ours.

Our men since they have donned the United States fatigue uniform, sent to the Company from Washington, present a very neat and comfortable appearance. The suit consists of a blouse, heavy dark blue pantaloons and blue fatigue cap. When their belts are in order and muskets bright as they were this morning for inspection, the company looks well. Notwithstanding the amount of work and guard duty which the men have done since they have been here, they are improving in their drill, and a little more time devoted to this indispensable requisite, will enable them to make a very creditable appearance in the regiment. The Infantry drill in the army, is altogether the Hardee, which differs somewhat in the manual of arms, to that with which we have been accustomed. It can however, be readily adopted. Our non-commissioned officers will to-day receive instructions from a drill sergeant of the army, two hours every day, and they in turn will drill the company in squads. With this arrangement, the new tactics will soon become familiar to every man.

The duties which up to this time, devolved upon the company may be classed as follows: At reveille, 5 o'clock, the men turn out of their bunks, made of the softest planks, wash, and clean up their quarters. At 6½ o'clock, they eat breakfast. At 7½ o'clock, the Surgeon's call is played with drum and fife, and the sick are reported. At 8, guard-mounting takes place. The new guard goes on, and remains on duty until 8 next morning. For this guard we detail sixteen men daily. Others are also detailed for police and fatigue duty, which embraces work within the Fort, such as unloading carts, storing provisions, mounting cannon, etc., and without the Fort, such as loading carts, clearing land in the vicinity, of trees, levelling inequalities in the earth at the base of the walls of the Fort, etc. At 9 o'clock at night, tattoo is beaten, ten minutes after, taps, when every light in camp must be extinguished. This in brief, gives you an idea of daily duty in this fort.

In the course of my duty as officer of the Guard, whenever detailed, I have met as Officer of the Day, Lieutenant Perkins of the Artillery. In the still watches of the night, before the flickering light of the guard room fire, we have sat and conversed for hours. He is a fine Artillerist, and has seen much service in Florida, and on the frontier. His descriptions of Indian life are very interesting. He lived among them for years, and speaks fluently, the Sioux language. The Lieutenant is one of the most agreeable men I ever met. His suavity of manner, and the cheerfulness with which he imparts information in reference to military points, render him popular with one and all.

On Thursday last we had another surprise party of Pottsville faces, and still another yesterday. The Thursday party was composed of Benj. Haywood, Esq., Samuel Huntzinger, Esq., Judge Helfenstein, Mr. Millholland of the Reading Railroad, Judge Leib, and Mr. George Staley. We had a premonition of Mr. Haywood's visit, the previous afternoon, in the shape of twenty-five bushels of fine potatoes, which arrived from Washington for the Artillerists. It was suggested to him by Mr. Leib that the potatoes would be a treat to the boys. No sooner said than done. Mr. Haywood immediately purchased fifty bushels of potatoes at $1 10 per bushel, and sent half to the Infantry, and half to us. These "anti-scorbutics" in connection with the butter and eggs sent by the Messrs. Morris and other generous merchants, unquestionably saved some of the men from an attack of the scurvy, of which they had premonitory symptoms. While acknowledging the receipt of acceptable presents, I would state that the Company is indebted to Mrs. J. H. Campbell for her kindness in sending it two large pound cakes. They were discussed on Friday with great gusto.

The party which reached here yesterday in company with sundry boxes for individual members of the company, was composed of Messrs. William Patterson, Dr. Woodnut, L. Garrigues and L. Thompson. They are still with us as I write, knocking around our quarters; sleeping and messing with us. Before they leave, they will have a good idea of a soldier's life in garrison.

It would have interested the many friends of Mr. Haywood to have seen him among the boys. With his umbrella under his arm, and his hands crossed in front, he was surrounded by familiar faces. He good naturedly answered scores of questions, and was not slow in asking. No sooner was he introduced to Major Haskins, than they became sociable, the Major perceiving at once that he was conversing with one of Nature's noblemen. Mr. Haywood and the gentlemen with him, passed a very pleasant two hours here, examining the Fort, and talking with the men. The manner in which Mr. H. succeeded in getting here was characteristic of the energy of that gentleman. It seems that he was resolved to get down here, and remarked to the Secretary of War that he would charter a steamer for the purpose if it was necessary. The Secretary to save him that trouble and expense, placed a steamer at his disposal, and of course, for the trip he was commander. He wore the robes of authority with dignity and grace, with no idea of having them trod upon, as was proven, when he peremptorily refused to start before he had finished taking a sociable potatoe, and some bean soup with us.

I was glad that Mr. Haywood visited us for one reason. Some misapprehension has existed I learn, in Pottsville, in reference to the Captaincy. Capt. Wren resigned for the purpose of running for Lieutenant-Colonel of the Advance Regiment, and was defeated. He fully intended resigning, and it was not caused by any difficulty with the Company, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The Captain himself has written home in reference to the matter, and Mr. Haywood thoroughly understands it, so that no further misapprehension need exist in reference to it. I allude to this, because our company at this moment is just as harmonious as when it left home.

To-day heavy cannonading was heard down the river. It is reported that the Virginians have erected a sand battery at Aquia Creek, about forty miles below this point, for the purpose of commanding the river at that point. The Government will undoubtedly, attend to that battery and silence it, for it is important to keep this stream open, connecting as it does, the Federal Capital with the ocean. We are not aware of the movements of the rebel troops. So far they have not appeared in this vicinity. There is no question however, that they are concentrating in considerable numbers at different points in Virginia, to be ready for offensive or defensive operations, as their military authorities may decide.

There is considerable amusement among the men after their day's work is finished, which is at 5 o'clock. Some pitch quoits, others wheel barrows blindfolded, while a well known and highly appreciated mimic, often keeps a crowd in a roar by his artistic delineation of Dr. Bobbs, and other home characters of note. Drake, known under the euphonious cognomen of "Snapper," is full of natural humor. He yesterday informed an outside querist, that the largest gun in the Fort threw a seven ton ball. He stated that it had been fired the day before across the river; that the ball entered an embankment, and made a tunnel (large enough to drive in a team and wagon) four miles long. The querist elevated his eyebrows; but seemed satisfied with the answer, while "Snapper" watched to see how the bait took. He too seemed satisfied at the result. There are stories innumerable, of "Snapper's" humorous sayings. He is decidedly our funny man.

It is not improbable that we may be moved soon from here. Washington may be our destination, to join the regiment, and then it may be forward into the heart of the enemy's country. If the campaign should be settled upon soon, it may be that the first requisition will be sent to open the ball in Virginia. However, it is problematical. The War Department keeps its business close and secret. No person knows its intentions in advance, and newspaper correspondents are in despair thereat. As soon as we are moved, I will let you know.

The health of the men is excellent. They are getting brown with exposure to the sun, but I think that rather improves their appearance than otherwise. We have but one man on the sick list.

The Company feels under constant obligation to Major James H. Campbell, who has been unwearied in his attentions, and who is solicitous for the welfare of each member. He keeps us well supplied with paper and franked envelopes. Major Campbell's action in entering on the campaign, as a volunteer, is worthy of the highest commendation, and must command the admiration of his constituency.

Dr. J. B. Brandt, of Llewellyn, a private of this company, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon of this Regiment.

All the men are delighted at the intelligence that Dr. John T. Carpenter, will be Surgeon of the Regiment. It is a satisfaction to be attended by a Surgeon one knows, and I believe facilitates recovery.

I am informed by Dr Woodnut, that Dr. Halberstadt and John W. Roseberry, Esq., were at the Washington Navy Yard during Friday and part of Saturday, waiting for an opportunity to come down. At last wearied with waiting, they returned to the City, and finally left for home, without succeeding in reaching us. I am informed that Dr. H. was intensely anxious to visit the Fort, and that Mr. R. suffered considerably in flesh from the rapidity of action necessary to keep up with the Doctor, in his efforts to devise ways and means of reaching us. I regret that they did not succeed. We would have been delighted to have seen them. Better luck next time.

As I have given you in the main, the contents of my little news budget at this point, I must close, by stating that we attended Divine service in one of the casemates of the Fort. Mr. Harris, the clergyman, 60 years of age, read the Episcopal service, and preached a good sermon. The singing was led by his niece, the congregation of males joining in.

Till I write again, I am Yours, F. B. W.

May 21, 1861.

