Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1861.

Letter From Fort Washington.

(WRITTEN BY OUR ASSOCIATE.)

FORT WASHINGTON, MD., *June 23d*, 1861.

DEAR JOURNAL:—No encounters of an important character have happened since I last wrote. Nightly, however, the pickets thrown out by the troops at Alexandria are fired at by the rebels, who seem to adopt a guerilla mode of warfare. They are evidently disinclined to meeting our troops in the open field, and hope by masked batteries, to cut up the Federal forces in detail. After the experience however, near Fortress Monroe, and the still more recent affair at Vienna, in which the Ohio troops were caught in ambush, our general officers will be more cautious, and not permit themselves to be led unexpectedly, into the fire of formidable batteries.— Beauregard, from all accounts, is concentrating all the force possible, at Manassas Junction, 25 miles west of Alexandria, and the same distance west of this post.— He is throwing it out gradually, towards Alexandria, feeling his way as it were, to that point. In the meantime, however, regiment after regiment is reaching Washington from the North, and is immediately thrown forward into Virginia. Every day now passing, without a general engagement strengthens the Government, and renders the capital not only secure, but victory in the end certain. Gen. Scott is in excellent spirits, and feels better to-day than he did two months since. His plans so far, have progressed favorably, and if it may seem that he moves slowly, all may feel assured that it is for the purpose of sparing unnecessary bloodshed, by bringing against the rebels an overwhelming force, to crush them.

The leaders in this Southern rebellion, are truly, short-sighted. They seem to lose sight of the fact that a State of this Union, although independent, yet owes duties to the Federal Government, and must be governed by superior laws. This point was forcibly illustrated in Washington a few evenings since, by Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, while addressing the Regiment. The rays of the setting sun were tinging as it were with gold, the tiny billows of the Potomac, and making a broad path of glittering brightness, from bank to bank, when the Judge, pointing towards the noble river, said to this effect, "that river, whose waters flow along free and independent, is governed by laws in nature, which to infringe, would destroy what is now alike useful and beautiful." From an insect to a system of worlds; from a man to a nation, this rule is applicable. Laws, just and equitable, must govern them, or they cease to exist, distinctive, vital, powerful. If the men who have caused the present difficulty between a portion of the people and the Government, had appreciated this fact fully, before they rushed wildly into treason, the second sober thought might have stayed their career.— But now it is too late. Before the honor and dignity of this Government, and its rights can again be fully established, the rebels must lay down their arms, and the leaders be hung. No half way measures can now with safety be adopted. The laws of the country must be vindicated, or we will cease to command self-respect and confidence, and the respect of European nations.

Our boys were ordered on scouting duty yesterday.— Three were taken from each party of those who volunteered from the three companies of volunteers, and the rest were made up from the companies of regulars. The party numbered eighteen privates, and two lieutenants —Edwards, of the regular army, and Gilmour of Co. B, 25th Regiment of Pennsylvania. They had two boats, and went down the Virginia shore for about ten miles, stopping at the "White House," (a bathing place about seven miles down) and at other points, to reconnoitre.— They saw no evidence of batteries being erected, and in fact, did not meet a single man at any point where they landed. A colored woman, was in charge of the "White House," who said that a spy resided just back of her, and that two or three miles in the interior there were a couple of companies, some members of which had been at the "House" a few days before. With the exception of this episode, the party encountered nothing worth stating. It is evident that the men of that section have been drawn to Manassas Junction, to join the forces of the rebels. The party returned to the Fort after rowing twenty miles, a pretty good hitch, while the thermometer is at 95° in the shade. This will probably be a daily duty for some time yet.

We have been much interested during the past week, in observing the balloon experiments at Washington.— From this post, the balloon as it rises, can be distinctly seen with the naked eye. Of course the progress of the experiments is noted by the papers, and you are kept advised of their success by the published reports. It seems a formidable plan for reconnoitering an enemy's movements, and appears to afford the Government satisfaction. With the aid of balloons, the telegraph and railroads, war becomes in these modern times, rather a fast affair, which would astonish the soldiers of the last century, could they rise from their graves and take a look at us.

Our boys will look quite nice in a few days, when they appear on evening dress parade, as they have received, as well as Co. B, Capt. Wren, dress coats, thanks to the exertions of Capt. Smith, who returned from Washington last evening. Up to this time they have worn the blouse, which is comfortable, but not dressy on parade. The Company is highly delighted at the acquisition.

I am happy to say that the health of all the volunteers at this post remains excellent. Frequent bathing in the Potomac, and the plain diet on which they live, keep them in good physical condition. This is as satisfactory to us as it must be to the new surgeon, Dr. Sterow, who arrived at this post a few days since to take the place of Dr. Simons, now under orders for the Department of the Ohio, at Cairo, Ill.

Mr. D. B. Christ, of Pottsville, spent a day or two at this post, last week. He also visited the Pennsylvania Fifth, now encamped near Alexandria.

Mr. Maize and Mr. Rickert, also of our Borough, dropped in yesterday to see us. Mr. R. returned to Alexandria this morning; but Mr. Maize will not return until to-morrow. He preached an excellent sermon this afternoon to the volunteers, in the casemate which is devoted to divine services. We have spent several happy hours listening to Mr. M.'s conversation in reference to matters in Schuylkill County. Each visitor from home is heartily welcomed by all, and if he had a hundred tongues he could hardly answer the torrent of questions which pours in upon him. But it is natural, and the boys are hardly to be blamed for their eagerness to learn of even the most trivial matters which happen at home.

Mr. Heber Thompson, a member of Co. H. (Smith's) left on a furlough last week, for New Haven, for the purpose of graduating at Yale College. He will return in a day or two.

Mr. Wm. Bartholomew, also a member of Co. H, left for Chicago, via Pottsville, last week, for the purpose of reporting at head quarters, he having received a commission of brevet 2d lieutenant in the army. Mr. B. is the second member of our Company, who has received an appointment in the army.

When Mr. Wilder was here last, he heard that the molasses used was not a very good article. Last night a keg of the saccharine article was received from that gentleman by Co. B. Mr. W. has been very kind to the volunteers from our County, and they are grateful to him.

Members of Congress are arriving daily in Washington, to be present at the extra session which will commence on next Thursday week, the glorious Fourth of July.— The Capitol was somewhat damaged by the occupation of troops for several weeks. The building is now being repaired, and the furniture replated and put in order. It will probably cost a hundred thousand dollars to put the building in the condition it was previous to the first of last month. This item is merely for wear and tear.— Nothing in the building was, to my knowledge, willfully destroyed or injured by the volunteers.

I have spent several happy Fourths in Pottsville, and assisted on the occasion of the last anniversary, to awaken its inhabitants, men, women and children, at 4 A. M. The coming one I expect to spend within the walls of this Fort, and if the enemy should not be too particular in his attentions, so as to require us to devote all of ours to him on that day, we will honor it in the good old style—in a style which would cause the heart of John Adams to beat high, if the good old man could be present. And I believe that in the future this will be more observed in that style than it has been for scores of years back. This rebellion will have one good effect; it will revivify the love of country in the American heart, and induce a stronger, firmer, more earnest respect for a Republican form of Government.

The War Department at Washington, is crowded with business, in connection with the present active operations. During the entire day there is a long line of persons waiting at the door of the Secretary of War, to obtain an audience. When they are admitted, the form is simply the presentation of whatever documents they may wish to submit; a perusal on the part of the Secretary, and then a reply which consists usually, of "yes" or "no." But few explanations are permitted, the time of the Secretary being too precious. A hard worked man is Simon Cameron at this time.

I believe that I mentioned in my last that Major Campbell had been down here to see the companies of the Regiment. He made quite a picture in his blouse, with his cut in the latest mode. Major Campbell, has, throughout this entire affair, so far, acted in a manner which has secured the respect and confidence of not only his constituency, but of men throughout his great old State. During many a night, when the Capital of the United States lay like a giant at the mercy of its enemies, and liable at any moment to an attack, Major Campbell patrolled the streets of that City in Lane's Company, shouldering a musket. When that danger had passed, thanks to the gallant spirits that were true as steel, in the hour of the Capital's most extreme peril, we find the Major foremost to enrol his name among the volunteers. All honor to James H. Campbell, as true a man, as brave a spirit, as chivalric a soul, as exists amid the mountains of old Schuylkill.

An impression exists that there will be lively times in this vicinity within the next ten days. The pickets of the contending forces are near each other and come in collision frequently. There can be no question that the crisis which will decide whether the Confederate flag shall advance or retreat, is rapidly approaching, and that the Government is placing itself in the best position for the first blow. Defeated at Manassas Junction, the rebels must fall back upon Richmond. God protect the right.

The Company is desirous of expressing its acknowledgments to R. W. Hunt, Esq., for a firkin of butter, which he sent on, and which was divided between Co. H, and Co. B. It was highly appreciated.

I would mention in connection with the sermon that Mr. Maize preached this afternoon, that there were but few dry eyes in the congregation, when he spoke of the prayers which had been, and were still offered up at home, for the welfare of the volunteers, and the tears that were shed for them by fathers and mothers, wives and children. Major Haskin who was present, was visibly affected by the earnest, kind words which fell from the lips of the speaker. Mr. Harris, the chaplain at this post, after Mr. M. concluded, added some remarks of kindly admonition. All in all, the services were of the most impressive character, and will dwell long in the memory of *every* man who was present.

