Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

Agents:

NEW YORK—O. H. Frost, Room No. 2, 119 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Joy, Cox & Co., 5th and Chestnut streets. Who are authorized to receive subscriptions and give Bills for the MINERS' JOURNAL establishment.

RECEIPTS

For Subscriptions to the Miners' Journal since last publication.

R. Rescher, to July 1, 1861	$1 00
Jacob Rhoads, to May 4, 1862	2 00
Jno. Muhr, to May 11, 1862	2 00
T. H. Hopkins, to Jan 1, 1862	2 00
Schuylkill Navigation Co, to Jan. 1, 1862	5 00
Geo. E. M. Palmer, to July 1, 1862	2 00
R. Miller, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
Mathew & Hanson, to May 15, 1862	2 00
Wm. M. Jones, to Sept. 12, 1861	2 00
Daniel Knittle, to May 14, 1861	2 00
Peter Hopper, to April 1, 1862	2 00
Fred. Hipsher, to May 14, 1862	2 00
Joseph Hutchinson, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
Gundelfinger & Wetzel, to March 18, 1862	4 00
Lehigh Penn. Coal Co., to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
Mrs. Lloyd, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
John Spencer, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
John H. Thomas, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Jeremiah Gibson, to May 27, 1862	2 00
T. J. Dobbins, to May 1, 1862	2 00
Thos. Hoffman, to Oct. 1, 1859	1 00
Peter A. M. Lowry, to June 2, 1862	2 00
E. S. Hatch, to May 20, 1862	2 00
Henry Tubts & Co, to May 9, 1862	2 00
Henry Shultz, to Nov. 21, 1861	6 00
T. Delano, Jr., to Jan. 1, 1861	4 00
Jackson & Sargent, to March 5, 1862	3 00
J. Goodman, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Geo. F. Mace, to June 1, 1862	2 00
Capt. J. Wernert, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
J. E. Hance, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Jno. Garner, to Jan. 1, 1861	1 00
J. S. Garner, to Jan. 1, 1861	1 00
Jno. B. Becker, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Thos. Robinson, to Jan 1, 1862	2 00
Miles Lewis, to Dec. 1, 1861	1 00
Thos. Bellthoover, to June 1, 1862	2 00
Miss C. E. Smith, to April 1, 1862	2 00
J. E. Van Buren, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
Dave May, to July 1, 1861	2 00
John W. Davis, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
C. P. Thompson, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
Benj. Krebs, to Nov. 18, 1861	2 00
J. Heston, to June 1, 1861	2 00
Thos. Walker, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
T. Y. Conard, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
Jno. Bower, to Sept. 22, 1861	2 00
Jno. Cummings, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
Jno. Griffith, to Dec. 1, 1861	2 00
Jno. Simmons, to Dec. 16, 1861	2 00
Jno. Borden, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
Thos. Worman, to July 1, 1861	1 00
Jno. McAllister, to Nov. 24, 1861	2 00
Geo. Frederick, to Sept. 17, 1862	2 00
J. & L. Davidson, to June 15, 1862	2 00
J. Maltis, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Saml. Kline, to May 19, 1862	2 00
Jno. Bear, to June 10, 1861	2 00
Jno. Wenrich, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
Jno. Shoyer, to Dec. 10, 1861	2 00
H. Wincate, to June 5, 1862	2 00
J. Schuylkillmeyer, to July 1, 1861	2 00
J. W. Krebs, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
Geo. Long, to July 23, 1861	2 00
Geo. F. Heffner, to June 4, 1862	2 00
Joseph Atkinson, to Dec. 18, 1861	2 00
J. Vendrer, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
J. McConnell, to June 15, 1861	2 00
Jas. Baber, to July 1, 1861	2 00
W. Thurston, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
Anthracite Ins. Co., to July 1, 1861	2 00
J. Thompson Nephew, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
W. H. Starr, to June 15, 1862	2 00
G. S. Allen, to Oct. 21, 1861	2 00
J. B. Reed, to July 11, 1861	2 00
Andrew Shindler, to July 1, 1861	2 00
A. W. Gwer, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Commercial Rooms, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
Mr. McCausland, to Jan. 1, 1861	2 00
Peter Timmer, to June 1, 1862	2 00
Thos. A. Reilly, to May 1, 1862	2 00
H. K. B. Dyer, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Thos. Smiley, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
H. K. Nichols, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
E. C. Ind, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
Mary McCamant, to Jan. 1, 1862	2 00
Andrew Shredley, to July 1, 1861	2 00
J. F. Faust, to July 1, 1861	2 00
Ralph Lee, to July 1, 1861	2 00