The company was divided yesterday, the Artillerists retaining all the Pottsville boys. It was done by order of Col. Cake. The company is comprised now of 79 members, instead of 120. A third company has been formed out of what is left from the Infantry and Artillerists, of which James Wren has been elected Captain. D. A. Smith was yesterday elected Captain of the Artillerists; F. B. Wallace 1st Lieutenant; Philip Nagle 2d; and Henry Russel 3d. Until the commissions are received and the election recognized by the War Department, we still continue as we were—one company. F. B. W.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO?

The recent declaration made in Parliament by Lord John Russel, that her majesty's Government would be likely to acknowledge the Southern Rebels as a "belligerent power," which would, in effect, be an acknowledgment of their right of rebellion against our Government, has caused considerable discussion among the people, and is freely commented upon in the press. These remarks were made, however, when only the first impressions were received from this country, and it must be evident to all who have read the debate, that both Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, were very cautious in committing either themselves or the Government fully on this subject, evidently with the view of gaining time, until further intelligence could be received from the United States. We do not believe that either England or France will favor the rebels, when they become fully acquainted with the policy of our Government toward these rebels, and the sublime uprising of the People in the support of the Union, which is unparalleled in the annals of any nation—and may be very appropriately termed, *terrific.*

The following article from the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, of Wednesday, discusses the subject fully, and the sentiments therein expressed, will receive a response from every loyal heart in the country:

We cannot easily conceive of anything more contrary to the dictates of common sense, than the apprehensions by some of our people and Presses, in regard to the course of European Powers relative to the action of this Government in putting down rebellion. A very little reflection on the subject however, and upon the absolute necessity, based on self-preservation, which compels European Powers to guard and protect in every possible manner, the right of dealing with Traitors and Rebels without interference from outsiders, should remove all such apprehensions from the minds of the most timid. But says the grumbler, "England and France must have our cotton!" And if so, is it not palpable to both Governments, and to all sensible people on both sides of the Atlantic, that it must be with the full assent of the Government of the United States? Let us alone, and we will insure a regular but diminished supply after six or nine months; but presume to meddle or interfere with our domestic quarrel, and you shall not receive a bale of cotton for years to come. In this connection, the following well settled principles must not be lost sight of.

It is the right of this and every other Government, to maintain its sovereignty over its people; and for that purpose to adopt such measures as in its wisdom, may be deemed expedient.

It is the inherent right of every Government, to put down Rebellion, and to punish Traitors in such manner as it may elect.

It is the right of every Government to open to Foreign Commerce such of its Ports as it may think proper; and at its pleasure, to close them.

It is the right of every Government to punish Traitors in rebellion against its lawful authority, whether on the land or on the water, with *death;* and to confiscate their property for the benefit of the State.

Any interference with any of those rights by any other Power, is a *Casus Belli;* and as certainly as such interference is attempted by *England, France,* or any of the nations of the earth, such attempt will be met by the United States with a declaration of war against the party thus intermeddling with what does not concern them.

By act of Congress, we have made the seaports on our Southern Coast, "Ports of Entry;" *and while they continue to be such,* we have given to all the civilized nations of the world, the right to trade with them according to Treaty stipulations. But whenever in the exercise of a sound discretion, or for the purpose of putting down Rebellion, we deem it expedient or necessary to close any of our Ports, it is our undoubted right so to do; and whoever attempts to interfere with such right, is guilty of the gravest offence against our Sovereignty; and the punishment for such offence, is the immediate confiscation of the property of the party offending, and the punishment of the offender.

The closing of *our own Ports,* or their blockade against the ingress or egress of all commerce, inflicted by us as a punishment for *our own subjects* in Rebellion against our Government, is a very different affair from the Blockade of the Ports of a Foreign Power against the commerce of Neutrals. In the latter case, a Nation is compelled to make good its *ability* to prevent such commerce between two Sovereign Powers, in order to have its blockade respected; or a weak Power like Spain, might, by what is called a "Paper Blockade," close the Ports of France against England, and *vice versa.* Hence, when one Sovereign and Independent Power, blockades the Port or Ports of another Sovereign Power, against all the other Powers of the World, the Law of Nations requires that it should keep up before such Port or Ports, a sufficient force to render efficient its Blockade. Otherwise the interests of neutrals and third parties, might be improperly trifled with. But not so in regard to a nation's closing its own Ports or blockading them to the exclusion of all Foreign Powers. If instead of the President ordering a Blockade of our own Southern Ports, he had simply issued his Proclamation closing their Ports against the vessels of all other Nations, there exists not a legal tribunal in the World which could justly have questioned the legality of such an act as against Foreign Nations. True, we might among ourselves, have debated the question, whether the right of closing the Ports was one which belongs only to Congress, or necessarily appertains to the Executive as an important part of the power invested in him to "suppress rebellion;" but with this question Foreign Powers would have had nothing to do. The act of our Chief Executive, with them, would have been the act of the nation; and they would have had no alternative but to respect it accordingly. And the only reason why President Lincoln did not, by proclamation, close the Ports of the Rebel States, was the fact that it would not have suppressed the coasting trade, or kept out of those Ports, the ships of adventurers desiring to trade with the Rebels. He therefore, instituted by proclamation, a Blockade; and as soon as Congress meets, that body will undoubtedly pass an act closing, or authorizing the President to close the Rebel Ports; and then, if any vessel, no matter under what flag, attempts to enter any port so closed, she becomes at once, the property of her captor; while all on board of her are guilty of Misprision of Treason, in serving and abetting Traitors, and in giving material aid to persons in rebellion against the Government.—The closing of our own ports under the circumstances, is nothing more or less than the enforcement of a necessary police regulation for the punishment of Traitors in open rebellion against the Government; and the Foreign Power, or the citizens of any Foreign Power, who interfere with, or attempt to violate such regulation, are virtually giving aid to such Traitors, and cannot claim exemption from the punishment which the law inflicts upon all such offenders.

Our Secretary of State, well understands the wide difference which obtains between the existing Blockade of our own Ports for the punishment of Traitors and to put down Rebellion, and the Blockade by us of the Ports of a Foreign Power against neutrals. And we doubt not, he has long since informed the Representatives of Foreign Powers at Washington, that the President's Proclamation of Blockade is in itself, sufficient against all the Nations of the world, while the character of the Blockade and the force to be employed to render it efficient, are exclusively domestic considerations and to be regulated by our own opinions of expediency and commerce. It is our own Ports and not the Ports of a Foreign Power we are closing; and therefore, the "Paper Blockade" or Proclamation of our Executive, is all that is necessary as regards Foreign Powers. It is sufficient that we say,—"we do not permit any intercourse with our Rebels;" and having said it, there exists nowhere a right to enquire "how do you intend to prevent it?" That is a proper enquiry, when one nation blockades the ports of another independent nation, and warns off the commerce of neutrals; but it has nothing to do with a Government closing its own ports in order to punish Traitors in rebellion against its authority. Such, we venture to predict, has long since been the language of Mr. Seward to all foreign Governments; and if not, then he cannot too soon put an end to all impertinent interference on their part, and apprise them at once, that it is none of their business what force we propose to employ to render our Blockade efficient. Being against our own people, the notice of Blockade by Proclamation, is all that they have any right to demand.

In regard to Privateers sailing under the authority of our Rebel States, that is one of the simplest questions which ever presented itself to the consideration of Statesmen. Suppose Jeff. Davis as Chief Traitor and acknowledged Leader of this infamous Rebellion, were to grant authority in writing, *to rob the Banks in Philadelphia; and offer a reward of twenty dollars per head for every citizen of the United States murdered in the perpetration of such Robbery!* Would any sane man, doubt our right to punish summarily by hanging, such Land Pirates, when taken with such authority in their possession? Most assuredly not. And so with Privateers captured at sea, with *authority from the Rebel Chief, to capture our property on the ocean, and a promise of twenty dollars per head for every citizen of the United States murdered in the perpetration of the Robbery!* Can any sane man in Europe or America, question the fact, that men so employed, under such authority, and with such inducements to rob and murder, would be Pirates in the worst sense of the term, and merit instant hanging at the yard-arm by their captors? Other Nations may or may not, look upon them as Pirates and hunt them down accordingly. So long as those Pirates do not prey upon English commerce, Lord John Russell is of opinion that it is not his duty to treat them as Pirates, and punish them accordingly. This is a matter of taste, and dependent more or less upon the friendly or unfriendly feeling which the present Government of England may feel towards the United States.—Undoubtedly, it may, if unfriendly to us, shut its eyes to the acts of these *Pirates,* and refuse to punish them so long as they do not practice their Piracy upon English Commerce; or, if disposed to act a friendly part, and inclined to sustain the Government of a friendly Power against a most causeless and unjustifiable rebellion, it may and should, recognize these Privateers as *Pirates,* and treat them accordingly, whenever met with. The people of England will, however, take this matter in their own keeping. They know that our Government is warring against Traitors, Robbers, and Pirates who are in rebellion against its authority for no other earthly purpose, than to extend and perpetuate the institution of African Slavery, and in time to legalize the African Slave trade; and we venture the prediction, that no Government can sustain itself in Great Britain, which countenances the Robbers and Pirates who have embarked in this nefarious work. Let Lord John look to it; in time, or the people of England will relieve him from all trouble in the premises.

