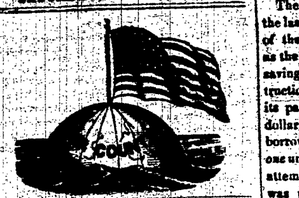
# Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861.

## Letter From Fort Washington.

(WRITTEN BY OUR ASSOCIATE.)

FORT WASHINGTON, MD., June 9, 1861.

DEAR JOURNAL:—If any reliance can be placed on the proverb, that a calm precedes a storm, I imagine that we are in that condition. Since I last wrote, nothing in the active battle ground line has happened, although rumors of encounters on the Potomac have reached us almost daily. These rumors are the result of self defence. They are circulated for the feeling of surprise which exists during the preparatory squaring off of the combatants —the questions sent us in regard to the "first blood" and the "first man killed." Such an illustration lights up with the propriety, to be applied to the position now occupied by the Government; the rebels, and the people North and South, who anxiously await the result of the first conflict of arms. The Government is unquestionably, energetic and on the alert; offensive when occasion requires, as was witnessed in the capture of Alexandria, and stands on the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek; defensive, as we now witness in the extensive entrenchments being constructed around Alexandria. Secure guard, the Southern General, may ridicule the grey-haired veterans, now, serving his country, while physically feeble; but he must be careful of his precious person, or he may not go "scot-free" during this war. Whole Scott lays his finger on the Southern leader the old rebellious may not regard with much consideration, the South Carolina hero. So highly are Scott's services and ability appreciated, that it is the general prayer of all that he may be spared to live many years after the present rebellion shall be crushed. Should-however, it be the will of God to remove the General from us, it is a consolation to know that Gen. McClellan, now commanding the Western forces, and next in rank to Scott, is abundantly qualified to succeed him. I understand that McClellan was written to some time since by the General, for the purpose of getting his views upon a plan of operations for the campaign. His opinion was given, and followed, which, much to be admired; but it is said that the General considered some of them superior to his own.—This is a strong recommendation for a man hardly 40 years of age; and we have reason to be proud of the young Pennsylvanian.

The latest report in reference to the whereabouts of Gen. Beauregard, is, that he is encamped with the rebel force now lying at Manassas Gap, about thirty-five miles west of this point. I presume the idea is, to make a stand at the Gap, should the Federal troops advance in pursuance of the plan of operations, which contemplates the reduction of Harper's Ferry, among other items. I should not be surprised if the rebel troops finally fell back to Richmond, without an important battle having been fought. In such a case, I presume the War Department will keep them stationed here during the balance of their time.—If they should be removed, other troops must take their places, and I do not believe that the short time yet left, before they will be discharged, will warrant any change that would materially benefit the Government. Major Hankin, the commandant of this post, I know, well satisfied with the volunteers stationed here, and is desirous that they should remain to defend what they established—a place in a defence combination.—They are besides improving rapidly, in the drill now adopted for the musket, in the army, and are daily, under careful instruction, becoming more effective.

Second Lieutenant Thomas, a graduate of West Point, an artillery officer, is stationed here, in place I presume, of Capt. Perkins, now on field duty.

The "Quaker Boat," the little boat that formerly plied between Alexandria and Piscataway, a small place on a Creek of the same name about four miles from here, whose ships were supposed with the rebels held the Potomac, has resumed her trips. So much for Federal protection. Where the Government extends its paternal wing, there the people are free and happy. Where the rebels hold sway, the people are oppressed and anxious to escape. What a commentary on the action of the interested leaders of this desperate conspiracy. Is not the gallows too good for them?

I am happy to state that the health of the men continues excellent. Those who were ill when they left home, have grown fat, those who are fat, grow fatter. Work, drilling, pork and beans, appear to agree with them.

The movement on Harper's Ferry would seem to indicate strongly that within the next ten days. It may be that Gen. Scott contemplates the capture of that place without losing a man. If he succeeds it will be another leaf in the laurel that encircles the aged warrior's brow.

The weather here is very pleasant now. Vegetable season is in full blast, and considerable quantities are brought into the Fort and sold. We have had green peas for several days.