For a week or so past we have been without a regular mail, from home, owing to there being no arrangement for carrying the mail between here and Washington.— Things are getting into shape again however, an arrangement having been made *via* Alexandria, for a daily mail. It is carried by a little steamer named "Gipsey," which plies between that place and Piscataway, a small place of 300 inhabitants, situated east of this place.

Until another opportunity, when I may have something more exciting to communicate, I am

Yours, F. B. W.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.—It is stated authoritatively from Washington that Secretary Chase will recommend a revision of the Tariff, at the extra session, for the purpose of increasing the Revenue. This we have no doubt of; but it does not follow that he will recommend the abandonment of its protective features. The duty ought to be increased a shade on Sugar, and also a small duty placed on Tea and Coffee during the war. These duties will not enhance the price of these articles to consumers, because in the present state of the country, the producers in other countries will have to pay these duties, or the consumption will be diminished, and the prices will immediately fall, even below those paid before the duties were imposed. Some time ago we made a comparison of the prices of Tea and Coffee for a period of 26 years, with and without duties. It proved the fact that frequently the prices were the highest without duties, and the lowest with duties. The whole question is governed by the laws of supply and demand. Our country is not likely to be in a condition to take any extra quantities of these articles during the war, and consequently the imposition of a war duty will be felt but little by the consumers here, but will fall almost entirely on the producers abroad, while it will produce from *twelve to fifteen millions* of revenue for defraying the expenses of the war. A slight duty might also be imposed, during the war, on some of the raw materials, and other articles that are now free, for the purpose of revenue—but we do not believe that the Government will recommend such a revision as would strike at the principle of protection on such articles as we can produce at home in abundance, because such a policy would not be *enlightened*, but suicidal in every sense of the word, and would prove quite as destructive to the credit of the Government, as it would be to the interests of the laboring classes of the country. Our country has always created a debt, even in time of peace without Protection, *and these debts have always been paid off under the Protective Policy*. To abandon protection in time of war, when a large revenue is required, and leave our producers, who create wealth, starve, would be almost *criminal* on the part of our rulers. Such *stupidity*, we are happy to know does not rule in Washington just now.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1861.—This day will be celebrated throughout the whole North, with more than usual enthusiasm by the entire people. Everywhere extensive arrangements are making to enable all the people to participate. The spirit of Party gracefully succumbs to the spirit of Patriotism. This is as should be always on this our National Sabbath Anniversary, and particularly so at this time, when the foul spirit of Rebellion has laid its sacrilegious hand upon it, for the purpose of obliterating it from the Records of the Country, in a portion of "Niggerdom." Vain and puny effort! They might as well attempt to strike the SUN from its sphere, as to attempt to shut out its light that shines upon the hearts, and animates the spirit of the friends of freedom, not only in this country, but throughout the world. Like the bow in the cloud, it will shine forth more brilliant as it emerges from the storm, and all nations will cast up their eyes and rejoice in witnessing its splendour.

As all our military companies have volunteered and gone to the war, the citizens have taken the matter in hand, and arranged the following programme for its celebration in this borough on Thursday next:

The Fourth—Arrangements for its Celebration.—The Town Meeting, called at the Pennsylvania Hall on Tuesday evening, 25th inst., to propose some general mode of celebrating the coming Fourth of July, by *all* our citizens, was organized by the appointment of BENJAMIN BANNAN *President*, and CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, *Secretary*.

Various plans were suggested and discussed, all favoring the uniting of the whole Borough in one common celebration, and that with unusual spirit —when, finally, the following Committee was appointed, to prepare a programme of ceremonies, to be submitted at an adjourned meeting on Thursday evening, 27th, at the same place:—Messrs. Benj. T. Taylor, Daniel Schertle, Capt. Frank Pott, Col. F. B. Kaercher, Samuel Huntzinger, Esq., Hon. R. Reilly, Dr. B. F. Langdon, Lewis Reeser, and Levi Huber Esqrs., and Messrs. Chas. F. Kopitsch and Thos. Foster.

Pursuant to adjournment, the meeting assembled on Thursday evening, when the several subcommittees of the Committee of Arrangements reported. With other arrangements, it was stated that the Town Council would be solicited, at their next meeting, on Tuesday evening, to appropriate a sum not exceeding $100, toward the expenses of firing a National salute and to purchase fire works; which, from consultation with various members— several being present at the meeting—it was confidently anticipated would be granted. It was further reported that the services of the Pottsville Cornet Band, N. J. Rehr, leader, and of the popular Glee Club (Messrs. Haas, Harlan, Hoffman and ——) had been engaged; speakers provided, &c.

The following programme for the day was then unanimously adopted:

1st, A National Salute, at sun-rise, when it is requested that the bells of all the churches, factories, shops, the Court House, &c., be rung during the continuance of the firing.

2d, At 9 o'clock, the National colors to be run up on the American House.

3rd, At 9½ o'clock, a similar ceremony at the Pennsylvania Hall.

4th, Immediately after, a procession of the citizens to be formed—Capt. Frank Pott, Marshal— to proceed to the Court House, where,

5th, The Declaration of Independence will be read by Hon. Chas. W. Pitman, and

6th, Speeches by Hon. F. W. Hughes, Benj. Haywood and F. B. Gowen, Esqrs., and other gentlemen, interspersed with patriotic songs by the Glee Club, and national airs by the Band; and

7th, A grand display of Fire-works in the evening from Lawton's Hill.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA.— The Republicans have nominated Charles O'Neil, Esq., for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. E. Joy Morris, and the extreme Democrats have nominated Col. Chas. J. Biddle. The No-party folks have nominated the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith. The *Press* of Thursday, after deprecating party nominations, thus speaks of two of the candidates:

Mr. O'Neill has declared that he wishes Secession crushed if it "should cost a thousand millions of money and a million of men," and we endorse the sentiment. Mr. Biddle is an able and a good man, but he is the nominee of a convention controlled by the men who were active in demoralizing the Democratic party. In a recent crisis he backed and filed very foolishly—falling away sadly from his early professions in favor of the anti-Lecompton Democrats, and co operating with the friends of Breckinridge in this State. He is the candidate of the remains of the Buchanan Administration, and in the events at hand must co-operate with the compromisers in Congress.— The resolutions of the Convention which nominated him do not meet the spirit of the times. One of them directs its candidate to "use all honorable means to terminate the present unnatural conflict"—a command which may safely permit Mr. Biddle to go as far as Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Bayard in any legislative attempts to embarrass the Administration. And another has the wretched taste to compliment the "thousands of our Democratic fellow citizens, who have voluntarily entered the army of the United States, to sustain a President who was elected without their approbation," as if the plainest duty of every citizen deserved to be made the subject of a party's felicitation.

Mr. Biddle should not proceed in this canvass without giving the people distinct assurances as to the position he occupies. There should be no double-dealing in this matter. We wish to have no ambiguous promises whispered in our ear to-day, only to be broken to the hope on the morrow of trial. *The people demand that Mr. Biddle shall unqualifiedly support the Administration in its war policy, and expressly repudiate all compromise.* On any other platform, or with the influences of the minions of a proscriptive and unrighteous Administration around him, he is not the man to represent the patriotic people of Philadelphia in Congress. And, much as we admire his goodness of heart, his integrity, his ability, and his courage, we should deem it to be our duty to oppose his election.

If Col. Biddle is a Breckinridge Democrat and entertains the views imputed to him by the *Press*, we do hope the citizens of the Second District, will unite upon an opposing candidate and thus defeat him. Voters as well as candidates must make some sacrifices now-a-days. We understand that Mr. O'Neill is a man of fine abilities, and will make a talented representative—the only objection that is urged against him is, that he is the nominee of a party organization. After mature reflection, we have arrived at the conclusion that party nominations will cause less excitement and less feeling among the people than will be caused in making the attempt to get up no party nominations—and those who put forth the best men with correct views on the leading questions of the day, will be elected by the people, regardless of the parties who placed them in nomination. It does not follow that because party nominations are made that there should be a brawling election campaign, simply, because the people, notwithstanding the nominations, will think as they please and vote as they please, regardless of the importunities of mere office seekers. The volunteer system will not meet the case either, because office-seekers always volunteer, while the best men whom the people desire to choose, *do not volunteer*, but will frequently serve the people when they demand the use of their names. Partisans, if they make the attempt, will fail in producing much political excitement while the war lasts.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.—DOCTER HENRY CHESTER PARRY, of this Borough, has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Army, for the term of three years, by Gov. Curtin. Doct. Parry is now the Assistant Surgeon of the 8th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and performed his duties so satisfactory as to receive this mark of executive favor.