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS.—It is a singular fact, that every Democratic Governor in the country is a rank Secessionist.

THE Connecticut captain, decoyed into Secession hands, by his gallantry toward Miss Scott, has been taken to Richmond.

THE Ellsworth Zouaves have donned a new uniform, consisting of a close fitting red cap, without vizor, with bluefez, red shirt, and blue pantaloons.

ASSURANCES have been received from Sweden of her hearty sympathy with the efforts of our Government to put down the rebels. The feeling throughout the powers of Europe—indeed of the whole civilized world, as far as known—seems to be unequivocally with our side. Where will poor Jeff. turn for a national ally or friend?

THE PENNA. FIFTH.—A Court Martial was held on the 3d., at Alexandria, over Col. McDowell, of the Pennsylvania Fifth. It is understood that the case, which is said to have arisen from certain conduct while acting as officer of the day, was waived in view of the speedy disbandment of the regiment, the term of enlistment expiring in a few months.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—Col Stone's command is expected to advance above Harper's Ferry, or to that immediate neighborhood, to co-operate with Gen. Patterson. Among his (Stone's) troops are the New York Ninth, the New Hampshire First, the Pennsylvania First, and five companies of Col. Cake's Penna. Twenty-fifth Regiment, all among the best troops in the service.

THE DEMOCRACY.—Nearly all the friends of the late Senator DOUGLAS, support the Union, the Constitution and the Laws—and so do many of the rank and file of the Breckinridgers—but the editors of most of the Breckinridge papers, and a considerable portion of the leaders of the party, are not only secret, but many of them are *open traitors*. Let them be carefully watched by the people.

TOO SHARP FOR THEM.—The arrest of Police Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, by order of Gen. Banks, was followed up, by the arrest, before daylight on Monday morning, of all the members of the Board of Police Commissioners, except the Mayor, and their safe lodgment in Fort McHenry. Detachments of artillery and infantry were posted in various commanding positions throughout the city. It is said that the plot of an intended outbreak had been discovered.

COL. BIDDLE ELECTED.—The special election in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, for a Representative in Congress from the Second district, to succeed the Hon. E. Joy Morris, resulted in the choice of Col. Chas. J. Biddle, by a small majority, over Chas. O'Neill, Esq. Both parties professed entire devotion to the Union. Col. Biddle is now in command of a brigade of Pennsylvania volunteers in the service of the country. The entire vote was small, as will appear by the following summary:

Biddle,	3986
O'Neill,	3768
Biddle's majority—	218

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—The Pittsburg *Chronicle* says that rumors are afloat in that city to the effect that a series of systematic frauds have been discovered at the Court House, through which the county has been fleeced out of large sums of money. It is stated that certain persons, whose names are known, have been in the habit, for some time past, of drawing fees as jurors upon false and fraudulent returns, when in truth and fact their names do not appear on the regular panel at all, and they had no claim whatever to be paid as such. There are quite a number implicated—the alleged frauds being the result, as it is said, of a deeply laid conspiracy to obtain money from the County Treasury without any just equivalent. The matter is being investigated by the County Controller, and so far it is said, enough has been discovered to implicate several well known citizens, some of whom, learning the fact, have, it is reported, already made themselves scarce.