Ever Yours,

F. B. WALLACE.

THE MORRILL TARIFF BILL.—Every day it is becoming more evident that the Foreign Importers and lenders of Foreign capital in New York, who control that city, are making desperate efforts to effect a modification of the Morrill Tariff Bill, at the extra session of Congress. Some of the papers in New York are asking this modification to *appease* foreign governments, who incline to favor the North in its efforts to put down the most wicked Rebellion that ever existed in any country. It was this degrading surrender of every manly principle by unprincipled office-seekers in the North, that has caused this Rebellion; it is also the ground work of the *taunts* which so frequently embelish the columns of the Rebel press about the almighty dollar-loving propensities, and the *cowardice* of the Yankees, as they term the whole North in derision,—and any alteration or modification of the Tariff policy of this Country, at this time, in order to conciliate any foreign government, would not only be looked upon as an evidence of *weakness*, but would degrade us in the eyes of all European Governments. Without a manly policy, looking to our strength alone, in crushing out Rebellion, and not by modifying laws at the dictation of, or even the request of interests abroad, can we hope to command the respect of any Government. The adhesion recently given to the treaty of Paris by our Government, with regard to privateering on the advent of difficulties at home, however correct the principle may have been, was considered by many of doubtful policy, and caused many a shrug of disapprobation among high-minded citizens; and we hope to see no more of this questionable policy pursued on the part of our Government. New York City, as we stated before, is controlled by Foreign Importers and Money lenders of Foreign capital, and these interests appear to have completely subsidized the press of that City with the single exception of the New York *Tribune*, which is now, as it always has been, the powerful defender of the policy of protecting our own Industry. The property holders in that City and the business community, seem to think that their whole prosperity depends on heavy importations; but this is a very erroneous impression, which we could easily prove, if our limits would permit; and therefore, several papers which have heretofore advocated this policy, are either dumb or openly advocating a surrender of our American Policy, at the dictation of these and the foreign interests. It however goes with the people out of New York City to speak out this *degrading* surrender of the manhood of the Nation, at the instigation of mere interests.

The passage of the Morrill Tariff Bill at the last session of Congress, by the withdrawal of the Rebels from that body, we look upon as the interposition of Divine Providence in saving and protecting our Country from destruction. The country was bankrupt before its passage; without the ability to borrow a dollar except at ruinous rates—with it we can borrow $50 where we could not have borrowed one under the old Free Trade Bill,—and in any attempt to procure such a Bill while the war was progressing, we would have had to encounter the hostility of every Foreign Government affected by it—and every Foreign Importer and every lender of foreign money in our country would have been arrayed against its passage. With these influences operating on timid men and capitalists, we doubt exceedingly whether such a Bill could have been passed at this time, and the whole Country would have been bound hand and foot, at the footstool of these foreign interests.—A small war duty may be placed on tea and coffee, and also the duty on Sugar may be increased a shade. This the patriotic people of the Country would not object to in time of war in order to raise funds; but if any member of Congress should vote for a modification of the Tariff Bill, at the instigation of those interests, we would consider him just as guilty as any of the Rebels now warring against the Union—and we would not care if he met with the same fate that must eventually overtake the Rebel leaders. We should consider that man as great an enemy to his Country in the Halls of Legislation, as the Rebel Chiefs are now in the field.

This may be considered strong language by some unthinking readers—but let us reason a little. It is labor and production that gives wealth to a Country—and when labor is well rewarded the Country prospers, wealth is increased, and the people become intelligent and happy—while on the other hand, when labor is unrewarded and production diminished, the producing classes become *impoverished, slavish* and *miserable*—and this degradation is felt with ten fold more keenness under a Republican form of Government like ours, than in any Monarchy in Europe. Now, if we cast an eye to the immense army of Volunteers, *three fourths* will be found to be artizans, mechanics and laborers, who depend upon their numerous callings and daily labor to support themselves and families. They marched to the battle-field at the first call of the Country to put down this wicked Rebellion, which has been sprung upon us at the very threshold of our Country's prosperity—believing that when it is crushed out, and the traitors properly punished, there would be nothing to prevent the employment of all the people at remunerating wages under the beneficial operations of the Morrill Tariff Bill. We affirm that the operation of this Bill will not only give employment to all the people, after the war is over, but will sustain the credit of the Government during the war, and in a few years add to the wealth of the Country all that will have been expended in crushing it. To repeal, or even modify this Bill, for the reasons given by a portion of the New York press, at this time, would not only *degrade* the Country, *impoverish* the people, but inflict a GREAT WRONG on the laboring and producing classes now exposing their lives in putting down this most infamous and wicked Rebellion, inaugurated by the Slave Power.

The preservation of the Union is a question of great moment, but we consider it of but little value to the masses, if they are not protected under it—and next, if not of equal importance to *its* preservation, do we consider *the preservation of the Morrill Tariff Bill by Congress.*

Under these circumstances, we candidly ask, if our language is too harsh in condemnation of those members of Congress, who through appeals from foreign interests, both at home and abroad, would vote for its repeal or modification at this time. Could he be looked upon in any other light than an enemy to his Country, its Government, its soldiers, and the people generally.