WEST POINT.—FRANK U. FARQUHAR, of this Borough, graduated with honor, and ranked No. 3 in his class at West Point, last week. The No. 1 graduate, was a poor Irish boy, named Peter O'Rourke, who at the age of 16 did not know his letters. This lad had saved the lives of several persons, on Lake Erie, we believe, who, out of gratitude, offered him a considerable sum of money, which he declined on condition that they would secure him an education. They complied with his request, sent him to school, and afterwards secured him a situation at West Point, where he has just graduated with the highest honors. This poor rough Irish boy has, we learn been converted into a perfect gentleman, and we feel confident that he will make his mark. It is out of such stuff that the great men of this Country are made.

HEALTH OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.—A letter from a member of the 6th Regiment, Penna. Volunteers, dated Camp Thomas, near Williamsport, June 21st, which will be found in another column, states that *not a single member of the Regiment was on the sick list.*— This is an extraordinary state of health in a Regiment of about 800 men, and shows that our mountaineers, are well adapted to a camp life. The Regiment is composed entirely of Schuylkill and Carbon County Volunteers.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S ADDRESS Before the Volunteers at South Brothers Island.

On Sunday afternoon last this gentleman addressed the First Regiment of Long Island Volunteers, at the above place. The service commenced by singing a hymn written by Dr. Holmes, the first stanza of which was as follows:

"O Lord of Hosts! Almighty King!
Behold the sacrifice we bring:
To every arm thy strength impart;
Thy spirit shed through every heart."

He then read the 5th Chapter of Mathew, in which our Saviour exhorts the people to love their enemies, and bless them that curse you, &c.

What a blessed day, said Mr. Beecher, that will be when all men shall live in the spirit of the passage I have read. It is indeed the very spirit of the gospel of Christ, and the world will be a kingdom of love where men shall live according to that spirit of returning good for evil, blessing for cursing, loving for hatred; and just as quick as men begin to get so, there wont be any hating or cursing. We have that day promised to us when all men shall be brothers. There is no trouble then. The only difficulty is to know how to act till we get there. How is a man going to be a Christian when you wont let him return good for evil—when they meet him not only with private and personal wrong, but with organized mischief? The question comes to every Christian and minister. How can you ever give countenance to war, since you are a servant of the Prince of Peace? I want to tell you this afternoon what I think about that.

You all know that it is possible to use violence without using temper. If a boy of six years old has a notion that he is a good deal older than you are, and you know that he has done wrong, and he comes to you full of obstinacy, and says he wont stop till he has done it again, you first try to reason with him. And this is right; if you can make him turn by appealing to his moral feelings, you had better. But you reason awhile, and he is still of obstinacy, and you say: "If you wont do it, you shall be sent to bed without anything to eat; and you cannot go to the pic nic with your brothers and sisters to-morrow." You have appealed to his moral feelings, and now you try a peg lower, taking away something he likes. If after this he remains obstinate, what do you do? You turn him up and give it to him. [Mr. Beecher's gesticulations were so illustrative of the matter in hand that considerable laughter ensued.] What did you try to do? You began at one end, and went clear through to the other. You tried to treat him as a Christian child, then you tried his interests, and then you found that the only way to treat him was as an animal; and it brought him to. This was the way to treat grown up children. The best thing to appeal to first was conscience; the next affection; the next interest; and the last thing was force. But this was better than letting a rebellious boy have his own way. But when a father punished his boy it was not in a spirit of revenge. When the boy was struck it went clear through to the father's skin, and he felt it more than the child. Although war was the lowest and worst way of governing men, yet they might be so that you could teach them in no other way.— And if there ever was a war that could be entered into with Christian feelings it was the one in which they were now called to be actors. He had only one wish, and that was, that they should either come back glorious, every man crowned with laurels, or else that they should not come back at all. [Irrepressible cheers broke out through all the lines at this sentiment.] There never was a cause where the men engaged in it had a better right to pray for the Divine blessing.

Two things the South would find out which they never knew before; that they are not half as smart as they thought for, and the North a good deal smarter. They say that one South Carolinian will whip five Northern men. Perhaps they would if the same chance were given them that they have with the men on their plantations: take away the arms of the Northern men, and tie their hands and feet. There was about to break upon the South a great light of information on that subject. The men in the armies of the North were accustomed to work; the muscles of their arms fell like whipcords, and their bones would strike fire upon flint, and they would, man to man, make a better fight than the Southerners, who had not the health that came to the farmers and the mechanics of the North. This was spoken of in no boastful spirit. But suppose there were no difference in this respect, our army to them would be as two to one. Gen. Scott was right to wait until he gets such a bolt in his hand that they wont want but one thunderbolt. When they had felt the Northern blow, they would be done boasting and gasconading.— When the "greasy mechanics" and "mudsills" had had their hands about the throats of those boastful fellows for a while, they would command their respect.—The war was not made to deprive the South of any rights.— All we asked was, that she should not pull down the Stars and Stripes—the American eagle should nowhere be impeded in his flight from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the gulf.

In speaking of the regiment, Mr. Beecher said that it had labored under more disadvantages than any other. No regiment had found so little sympathy with the constituted authorities. He blamed no one; but he praised the regiment for the patience they had exhibited. He did not believe a better set of men could be found in the Union, when they should show their front in the battle. He had one favor to ask them; he wanted them when they got their uniforms, and had got well drilled, to march to the doors of Plymouth Church. The priest, he guessed, would let them. Though he did not desire to say anything that would lead any of them from their own fold. But he wanted to say to the citizens of Brooklyn: There are the men. He wanted to show their faces to the people of Brooklyn, and say: Has there a handsomer body of men gone out? The Fourteenth had sent word back that the regimental chest was empty. He was going to pass the box on the night they appeared in church, and there should at least be $1,000 put in the chest of the Brooklyn Phalanx before they left. On the battle-field they would be mentioned in the same petitions going up morning and evening with the prayers of Christian parents for their children. Nor should they be forgotten. They should receive tokens of sympathy more than mere thoughts. Over every man that fell of the Brooklyn Regiment a record should be kept in a book that should be held in remembrance as long as there was a City of Brooklyn, or a church in it.

What, continued the speaker, do you go forth for? Is this to be a crusade of emancipation? No, no. I hold that no man shall surpass me in detestation of Slavery. I do not mean black slavery alone. I hate slavery everywhere. I love my fellow-men. I believe all men were born to be free. I believe that liberty is the born right of every man. And yet I cannot say that this is the going forth of an army for emancipation. Because the fifteen Slave States have their rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States. We have not the right, nor if we had ought we to have the wish, to violate any one of the principles of the Constitution which has been over this land for good so long. We cannot send forth armies on purpose to emancipate. But if in sending forth our armies to quell insurrection, emancipation comes along with it, that is their lookout. [Cheers.] If their slaves are set free, that is a part of the punishment they bring upon themselves for bringing war and devastation into this peaceful country. And if it comes as a military necessity, and not with a violation of the Constitution, I am glad of it. I am a man not unwilling to say that I believe that when a white man and a black man get before the throne of God, they will both be as white as snow. But while you do not go South for emancipation, you do not, on the other hand, go South to be a nigger-hunter. So far as I am concerned, I would see my arm wither to the socket before I would send a slave back to his chains again. [Cheers.] Mr. Beecher then referred to the giving up to their owner of slaves that fled to the camp of the 13th Regiment, and remarked that if he had been sent with them he would have said to the niggers: "There is a bush—and if you get there sooner than I do you are good fellows." [Cheers.] And I know they would get away, for I should be taken lame if I tried to run after them. [Cheers and laughter.] In maintaining the integrity of the laws and the Constitution, do not be afraid if, incidental to this, is the cause of an ever-spreading Freedom. What do you suppose would be the effect if emancipation were to become universal at the South. Some think that negroes would pour into the North and make wages lower. I do not think so. The black man was born to kiss the sun. The further he goes toward the north pole, the more out of place is the negro; but the nearer he gets to the equator, where you melt, he begins to spruce up and feel better. They would work better free than as slaves. If your muscles should first be cut, and then you should be told to shove the tools, could you do it? But suppose a man has no hope; what motive is there for such a man to work? If you return to the slave all the motives of which he has been deprived, do you not suppose he would work better? I suppose he would. If emancipation should take place at the South, every black man would go back. Canada, New York, and all places North would be drained of them, for they would rather live South if they can be secured their rights. What else would happen if the conflict went on? It did not look just now as if there was going to be a great deal more friendship between the North and the South than there ever had been. Still he thought there was. Like a big, swaggering bully in a village, who gets whipped by some spunky little fellow whom he has insulted, the South would become converted. There were some men like flax, good for nothing until they had been thoroughly beaten. And in spite of all their talk, there would be no set of men who would be so much improved by a whipping, as the Southern men. And it was not very hard to give it to them. [Cheers.]

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for July is on our table. Among the contents is "Washington as a Camp," written by the lamented Major WINTHROP, who fell nearest to the enemy's batteries, in the unfortunate Great Bethel affair. Poor WINTHROP! who, after reading this dashing sketch, can refrain from shedding a tear at the fate of one so noble, so gallant, so patriotic, and so talented. A very interesting sketch of the life of the noble ELLSWORTH also graces its pages, from the pen of one who knew him well both as a refined gentleman and a gallant soldier. Agnes of Sorrento is continued, and The London Working-Men's College, Emancipation in Russia, The Haunted Shanty, United States and Europe, Sun Painting and Sun Sculpture &c., &c., make up the general contents of the present number. We extract the following which is appropriate for the times:

OUR ORDERS.