As to our being deterred from pursuing the even tenor of our way, in dealing with our own Rebels after our own fashion, by any action of one or all of the Powers of Europe combined, the very idea of it, is an absurdity. Interference with us, will be held good *cause of war;* and in the present temper of our people, we will not brook intermeddling from any quarter. We intend to close our Ports whenever, and in the mode and manner, we deem expedient; and we intend to put down Rebellion, hand Traitors and confiscate both their land and their negroes, and punish as Pirates by hanging at the yard-arm all who are caught at sea with letters of marque from the Rebel Government, let the Powers of Europe, think or do whatever they please. And if our Representatives abroad, have not already been instructed to make this fact patent to the European Governments, we are greatly mistaken in the character of our Secretary of State. On this subject however, we have no doubt. He has discharged his whole duty; and there need be no fear that either England or France will interfere with our dealing with the Rebels and Robbers of the South, as they so richly merit. The People of England will compel their Government to do its duty; and we have it in our power to state *upon good authority,* that Napoleon III., after taking the necessary steps as early as January last, to make himself familiar with the whole subject of Secession and Rebellion, and the probable consequence of the existing civil war upon the interests of the manufacturers of Europe, has definitely resolved, that "*he will not countenance interference from any quarter, with the right of the American Government, to deal with the Rebellion in a manner satisfactory to itself.*"

This country was never in a better condition than it is now for a brush with England. We have our hands in, and another war would make but little difference to our people, it would give some employment to our blockading fleet. Declaration of war by this country against England, would unquestionably set all Europe in a blaze.

RETURN OF TEXAN U. S. OFFICERS.—Among the officers captured in Texas, by order of Jeff. Davis, were Major WM. A. NICHOLS and Lieut. E. L. HARTZ, of this borough. Major NICHOLS and family, arrived on Tuesday last, and Lieut. HARTZ is expected daily. Major NICHOLS feels very indignant at the treachery of, and treatment they received at the hands of the rebels—and desires us to publish the following statement which gives all the particulars of their arrest, and the reasons which induced these officers to give their parole:

TREACHERY TOWARDS THE U. S. ARMY IN TEXAS.

When the Traitor Twiggs surrendered the U. S. Soldiers, under his command to the Texian Rebels,—it was solemnly agreed between Twiggs and the commissioners of the State of Texas, that the troops of the United States shall leave the soil of the State by the way of the coast; that they shall take with them the armies of the respective corps, including the battery of light artillery at Fort Duncan, and the battery of the same character at Fort Brown; and shall be allowed the necessary means for regular and comfortable movement, provisions, tents, etc., etc., and transportation.

Upon this, General Twiggs published to the army the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 18, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 5.

The State of Texas having demanded, through the commissioners, the delivery of the military post and public property within the limits of this command, and the commanding general desiring to avoid even a possibility of a collision between the Federal and State troops, the posts will be evacuated by their garrisons, and these will take up, as soon as the necessary preparations can be made, the line of march out of Texas, by way of the coast, marching out with their arms (the light batteries with their guns), clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, subsistence, medical, hospital stores, and such means of transportation of every kind as may be necessary for an efficient and orderly movement of the troops, prepared for attack or defence against aggressions from any source.

The troops will carry with them provisions as far as the coast. By order of Brevet Major Gen. TWIGGS.

Every effort was then made, to corrupt the troops, by offering them increased rank and higher pay—but finding that all their offers were rejected, and the men determined to remain true to their colors, and leave the State as rapidly as possible, the President of the Piratical Government, in defiance of the Agreement, ordered those remaining in the State to be disarmed and taken as prisoners of war. The following memorandum is the manner in which Colonel Waite, commanding the Department of Texas, together with his officers on duty in San Antomio, without troops, were captured and made prisoners of war.

MEMORANDUM

Relating to the arrest of Colonel C. A. Waite, U. S. Army, and the officers of the U. S. Army, on duty at San Antonio, Texas without Troops. At Colonel Waite's quarters, Colonel Waite and Major Sprague only present.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

Captain Wilcox (with his sword, commanding Texas troops)—Good morning, Colonel!

Colonel Waite—Good morning, sir.

Captain Wilcox—I have come to request you to go over to Major Maclin's office.

Colonel Waite—For what purpose, sir?

Captain Wilcox—As a prisoner of war!

Colonel Waite—What authority have you?

Captain Wilcox—I have authority from Major Maclin!

Colonel Waite—Who is Major Maclin?

Captain Wilcox—An officer of the Confederate States.

Colonel Waite—I do not, sir, recognize any such authority. Have you the authority? I should like to see it.

Captain Wilcox then took from his pocket an order from Major Maclin, which Colonel Waite read, directing him, Wilcox, to proceed with his company and arrest the officers of the United States Government on duty in San Antonio, Texas.

Colonel Waite—I protest against any such act, and will not obey the order except by force. Have I committed any offence? To which Captain Wilcox replied: "None that I know of." It is then, said Colonel Waite, "a most unwarranted act of usurpation, and in violation of the modes and customs of civilized warfare, and a gross outrage upon my individual rights. I protest against it in the name of my country. Your authority I do not recognize, nor will I obey any order from you; nothing but the presence of a force greater than I can overcome will cause me to relinquish my personal freedom. There is nothing in history to equal this usurpation." Thereupon Captain Wilcox said: "I have the force," and started for the public storehouses, and immediately returned with thirty-six footmen, Texas troops, armed with rifles and sabre bayonets. The command was halted in front of Colonel Waite's quarters, when Captain Wilcox entered the house. Colonel Waite then walked to the door, when, upon looking out, remarked: "Is that your guard, sir?" "Yes, sir," replied Captain Wilcox; "There are more men," remarked Colonel Waite, "than I can resist, and I again protest in the name of my country against this gross and unwarranted act of usurpation, and in violation of my personal rights: where do you wish me to go, sir?" "To the ordnance office, sir," said Captain Wilcox. Colonel Waite then took his hat and passed to the front of the guard, when arms were shouldered, and the crowd proceeded through the public street. As Colonel Waite was passing into the custody of the guard, Major Sprague remarked to Captain Wilcox, "Do you consider me as one?" "Yes," he replied, "come along." "Then," said Major Sprague, "I concur fully in every word uttered by Colonel Waite in regard to this outrage." Major Sprague then joined Colonel Waite, and proceeded amid a crowd of boys.

Arriving at the building where the public offices are, the command was halted, and Capt. Wilcox ordered the other officers, viz: Major Wm. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Daniel McClure, Pay Department; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel D. T. Chandler, Third Infantry; Capt. C. Garrard, Second Cavalry; Surgeon E. A. Abadie, Medical Department; Assistant Surgeon J. R. Smith, Medical Department; Surgeon E. P. Langworthy, Medical Department; Capt. A. T. Lee, Eighth Infantry; Lieutenant E. L. Hartz, Eighth Infantry; Lieutenant E. W. H. Read, Eigth Infantry; Captain R. M. Potter, Military Store Keeper; who had been previously arrested, and were within the building in charge of a sentinel, to proceed. The officers in a body, in charge of the guard, were conducted to the office of Major Maclin. After a few moments' silence, Major Maclin said: "Colonel Waite, it becomes my duty to arrest you, and the other officers, as prisoners of war." "By what authority, sir?" "That is my business, sir, not yours," responded Major Maclin. "But," said Colonel Waite, "I should like to know by what power I am deprived of my personal rights?" "I have the power from the President of the Confederate States," answered Major Maclin. "Such authority I do not know, nor shall I obey it," said Colonel Waite. "Have I, or my officers, committed any offence? Did we not come here as friends, and have we not been such to all the interests of Texas? More than that, is there not an agreement with the Texas' commissioners guaranteeing to the men and officers my entire command, to go out of Texas unmolested? That, sir, has been carried out faithfully, on our part, in every respect. By what right, then, am I to be restricted of my liberty? and by what authority am I and my officers made prisoners of war? I protest against it!" "There is no use of protesting," said Major Maclin, "I do not wish to hear any protest; it is unnecessary, I have my orders." "But I will protest," replied Colonel Waite, "in the name of my country and Government, I protest." I denounce it as an act of unwarranted usurpation, and against the custom of war, and in violation of my personal rights. I suppose you intend to regard the rights and customs of civilization? I know no war; we have been acting as friends; we are not here in a hostile attitude: we came into the country as friends, and are going out as such." "Yes," responded Major Maclin, "I have my duty to perform, and shall do it." "I repeat," said Colonel Waite, "it is gross, unheard of, unwarranted, and treacherous; nothing but the presence of a force requires me to listen to such measures, much more to obey them.—Had I the means, it would be quite different; I would resist until death." "I am aware of that," answered Major Maclin, "I have as much confidence in the courage of your officers as you have."