We conclude by appending the following excellent extract from the *N. Y. Tribune* treating on the same subject:

### Shall We Sell Our Independence to Save Our Union?

The late Congress of the United States passed an act raising the duty on Foreign Goods imported into this country. It was no hasty, ill-considered measure; on the contrary, no preceding Tariff was ever so long mooted or so thoroughly considered. Every essential feature of it had been extensively commended in three several annual messages of President Buchanan; the bill was drafted and submitted to Congress some two years prior to its passage; it was adopted by a decided majority at the session of 1859-'60, and only defeated then in the Senate by crowding other measures ahead of it (its enemies having concocted the plan and the leading Committees), so that it was finally carried by decisive majorities in both Houses, and signed by the late Democratic President.—We know it is said that it *might* have been defeated in the Senate at the last session by secessions from that body; but to this assertion we oppose the fact that, at the previous session aforesaid, when there had been no secession, the friends of the measure struggled resolutely for a vote on its passage, and challenged their opponents to permit one, but without effect. The adversaries of the measure dared not, when free votes was forthcoming, because Florida and Texas, were there to balance New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts—take a vote on the passage of the "Morrill Tariff." And the bill as it passed the House and was adopted by the Senate in 1860, was more obnoxious to the foreign manufacturing and seaboard importing interest, than it is as it passed in 1861, at least in the statute-book.

Still, it is decidedly obnoxious to those interests, for precisely the reasons that commend it to our judgment as highly advantageous and beneficent to an immense majority of the people. It does not, so far as practicable, Specific, as the experience and the judgment of all enlightened nations, whether they incline to Protection or to Free Trade, decide that they should be. Articles of so much per ton, per pound, per bushel, per yard, reduce the importance and the emoluments of good stowers at the custom-house, and enables honest, well-known, responsible men, to import goods on equal terms with anonymous, slippery, unscrupulous rogues, who have every advantage under the Ad Valorem system from which we have just escaped. We know that honest merchants gave up importing goods under that system because they had rivals in the business who could outswear them, and that honest importers who ordered goods from Europe expecting to pay the just and full import thereon, were favored in due course, and entirely to their own astonishment, with one invoice per cent. or many by, and another and much lighter in the case which contained the goods whereby they were expected to pay, after having with a clear conscience sworn the goods through the custom-house, as costing only the sums specified in the invoice by mail; and when they required an explanation they were assured that the drudge was intended for their benefit and for the good of trade, and was in accordance with established custom!—But even where invoices are honest, the foreign manufacturer can nearly always swear that the goods he sends here costs him less than the cost of like goods to the American importer, which goods were bought from him and on which he has charged a profit.

And still the objections to Ad Valorem duties are not half exhausted. They tend inevitably to the importation of cunningly fabricated goods, made like Hodge's razors, "to sell" and which can be sworn to have lost little or nothing; whereas an imp-ot of so much per pound or per yard tends to repel worthless fabrics and insure the importation mainly of those of good quality. Two cents each, for example, on first-rate razors, would be a moderate duty; while on Hodge's sort it would operate as a prohibition.

But again: An Ad Valorem duty falls as the market is depressed and rises as prices advance. When good flour from commands $10 per ton, an Ad Valorem duty of twenty per cent. amounts to $10 per ton; but let the demand stagnate, and the price rapidly falls to $30, and now the duty would have fallen to $6; so that *Ad valorem duties give to our purchasers the best protection when they need most and the most when they need least.* The new Tariff aims to correct this radical vice, by making all duties Specific as far as possible.

Of course, it is one object of this Tariff—an object frankly avowed and steadily pursued—to give to American producers an advantage in our own markets over the Foreign article. It is undoubtedly believed by the framers of the authors and friends of that Tariff, to encourage the production of Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cloths, Carpets, Crockery, &c., &c., on our own soil, rather than (as heretofore) from Europe, and send thither Wheat, Corn, Pork, Wool, &c., to pay for them. Not that we propose to abolish foreign trade—far from it. On the contrary, we propose to *take freely from other nations whatever we want that Nature enables them to produce essentially cheaper*—that is, by less labor—than we can *produce for ourselves.* Thus the new Tariff admits Tea and Coffee free, and admits most Drugs, Dyes, and Chemicals, Cacutchouc, Tin, &c., at insignificant duties; or none at all. If, by reason of our new Tariff, we shall, in a few years, treble our annual purchases of Iron, Steel, Metals, Woolens, Wines, Steel, Hardware, &c., we are as certain that our annual imports will be greater in 1870 than they were in 1860 as of our existence. They may not—they probably will not—bear so large a proportion as in 1860 to the aggregate Products of our National industry, but that product will be immensely enlarged. So we shall require a great increase of the new materials which are only produced with facility in other latitudes than ours, and the metals which are scantily or not at all found beneath our soil. Who doubts, for example, that Massachusetts to-day buys and consumes more foreign productions than Missouri and Arkansas united?