Weave no more silks, ye Lyons looms,
To deck our girls for gay delights!
The crimson flower of battle blooms,
And solemn marches fill the nights.

Weave but the flag whose bars to-day
Drooped heavy o'er our early dead,
And homely garments, coarse and gray,
For orphans that must earn their bread!

Keep back your tunes, ye viols sweet,
That pour delight from other lands!
Rouse there the dancer's restless feet,—
The trumpet leads our warrior bands.

And ye that wage the war of words
With mystic fame and subtle power,
Go, chatter to the idle birds,
Or teach the lesson of the hour!

Ye Sibyl Arts, in one stern knot
Be all your offices combined!
Stand close, while Courage draws the lot,
The destiny of humankind!

And if that destiny could fail,
The sun should darken in the sky,
The eternal bloom of Nature pale,
And God, and Truth, and Freedom die!

Local Affairs.

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
June 22—Saturday,	72°	78°	81°	clear.
" 23—Monday,	68	77	82	"
" 24—Tuesday,	66	78	80	"
" 25—Wednesday,	70	79	73	cloudy.
" 26—Thursday,	73	74	76	clear.
" 27—Friday,	71	78	—	cloudy.

Remedy for Rheumatism.—Read Bullock & Crenshaw's advertisement, offering a new remedy for this powerful disease. These gentlemen are no quacks, but are reliable chemists and druggists, endorsed by the best physicians in Philadelphia.

Concert of the Musical Societies.—This Concert was not as productive as the getters up of it anticipated, owing to the dullness of the times. They hope, however, to pay over to the families of the volunteers fifty dollars, after defraying all the expenses.

Important.—Tax-payers desiring to make the discount allowed on the Borough Taxes for payments made in June and July, will find the Collector at the Gas Company's Office, near Bush & Evans' Steam Mill, on each Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, up to August 1st.

At a meeting of the Pottsville Section, No. 29, Cadets of Temperance, held on Wednesday evening, June 26th, the following persons were elected to serve for the ensuing quarter: *W. A.*, George Staats; *V. A.*, Robert Tindle; *S.*, John Derr, (re elected); *A. S.*, Ivanho Huber; *T.*, Wm. Sherial; *A. T.*, John Sillyman; *W.*, James Staats; *A. W.*, Frank Miller.

Good for the Darkey.—A young lady, known in this Borough was sitting at a window in Camden, N. J., a few days ago, when she observed a darkey girl cutting up some antics, and she commenced laughing. The darkey observed it, turned up her nose, and said:—"You white girls needn't laugh—you've got no beaux now— they're all gone South to fight for us niggers."

Death of another Volunteer.—Frederick Eckenbrode, a member of the German Light Infantry, of Tamaqua, died at York, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and was buried with military honors on Thursday, at Tamaqua. This makes only the *fifth* death among the two thousand volunteers from Schuylkill County. The health of our volunteers is remarkable under the circumstances.

Burning of a Breaker.—We regret to learn that the Breaker at the Coal Hill Colliery, on the Schuylkill Valley, belonging to Mr. PLINY FISK, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last, the 25th inst. The loss is about $9,000 with an insurance of only $4,500. It is believed the fire was accidental. Such losses fall heavily on the sufferers in these hard times, when the business does not pay.

Pleasant Recreation on the Fourth.—The Pottsville Cornet Band propose giving a concert at Yuengling's Grove, near this Borough, on the afternoon of the Fourth of July. In addition to the music, those who desire it can join in the dance, for which ample arrangements will be made, and the most perfect order preserved. We have no doubt from the character of the gentlemen composing the Band, that it will be a delightful entertainment, and will not interfere with the other exercises of the day.

A Beautiful Present.—We were shown on Thursday a beautiful Gold Pen and Pencil Case, which was procured by a number of Ladies, as a present to Major Haskins, commander of Fort Washington, Md., as a token of their appreciation for his courtesy and kind treatment of their husbands, brothers and beaux, stationed at that point. The Pencil was furnished by Mr. Elliott, is made of 18 carat gold, very massive, and cost about $25. It will be presented on the Fourth of July. It bears the following inscription:

TO MAJOR HASKINS, U. S. A.,
FROM THE LADIES OF POTTSVILLE.

Flag Raising.—We are requested to state that a Flag Staff, 110 feet high, will be raised in the Borough of Port Carbon, on the morning of the Fourth of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Declaration of Independence will be read, several addresses delivered, and the Port Carbon Band will enliven the occasion with patriotic airs.— The citizens of the surrounding country are invited to be present and participate in the exercises of the day.

In addition to the above, we are requested to state that there will be a Civic and Military Procession which will form at 9 o'clock, A. M., after which the Flag will be raised. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Doct. G. W. Brown, and several addresses will be delivered and appropriate Odes sung by an efficient choir.

Heavy Robbery.—The dwelling of Mr. Benjamin K. Fisher, who resides near Auburn, this County, was entered on the night of the 12th inst., and about $780 dollars stolen, all in bank bills of different denominations, which are described in an advertisement in another column.— The money was taken from a desk in a room adjoining Mr. Fisher's sleeping chamber, the door of which was open when he retired. The thief, or thieves however closed the door, locked it, and filled the key hole with paper, all of which was done without disturbing any member of the family. A number of papers were also taken, but they were afterwards found in the barn, among which was a note or bond for $1200. Mr. Fisher offers a reward of $200 for the money and conviction of the thief.

Prompt Tax Collectors.—We are pleased to state that Mr. William Riland, Collector of County and State Taxes, for the Borough of Pottsville, settled up his tax duplicate, amounting to upwards of $13,000, in full, on Tuesday last.— Mr. Riland is an old citizen, and served as a volunteer during the last war with England, proving himself not only a good soldier but an efficient tax collector. The collectors of State and County Taxes, for this Borough, for the years 1857, 1858 and 1859, still remain defaulters in a considerable sum.

John R. Davis, Collector for Cass Township, and William Mathers, Collector for Minersville, who received their duplicates only last week for the present year's taxes, have already paid nearly one thousand dollars into the County Treasury.

The great reform which has been inaugurated in the affairs of the County, for the last two years, works admirably.

Chapter of Accidents—Unlucky Day.—It is seldom that we are called upon to chronicle so many sad misfortunes occurring in a single day in the same vicinity, as occurred in the neighborhood of Tremont, on Wednesday last.

Drowned.—On Wednesday afternoon last, Cornelius Eckel, a son of Mr. Henry Eckel, of Tremont, aged 19 years, was drowned in a creek near that place. He, in company with Elias Faust, aged about 20, were bathing together in a small stream about a mile from town. Eckel was seen to sink, and Faust supposed he was diving, but after remaining under the water some time, he approached and took hold of him, and fearful that he might also be drowned or drawn into deeper water, he extricated himself, got a stick and pushed him to the shore, laid him on the bank, and immediately ran to Tremont for aid.— When his friends arrived young Eckel was dead.

Crushed to Death.—On the same afternoon, a son of Enoch Morgan, aged about 12 years, the next door neighbor of Mr. Eckel, was crushed to death in the mines of Thomas Mellington & Co., near Tremont. He was caught between two cars and instantly killed. The bodies of both arrived at the respective homes of their parents about the same time.

Burned to Death.—On the same day at Middle Creek, about a mile from Tremont, an Irish woman, whose name we have not learned, was burned to death by her clothing taking fire.

Badly Hurt.—On the same afternoon at the Swatara Colliery of Messrs. Hewett & Co., near Tremont, Patrick Whitaker, Sr., was badly injured by a fall of Coal in the mines.

Hung Himself.—We also learned that a boy hung himself on the same day at Pinegrove, this County. We have not heard the name or the particulars.

GEN. LEE DISGUSTED, AND WANTS TO COME BACK.—A dispatch in yesterdays *Press* says:

Some days ago I informed you that a rupture had broken out between DAVIS and LEE, the commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces. Although the report was not believed in many quarters, I have the best authority for saying that the despatch in question was true. Indeed, intelligence was received at the War Department to-day that General LEE had left the Rebel army in disgust, and was anxious to have his old position in the Federal army. Add to this the recent complimentary letter from Mrs. LEE to General McDOWELL, published some days ago, and it would seem as if she was trying to pave the way for her husband's re-instatement.

Presentation of a Sword to MAJ. JAS. H. CAMPBELL.

It having become known to some of our citizens that the Hon. James H. Campbell, now Major of the 25th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Washington, who has been in Washington City since the memorable 19th of April, intended to pay a flying visit to his family on Saturday last, the Committee, of which Doct. A. H. HALBERSTADT, was the active member, embraced the opportunity of presenting to him the beautiful Sword which had been purchased by our citizens as a token of respect for his valuable services.— The Sword cost fifty dollars and bears 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.

A 8 P. M., the Pottsville Cornet Band marched through Centre street, and an immense concourse of people soon formed in procession, and also filling the sidewalks, proceeded to the residence of Major Campbell. Here the street was completely blocked up for a considerable distance, and the windows of the surrounding houses swarmed with ladies, who had assembled to witness the presentation, which took place in front of his residence.