"What do you propose?" inquired Colonel Waite. "I am obliged to consider myself a prisoner, and should like to know the future." "I have here, sir," replied Major Maclin, "Paroles," handing a manuscript to Colonel Waite, "which the officers are at liberty to avail themselves of."

One of these was then read by Colonel Waite. "Such a paper I shall not sign," said Colonel Waite, indignantly; "it is highly objectionable, and I shall remain a prisoner." "Very well!" answered Major Maclin, "these paroles will not be presented to you again without you request it." "What rank do you hold, sir?" inquired Colonel Waite. "I am a Major!" replied Major M. "In the Provisional or regular army?" inquired Colonel Waite. "In the regular army, sir, of the Confederate States," responded the Major.

A general conversation ensued among all parties, in which there was much angry excitement. Major Maclin improved the first opportunity to speak, and remarked that "he should send the officers to Victoria, one hundred miles distant, to Col. Van Dorn's head quarters," and desired to know how soon Col. Waite could be ready, and suggested to-morrow, even intimated to-day, whereupon Col. Waite, and the officers present, said "it was impossible to arrange their family affairs in so short a time." "How long a time, then," asked he, "do you require—one, two, or three days?" "I presume we can have transportation?" suggested Colonel Waite. "There will be transportation for you, sir," replied Major Maclin, with emphasis and anger. Again a general conversation took place; still much excitement was evinced among all parties. The inquiry was made of Major Maclin if he had any discretion in the matter? He replied that he had none. The character of paroles and the rights of prisoners then became a general subject of conversation. Each officer present said he desired at least twenty four hours to consider the subject, as it was of great importance.

Colonel Waite asked for one of the manuscript paroles, when Major Maclin, in a very offensive manner, declined, saying, "he had two for them." This again caused much evident, excited, and indignant feeling. "It is my desire," said Colonel Waite, "to put some officer in charge of our soldiers to be left here (the Eighth Infantry band and clerks at headquarters) as prisoners, should I accept a parole, to attend to their personal rights, police and comfort." "You need have no concern about that, sir," responded Major Maclin, "we will save you that trouble; we will attend to that; no officer will be permitted to have anything to do with them. You will not be allowed to give any orders here." Colonel Waite, in answer, said, "it is your wish and object to corrupt them, and to force them into your service, but they will go they with your they will desert." "Your language, sir," said Major Maclin, "is offensive; I cannot permit it." Colonel Waite replied, "*The facts, sir, are doubtless offensive.*—My language is not intended to be offensive. I will talk, and state the facts. I also claim the right to send an officer to my Government with sealed despatches, on parole." "That, sir," replied Major Maclin, "will not be allowed." "But," said Colonel Waite "can I not make my official report? To send an officer to headquarters, after important events, is the custom of all armies and troops among civilized people." "Perhaps it is, sir," replied Major Maclin. After a long conversation, and the excitement somewhat abated, Major Maclin was asked if he would grant to each officer twenty-four hours to consider upon the subject, when they would report to him, in person, their determination. To this he agreed; and permitted each officer to take one of the manuscript paroles for consideration. The guard at the door was then dismissed, and the officers retired.

WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1861.

The officers met at 12 M. to-day at the office of the commanding officer, Major Maclin, as agreed upon yesterday, excepting a provision for exchange as prisoners of war, and the privilege granted to Col. Waite to report the facts and past transactions to his Government. The terms now were, the acceptance of the parole, or to be treated as close prisoners of war. There was no alternative, but to be subjected to the rabble, to crowds of undisciplined troops, regardless of authority or control, to the vindictive and active prejudices of men in authority, who had already stipulated terms, or take the paroles offered, and ask safe conduct out of the State. The latter was determined upon, as the only method which could secure safe egress, or escape, and place the officers within reach of the authorities of the United States Government. Each officer took his parole under the protest made by Colonel Waite the day previous.

This transaction places these officers in a very unpleasant situation. If the Government recognizes these paroles, it would be recognizing the Rebels to a certain extent. To require them to enter into service at exposed points, they would, if taken, unquestionably be shot, by order of the Chief Pirate Jeff. Davis. To have refused to have given their paroles, they would have been held as prisoners and exposed to the mercy of a barbarous foe, for refusing to enter into the service of the rebels. Of course all these circumstances will be taken into consideration by the Government.

This outrage, says the *Tribune,* is only another proof among many that are accumulating daily, that in the contest on which we have entered with the South, we are to encounter a people as treacherous as savages, and as cruel as they are treacherous. All the defects of character which belong naturally to men corrupted by association with Slavery and slaves, are brought out and intensified by hatred of a more prosperous people, whom they hope to ruin and then rule.

THE TRUTH BOLDLY SPOKEN.—A clergyman relates the following conversation as having occurred in Alabama not long since. The probabilities of the conflict were being discussed in a country hotel, and one and another expressed his views pretty freely when an appeal was made to the old settler, as follows; "Well old horse, what do you think of it?" "I think we are to be confoundedly whipped," said he. "The North have a Constitution, a united feeling, plenty of money, and God on their side, and we have only a few cursed Spaniards in Cuba, no credit and the devil on our side. Now I own slaves, and am with the South, but let me tell you we are to be confoundedly whipped."

Letter from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: As no doubt many of the readers of the JOURNAL will be interested by an account of the condition of the Schuylkill Co. Volunteers, I would request your perusal of my letter published in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of this A. M.

I have been for some days past brought frequently in contact with those connected by friendship or association with the Volunteers from this City, and Pennsylvania generally, and find from all the same sad tale of neglect, mismanagement and peculation. But in no case have I found anything so bad as the case of the 5th, and more particularly Co. C. from Glen Carbon, they were the first men to go along the line, during which time raw pork and crackers was their only food. With the aid of Mr. Dennison, a member of the House of Stuart & Bro., I succeeded in procuring sufficient funds from a few personal friends to purchase and forward to the Schuylkill Co's, sixteen dozen underclothing, and fourteen dozen half hose of a good substantial character, also some smoking tobacco, and have the promise of receiving in a few days 100 good flannel shirts from the ladies here. Had it not been for these kind and noble "Women," it would have fared much harder with those Philadelphia regiments now in the field, the officers of most, if not all having had to return and call for their aid.

At the instance of gentlemen of position here, I made a presentment to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, and also to the District Attorney that it may be brought before the Grand Jury, and such action taken as will explain how such shameless conduct has been practiced on the Pennsylvania Volunteers. I had almost omitted to mention an act of the most prompt and substantial generosity of our mutual friend R. A. WILDER. Having met him casually on the street this A. M., and in referring to my Washington experience, he at once proposed to give one hundred dollars, which was immediately expended in procuring some necessary food, and sent forward by express. The case of our boys would not appear so bad, were they not placed alongside the troops of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Jersey, and even far off Michigan, all of whom are well provided for, not only with necessaries, but some comparative luxuries, such as Gum Blankets, in addition to woolen, and other little matters to which our poor fellows are strangers.