But we have made a Tariff to suit ourselves, and it does not happen to suit France and Great Britain. But that is no failure, for we did not *try* to suit them. We have always blindly framed and altered our Tariffs without special regard to their wishes; why should we change now? Our Tariff of 1842 was higher and more Protective than this; that of 1828 far more so; nor have we ever attempted to make or meddle with either of them; why should they begin now? They have always raised or lowered their own tariffs without interference on our part; why should they not leave our legislation to ourselves?

The N. Y. Times boldly and squarely demands a reduction of our duties on French products in order to secure France's or her friendship to our Government and Union in their present struggle with armed treason! Here are its very words:

"We hope from Congress, at its approaching extra session, we have reason to anticipate decisive action expressive of the feeling of resentment (against England) universal among the people. The form this action should take is, of course, palpable. The heavy contributions levied by the North for the support of the war, should be met by heavy duties against the manufactures of our most inveterate enemy. In that direction lies the most effective means of retaliation, so that the interest of the manufacturers of our most inveterate enemy, would necessarily be opposed to the continuance of the war. Such a measure would be equivalent to a declaration of war, and would consequently be unconstitutional."

"War is the country's ruin, in one sense, but it is also in that a necessary result of the very nature of things. Its continuance must be, by every instinct of our nature, suspended and curtailed. If a Secretary recommends obstacles to the importation of her American products, the effect must be to check France, and there not less injuriously. There is no longer a motive for the Emperor to withhold the aid shown by his recent *Moniteur*. All obligations to that quarter may be regarded as annulled. But if any interposition of ours can moderate the weight of the stroke upon the prosperity of France, there should be no hesitation in attempting it; and the only means of any power in its enlargement, by a more liberal scale of duties, the market for her products and manufactures, which the tariff of last session cut up materially in reducing it, and by, and at a season when the mutuality of benefit and good will, these duties may very properly be brought down to the usual revenue standard at a period of peace, affording time to prepare for the change in our purchases from the extensive and injudicious imposts of our commercial system."

Surely, there can be no question among enlightened, reflecting men, whether Protectionists or Free Traders, as to the course to be adopted at the outset of the policy here recommended. We are gravely urged to adopt a new Sliding Scale of duties, and to retain imposts which are in the same breath pronounced excessive and indefensible. Can there be a more fatal policy for a nation whose Government sympathizes with our traitors, while we reduce to the lowest revenue point those which affect the industry of another nation whose Government professes a feeling full of the friendship of our own! We protest against any such dispensation of sugar-plums and stinging-nettles. If we have imposed any duties which are excessive and indefensible, let us repeal or modify it because such is its character, and because its practical effect must be injurious to ourselves. If our British or French ban is seeking to say in the premises: and we do not suppose it to be the one to favor us in our domestic struggle—or punish the other for casting sheep's eyes at the Jeff Davis failure. So long as they keep hands off, let them bear: their sympathies where they shall severally see fit. It is our business to thrash the rebels into good behaviour; and if we can't do it without foreign help, do it thoroughly and with reasonable expedition, but don't ought not to be done. A great deal too much importance has already been given to foreign sympathies in this business, and it is high time we stopped looking sentimentally all over the country. Shades of George III., of North, of Johnson, if all who contended against the great rebellion which tore these colonies from England, can you hear the chorus which rings through the States of Marion, Sumpter, and Pinckney, and not clasp your ghosts in hands in triumph? *That voice says, "If we could only get one of the Royal race of England to rule over us, we should be content."* Let there be no misconception on this point. That sentiment, varied in a hundred ways, has been reported to me over and over again."

This is evidently the truth. Toryism predominated in that State during the Revolution, and their children have imbibed the same principles.—But the question naturally arises, What is to be done with such a nest of aristocratic traitors?—Conquer them and they will only continue to foment difficulty so long as they possess the power to do so. They never can be made good citizens under a Republican Government, so long as the landed proprietors are permitted to appropriate and steal the labor of slaves to support themselves in idleness. Such men with such sentiments, would enslave the white man without any hesitation, if necessary, to minister to their wants—and nothing, in our opinion, will ever make them quiet citizens and submissive to the laws of the country until they are compelled to labor for their own support, as well as those whom they contemptuously designate as the "Mud Sills" of Society. The Governor of Wisconsin was about right when in his recent war message to the Legislature, he said, "This wicked rebellion commenced at Charleston, and it ought to be ended where Charleston was."

POOR DEVILS.—Some of the small-fry Breckenridge papers of this State, still continue to mix up politics with the Slave-holders' Rebellion, and show their Syrens-like teeth on all occasions. They are hardly worth noticing, because it is all the stock that these poor devils have to trade upon, and even that will be soon used up. It is better therefore to let them alone in their wallowings in the little dirty pool that surrounds them.