TO THE POINT.—The *N. Y. Tribune* thus throws out a seasonable hint, to "all whom it may concern:"

A good deal of solemn twaddle is just now floating through the columns of our cotemporaries about "the sacred right of petition." The Constitution of the United States provides, that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." These, of course, are sacred rights, which may not be abridged. But the same instrument which protects the citizen in the exercise of the right of petition, also declares that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Therefore, during the war now existing between the Federal Government and the Confederate rebels, if the circulating and signing of a petition by citizens of the United States, gives, in the legal sense of the terms, aid and comfort to the insurgents, the act is treasonable. Many persons seem slow to perceive that a great variety of things, which are lawful and harmless in time of peace, become illegal, perilous, and positively criminal, when the country is at war. Petitioning under certain circumstances may fall under this category, just like trade and commerce.

TREASON BREEDING LONG AGO.—One of the scores of facts going to show that the election of Mr. LINCOLN was but the pretext for the Southern rebellion, when in reality it had been concocted years ago, is the following related by a Mr. Miller, of the sloop of war Iroquois, lately from the Mediterranean, on reaching his home at Wheeling, some days ago. The *Intelligencer* says:

He gives as many interesting particulars of his cruise—but the most interesting one just now is the account which he gives us of the conspiracy hatched by Capt. Ingraham, who was in charge of the fleet, to sell out to the Southern traitors. He and a number of other officers went into conclave at Spezia, in Sardinia, on the *20th of December last*, and Mr. Miller, among others, was invited to the conclave. The result of this session was not satisfactory, and another was held at Genoa, in January. At this conclave Ingraham and several more determined to desert the service and join the rebels, and as an inducement to Mr. Miller to join them, they told him that this movement in the South would soon end in a monarchy; that was in the design, and that all who now went over would be made noblemen and given high preference. As soon as this was announced, Mr. Miller left their council board, telling them that he intended to live and die beneath the flag he was sailing under. After that they had no further use for him.

A PATRIOTIC LADY.—The Chambersburg *Transcript* publishes the following extract from a letter written by a lady in Maryland, to a friend in Franklin county, Pa.:

"When I think of the hellish, barbarous acts of the black-hearted rebels, it makes my blood boil; and I feel as if I would be doing *God's service* if I could *at one blow kill a thousand*, or wipe them all from off the face of the earth!"

"Yesterday Capt. Kennedy, and Rev. W. Russell, of Williamsport, came here to raise a company from Maryland and Virginia, to go into Berkley Co.

"Russell addressed the crowd, encouraging young men to enlist, and the first boy's name on the paper was Johnson's. Capt. K. immediately took him with him, assuring me that he would be a father to him. &c. John Lee is young—not having reached his sixteenth year, but possessing a *lion's heart*. He left shouting for the Union. It was hard for me to part with him, but he acted so *nobly* and in such a *noble cause*, that I could not possibly object to his going; and I *am sorry that I have not a regiment of sons who could handle arms, and help to annihilate the scoundrels in Maryland, as well as in the field of battle!*"

"Tell Aunt ——— that her boys are men, and have the same right as others to fight for their country, and to assist in sustaining the best government ever established. Now is the time—the accepted time to strike."

GENERAL LYON.—Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, whose brilliant exploit at Boonville is now the theme of every tongue, is a native of Connecticut, having been born near the birth place of the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. He graduated with honors at the West Point Academy, and entered the Regular Army as a Second Lieutenant in the 2d Infantry, his first commission bearing date on the 1st of July, 1841. He was promoted to a Brevet First Lieutenancy shortly afterward, and subsequently to a Captaincy. He has occupied the latter rank, practically, since the 11th of June, 1857, and was brooked for advancement to a high position at the first opportunity, he being entitled to that title by Brevet (before his recent appointments to a Lieut. Colonelcy and a Brigadier Generalship.