I find the little arrangement called a "Havelock" made of white muslin or linen, used in covering the cap is looked upon as not only a luxury but an absolute necessity, to protect the exposed head and neck from the effect of the sun, "Query"—if you suggested the want, would not the ladies of Pottsville and the county generally set to work and supply the few thousand necessary for the Schuylkill boys. [Our correspondent will perceive that they have already attended to this matter.] A number of prominent citizens of Lebanon went on to Washington last evening to look after the company from that locality, they previously sent forward a good supply of provisions to meet their immediate wants. I have reason to suppose the 6th Regiment are much better provided for (although far behind the standard of the other States,) in which the Pottsville companies form a part, and doubt not the pressure now being brought to bear on public opinion by letters from the sufferers to friends here and elsewhere, will in a short time compel the lovers of truth to find it necessary to change the epithet of dirty Pennsylvanians, now so commonly used in referring to the soldiers of our State.

Yours Truly, JOHN S. GRAHAM.

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.	18—Saturday,	55°	65°	67°	clear.
"	20—Monday,	45	51	45	rain.
"	21—Tuesday,	60	69	64	clear.
"	22—Wednesday,	65	71	67	"
"	23—Thursday,	57	69	67	"
"	24—Friday,	62	70	—	"

Dealers in Old Iron.—Those persons dealing in old iron, must obtain a license from Court for so doing hereafter, otherwise they are liable to a heavy fine. See notice in our advertising columns.

Taxes.—The County Commissioners are authorized to levy a tax of 2½ mills. This will be an increase. The State tax is also increased a half a mill for war purposes—making three mills increase. As an offset, we learn that the Borough authorities have decreased their tax two mills, and the School Board one mill. This will make the taxation of our Borough the same as last year.

Postponement.—The proposed Musical Concert, to be given for the benefit of the families of the Volunteers, at the Court House, has been postponed until Monday, June 17th. All the Musical Associations in the County are invited to participate. They will please report in the mean time, to Christopher, Lewis, Alfred Sower and Edwin Brazier, Committee of Arrangement, Pottsville. A more extended notice will be published next week.

Settled.—Many of our readers are aware that there was some misunderstanding with regard to the Captaincy of the Washington Artillerists growing out of the election of Regimental Officers.—We are happy to state that it has all been settled, by the formation of three companies out of the Artillerists and Infantry, and Capt. Wren will command the third company. The Advance, or the 25th Regiment, as the Adjutant General of the State styles it, and of which Gen. Henry L. Cake was elected Colonel, is not yet organized.

The Ladies at Work—Havelocks, &c., for the Volunteers.—We understand that the ladies of this Borough have undertaken to manufacture five hundred of these articles for our volunteers, and also five hundred needle cases, a description of which we published about two weeks ago.—There are *two thousand soldiers* in the field from Schuylkill County, and our ladies have undertaken one-fourth of the supply, and no doubt will furnish more if necessary. We therefore urge upon the ladies of the surrounding towns, where no association exists, to organize at once, and make up these indispensable articles for the protection of our volunteers. The shabby and rotten uniforms furnished them render the needle case an absolute necessity.

The ladies have procured the materials, and depend upon the contributions of our citizens to defray a portion of the expenses. We have not been made acquainted with the name of the Treasurer, but any funds left at this office will be handed over to the Association forthwith.

Public Examination.—The classes in the High School, Female Grammar School, and those of the Male Grammar School not examined at the regular examination, will be examined next week, commencing on Tuesday, May 28, 1861. The examinations will be held in the basement of the Second Presbyterian Church, Market St.

All the classes in the following studies will be examined in order as follows:

ON TUESDAY

The classes in Reading, Spelling, Etymology, Oral and Written Arithmetic.

ON WEDNESDAY

The classes in Geography, English Grammar, History of the United States, and Constitution of Pennsylvania.

ON THURSDAY

The classes in Algebra, Physiology, Physical Geography and Botany.

ON FRIDAY

The classes in Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Ancient History, Virgil, and Constitution of the United States, including "an outline of the Origin and Progress of Government; the Nature of Liberty, the Law of Nations; the Duties and Responsibilities of Voters and Jurors, &c."

By order of the Board of Directors, J. P. SHERMAN, *Supt.*

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Schuylkill Haven, convened at the house of R. Schuck & Son, on Tuesday evening, May 21, 1861, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of hearing the Report of their Finance Committee of the citizens of Schuylkill Haven, and transacting such other business as might be brought before it. G. DAST, Esq., was appointed President, and HENRY VOUTE Secretary.

Thomas C. Zulich, Esq., the Treasurer of the Finance Committee, exhibited his accounts of the monies received and how expended, from which it was ascertained that there had been paid into the Relief Fund $467 62, and $396 89 paid out, leaving a balance of $70 73 in his hands.

On motion, *Resolved,* That those persons, who have not yet paid the first instalment of their subscription, be requested either to call on the Treasurer, and pay the same, or else to either of the Committee men when called upon, who are hereby instructed to collect the same.

Resolved, That the balance in hands of the Treasurer, and the amounts to be collected, remain in his hands, until otherwise ordered by the subscribers of the Relief Fund.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to pay the sum of $15 to the parents of GEORGE SCHRECK, a member of the Scott Artillery, towards defraying the funeral expenses of said deceased, who died at Washington City.

Resolved, That Wm. B. Rudy and Wm. Gensemer be a Committee to inform the family of the deceased of the action taken by the citizens, and that the be buried with military honors, and that the business men be requested to close their places of business during the passage of the funeral cortege.

Resolved, That Dr. James P. Palm, Wm. H. Levan and Isaac Paxton be appointed a Committee to draw up Resolutions of Condolence, and present the same to the family of our deceased volunteer.

The above appointed Committee offered the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We the citizens of Schuylkill Haven have learned with profound regret that Mr. GEO. SCHRECK, one of the volunteers from Schuylkill Haven, died at Washington City on the 19th inst., while there in defence of our glorious Flag. And

WHEREAS, The fellow-soldiers of Mr. SCHRECK have in their generosity provided at their own expense a metallic coffin to convey his remains to his bereaved friends for interment. Therefore,

Resolved, That the kindness and liberality displayed by the volunteers from Schuylkill Haven, in this token of respect to the memory of their departed fellow-soldier is but another proof of that kindness of heart which has always characterized them.

Resolved, That whilst we humbly bow in submission to Him, who is the "God of Battles," we do sincerely regret the demise of Mr. SCHRECK who only a short time ago left us in full vigor and manhood.

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Schuylkill Haven tender to the friends of the deceased soldier, our heartfelt sympathies, and would offer them the consolation that their son died whilst engaged in a most noble and glorious cause.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be handed to the editor of the MINERS' JOURNAL with a request that he publish the same.

[Signed by the officers.]

A CARD.

At a meeting of the National Light Infantry, Captain Edmund McDonald, of Pottsville, Penna., held at their quarters, Washington Arsenal, D. C., on the 18th day of May, 1861, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Messrs. Morris and their clerks, and Messrs. Nichols & Bock, as well as the eggs sent by them, were *good eggs,* and the company will always hold these gentlemen in grateful remembrance, the gift being keenly appreciated, not only as a luxury, but as a token that we were still thought of at home.

Resolved, That we are also under many deep obligations to Benjamin Haywood, Esq., for his handsome donation of potatoes, and to Samuel Huntzinger, Esq., for his welcome gift of tobacco, during their visit here, and hereby tender our hearty thanks for the same.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in our papers at home, and a copy be furnished each of the donors.

[*Extract from the Minutes.*]

M. EDGAR RICHARDS, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, *May 21, 1861.*

Letters from Our Volunteers.

Letter from a Schuylkill Haven Artillerist.

INAUGURATION BALL ROOM BARRACKS, *Washington, May 21, 1861.*

MR. B. BANNAN: It becomes my mornful duty to write to you of the death of one of the members of our company, GEORGE SCHRECK, who died yesterday the 20th inst. The circumstances connected with his sickness, and death has cast a gloom over the regiment. On Saturday last, at 9 o'clock, A. M., he was out with company F. target shooting, and returned, apparently in good health; appeared as lively and full of patriotic spirit as he was at the time of his enlistment, but alas! little did he or his comrades think how soon he was to be called away from his earthly career, to a home beyond the grave. At 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, he complained of feeling bad, and was reported to the Physician of our regiment, and was taken to the hospital, where he lingered in the most unendurable pain until Sunday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when his spirit took its flight. Through the energies of the officers of our company, and the payment of the sum of 75 cents of each member, his corpse enclosed in a metalic coffin will be forwarded to Schuylkill Haven, and delivered to his friends. Poor George! many was the tear that fell from the eyes of our hardy soldiers, on seeing his body placed upon the cars. It is thought that he died with what is called the spotted fever.