The Band played Welcome Home and the Star Spangled Banner, when Rev. S. F. COLT, who had been selected only a few hours before to make the presentation, addressed Major Campbell as follows:

MAJOR CAMPBELL:—The citizens of Pottsville hasten to meet you on this brief visit from the Camp to your home; and I am charged, for them, to express their continued confidence in the manly and upright course you maintain, as their representative, and as proving yourself, by prompt devotion and active service in the hour of treachery and rebellion, a worthy son of the American Union.

We live, Sir, in trying times. Action, action, deeds and daring, rather than profession, are now required to show where the heart is. From a long continued and most blissful repose of peace and prosperity, the nation has been suddenly aroused as by an earthquake, to a tremendous conflict—a conflict involving its constitutional integrity, its very governmental existence; a conflict threatening destruction to all the protection, privileges and happiness, which the Constitution and Government of the Union give to thirty millions of freemen; a conflict most strange and unnatural, in which, as it now appears, the machinations of a quarter of a century's concealed treason have filled with fratricidal hate men of Southern States, who, in their frenzy, led by covenant breakers, ruthlessly assail, and madly seek to destroy, that Government of the whole Union which has fostered them, given them whatever of strength and greatness they now have, and which Government is even now necessary to their own existence and prosperity, as a Republican people. But, sudden and unnatural as is this conflict, it gives also occasion and opportunity to millions of freemen, to prove themselves men, and worthy of the boon God has given them in the Constitution of this Republic. A grand Union army rallying on the instant, as by one impulse, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, maintaining their fidelity as one people—who will now dare to ask, are we a nation, or have we a Government? Nay more, this almost miraculous response to the President's call for men and means to support that Government, demonstrate to the world that a Republic begets and cultures the *purest patriotism*. Such a Government is worth a million of lives. The Nation cannot be maintained, no, not for a day, on the absurd basis of State-rights sovereignty. Our patriot fathers, North and South, fought and freely bled, to win and establish liberty and the peaceful pursuit of happiness in a Federal Union for the continent. By a wisdom bordering on inspiration, they sought to make it indissoluble, by the cementing bonds of the Constitution.

Compromise this, their grand work, their glorious legacy, and nothing on earth will be secure to us or our children. Dark will be the day, and pregnant with woes to all this land; aye, to the world—and cursed will be the dastard race who suffer it—when this most perfect effort at self-government by a free people, shall be resolved into the anarchial reign of fragments. But, blessed be the God of our Fathers, he has united our people with one mind on this great question. He has given them one heart, to do and to dare for it. So united, they must prove invincible!

Major Campbell, the citizens of Pottsville are proud of the firm and unfaltering course, you take and so eloquently maintain in your place in the halls of legislation, on this momentous issue. Be assured, sir, the people in their majesty will stand firm to those who stand firm for the Union.

To me, Sir, it remains to perform a most agreeable duty. In other climes, crowned heads have been accustomed to signalize and reward worthy men by touching their shoulder with the sword, and dubbing them Knights; and this was held as a high honor for many ages. But, honored Sir, our Republican usages are simpler, and truer to the hearts of a free people. The sovereignty of a noble impulse of grateful regard for well tested fidelity, seeks, by the presentation of some token, to convey to you and yours some humble, yet significant, testimonial of public esteem.

Moved by admiration for the devotion you evinced in so promptly taking arms, and sharing with rank and file the exposures and toil, the fatigues and dangers of the citizen soldiers, by night as by day—in the streets of Washington, when our National Capital was threatened by treachery and by assault—We, your fellow citizens, have procured this sword, and beg you to accept, and wear it, as a token of our cordial appreciation and hearty acknowledgement of your faith and bravery, your constancy and devotion in the hour of our Nation's trial. May it, in your hands, my dear Major, prove ever true as your own heart has; and in bearing it for the defence of the God-given Union, may you prove as efficient in the field, as you have been eloquent in the forum.

MR. CAMPBELL in substance said:

MR. COLT, GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE, AND FRIENDS:—I had not anticipated that my impromptu visit of a day, would add one more to the many gratifying proofs you have ever given, of your confidence and kindness. I am deeply moved by this new evidence of your approval, and am unprepared to thank you as I ought. I can only say, I accept your beautiful gift with gratitude, and dedicate it to the most sacred cause that ever called for the unsheathing of steel—the defence of our beloved country, and the maintenance of her laws. In that cause, the loyalty of the people has moved with power and passion. In that cause, a nation has arisen as one man. In that cause, may God permit me to do service, with each faculty he has given!

In accepting this token of your regard, I must disclaim the merit your speaker so kindly attributes to me. I have done no more than the simple duty of a citizen; no more than hundreds from your midst,—thousands all over the land have done; no more than every man before me will do if necessary. I, who have known you long and well, know your patriotism and loyalty. If I did not, I see it proclaimed on all sides by mute but eloquent indications. The good old colors are all abroad.

They decorate your children's garments; they ornament your houses; they wave, with tender significance from the windows of the brave absent ones, and float in glory from every eminence.

"From mount, and pinnacle, and spire,
Unnumbered banners lift their bars.
And waving—wafting—high and higher—
Fill all the firmament with stars!"

Lift up the grand old banner—the beautiful symbol of Union; and proclaim death to everything that assails or threatens it. The destiny of this great free people can only be perfected in union. The land may know convulsions, and tribulation, but not a divided rule. I repeat, death to everything that crosses the path of the Union, from whatever cause or quarter. If interest interferes with it, let that interest perish. If affections are at variance with it, those affections must be in abeyance. If friendships conflict with it, they should be renounced. The claim of country is paramount to every claim or tie. When the sons of Brutus plotted treason, their father condemned them to the traitor's death; and gave the world an illustration of the unselfishness of the patriot's nature. The children of his hearth—the strong yearnings of his heart, were sacrificed to the public good. Modern patriotism is not less exalted than the ancient virtue, and the events of past weeks have enriched the annals of history with sublime evidences of devotion to country.— I use the phrase in its broadest significance. Our country is vast, but patriotism is the most liberal, comprehensive, and exalted of virtues. It is not a narrow, and vulgar provincialism, compounded of local passions and prejudices; clamorous for imaginary and fantastic rights of sections to be based upon the ruins of the whole. Wide as Heaven, it can compass *all* the land!

In the great conflict of the time, we are not battling for a State, but for the United States; not for the North, but for *all!* For the perpetuity of the Government of Washington, over the *whole* land; and for that great future of peace, prosperity and progress, which can only be enjoyed under the union of the States. If to that future, the hopes of the present must be sacrificed—so let it be.— The present is but for a time; the future is for all times. Let this generation sow the seed from which a thousand generations shall gather precious fruits.

People of Pottsville, you have done bravely in this noble cause. Your County has over two thousand men in the field. More, I will venture to say, in proportion to her population, than any county in the Union. Nearly a thousand more have tendered their services and await the acceptance of the Governor. Your companies were the first to respond to the President's Proclamation; the first to face the angry mob of Baltimore; the first to march down the broad avenue of the Capital; the first to garrison your public buildings and barricade them for defence. When the brave men of Massachusetts arrived from the fray of Baltimore, your men were there to welcome them; and when railroads and telegraphs were destroyed and bridges burned; when the Government was hemmed in by its foes, and all communication with its friends cut off, they, together, for nine long days and nights, held your capital and archives. They could not learn how you were moving to their reinforcement, and conflicting rumors filled the air. They were told that the New York Seventh had been cut to pieces in Baltimore; that their dead bodies were heaped upon the sidewalks; that your Gen. Wynkoop was fighting his way through Maryland; that the soldiers of the North could not or dared not come to the rescue. But with patient faith and calm courage—day by day and night by night—they watched and waited, and kept rebellion at bay, until at last the New York Seventh and Massachusetts Regiments arrived, and the Capital was saved. From that day to this, regiment after regiment has poured down the avenue, until all count is lost; and the tents of a grand army whiten all the heights of the South land. More beautiful than the daisies, they unfold among the Spring verdure of the fields! God be praised for this wondrous blossoming! God be implored for the inestimable fruits thereof!

As I see before me the fathers, and brothers, and wives of my comrades, I would say to them collectively what I would say to each individually; your soldiers have done good service everywhere and are still in the advance. Under Wren and Smith they garrisoned Fort Washington when secession swept to its ramparts,—felling the forest, mounting the guns, manning the battery, they showed themselves ready to labor or fight in the cause. Under Cake and McDonald they guard the Arsenal with its 70,000 stand of arms. Under Tower they held the road for their brethren in arms, guarded the pass through the enemy's country and joined the force of Nagle in its march upon Harper's Ferry. With Christ and Spencer, they encamp upon the outposts beyond Alexandria with their faces Southward. They are *still in the advance!* Better men, braver officers, never marched to meet the foe. Be proud of them, for they do you honor! May they return to you crowned with victory.