THE Norristown *Register* of last week contains, among other equally *loyal* articles, a letter occupying more than a column from that arrant fool and arch-traitor, Vallandingham, of Ohio; it is perhaps as well to see *what* he is in the estimation of the rebels.—The Lexington (Kentucky) *Statesman* says:

"Already we have the first notes of the rally. The Hon. Mr. Vallindigham is the first to speak. All honor to his gallant and noble words. From Dayton he dares to proclaim his condemnation of the unholy crusade. The sentiments of his bare letter will do honor to the very hero of the times.—Others will rally to him. *The Breckinridge Democracy of those States will yet separate themselves from the traitors and fanatics, and consolidate in the Northern States, to prove a troublesome band of heroes to the cowardly fanatics who rule the hour.*"

REAL ACTS OF PATRIOTISM are of daily occurrence, but they are not always brought before the public. In the subscriptions to the new loan of this state, to assist in sustaining the federal authority in every commonwealth in the Union, we have had the most conclusive evidence of the patriotism and devotion of the people. One of the noblest among the noble offerings in this particular, is that of J. M. Campbell, of Johnstown, Cambria county. He subscribed and has paid to the treasurer of the state, *thirty thousand dollars*, while he is at the same time serving as a volunteer in the army. This is truly pledging life, fortune and sacred honor in the cause of the country. Let Mr. Campbelle's name be passed around.

RETURNED FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* says:—"The guard on the bridge across the Anacosia arrested a negro, who attempted to pass the sentries on the Maryland side. He seemed to feel confident that he made no concealment of his character and purpose. He said he had walked sixty miles, and was going North. He was very much surprised and disappointed when he was taken into custody and informed that he would be sent back to his master. He is now in the guardhouse, and answers freely all questions relating to his weary march. Of course, such an arrest excites much comment among the men. Nearly all are restive, under the thought of acting as slave-catchers. The Seventy-first made a forced march, and the privations they endured have honorable mention in the country's history. This poor negro made a forced march twice the length in perils often, in fasting, hurrying toward the North for his liberty! And the Seventy first catches him at the end of his painful journey—the goal in sight—and sends him back to the master who, even now, may die in arms against us, or may take the slave, sell him for a rifle, and use it on his friends in the Seventy-first New York Regiment. Humanity speaks louder here than it does in a large city, and the men who in New York would dismiss the subject with a few words about 'constitutional obligations,' are now the loudest in denouncing the abuse of power which changes a regiment of gentlemen into a regiment of negro catchers. There is but one opinion among the troops, in regard to their acting for rebels. Let them look after their own negroes, is the universal sentiment. I do not think it strange that the ones who object most strenuously to the arrest of fugitives were the old time Democrats, for it is not unreasonable to suppose that their extreme Pro-Slavery opinions were adhered to rather from political expediency than from their consciences by the removal of that expediency, the 'let up' is rather refreshing to them, and they gladly seize the opportunity to show that they think it a mean business.

THE GERMANS OF THE NORTH-WEST.—The news of the Federal victory at Boonville excited great enthusiasm among the soldiers of "Acting Governor Boernstein's" command, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and a salute of 34 guns. As I have already said, a large proportion of Col. Boernstein's regiment, and, indeed of all the Union troops in Missouri, are German; and the greatest efforts are made by the Secessionists, both open and indirect, to excite prejudice against them.—They have denounced in the fiercest terms as "mercenaries," "hirelings," and "Hessians," and the remark is frequently heard, "If it were white men fighting against us, it would be all right; but to have all the d—d Dutch in the State seeking to subjugate us under the Federal flag is *too* bad." In the State of Missouri, out of a population of 1,120,000, there are 200,000 Germans. They are loyal, almost to a man, and have been the very first to spring to arms against the traitors. The same is true in all the great States of the North-West; the German element is prominent in every regiment, and almost every company. All honor to the loyal Germans of the great West! Let not their patriotism be forgotten when the hour of peril has passed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

JEFF. DAVIS says that the South is fighting for "liberty." Here is the Southern idea of liberty, concise and not to be misunderstood. The day previous to the election in Tennessee, the *Avalanche* hoped that each man might be allowed to vote for "separation" or "no separation" as he chose; but whoever, naively adds that paper, should dare cast a vote "against either separation or representation," would "show himself a traitor to his State and section," and abject, craven-hearted slave, whose name will be inscribed on the blackest roll of infamy, and transmitted as an inheritance of shame to posterity!"

"If there is any among you dissatisfied," remarked Napoleon to a mutinous company, in one of his earlier campaigns "let him now step forward and obtain a dismission, but the first one that dares to advance a single pace shall be shot dead." Such is secession "liberty."