If the citizens knew the whole truth about our bad treatment, and the great danger we stand in on account of our insufficiency of the necessary food required for the nourishment of the soldiers of the 5th Regiment, there would be a stand taken by them for the purpose of having them removed back to Harrisburg, where they would be treated like men and soldiers, not like criminals and hogs. Our men are hourly applying for medicine, and some are under the attendance of the Physicians. There has been much talk of having us camped out, but there is no certainty of this as yet. Although the city is full of soldiers, there is less of the war cry here than there is in any portion of the Northern towns or States.

Our Regiment still have their poor-house uniforms, without our overcoats, cartridge boxes, cap boxes, belts or knapsacks. Company F. send their united thanks to you, and all are glad to recognize the advent of the Old MINERS' JOURNAL among them.

Yours truly, J. McL.

Since the above was written, the body of Mr. Schreck arrived, and was buried with military honors at Schuylkill Haven, on Wednesday. He was a young man of about 21 years of age, and respected by all who knew him. It is the impression of his father that he died of cramp, to which he was subject, when exposed.

Since the above was in type we learn from Washington, that the companies have received their overcoats, but they are like Joseph's, of many colors, and must look quite picturesque.

Letter from Marion Rifles, Port Carbon.

MR. BENJAMIN BANNAN—*Dear Sir:*—Upon perusing the columns of your valuable paper, I find you are the recipient of communications from almost all of the Schuylkill County Companies, excepting those from Port Carbon. Thinking one from us would be acceptable to the editor of the Journal and its many readers, I have taken upon myself the (to me unaccustomed to writing for public reading,) imposing duty of addressing to you a few lines. I imagine, your readers have been acquainted of our movements up to the time of our leaving Philadelphia. After leaving that place the companies of our regiment were separated and placed at different stations along the line of the P. W. and B. R. R.; it became our lot to be quartered in this, the very pleasant little village of North East. The boys were a little disappointed, because we were not forwarded on to Washington City, not that we anticipated any danger of the Rebel forces invading our Capital, but from a desire to join our comrades and friends already there. The citizens of this place are strong Union men, and we are constantly receiving gifts of pies, butter, milk, and other delicacies, besides many other kindnesses, which goes far to show the feeling of the people. Our principal duty here, is to guard three bridges, which is a little unpleasant on dark and rainy nights, otherwise we would be as comfortable here as at home. We receive plenty of good, substantial food in the shape of corned beef and pork, beans, rice, coffee and good wheat bread. We can get plenty of fish gratis, from the fisheries, and under the management of our worthy Quarter Master, Jacob Bauchman, we fare as well as any soldiers could expect—perhaps some of us better than at home. We have no sick men nor any under guard, and I hope all other Schuylkill County Companies can say the same. Under the command of Capt J. K. Sigfried, a company must and will improve. On the two Sundays we have been in this place, the company attended Divine Service in the M. E. Church, in a body, morning and evening. Every evening after the roll of the drum, as a signal to retire, we have prayer either by the Captain or one of the company. The boys are all in the best of health and spirits, and anxiously awaiting orders to march. They would like to have a chance to fight before they return home. Our Captain paid Schuylkill County a visit on Saturday and returned this morning, bringing with him an innumerable quantity of letters and suspicious looking bundles for the boys. He stated he had received a serenade from the citizens and Brass Band of Port Carbon, upon his arrival there on Saturday night. The boys gave three whopping cheers for the Port Carbon Brass Band, and three for the citizens of Port Carbon, and three more for our worthy Captain. I would tender in behalf of the Marion Rifle Company, our sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Port Carbon, for their presents of paper, stamps and tobacco.

The Colonel has requested us to enlist our services for the term of three years, but it is not likely that we will comply with his request. We are now fully and comfortably equipped, and are ready and desirous to push ahead and effect something before the expiration of our enlistment.

We have been called Schuylkill County, flat-footed Coal Crackers. We are of the opinion, with our good *understanding,* we can cover Secession soil and hang up the already *cracked* heads of *Southern traitors.*

We acknowledge the receipt of several copies of your *Journal,* for which we return our sincere thanks. Yours truly, S. B.

Letter from the Schuylkill Guards, of Minersville.

CAMP SCOTT, May 22, 1861.

MR. BANNAN—*Dear Sir:*—Two weeks ago the 1st Regiment under command of Col. Yohe, moved from this place towards Baltimore, and the whole Brigade expected to follow in a few days. "Only waiting for balance of equipments," the invariable answer to the many eager inquiries, how soon are we to march? And so day after day, has it been the same old story. This inaction is more trying to the patience of all, both officers and men, than a charge of bayonets would be to their order and firmness in the field.

Last evening the "Slemmer Phalanx," Capt. Dorsheimer, from Mechanicsburg, arrived at Camp, and was attached to the 16th, in place of the "Doylestown Guards," Capt. Davis, dispatched to Washington a few days ago, in charge of a Battery. The regiment has now its full compliment, and the men are all anxious to test the mettle of the Secessionists. You know "the material" from your County; the balance of the regiment is of the same *stuff.*

An impatient desire to engage the enemy animates our troops everywhere. And when the "tug of war" does come, it requires no prophet to fortel where the eagles of victory will perch. Major Bennett is now in Washington. Various surmises are afloat as to his presence in that quarter, but the knowing ones conclude he is there to offer this regiment for the War. This however, is mere conjecture.

Capt. Winlack, of the Wynkoop Artillery, of Silver Creek, and Capt. Geunther, of the German Light Infantry, from Tamaqua, are making rapid progress with their respective companies. The men are anxious to learn, while the officers are devoting their whole time and attention to the drill. No doubt they will equal the best of the P. V.'s before long.

The Jackson Guards of Tamaqua, are now under command of Capt. Donavan, a gentleman and a soldier. Capt. D. is a great favorite with the press, he is overflowing with wit, and replete with a fund of *Camp yarns.* He served in the Mexican War, and subsequently from a love of adventure, followed Walker and his fortunes throughout his campaign in Nicaragua.

Col. Feger Jackson, formerly of your place, paid us a flying visit. He is stationed at Camp Slifer, and has command of a company at that point.

A regiment from the West passed through York, on its way to Washington. The fine appearance of the men and their complete fighting equipment, while it excited our admiration, made as feel rather melancholy about the plight of the P. V.'s.

Surely there must be a screw lose somewhere. The insinuations or rather direct charges made in same of the papers of gross mismanagement in the supply department of the Pennsylvania Commissariat, is attracting considerable attention we hear, all over the State. No doubt somebody or bodies are much to blame.

I examined a lot of overcoats distributed to our regiment. They certainly possessed the merit of great variety of shades. The material and workmanship should shame the meanest slop work. Candor, however, compels me to admit that there were a few, a *very few,* tolerably fair samples in the lot, but how they got in such bad company, whether by accident or design, who knows?

As for the shoes, I can only say, the character, and sizes of "them shoes" is certain damnation to all who had a finger in that contract.

The descriptions given of them by correspondents to Phila. papers, is, alas! too true.

The supply of an army is an all important feature, and of as much necessity to its efficiency and existence, as wood and water to a steam engine. No one understood the value of having that department in complete and thorough working order than the "Little Corporal." If I am not mistaken, it was about the time of the siege of Vienna, when one day Napoleon visiting an outpost, approached a group at mess, and asked how they liked the wine,—he having ordered the day previous 40,000 bottles of wine to be distributed to the army. "Sire," they replied, "the water that gushes from the brook is our wine." The order had not been complied with. The following morning four executions avenged the neglected soldiers and prevented all mistakes in the future.

The *Miners' Journal* is a welcome friend. All are glad to get papers from *home.*—Thanks to some kind persons. Please continue the favors.

A few barrels or pounds of smoking tobacco would not be hard to take. We are all "broke," and of course cannot buy that weed, which is quite as essential to our existence as pork and beans.

I will keep you advised of all interesting doings and movements. Three companies on the ground are yet without arms.

Yours in haste. B.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1861.