During the delivery of Major Campbell's response, there was tremendous cheering, particularly when he proclaimed "Death to all Traitors."— The above is only a portion of his speech. He repudiated all Compromise with traitors with arms in their hands, and pronounced all Compromisers as nothing but traitors in disguise. He was in favor of giving the pirates of J. F. Davis, when caught, ten minutes to say their prayers, and then hang them up at the yard arm. "(Plenty of time, Major Campbell," replied B. Haywood, Esq., who was standing close by.) That he was in favor of voting for a half million of men, and hundreds of millions of dollars, to crush out this wicked rebellion as speedily as possible, and forever. All these sentiments called forth the most tremendous applause, and showed that he had touched the right cord in the hearts of the people.

After the Band played Hail Columbia, our respected townsman, BENJ. HAYWOOD Esq., who had been alluded to in the response, was loudly called for. He stepped forward and made one of his peculiar and interesting addresses, which called forth unbounded applause. He endorsed every sentiment uttered by Major Campbell, and then proceeded to give some history of his own appointment by the Governor to investigate the condition of the 4th, 5th and 25th regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and also his appointment in connection with Jacob Fry, Jr., Caleb Cope, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Abbott, to investigate the alleged frauds charged in supplying our volunteers with clothing and uniforms. He stated that the Committee were determined to probe the whole matter to the bottom, and then publish the testimony for the information of the people, without fear, favor or affection, let it implicate whom it might. He spoke of the prejudice that has been created against Governor Curtin in this matter, and boldly stated that it had been manufactured in a great measure by his enemies. He declared that Governor Curtin was not a drunkard as alledged; that, with all his intercourse with him he had never seen him drink, nor did he ever smell any liquor upon him; and that so far as the testimony had been taken, there was nothing developed implicating him one iota in connection with the matter. He admitted that a large portion of the clothing was as worthless as represented; that a sufficient quantity of better materials could not be obtained in the exigency of the case, and that in some instances high prices were exacted for bad materials, but the parties were forced to take it or do without uniforms. That it was understood between our State officers and the General Government, that the latter were to furnish both uniforms and arms, and it was only after our troops were sent to Washington, that the Government telegraphed to Harrisburg that they could not furnish uniforms, and that the State must equip the troops, and charge the General Government for the articles furnished. This is the substance of Mr. Haywood's remarks with regard to this unfortunate affair. These difficulties are not confined to our State alone, as subsequent events have fully disclosed. Mr. Haywood concluded by making a magnificent appeal to the people in behalf of our beloved UNION, the CONSTITUTION and the LAWS, which called forth tremendous applause, after which the Band struck up Yankee Doodle, and the people quietly dispersed, gratified with this impromptu ovation on the part of their people to one who has not only proved himself an able and worthy representative on the floor of Congress, but every inch a soldier in this hour of our country's need.

On Monday forenoon, Maj. Campbell received the following significant telegram from Washington;

"COME BACK."

And he left by the afternoon train for that city.— It was understood that the 25th Regiment had received marching orders, and left the Arsenal on Tuesday last. The Artillerists, Capt. SMITH, and Capt. WREN'S Companies, we learn, remain at Fort Washington. The balance of the Regiment are now, we presume, on the "sacred soil" of Virginia.

THE following ought to have appeared in last Saturday's issue, but was mislaid:

[COMMUNICATED.]

MINERSVILLE, *June 18th*, 1861.

MR. B. BANNAN:—You will confer a favor upon the State Guard of Minersville, by inserting the following in your issue of next Saturday. On last Thursday, two young men named David Hughes and Thomas Dunlap, residing at Branchdale, this County, and belonging to Capt. F. T. Bennett's Company, of this place, now at Chambersburg, returned to their homes, having been sent there on account of sickness. On Sunday morning last David Hughes died. He was buried with the honors of war by the State Guard of Minersville. He was also followed to the grave by a very large concourse of friends and relatives, including his companion who returned home with him; he was very much affected, and was heard to say as he took a last look at his dead friend, "Davy, you have gone to your grave; I must go to war. Farewell, and God bless you."

By order of the Company, J. S. B.

Letters from Our Volunteers.

HEAD QUARTERS HAVEN GUARDS, COMPANY B, 25th REG'T, PENN. VOL.' FORT WASHINGTON, *June 24th*, 1861.

MR. BANNAN, DEAR SIR:—You will oblige the Orwigsburg Volunteers by publishing the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The ladies of Orwigsburg have sent us from time to time the delicacies of the season, also bandages, towels, needle cases, (complete) havelocks and great many other things such as ladies only would send:

Resolved, That we return our thanks to them, and hope to return, to spend many a happy day together.

ORWIGSBURG VOLUNTEERS.

A Card.

AT A MEETING of the National Light Infantry, of Pottsville, Pa., Company D, 25th Regiment Penna. Vol., held at their quarters, Washington Arsenal, D. C., June 15, 1861, it was unanimously,

Resolved, That the grateful thanks of this Company are due and are hereby tendered to the ladies of Pottsville, for the neat and handsome havelocks presented to us by them, and that while serving our country, under the work of their hands, we shall each feel as if we had an additional incentive to distinguish ourselves in the field, and carry their decorations into the middle of the fight.

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

[Extract from the minutes.]

M. EDGAR RICHARDS, *Sec'y*.

THE following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Lochiel Greys, Company F, Twenty-Fifth Regiment, Penna. Volunteers, at a meeting held this 19th June, A. D., 1861, at the city of Washington, D. C.:

WHEREAS, The ladies of Orwigsburg, Pa., have kindly presented to Major Campbell, of the Twenty-Fifth Reg. Penn. Volunteers at Washington, D. C., a number of elegantly made linen havelocks to be given to any company of his Regiment;

AND WHEREAS, Major Campbell, has favored the Lochiel Greys, of Harrisburg, with the gift of the patriotic and generous hearted ladies of Orwigsburg, therefore

Resolved, That we, the Lochiel Greys aforesaid do hereby, through our gallant and esteemed Major, tender our sincere thanks to those ladies who have recollected the soldiers of the "Old Keystone," enlisted in the great cause of the maintenance of the Union of the States, and the preservation of Law and Order therein; and so generously manifested their sympathy by supplying them with an article necessary to protect them from the scorching rays of a Southern sun, that we shall ever recollect their friendship and hold them in kind remembrance for the same, both now and in the great hereafter. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be handed to Major Campbell to be transmitted to the kind and generous ladies of Orwigsburg.

JOSH. W. MUENCH, JACOB P. BROOKE, EUGENE SNYDER, *Committee.*

From the Scott Artillerists.

CAMP McDOWELL, *June 24th*, 1861.

MR. BANNAN:—Company F, felt no little disappointed on receiving your ever welcome *Journal*, to-day, at not seeing the usual space filled by their correspondent, and now to make amends for past seemingly neglect, I shall endeavor to make up for lost time. We are camped out about one and a half miles from Alexandria, in one of the most lovely spots, and begin to feel somewhat climatized to this country, notwithstanding the excessive heat throughout the entire day, and cool winds, and heavy dews at night. The 5th is noted in this part of the Old Dominion for several never-to-be-forgotten traits and the most important of these is, good health, good spirits and are literally boiling over for a fight before the term of service expires.

Lieut. Col. Christ, spares neither time, talent, or patience, in drilling the men, in every necessary movement that belong to the actual service, and without a single exception has won the confidence and love of the entire Regiment. Col. C.'s officer like conduct cannot be reproached with the least shadow of censure, but on the other hand, he stands high in the estimation of the staff, and all that have been so fortunate as to secure his acquaintance.

Company F, has been removed to camp, and are now undergoing all the duties that are required of them as a Company. Our drills are as follows: Company drill, 5½ A. M., regimental drill 8 A. M., squad drill 11 A. M., company drill 1 P. M., regimental drill 5 P. M., dress parade 7 P. M. Capt. F. B. Mesher's administration as Provost Marshall of Alexandria, ceased on last Tuesday, at which time, he returned to camp with his company, the latter, to a man rejoicing at the change, as all were panting for the country air, and longed to fill the space left vacant in the regiment, during their sojourn in Alexandria. On our arrival in camp on Tuesday night last, we were welcomed by all the companies composing the regiment.

From rumors abroad, it is thought that our regiment will soon be called from the service, to give place, to three year regiments. If this is the case, you may look for our boys coming home about the 20th of July, there to arrange matters to enter the service for the term of three years, or during the war. Our experience has indeed been great, and will prove to be of valuable service to every man in the regiment, and will never be lost to them for an hour during the term of their natural lives.

Although we may return to our peaceable homes without "smelling gun powder," as goes the old saying, we cannot say that we have not smelt other things than the gun powder of Jeff. Davis' minions, the latter could and would have been welcomed to other privations gone through; but of this anon.

Our worthy chaplain, Rev. M. Butler, held divine service in our camp on yesterday, (Sabbath) and as usual was surrounded by a large majority of the men and officers, Rev. B., is a very exemplary man, is very much attached to the 5th regiment, as also are the men to him; his constant distribution of testaments, and other religious books and tracts to the men is certainly deserving of notice, and as for Company F, they wish him to receive through your columns, their undivided thanks for the many favors received at his hands.

Mr. Shindle, is as ever promptly in the camp, serving the men with stationery and carrying their letters to and from Washington, and has made himself quite a favorite of every one in the regiment.