THE NEGROES.—A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing June 17, says:—"Negroes continue to come into the fortress, and *the whole country around is full of them, at liberty to go and vamp just as they choose!*" In front of our lines, across the Potomac from this city, the number of slaves who run away is not so great as the number of those whose masters run away, or whose masters tell their slaves to shift for themselves. The article has ceased to have a market price, and can hardly be so managed as to produce an income. Virginians who can move South with their slave property are doing so in large numbers, but the number of Virginia slave-holders who cannot move South is still larger. This latter class cannot now sell slaves at the South, where there is neither demand nor means of payment, and, as our armies advance, these slaves will run away, or be abandoned by their masters. The thing is inevitable.

A SAGE CONCLUSION.—The decision of the Government, that the slaves of the enemy are to be treated as "contraband goods," is carefully suppressed by the newspapers; but the general feeling is that expressed by an old and trusted slave, in Louisiana, since the war broke out: "Sam," said his master "I must furnish some niggers to go down and work on the fortifications at the Balize. Which of the boys had I better send?" "Well, massa," replied the old servant, shaking his head oracularly, "I doesn't know about dat. War's coming on, and dey mi ht be killed. Ought to get Firshmen to do dat work, anyhow. I reckon you'd better not send any ob de boys; tell you what, massa, *nigger property's mighty onsartin dese time!*"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

RECOGNITION OF HAYTIAN INDEPENDENCE.—Hon. B. C. Clark of this city, consul of Hayti for Boston, and James Redpath, General Agent for Emigration and consul of Hayti for Philadelphia, have been appointed Commissioners Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States, for the purpose of procuring the recognition of the Independence of Hayti by the United States. As an act of justice to Hayti as well as advantageous to the business of our own merchants, and as a means of preventing the encroachments of Spain, now in possession of the other end of the Island, this requisition should be made by our government.—*Boston Daily Atlas and Bee, 14th.*

A LETTER from Fortress Monroe says: A new batch of negroes came in yesterday, and to day the grand total has been somewhat enlarged. A few days since, a company left their homes in the neighborhood of Black River embarked in row boats, with a quantity of furniture, bedding, and a dressed hog, and came down the Chesapeake to Old Point, and landed safely. You should have seen them as they marched into the Fortress. "De Lord is in it," said a venerable old Joe. "I knew he'd do it," and his face shone with thankfulness as he led the troop into the strong place of refuge.

ACCORDING to the latest census London contains a population amounting to 2,950,000; Paris, 1,525,525; St. Petersburg, 494,656; Vienna, 476,222; Berlin, 438,961; Naples, 413,920; Madrid, 301,560; Lisbon, 275,286; Brussels, 263,481; Amsterdam, 248,756; Rome, 180,359; Turin, 179,653; Hamburg, 171,697; Copenhagen, 118,636; Venice, 118,172; Dresden, 117,750; Munich, 114,734; Stockholm, 101,502; New York, 823,000; Philadelphia 553,000. London, Paris, New York and Philadelphia appear to be the four largest cities in the world, leaving out those of Asia.

YANKEE DOODLE DIDDLED.—That Connecticut cuteness should have been overmatched by feminine blandishments, is much less a marvel than it seems, at first sight. The Virginia case is but a new version of the old story. As Thackeray says:—

Thus always it has ruled,
That when a woman smiled,
The stoutest man was a child;
The Sage a goose;
Alcides was befooled
And slily *Simson* shorn
Long ——— ere you were born,
Poor Yankee Doodle!

FRENCH ARMS FOR THE UNITED STATES.—Col. Fremont, who at last dates was in Paris, expects to bring home with him arms and accoutrements for 10,000. His contract reaches $250,000. The first purchase he made reached $75,000, and what is curious, they were rifles, (Enfield) bombs, percussion caps and other articles belonging to the Pope. They had been prepared on contract for the Papal army, but on account of the defeat of Lamoricierre, had, it is said, never been delivered, nor paid for.