MR. D. BANNAN:—One of the most remarkable features presented to a visitor on entering this city, is the perfect order and quiet which prevades everywhere. Never in the history of the world did thirty two or forty thousand soldiers assemble with so much celerity and yet without confusion. The most rigid observance of the rights of persons and property prevails. The streets are not filled with drunken, brawling men, but with men who are here for a high purpose—to maintain the law, not violate it. The rapidity with which our people change from the quiet citizen to the well drilled soldier, is truly wonderful. There are whole regiments mustered into the service but two or three weeks ago, now as complete in their camp arrangements, and as perfect in their drill and discipline as the Regulars, with years of service; and the Volunteers, thus far, have carried off the palm on Target practice. The various parades on Saturday were largely attended, and many a Sires I [illegible] hung his head as he saw the improvement of men who will prove worthy the steel of any foe. The Artillery parade attracted the most attention, and presented the most formidable appearance. Some six batteries, mounted men, each with four or six pieces of cannon, ready for instant service, looked rather effective, and most decidedly disagreeable to face. Troops are still pouring in and being rapidly concentrated at Fort Monroe, it is supposed with the design of moving simultaneously on Norfolk by water, and on Richmond, from here, by land, the two forces meeting at that city. The general health of the troops is most excellent. The Pennsylvania Fifth have been quartered in a most wretched place, but I am informed orders have been issued for their removal. The general impression here is, that within the next week or ten days active operations will begin. Marching orders have been already issued to several regiments, and work is at hand. The departments are all still under a pressure, and particularly the War Department. Crowds anxious to see the Secretary; innumerable applications received for appointments in the service. Dr. Charles Leib has been appointed an Assistant Quartermaster in the Army with rank of Captain. Generals Butler, Patterson and Sickles, have been here for instructions during the week and have returned to their commands ready to execute the plan of the campaign. There will be a review of all troops in Washington in a day or two, on the occasion of the Flag raising on the President's House. This will afford an opportunity of seeing the greatest number of troops in one body ever concentrated on this Continent.

The National Light Infantry are still at the Arsenal. The Washington Artillerists are at Fort Washington. Col. Cake has not yet succeeded in forming the Regiment, but expects to soon. Yours, &c.

Muster Roll of Captain Charlemagne Tower's Company, of Pottsville.

In the Sixth Regiment, Brigade, Division, Pennsylvania Militia. Commanded by Colonel JAMES NAGLE.

Called into service of the United States by the President, under the act of Congress approved 28th of February, 1795, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 22d day of April, 1861, to serve *three months* unless sooner discharged. The Company was organized by Captain Charlemagne Tower at Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of April, 1861.

Captain—CHARLEMAGNE TOWER.
1st Lieutenant (Quarter-Master of Reg.)—JAMES ELLIS.
2d " *(acting 1st Lieut.)*—HENRY PLEASANTS.
1st *Sergeant (acting 2d Lieut.)*—WILLIAM J. HINKLE.
2d " *(acting 1st Sergt.)*—HENRY FISHER.
3d " *(acting 2d Sergt.)*—EDWARD C. BAIRD.
4th " *(acting 3d Sergt.)*—JOHN J. HUNTZINGER.
1st *Corporal*—SAMUEL M. RUCH.
2d " —DAVID B. HOFFMAN.
3d " —DANIEL H. LEIB.
4th " *(acting 4th Sergt.)*—HUGH MULLIN.
Drummer—ABRAHAM NAGLE.
Fifer—CORNELIUS TROUT.

PRIVATES.

Acorn Martin	Pottsville	Krebs Frank	Pottsville
Bailey John	"	Laubenstein Saml B	"
Batdorf John H	"	Larenberg Jno	Minersville
Berluchy Charles	"	Leech George	Palo Alto
Bolich John	"	Leonard Frank	Pottsville
Bowman Wm	Pt. Carbon	Lebengood Frank	Pottstown
Boyer Jacob	Pottsville	Lee Luke	Pottsville
Brown Jas B	"	Lilley O W	Mechanicsville
Buck Joseph	"	Lynch Hugh	Pottsville
Campbell Thomas	"	Martz John	"
Christian Chas	"	Matz Geo W	"
Collet Mahlon	"	McElrath John	Cumbola
Conyngham John R	"	McShier John	Pottsville
Cowley Samuel	Reilly tp	Mervine Jacob	"
Casper Jno	Mechanicsville	Overbeck Geo W	"
Crosland Chas	Pottsville	Parvin Frank J jr	"
Cruikshank John	"	Paul John	"
Davis Fred W	"	Rinker Robt M	Hometown
Davis Thos N	"	Root David Y	Pottstown
Dillman Danl D	"	Rose Thos J	Pottsville
Douty Wm	"	Shollenberger Gabriel	
Edwards Richard	"		Mechanicsville
Fitzsimmons T	Flowery Field	Siegfried Daniel	Pottsville
Foltz Geo W	Pottsville	Snyder John	Cumbola
Garber Andrew	"	Spotts Jacob	Pottsville
Heffner Saml*	"	Stone Elisha	"
Hazzard Charles	"	Titus Edgar R	Flowery Field
Hower John	Mt. Carbon	Weaver Geo J	Cressona
Hood Jas	Pottsville	Weinman And'w	Pottsville
Jones Zachariah	"	Weis Allen	"
Kaufman J H	Minersville	Williamson Henry	"
Kibler Henry Z	Tremont	Wren William	"
Knauth Herman	Pottsville	Yerger Elias	Mt. Carbon

*Acting 4th Corporal.

Muster Roll of Schuylkill Guards, OF MINERSVILLE.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Sworn into service, April 27th, 1861.

Captain—BENNETT HORACE C.
1st Lieutenant—LIDDLE ANDREW.
2d " —KLINE WILLIAM E.
1st *Sergeant*—DAVIDSON JOHN.
2d " McGURL JOHN.
3d " SIMPSON THOMAS.
4th " COMERFORD MICHAEL.
1st *Corporal*—HUTCHINSON ROBERT.
2nd " KANTNER GEORGE.
3d " MATHEWS JOHN.
4th " FOLEY WILLIAM.
Drummer—JONES JOHN.

PRIVATES.

Bereton William		Kerron James	Minersville
Berger John	Forestville	Killrain James	
Brennan Wm	New Mines	Murray John	New Phila
Brennan Patk	Minersville	Nixon William	Minersville
Black Joel	Harrisburg	Nolen John	"
Connor Jas	Heckscherville	Landy Michael	"
Chalenger Wm	New Mines	Morgan David N	"
Cooper Wm	"	Morris George	
Connor Jas	Forestville	Minnes George	New Mines
Cantwell Jas	Heckscherville	McDonald John	Minersville
Dunlap Thos	Minersville	McCulloch Jas	New Mines
Davis John B	"	Pace Robert	Minersville
Fritchley Carl	Forestville	Prosser Joseph	
Foust Nicholas	Minersville	Rhoads Thos	Pattonsville
Ferguson Jno N	New Mines	Robertson Wm	New Mines
Fowler Wm	"	Rice Frederick	Harrisburg
Forbis James	Cass Tp	Reed Isaac	Mahanoy
Ford Jacob	Harrisburg	Schoffield Jas	Minersville
Foster George	"	Snoddy Samuel	Harrisburg
Grant Andrew	Minersville	Sutton John	Minersville
Garret John	"	Spencer Joseph	
Hughs Michael	New Mines	Slocum Samuel	"
Hay William	"	Stonehouse Jno	New Mines
Henry John	Harrisburg	Steel Thomas	"
Hughs Daniel	New Mines	Shollenberger D	Pottsville
Hinch Fred	Minersville	Taylor Chas N	Minersville
Hoar John	"	Thomas Thos H	"
Heffner John	"	Watres Benj A	New Mines
Johnson James	"	Wormel John	"
Johnson John H	"	Welsh James H	Minersville
Judge John	"	Williams John	"
Jones Edward	"	Zimmerman Jos	New Mines

Muster Roll of the Minersville Artillerists,

Sworn into Service April 21, 1861.

Captain—WM. HOWER.
1st Lieutenant—G. W. BRUMM.
2nd " DANIEL FREILER.
Orderly Sergeant—FRANK C. BENDER.
2nd " DANL. P. McELROY.
3d " CONDY FURY.
4th " PHILIP WERNERT.
1st Corporal—WM. WENSEL.
2nd " JACOB PAULLY.
3d " JOHN CARR.
4th " MICHAEL FOLEY.

PRIVATES.