I cannot close without describing to you a peculiar dish that was served out to us one day by the ex-cooks of our company some time since, it was for dinner, "soits and black pepper," and such coughing and sneezing I never heard; their services were immediately suspended, and other and better cooks appointed, of which John Maris, is chief. J. McL.

CAMP McDOWELL, NEAR ALEXANDRIA, *June 25*, 1861.

ED. JOURNAL—*Dear Sir:*—After an interval of several weeks, I once again resume the pen for the purpose of letting our friends have a chance to know that we are still in the land of the living, and able to cope more efficiently with an enemy, should we be called upon to encounter one. The company has obtained a proficiency in drill of which they may well be proud, and the greatest praise is due the officers for their exertions in promoting a spirit of emulation amongst the men—a certain method of bringing out individual pride and also a desire to be superior to other companies in the regiment.

Many of the newspaper reports are peculiarly galling to the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment, amongst which may be mentioned the peculiar manner in which correspondents slight us in their communications. The Zouaves and Michigan Regiments have frequently got credit for acts performed by the 5th. For instance—the entrenchments thrown up on Shuter's Hill has been wholly accredited to the above Regiments, judging from the reports, no one but the Zouaves and Michiganders were engaged on them, when, in fact, the slighted 5th performed probably as much as the two others put together. At least the officer superintending the work remarked that the Pennsylvanians did as much work in three hours as the others in six. Taking the seven days they were engaged in completing the works, this would equal fourteen days of those who got the praise for the whole. Thus I might enumerate other instances, such as unloading cannon, &c., all hard work, as is shown by the marks still remaining on the hands of some of our boys.

Company I has at last come in for regimental favors in the way of appointments. Richard K. Levan, and the well known fifer of our Company, Neil Macley, have been respectively appointed drum and fife majors of the Regiment. This could scarcely be otherwise, because they have been most generally performing the duties pertaining to the positions they now occupy.

Lieut. C. N. Brumm, of Company I, has shown himself capable and trustworthy when on duty. Two weeks ago, when in command of the picket guard, captured a horse belonging to John A. Washington, who as you are aware, is an Adjutant General in the army of the C. S. A. (Cotton Stock Aristocracy.) Lieut. Brumm had received information that a man named Hurdle bestrode the gay steed of John A., and he thereupon seized the animal as contraband, when, within the lines, and notwithstanding the protestations of Hurdle, the beast was trotted off to the camp of the 5th where he is now doing duty in the right cause, a course his former owner should have pursued. This little incident occured near the bridge on the Mount Vernon road.

Our boys are still in good health and also in good spirits, which speaks well for the material Schuylkill sent into the field, and our burgh (Minersville) can congratulate herself that not one of those who left so early at the call of our country has yet been laid with his kindred dust. Much praise is due Capt. Lawrence for the unvarying kindness with which he has treated the men under his command. Not a single man speaks of him in any other terms but those of the highest praise.

Visitors from Minersville have been frequent in camp. Among them may be enumerated, first, Mr. Geo. Spencer of Minersville and E. A. Wilder, Esq. of Cressona. Messrs. John Trayer, J. H. Richards and Lewis Thomas. We have now among us Messrs. Wm. Knabb and Wm. Sterner. Their arrival is but another indication of the solicitude of the citizens for the young men now here.— *Young* the members may well be styled, for I have ascertained that the average age is but a small fraction over twenty-three.

Rumors are plenty in regard to the movements of the regiment; but they all appear to be of as flimsy construction as were the clothes furnished us by the loyal(?) contractors, who supplied us when we were penned up in the Ball Room at Washington. Alarms are also frequent; but notwithstanding the oft repeated cry of "wolf," none the less attention is paid to it, because all know that there is a wolf in close proximity who only waits for relaxation of vigilance, but for that he will wait in vain.

The package of *Journals* is regularly and promptly received by which you have the unanimous and hearty thanks of the company. Very truly A RINGGOLD.

P. S.—I have been informed that I was placed on the list of beings that once existed, or in other words, that my dead body was on the way home. Now, what I have to say is, that it is not so, and if any one is foolish enough not to believe it on my own assertion, why then let them wait a little longer, and I will demonstrate the fact that there is considerable *vim* in me yet. Confound those *rumors*; they give more pain to the family of an absentee than anything else that can be invented.

Letter from a Nagle Guard.

HEAD QUARTERS, COM. D, 6TH REG., PENNA. VOL.
CAMP THOMAS, WILLIAMSPORT, MD., *June 21*, 1861

MR. EDITOR:—Having a few minutes time to spare once more, I take the liberty of sending you the manner in which old Schuylkill was represented in the invasion of Virginia soil, on Sunday, the 16th inst. As you are aware, no doubt, we left Greencastle on the 15th inst., and after a very weary march of about 17½ miles in the hot sun and dust, we arrived at this place at 8 o'clock, P. M., and went into camp. The power of endurance of our Regiment, I am most happy to state, was most flattering; for, while the 21st Reg't, (the blue jackets, as we term them) which was in advance of us, would fall out of ranks, and lie along the road-side at every step or two, we marched the whole distance without leaving a half a dozen men behind. The 23d, Col. Dare's, I cannot say anything about, as they were in the rear of us. Through the constant exertions of our much beloved Col. (James Nagle) who is unceasing in his endeavors to promote the health of his men, I am happy to inform you, that we have not a sick man in the 6th Regiment, while in the 21st and 23d there are numbers of them. It is a very common remark on all sides, that the camp of the 6th, is the cleanest camp in the first Brigade, which is the only reason I can give for the difference in the health of the respective Regiments. But to resume our march, as was first intended, after a very short rest for part of the night, we again received marching orders, and at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sunday, we were on our way to cross the Potomac. Lemons' Ferry, we found destroyed, and as there was no other manner of crossing than fording, we took to the water like ducks. The water was about waist deep and the current very strong, but both Brigades arrived safe across without the slightest accident or disorder of any kind, with the exception of Col. Dare's baggage wagons sticking fast, and as the "ragged sixth" was the last to cross, they of course had to release the teams, which was done by unhooking the leading horses, and fastening a heavy rope to the tongue of the wagons, and the men drawing them up the hill, after which they were able to proceed. The 2d Brigade consisting of one Regiment regulars, the 9th, 13th and 16th Regiments of Penna. Volunteers and McMullen's Rangers, crossed over first, and went into camp about a mile the other side, while the first Brigade, Col. Thomas' Regular Cavalry, 1 company Regular Infantry, the Rhode Island Battery, the 21st, 23d and 6th Regiments after crossing, marched some 6 miles to a place called Falling Waters, where we pitched our tents on the tops of four high hills. Owing to the lateness of our baggage wagons arriving, the 6th Regiment did not get their tents up until after 11 o'clock at night, and during a heavy rain storm. Early the next morning a scout came into camp and reported 25,000 Rebels at Martinsburg, only 4 miles distant from us, and shortly after, the firing of the pickets caused the regiments to form in double quick time, not knowing how soon we might be attacked. We were rather a serious predicament, only some 25,000 of us within four miles of 25,000 well armed Rebels. But we had every advantage in the ground, and judging by the alacrity with which the men fell into ranks I feel confident in saying that every man in the 6th Regiment would have rendered a good account of himself. After laying on our arms for half an hour or more, the Col. ordered arms to be stacked, and the men rest beside them, until further orders arrived. But it turned out to be a false alarm. About 11 o'clock A. M. Col. Thomas received orders to proceed immediately with his command of Cavalry and the Battery to Washington, by way of Hagerstown, which order was instantly complied with. About 6 P. M. we received orders to return to Williamsport at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning. About 10 o'clock P. M., we saw several rockets go off, and not understanding or knowing where they were, it was thought by many to be a sign of an attack upon us, the long roll was beaten and in an instant every man was at his post, and remained so until 4 o'clock, when we were to leave again for this place, where we arrived at 9 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, in good order and not any too soon, for in the afternoon the enemy's scouts were seen on top of the hill on the other side of the Potomac. As we marched into town we encountered Col. Thomas' Cavalry, the Rhode Island Battery and Gen. George C. Wynkoop's Brigade, from Hagerstown coming to our relief. The Genl. informed me they had a report we were attacked and were all cut to pieces. Our relief remained here during the day and in the evening marched back to Hagerstown, some 6 miles distant. About 9 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, we received orders to break up camp immediately as our camp was in great danger should we be attacked. In about one hour we were on our way to our present encampment, which is about one mile this side of the town, and entirely excluded from view from beyond the river.

Thursday 20th.—There are numbers of Rebels at present on the other side of the River, and are planting batteries, they can be plainly seen with the aid of a spy glass. Genl. Cadwallader requested the citizens to leave town immediately, and the roads are covered with wagons containing families, they hardly knowing where to go themselves. Lt. Col. Bowman, of the 8th Regt., was taken prisoner to-day, with his Secretary; they had been over the river, and their retreat was cut off by about 25 of the Rebel cavalry. There is considerable firing with muskets across the river at present, and as some of the shots fly among the cavalry, they go scampering off up the hill raising clouds of dust. The Rhode Island Battery has again arrived from Hagerstown and are planting their cannon in the bed of the canal the water being drawn off for that purpose.