HOW ENGLAND IS FED.—The extent to which Great Britain is dependent upon other countries for grain is scarcely understood among us. For the four years which preceded the present, her imports of breadstuffs for home uses reached an average of between $130,000,000 and $140,000,000, an amount as large as the whole cotton crop of this country. This includes rice, 70,000 tons of which were imported from India alone, during each of the last two years.

WHAT IS RED TAPE?—"Red Tape" is an English expression, originated by Carlyle and made popular by Dickens, designed to represent the ceremonious delays and official formalities characteristic of the British Government routine. It is similarly used in this country to ridicule the tardiness with which everything is effected by the formalism of Government officials.

Willis on Lincoln.

Mr. WILLIS writes from Washington to this week's *Home Journal*:

"The President, of course, is not to be spoken with except upon urgent business in these days; but chance was a very pleasant exchange of a few words with him last evening. Passing across the interior hall of the White House, toward the drawing room where Mrs. Lincoln was to be at home to a few friends with of evening, I met the chief magistrate on his way from the testimonial to his office. Evidently thinking that I was in search of himself, he stopped, shook hands, and looked inquiringly upon me. Willing to introduce myself, I stood for the interruption, and stood back to let him pass—but, having thus been made to know to me, he took the occasion to obviate embarrassment, by a few words, and ended by most courteously showing me the way to Mrs Lincoln's reception-room.

"Withstanding for fifty years of court life in Europe, I have never seen that kind word given for a high function, an unexpected and brief interview with a stranger, more admirably and winningly done. It was characteristic, for there is no mistaking his kind heart. It was full of tact toward me it was quite as full of simple dignity for himself. Though not courtly man, it is was what courtly manners tries to imitate—an unaffected presence that does perfectly natural and direct for a Brummell to appear, but which would have been exceedingly admired by a Wellington or a Palmerston. It is impossible to look in Mr. Lincoln's face, and hear him speak a few words without believing in him. He looks as honest as he does tall—and he is taller than most people—white, in the shadowy twilight, with dark eyes, and the ready intelligence of his features and expression, there is plenty of promise of capability.

Important from Texas.

A movement, which has much strength and character, is on foot to organize a new state out of western Texas. It is strongly supported by the united German press in that section. The Union feeling is rapidly increasing, and has already driven the secession leaders from the State. Secret Union societies exist throughout the western section, and are daily becoming more open in their proceedings. Gen. Carter has been nominated as an unconditional Union candidate for Congress which he will run, and will soon come to Washington to make known the wishes of his constituents and ask for a sufficient force from Government to enable the loyal people of Texas to assert the authority of the Government. Gen. Carter is the head of the Union forces, and has already become an object of great terror to the traitors, whom he has defeated thus far in every battle. A recent exploit of his shows how much he is feared. With a company of 27 mounted rangers, made a descent upon an armed party of 137 Rebels, and killed 193 on the spot. The rest fled, leaving everything behind, enough to equip with whole skins from a man who treats all traitors that fall into his hands as they deserve, who knows their hiding places, and is sure to be at their backs when they least expect it.

From a letter recently received in Washington from a prominent citizen of Kentucky, we extract the following paragraph, suppressing for obvious reasons the names of places and persons:

"In one of the mountain districts of Kentucky the Secession candidate for Congress held a treasonable meeting. His friends had the Secessionists erected on the ground a large hickory pole and swung out a Secession flag. After he had concluded his speech, two young ladies of the village, Miss ——— and Miss ——— procured a rope and secretly and deliberately cut the pole—and flag down in the presence of the whole crowd. The Secessionists, the same evening, raised the same flag upon another pole. The next morning, while the guard who were placed around it were imbibing and exulting in their success in securing the flag for one night, Miss ——— again cut it down. The carpenters reached the point of Mission to see it fall to the dust. She dodged them, and declared that no such flag should float in her neighborhood. They removed it to a point some ten miles distant, where they raised it again, but the same fate, from the same hands attended it. The mountain breezes will not kiss the miserable tricolored rag of the Rebels."