John Foley	Minersville	Philip Gullung	
Michael Devlin	"	John Reed	
John Carroll	"	Fred Sieber	
Fred Kline	"	Phil Mohan	
Jacob Geir	"	John McHea	
Ed A Reed	"	James Porter	Monterey
Pat McGinn	"	Danl Martin	Minersville
George Ridley	"	Michael Bamrick	
Henry Smith	"	Henry Lellenberger	
Thos Nixon	"	Michael Condron	
Chas Gerhard	"	John Gehrer	
Chas Weitzenbigger	"	Pat McGuire	
Wm Kanneley	"	Patrick McGee	
Michael Moran	"	John Duff	
John L Brennan	Cressona	Jacob Haase	
Adam Godshall	Minersville	Edward Ferguson	
Thos Brennan	"	Thos Williams	
Mathias Laubach	"	Thos Reese	
Joseph Smith	"	Zebastian Grover	Cressona
Patrick McGovern	"	Wm C Stokes	Rhoadestown
John Donehue	"		Col Co
James O'Donald	"	Thos S Brown	Glencarbon
Thomas Letena	"	Jos Tonkinson	Minersville
Jas McManemen	"	Daniel Hummel	
Elisha Andrews	"	Wm Holm	
Chas F Falls	"	Wm J Welsh	
Robt A Maingay	"	Morgan Pugh	
Thos J Weaver	"	John Bisdorner	
Pat McDonough	"	Adam Ebni	
John H Burker	"	Wm Levant	
Thos Murphey	"	Wm Welsh	
John Murphey	"	Saml Achebach	
Wm Diehl	"	Jas H Levan	
Geo Reamer	"		

Muster Roll of the Ringgold Rifles, OF MINERSVILLE.

Now Company I, 5th Regiment, Penna. Volunteers.

Captain—GEO. J. LAWRENCE.
1st Lieutenant—CHAS. N. BRUMM.
2nd " SAMUEL RICHARDS.
1st Sergeant—THOS D GRIFFITHS.
2nd " FRED. GUNTHER.
3d " JNO. L. WILLIAMS.
4th " THOS. ROBERTSON.
1st Corporal—WM. H. JONES.
2nd " GEO PAREY.
3d " JOSEPH FORNEY.
4th " JOHN EVANS.
Musicians—NEIL S. MACLAY, R. K. LEVAN.

PRIVATES.

George Allen	Lewis Lee
Samuel Allen	James Levens
David Auld	David Levy
Wm Ball	John Lovel
Joseph Beadle	James Manning
Henry C Benseman	William Maggison
Winfield Benseman	Amor Markert
David Bevan	Wm D H Mason
Jacob Burkert	Joseph Morgans
Isaac P Chalfant	George McNeil
Daniel Christer	Henry Owens
Daniel Christian	John Parry
Charles Chrlar	Wm S Peel
John Crawford	William Redner
Lewis Dennis	George Reese
Reuben Dewalt	Henry Reese
William Dier	Stephen Reese
Peter D Eby	Michael Shilthorn
Albert C Forney	John S Silver
Richard Forney	Henry Snyder
John Geiger	Albert W Sterner
John Goodfellow	Joseph Smith
Benjamin Haines	Wm E Taylor
Charles W Haines	Wm H Taylor
William Hesser	Jno W Thirlwell
Geo B Hinson	Theodore P Traver
Wm Hopkins	Frederick Watkins
Watkin Howells	William Webster
Jno Jefferson	Sampson Wigmore
Raymond A Jenkins	Jacob Willman
David J Jones	George W Wythes
Thomas Jost	Jos H Wythes
Charles O Keller	Jacob Zimmerman
James D Lawrence	

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 6-1y

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

The Great English Remedy! SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed. *These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2d page of pamphlet are well observed.* For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent. N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold in Pottsville by HENRY SAYLOR. July 7, '60 27-cowly

Religious Intelligence.

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 services 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. McCASKEY, 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 at early candle light.

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

DIED.

MILLER—Very suddenly, in this Borough, on Sunday, the 19th inst., ANDREW GEORGE, son of Daniel W. and Martha F. Miller, aged 5 years and 8 months.

Our dearest Andrew, hast thou left us?
O! how sudden was the call!
Remorseless Death! thou hast bereft us
Of a gem we can't recall.

Thou need'st not, Death, have struck so rudely,
At one so young, so pure;
A gentler touch might have sufficed thee,
Yet still thy prey secure.

But Mighty God! we dare not chide thee,
Tho' keen the pang we bear,
He'll live in bliss with Thee in glory,
An endless crown will wear.

Then happy sweet one, we will meet thee
In realms of bliss above,
Join in thy song when we shall greet thee,
And sing Eternal Love.

GEIGER—At Port Carbon, on the 14th inst., MICHAEL GEIGER, in the forty-second year of his age.

At a meeting of the Schuylkill Lodge, No. 27 I. O. of O. F., held in their hall, Friday Evening, May 17th, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove suddenly from our midst, by death, our beloved brother, MICHAEL GEIGER, be it

Resolved, That in this visitation of Divine Providence, we recognize the inscrutable will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to that decree which has deprived us of the friendship and companionship of one whose life and virtues have merited and received our highest regards.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with the sorrow-stricken family and friends of the deceased, we trust that our common loss has been the eternal gain of their relative and our friend.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be certified by the officers, and a copy be furnished to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the *Miners' Journal.*

With silent lips and bloomless eye,
He sleeps to wake no more on earth,
But in our hearts' lamenting sigh
Still lives the memory of his worth.

Our hearts though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

PHILIP STEINBACH, MARK McALLISTER, Committee.

WANTED.

WANTED, in a Colliery Store, an Active Young Man, aged about 18 years. One who has filled a similar situation for a year or two preferred. Apply at the office of the *Miners' Journal,* Pottsville. [May 25, '61 21-2t

WANTED—A Six Inch Pump, with Ninety yards of Six or Eight Inch pipe. Apply to I. F. VOORHEES, 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 time of boats, inquire of E. F. LORING, Boston, Mass; or of HANNA, GARRETSON & CO., River street, Cleveland, Ohio. May 11, '61. 19-2t

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 in said Township, on Saturday the 8th day of June, 1861. A. S. FISTER, *Secretary.* May 18, '61 20-3t

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

NOTICES.

STRAY COW.—Strayed away, on Friday, the 17th inst., a small RED COW, with a white stripe along the back—about five years old. A liberal reward will be given for her recovery. J. W. ROSEBERRY. Pottsville, May 24, '61 21-

NOTICE.—An Act of the Legislature has been recently passed which requires that after the 1st of June next it shall not be lawful for any one to deal in old iron, brass, &c., without having first obtained a license so to do, from the Courts of Quarter Sessions; and further prevents the purchasing of any such articles at any other place than the place so licensed, under penalties of fine and imprisonment.

Parties who will be affected by this law will please govern themselves accordingly. HOWELL FISHER, *Dist. Attorney.* Pottsville, 18 May, 1861 21-

TO MECHANICS.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until the 1st day of June next, for building 16 blocks 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

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 18-6t

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 C. REIR. *Secretary*—ALEXANDER GOVAN. *Treasurer*—HORACE G. WALBRIDGE. *Trustees*—HENRY BODEMAN, SAMUEL T. SKEEN 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 tolls, 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.

NOTICE.—The Proprietors wishing to engage in other business, offer the Good Will, Furniture, &c., for sale, and Hotel to let. Please apply soon, to MORTIMER & BROTHER. Pottsville, May 25, '61 21-3t

TO IRON & STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—The New York Cast Steel Works, on Second Avenue, 46th to 47th streets, are offered for sale, or to let on very favorable terms, presenting an opportunity to enter a business that under the new tariff will be one of the most profitable in the country. The Steel made at these Works has proved equal to the best imported. They can now turn out a ton of hammered steel per day, and with the addition of rolls and a moderate expenditure, can be made to produce five tons daily at a cost that will yield a liberal profit. They are located in the best market for steel in the country. For further particulars apply to S. H. ADEE, (on the premises) New York City. [May 25, '61 21-4t

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 E. 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, On the premises. Jan. 5, '61 1-tf

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

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 Ruch. 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 150 feet of 16 inch pipes, with pump rods connecting irons, &c. Two chains, wire rope, &c. Apply to A. RUSSEL. Office—corner of Mahantango and Second streets. Pottsville, March 21, '60 12-tf

TO RENT OR LEASE, FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS—A COACH SHOP, corner of Norwegian and Coal streets, now occupied by Hoffman & Rishell. Size of main building, 100 feet by 20 feet, 2 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. Rent reasonable. August 4, '60 31-tf