## THE SLAVERY OF THE SOUTH.

### Their Intense Hatred of the North.

The intense hatred of, and other hostility to honest labor of all kinds, which, in the North and every where else, is considered honorable, except among negro drivers, is exhibited in the following extract from an article which recently appeared in the Richmond *Whig*:

"To be compared to sons and manly fight by a nation of gentlemen, and subjected to their sway, might not drive us nearly distracted; while rage and shame; but for Texas alone—the most intolerable and detestable of God's creation—the vile wretches whose daily endeavors compel us to the reflection of all mankind, that they cast nothing that anybody else will buy—for them to herd it over us—the English language must be enlarged, new words must be invented to express the extent and depth of our feelings of mortification to which we are subject. No, it is not possible that we can be reduced to a state which there are no words to describe.

Instead of this, we must bring these unfortunates down slowly back to their true position. They have long, very properly, looked upon themselves as our social inferiors—as our serfs—their mean, niggardly lives—their low, vulgar and sordid associations have grounded this conviction into them. But of a sudden, they have come to imagine that their numerical strength gives them power, and that they have both the heads of servitude, and the cunning to use it. They are running riot with more than the brutal passions of a liberated wild beast. Their uprising has all the characteristics of a ferocious, servile insurrection. Their first aim is demolition—the destruction of everything which has the appearance of superior virtue, which excites their envy and hate, and which, by contrast, exposes the shameful depravity of their own lives.

"The plan suggested to put an end to this reign of terror and the robbery of their banks and jewelry stores. We may profit by the suggestion, so far as the ominous *gens-d'armes* are concerned. But before them let the whole normal condition of vassalage, and teach them that capin-hand is the proper attitude of the servant before his master. A cook for a sailor, a goose for a soldier, a Yankee for a gentleman—laugh incongruous and unnatural!!!

God help these negro-breeding *gentlemen*, if our "mud-sill" volunteers ever get hold of their *sacred* persons. This utter feeling of hatred to the North is not confined to one section, but prevails throughout all the slave-holding States. Mr. Russel, in a letter written to the London *Times* from South Carolina, alludes to this feeling in the following language:

"There is nothing in all the dark cave of human passion so cruel and deadly as the hatred the South Carolinians profess for the Yankees. That hatred has been swelling for years, till it is the very life-blood of the State. It has spoken in every form of menace, it has organized her resources for the struggle which she intended to provoke if it did not come in the course of time. The conviction of her leaders that a war would have no sufficient ground for the divorce, and I am satisfied that there has been a deep-rooted design, concerted in some men's minds for years, and gradually developed year after year, by others, to break away from the Union at the very first opportunity. The North is to South Carolina an enemy of a kind and degree of which no other State has been bound by burning chains, while monopolists and manufacturers fed on her tender limbs. She had been bound in a detestation more than Catholic to Protestant—more than England is to her the incarnation of moral and political wickedness and social corruption. It is the source of everything which South Carolina hates, and of the names of the bonds—the tariffs, manufactures, of Abolitionism and Filibustering, which have flooded the land. Believe a Southern man as he believes himself, and you must regard the North as the blackest State in the birthplace of impurity of mind among men, and of unchastity in women—the home of Free Love, of Fourierism, of Infidelity, of Abolitionism. Of this detestation in political and social life, South Carolina had saturated with the drippings of rotten philosophy, with the poisonous infections of a teaching she spurned, but which had crept in by stealth; whose wisdom—the wisdom of servility and manhood have been swallowed up in a corrupt, howling demagogy, and in the mere of a dishonest commerce.

Our object in publishing these extracts is not for the purpose of creating more hostility than now exists between the North and South, but to satisfy the people that there never can be peace between the two sections, until the *Divine Institution of Slavery* is placed in a condition that will satisfy the whole country that it will gradually disappear. Without such a termination of our present difficulties, all the blood and treasure poured out in putting down this Slaveholders Rebellion will be spent in vain.

OLD KENTUCKY.—Kentucky has a number of noble sons left yet, and conspicuous among the number we will rank the Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, late Post Master General. This gentleman has written a long letter to a friend in Kentucky, which, most gloriously defends our noble Union, and breathes a spirit of patriotism which we delight to record from one who hails from the land of the noble Harry Clay. We have only room for the following concluding paragraph:

Let us twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart-strings, and looking upon our bones, and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle-fields of our fathers, resolve that it shall, come weal or woe, we will in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the stars and stripes. They have floated over our cradles, let it be our prayer and our struggle that they shall float over our graves.—They have been unfurled from the snows of Canada to the plains of New Orleans, and to the gulf of Mexico, and have waved over the solitudes of every sea; and everywhere, as the luminous symbol of resistless and beneficent power, they have led the brave and the free to victory and to glory. It has been my fortune to look upon this flag in foreign lands and amid the gloom of an oriental despotism, and right well did I know, by its lineaments, its history, and its device, how to read in it the lessons of all that is grand in human history, and of all that is transporting in human ambition, and thus disappear forever amid the high and tempest of revolution, the symbol of power. Let us then shall resolve that the flag which has been the emblem of our glory, and the object of our love, shall be our shield and our defence, and that henceforth we shall be but wanderers and outcasts, with nought but the bread of sorrow and of penury for our lips, and with hands ever outstretched in feebleness and supplication, on which, in any hour, a military tyrant may rivet the fetters of a despotism.—Thus, O, Lord, my God in His infinite mercy save you and me, and the land we so much love, from the doom of such a degradation.

No contest so momentous as this has arisen in human history, for, amid all the conflicts of men and of nations, the life of no such Government as ours has been involved. Ours is the first life: a land saturated with the drippings of rotten philosophy, with the poisonous infections of a teaching she spurned, but which had crept in by stealth; whose wisdom—the wisdom of servility and manhood have been swallowed up in a corrupt, howling demagogy, and in the mere of a dishonest commerce.

Our object in publishing these extracts is not for the purpose of creating more hostility than now exists between the North and South, but to satisfy the people that there never can be peace between the two sections, until the *Divine Institution of Slavery* is placed in a condition that will satisfy the whole country that it will gradually disappear. Without such a termination of our present difficulties, all the blood and treasure poured out in putting down this Slaveholders Rebellion will be spent in vain.

REVELATIONS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—It was a capital idea on the part of the Government to seize the telegraphic despatches. By this means secret traitors in the North can be reached, who otherwise might have been considered great *patriots*, and worthy the confidence of the people. It is a little singular, too, that the first victim should prove to be the Minister to Portugal, J. E. HARVEY, Esq., appointed by the present Administration, and the well known correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, and also of the Philadelphia *North American*, under the signature of "Independent." Many of his friends, naturally doubt his guilt, but the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* declares that it is no use to do so—that the evidence is overwhelming, which we presume is the case, as he has been recalled by the Government. Mr. Harvey is a South Carolinian by birth, and his associations were such that he had access to information which no other correspondent seemed to possess, consequently his services were sought as valuable to the press. It was evident, however, that all his sympathies were with the South, and on every occasion that presented itself he never failed in giving the "fanatics of the North" as he termed nearly all the leading Republicans, "a *dig*" in his correspondence. He was particularly hostile to Seward, Chase, &c., and the "irrepressible conflict" speech of the former gentleman evidently haunted him on all occasions, and he made a terrible onslaught on that gentleman when it appeared. It is only another evidence of the *debasing* influence of Slavery on the reputation and *moral* honesty of its advocates. It converts even Ministers of the Gospel into fiends in its advocacy, and damns the reputation of its defenders.

THE War Department is about to accept a regiment of Wisconsin volunteers for the war, tendered by Hon. John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, whose Private engagement some time ago, is probably remembered in Virginia as well as in the Free States.

## THE WAR MINSTREL.

### The March Down South to Dixie.

TUNE—*Dixie's Land.*

Oh! Treason foul now floats her banner,
From the Rio Grande to the Susquehanna,
Look away, away, away, away,
Jeff. Davis now is marching down to Dixie,
And knock the Union out of sight,
Away, away, away, away.

*Chorus*—We'll march down South to Dixie,
Away, away, away, away,
We'll march right down to Dixie's land,
And there for Union take our stand.
Away, away, away down South to Dixie.

They've taken their guns and scoured their triggers,
All for the sake of the big-bodied niggers.
But Union's better than Pumpe r Guff.
We'll tog 'em till they holler enough.
Away, away, away, away.
We'll march down South to Dixie, &c.

At Sumter they shot down our flag,
And treated it like a dirty rag.
Away, away, away, away.
But now we'll make them see the stars,
And feel the stripes in bloody wars.
Away, away, away, away.
We'll march down South to Dixie, &c.

From Minnesota to the State of Maine,
The "mud-sills" rush from hill and plain,
Away, away, away, away.
And with that fair device flying streaming,
They'd prove the North will Union teaching—
Away, away, away, away.
We'll march down South to Dixie, &c.

They'll swing Old Davis high as Haman,
Although they think that he's a same 'un.
Away, away, away, away.
They'll take old Wise with savage screeches,
And dose him well with one of his speeches.
Away, away, away, away.
We'll march down South to Dixie, &c.

Palmetto men look on in wonder,
They wait to see the Northern thunder.
Away, away, away, away.
They say the North will never fight,
But begin to see "the Northern light."
Away, away, away, away.
We'll march down South to Dixie, &c.