Friday 21st.—Capt. Doubleday, of Sumpter fame, arrived this morning, with another battery from Hagerstown, which are being planted on a small hill this side of the River. Capt. D. Nagle, has just received a copy of your welcome JOURNAL, the first one we have seen for two weeks or more. It is always interesting, but more so than usual at present as papers are a very scarce article. With the exception of an old *Press* this morning. I have not seen a Penna. paper for the last ten days.

I remain Truly yours, W. W. P.

[It is singular our papers are not received. We dispatch them regularly every Saturday. The last lot were mailed to Williamsport, Md., for the 6th Regiment. The irregularity of the mails in that quarter must be the cause.—ED. M. J.]

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. ['61-6-ly.

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

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-ly

Religious Intelligence.

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 7½ o'clock.

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 Mine Street, Pottsville.

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

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 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.

HUNTZINGER.—On the 21st of June inst., in Hegins township, Schuylkill County, GEORGE HUNTZINGER, aged 80 years, 1 month and 14 days.

MYERS.—In this Borough, on the 15th inst., HERBERT THEODORE, son of Thomas T. and Elvira L. Myers, aged nine months and two weeks.

WANTED.

TEACHERS WANTED.—An examination for Two Male Teachers for the Schools of Foster Township, will be held in the Public School House, on Friday, July 12th, 1861, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. All applicants will be required to pass an examination before some of the Directors. Schools to open on Monday, August 2nd. By order of the Board, THOS. VERNER, Sec'y.
Glen Carbon, June 18, '61 25-3t

WANTED!—An examination for Teachers for the public schools of the Borough of Middleport, will be held at the School House, in said Borough, on the 1st day of July, at 9 o'clock, A. M. School Term Ten months, and salary if real. E. K. WEBER, Sec'y.
June 22, '61 25-2t

WANTED—Three Female Teachers, for the Tamaqua Borough School District, to fill vacancies on the resuming of the School Term, commencing September 2d. Salary, from $16 to $20 per month. Candidates subject to an examination by the County Superintendent, on Monday, the 1st of July, 8 A. M. By order of the Board, GEO. WIGGAN, Sec'y.
June 15, '61 24-3t

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FOR RENT.—No. 1 of the "Pinkerton Cottages," Mahantango street, corner of Courtland. The house and grounds have just been fitted up and are in good condition. Terms moderate. Apply to C. LITTLE, Agent.
Pottsville, June 29, '61 26-tf

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

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

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

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

FOR RENT—The Orchard M[illegible] 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

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

MULES! MULES!!—FOR SALE.—Persons wanting to purchase MULES can be supplied by forwarding SAMUEL P. FILBERT, at his grocery, or by sending their orders to CHARLES BELTZHOOVER, Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., where he keeps mules on hand at all times. He supplies many of the Coal operators, and will be happy to supply Mules to them at short notice, on time, to responsible parties. CHARLES BELTZHOOVER.
June 1, '61 22-3m

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—One 60 horse Engine, with boilers and all connecting machinery for pumping water. One 30 horse Engine, and Rollers, with all the connecting machinery for breaking Coal. About 1300 feet of 16 inch 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 24, '60 12-tf

FOR RENT.—The dwelling house now occupied by H. Chambers, situate in Second street, near the Court House. Said house is fitted up with all the modern improvements, such as Range for hot and cold water, Bath Room, Gas, &c., Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen all on first floor; also an outside Summer Kitchen and Bake Oven. Possession can be given any time, rent low, and a lease can be had by a good tenant. Apply to H. CHAMBERS.
June 8, '61 23-tf

FOR SALE—Two 50 Horse Engines—geared together—for hoisting and pumping; 280 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 breaking. Also, drillcars, wagons, cart and sled, &c. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to CHAS. M. HILL, *Real Estate Agent, Mahantango street, Pottsville.*
February 12, '60

TO RENT OR LEASE, FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.—A COACH SHOP, [illegible] of Norwegian and Coal streets, now occupied by [illegible] & Kishell. Size of main building, 100 feet by 20 feet, [illegible] stories high, with all the necessary departments [illegible] on a large business—Show Room, well plastered [illegible] 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.
Rent reasonable.
August 4, '60 31-tf

TO COAL OPERATORS desiring to lease coal veins in the EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD REGION. The progress of the East Mahanoy Railroad warrants the belief that an avenue to market will be opened from the vicinity of Mahanoy City and Brownstown 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 collieries, rents, &c. may be obtained by 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 N. TROUTMAN, THOS. A. BIDDLE, ALEXANDER BIDDLE, *Trustees.*
January 12, '60 2-tf

NOTICES.

$200 REWARD!—Was stolen from the dwelling of the subscriber, near Auburn, Schuylkill County, on Wednesday night June 12th inst., a lot of bank notes to the amount of about $780. There were $300 on the Lebanon Valley Bank, two bills of $50 each, and the balance in ten and twenty dollar bills, $150 on the Harrisburg Bank in five and ten dollar bills, several of which were entirely new of the last plate—and about $250 in notes of the Miners' Bank, Farmers' and Anthracite Banks. One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the recovery of the money, and a like sum for the conviction of the thief by the subscriber. BENJAMIN K. FISHER.
Auburn, June 29, '61 26-3t

$2 REWARD!—LOST, a few days ago, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving them at the office of the "Miners' Journal."
Pottsville, June 22, '61 25-

DISSOLUTION of CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of FRECK & SPENCER was this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of J. M. Freck. All debts due to, and owing by the firm will be settled by Wm. Spencer, who will continue the business of the Late firm. Signed, JOS. M. FRECK, WILLIAM SPENCER.
Minersville, May 27, '61 22-4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County— The undersigned, Auditor, appointed to restate and resettle the account of JANE SLOAN, Administratrix of the estate of JOHN SLOAN, deceased, and to distribute the balance in her hands, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Pottsville, on Tuesday the 16th day of July next, at 9 o'clock A. M. WM. L. WHITNEY, Auditor.
Pottsville, 22 June, 1861 25-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County— The undersigned, Auditor, appointed to make distribution of the money in the hands of JOHN MOHAN and REBECCA MOHAN, Executors of the last Will and Testament of CHARLES MOHAN, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Centre street, Pottsville, on Wednesday the 17th day of July, 1861, at 9 o'clock A.M. WM. L. WHITNEY, Auditor.
Pottsville, 22 June, 1861 25-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County— The undersigned, Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance of money in the hands of DANIEL B. KEISTNER, Administrator *cum testamento annexo*, of the estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, Centre street, Pottsville, on Thursday, the 18th day of July 1861, at 9 o'clock, A. M. WM. L. WHITNEY, Auditor.
Pottsville, 22 June, 1861 25-3t

NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Benjamin F. Delong, late of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate will make known the same without delay to LYDIA DELONG, BENJAMIN DELONG, *Executors.*
Schuylkill Haven, June 8, '61 23-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, the subscriber having been appointed Administrator to the estate of John W. Smith, deceased, late of Norwegian township, Schuylkill county: all persons indebted to the said decedent are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to A. P. SMITH, *Administrator.* At Sol. Foster's Shoe Store, Cor. Centre & Market Sts., Pottsville, June 8, '61 23-6t

OFFICE OF THE MILL CREEK AND MINE HILL NAVIGATION & R. R. CO. *Philadelphia, June 7, 1861.* A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, 407 Library St., Philadelphia, on the 12th day of July next, at 12 M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of making a permanent lease of the Road and property of the Company, to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. By order of the Board of Managers. P. C. HOLLIS, *Secretary.*
June 15, '61 24-4t

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL VALLEY NAVIGATION & RAILROAD COMPANY. *Philadelphia, June 7, 1861.* A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, 407 Library Street, Philadelphia, on the 12th day of July next, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of making a permanent lease of the Road and property of the Company, to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. By order of the Board of Managers. P. C. HOLLIS, *Secretary.*
June 15, '61 24-4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County. FOX & BROTHER vs. JAMES THOMAS. *Fi. Fa. June T. 1861* No. 72. The undersigned, Auditor, appointed to make distribution of the money in Court, in the above stated case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Centre street, Pottsville, on Friday the 19th day of July 1861, at 9 o'clock A.M. All persons will be required to make their claims before said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in upon the fund. WM. L. WHITNEY, Auditor.
Pottsville, 22 June 1861 25-3t

IN the Court of Common Pleas, of Schuylkill County. MICHAEL MURPHY, vs. ALLEN FISHER. *Vendi. Ex.* 238 *Dec. T.* 1860. KOONS, HEILMEN & Co., vs. ALLEN FISHER. *Vendi. Ex.* 235 *Dec. T.* 1860. The undersigned Auditor, appointed to examine the facts and report whether the purchaser of the property sold in the above writs is a lien creditor, and if not, who are entitled to the proceeds of the sale, and if not, the amount to whom said proceeds are to be distributed— will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Centre Street, Pottsville, on Wednesday, the 10th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all persons interested are required to make their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, Auditor.
Pottsville, June 21, 1861. 25-3t