We're marching on to clear the track,
To bring the States seceding back.
Away, away, away, away.
And when to Southern soil we come,
They'll worship every star and stripe.
Away, away, away, away.
We'll march down South to Dixie, &c.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

GODEY'S LADYS' BOOK for July is already on our table, filled as usual, with all that attracts the ladies; but we fear that the stoppage of the *mails* will materially affect the *females* in Jeff. Davis's land, and our friend Godey also. But to accommodate himself to the times and circumstances, he offers his welcome monthly visitor at the low rate of one dollar for the ensuing six months, commencing with this number.

# Local Affairs.

### Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

| June. | 8—Saturday. | 7 A. M. | 2 P. M. | 9 P. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Saturday. | 68 | 79 | 72 | clear. |
| 9 | Sunday. | 72 | 83 | 80 | " |
| 10 | Monday. | 75 | 82 | 80 | " |
| 11 | Tuesday. | 75 | 82 | 80 | " |
| 12 | Wednesday. | 74 | 75 | 73 | " |
| 13 | Thursday. | 71 | 75 | 73 | " |
| 14 | Friday. | 71 | 73 | — | " |

*Military.*—We are requested to announce that a meeting of the Washington Artillery, now remaining in the County, will be held at the Company's Armory, on Thursday evening next, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, to consult together upon matters connected with the interests of the Company. It is desirable that as many as possible should attend.

*Capt. E. McDonald* of the National Light Infantry, paid a flying visit to his family on Saturday last, and returned again to Washington on Monday. The Captain was "browned" a little, but in other respects looked remarkably well.—He reports the Advance Regiment as in excellent health and spirits, there being only three out of the whole Regiment on the sick list. The men are well drilled, and anxiously awaiting more important duties in the field.

*Benefit of the Volunteers*—*Musical Entertainment.*—The concert which a number of our Musical Associations intend giving on Monday next, at the Court House, the Anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, for the benefit of the volunteers, ought to be patronized by our citizens generally. The object is a noble one, and we hope to see an overflowing house on the occasion. Tickets for sale at Bannan's and Gueriguez's Book Stores and at the hotels.

*Persons* who unnecessarily expose themselves in bathing in streams in the vicinity of our Borough or elsewhere, will do well to peruse the following extract from our Penal Code:

"If any person shall commit open lewdness, or any notorious acts of public indecency, tending to debauch the manners or morals of the people, such shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding *one hundred dollars*, or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding *one year*, or both, or either, at the discretion of the Court."

*An Appropriate Gift.*—In our store window will be seen to-day, a magnificent sword, made of the best steel, that could be produced, by the Messrs. Horstman, of Philadelphia. It was manufactured at the instance of a number of citizens of Schuylkill County, who intend presenting it to the Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, who is Major of the 25th, or Advance regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, now stationed at Washington City and Fort Washington. The sword cost upwards of fifty dollars, and will bear the following inscription:

TO MAJOR JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
THE SOLDIER AND STATESMAN;
*From those who believe his Arm will prove as effectual in the field as his Eloquence in the Forum.*

*Fourth of July.*—Several weeks ago we copied an article from the N. Y. *Tribune*, suggesting a mode for the proper celebration of the ensuing Fourth of July. Since then we have seen no more suitable plan suggested, and we therefore call upon the citizens of Schuylkill County to carry it out. We are in the midst of the Second Revolution for vindicating the sacred cause of Freedom. The rebels have not only trampled our emblem of Liberty, the Stars and Stripes, in the dust, but one of their first acts was to obliterate the glorious old Fourth of July—the Sabbath of Freedom—as a National Holiday, and thus hoping, but in vain, as time will disclose, to crush out every aspiration after liberty in the breast of men. Under these circumstances, we are called upon, by all the love we bear that FLAG, the UNION, and the sacred cause of FREEDOM, and by all the associations that cluster around our beloved country, to celebrate the day in the most solemn and becoming manner. The plan is simply to unfurl the Flag on the Fourth of July in some appropriate place, in all the towns, villages and districts in the County, rallying all the people around it for the purpose of renewing their allegiance to it, and then and there let each man, woman and child, make a voluntary contribution for the benefit of our volunteers, who have so nobly rushed to the battle field in unparalleled numbers, to vindicate its honor, uphold the Union and its integrity, and maintain the great principles of Political and Religious Liberty embodied in the good old Constitution, framed by the wisdom of our Fathers. Such an effering, on such a day, will be highly appreciated by our gallant volunteers.

If this suggestion should meet the approbation of our readers, we hope that those who have leisure and inclination, will take immediate steps to carry out this project on the ensuing Fourth of July. If the gentlemen should prove backward, we respectfully call upon the ladies to take the lead, and we will guarantee its success.

## PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

*Com. vs. Clarissa Saylor*—Fornication and bastardy on oath of Sarah Ehley. The prosecutrix was married about a month before the birth of the child, to a Mr. Ehley. As the policy of the law does not permit a parent to bastardize her own issue born in lawful wedlock, the mother was not allowed to testify as to the paternity of the child. So that almost the only evidence before the jury, was that the def. was in the habit of visiting her before she was married. The evidence not being sufficient, the jury, After being out for a long time, were unable to agree and were discharged.

*Com. vs. Morris Stroud*—Assault and battery on oath of Hannah Goozh. The prosecutrix got into a quarrel with def., about the amount charged for some shoes she had bought at def's store. The evidence was rather contradictory, and it appeared that the prosecutrix got into a rage, using violent language, and was ordered out of the store, and for going she was struck on the shoulder with a shoe. The jury acquitted the def. and directed each party to pay half the costs.

*Com. vs. Thos. Slack*—Assault and battery on oath of Mary Downing. The def. plead guilty and was sentenced to pay 6 cts. fine, and the costs.

*Com. vs. Patrick T. Burk*—Assault and battery on Charles Connor with intent to kill. Chas. Connor is employed at Connor & Patterson's mines in Ashland. In order to get coal from the breaker to wagons so as to supply the hands employed at the mines and the citizens of the town, it is necessary to cross the railroad with the wagons, at where there is no regular crossing. This has been their custom for upwards of six years already, and no complaint made on the part of the Mine Hill Railroad Company, a temporary crossing was made about 12 months ago by the employee of the company, with slabs furnished by Connor & Patterson. It appears that for some reason or other, but on the pretence that the crossing of the wagons injured the road, the company refused to allow Connor & Patterson to cross the road any longer. A wagon about to cross for the purpose of getting coal from the breaker, was stopped by the def., who is an employee of the company, and Connor, insisted upon its crossing. The parties got into a dispute, and Burk struck Connor several times and then hit him with a stone on the head. They then clinched, but were separated by the bystanders before any harm was done. The jury found the def. guilty, and he was sentenced to pay $50 fine and the costs.

*Com. vs. Edward Griffith, Thos. Kavanagh, Patrick Meehan, Ludwig Herman and David Flaherty*—These defts were charged with a riot in breaking into the tavern of Benj. Walborn, in Mahanoy Township, last night and kicking up a fuss, and driving the inmates away.—They were fully identified and found guilty. Not yet sentenced.

*Com. vs. Danl. Daubert*—Larceny of the property of Daniel Schaffer. The defit. was found guilty and sentenced to pay 6 cts. fine, the costs, and undergo 10 days imprisonment.

*Com. vs. Mary Sterne*—Assault and battery on oath of John H. Coho. After hearing the jury found defit. not guilty, and directed Coho to pay the costs of the witnesses for prosecution. Mary Sterne to pay the costs of the witnesses for defence, and the County to pay the balance.

## Letters from Our Volunteers.

### From a Member of the "Sagle Guards."

CAMP MCCLURE, CHAMBERSBURG,
June 7th, 1861.

FRIEND BANNAN:—Seeing no communications from the different volunteer companies of Schuylkill County, I thought a few lines from us would be interesting to the many friends of your valuable paper. The members of our company are all well; with but few exceptions, and they are all anxious to march for Harper's Ferry, our probable destination, to have a contest with the rebels, and endeavor to drive them out. They must have a brave set of boys down South, if they wish to conquer us, for we will fight if it is necessary till the last drop of the blood remains in us, for the Cause, Union, and when an engagement comes near we will do it.

We had a little excitement here on Saturday evening on account of a colored man showing himself on the opposite side of the river, at a considerable distance before he was captured, to receive what the citizens say he deserved, death!

A great many people of Schuylkill have an idea that we are in a destitute condition, but such is not the case. We have enough to fill our empty stomachs after a hard day's work, and are entertained here I have to say, free of the first complaint for want of provisions. Our clothing might be a little better, considering the amount of money that was appropriated for the purpose. We were furnished on coming here with Flannel Shirts from home with some of the necessities of a soldiers life, presented to us by the ladi s of your place, and we take this time to return our sincere thanks. Not in Camp Curtin, but in Chambersburg, are those all in his power with the assistance of the other officers to make us efficient in drill, and I must say, he is beloved by every man of the company, as he is by the whole regiment. The commissioned officers are doing well, and are all improving. Last Monday evening while returning from target practice, we were told by Col. Biddle that we would be ordered to Harper's Ferry, and we thought it our duty to march to his quarters. On arriving there, three cheers were proposed, and heartily given. We have two regimental drills daily, and we thought it our duty to march to his quarters. On arriving there, three cheers were proposed, and heartily given. We have two regimental drills daily, and we thought it our duty to march to his quarters. On arriving there