CHARITY DISTINCT.—The following prescription for the benefit of our volunteers now serving in a southern climate, and exposed to the dangers of cholera and its kindred diseases, has been published. The mixture described was used with great success by our troops during the Mexican War. It may be serviceable to those at home as well as those in the tented field:

Laudanum,	2 ounces.
Spirits of Camphor,	2 ounces.
Essence of Peppermint,	2 ounces.
Hoffman's Anodyne,	2 ounces.
Tincture of Cayenne Pepper,	2 drachms.
Tincture of Ginger,	2 ounces.

Mix all together. Dose—a teaspoonful in a little water, or a half teaspoonful repeated in an hour afterward in a tablespoonful of brandy. This preparation will check diarrhœa in few minutes, and abate other premonitory symptoms of cholera immediately. In case of cholera it has been used with great success to restore reaction by outward application.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.—Dr. Bonnet, of Grenoble, in France, states in a letter to the *Medie Medicale*, that he has long been in the habit of prescribing the essential oil of turpentine for frictions against rheumatism, and that he has used it himself with perfect success, having almost instantaneously got rid of rheumatic pains in both knees and in the left shoulder. He adds, that having several times soiled his hands with coal tar and other sticky substances of the same nature, he used the essence of turpentine freely, like water, to wash his hands in, and then washed them again in soap and water. He, after drying them well, always experienced a pricking sensation, similar to that which is felt on excited electrical sparks on one's knuckles. This sensation would last about two hours, and it is to this exciting action of oil of turpentine that he attributes its efficacy in rheumatism.

CHRISTIANS KEPT NO SLAVES.—In 1625, a remarkable monument was discovered in Singan-fu-in-Shensi, in China, being a stone tablet with a long inscription commemorating the diffusion of the illustrious religion of "Ta Sim (Christianity) in China." A translation of it is full, by Dr. Bridgeman, will be found in the second volume of Dr. Williams' learned and valuable work on China. Commencing at page 297—Dr. Williams says, that both Kircher and Le Comte claimed it as a record of the success of the Romish church in China, but later writers have had the candor to allow that it commemorates the exertions of the Nestorians.

In enumerating the distinguished characteristics of the disciples of this illustrious religion, it has the following passage:—

"They keep no slaves, but place upon an equality the high and low."

According to the inscription, this monument was erected A. D. 781, and this "illustrious religion" was introduced into China A. D. 636.

All that time, therefore, Christians held it to be one of their doctrines "to keep no slaves."

HOW TO LIVE.—To act with common sense, according to the moment, is the best wisdom I know; and the best philosophy, to do one's duties, take the world as it comes, submit respectfully to one's lot, bless the goodness that has given so much happiness with it, whatever it is, and despise affectation.

Bold Piratical Proceeding.—Seizure of a Steamboat.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 1, 1861.

The seizure of the steamer St. Nicholas, from this port, as mentioned in our Washington dispatches, proves to have been a bold piratical expedition.

When the steamer left here on Friday evening she had on board about fifty Secession passengers, most of them were disguised as mechanics going to points on the Maryland shore of the Potomac. Among the number was Capt. Hollins, late of the U. S. ship Susquehanna, who was disguised, some accounts say, as a woman, and retired to a state room immediately on going on board the steamer.

After the steamer left Point Lookout, Capt. Hollins threw off his disguise, and with the aid of the disguised secessionists, who drew their revolvers, seized the boat, which was immediately put across the Coindy River, on the Virginia side. Here the rest of the passengers, not a party to the plot, were landed, including the captain of the boat, who was placed under guard. The steamer was then towed up the Coindy River a short distance, where she lay, capturing three vessels on her way, laden with ice, coal and coffee, with all of which Hollins made his way to Fredericksburg.

The rebel papers here publish accounts of this transaction this evening, calling it a brilliant exploit.

We would not give much for Captain Hollins' head, if he should be caught.

DAVIS VS. DAVIS.—Although technically, we believe, a man cannot be hung on his own confession of murder, it may be plead in his behalf that he was stripped of the franchise things he reveals against himself. Thus while there is more admission of treasonable practices by Jefferson Davis, unsubstantiated by collateral testimony, than is not entitle him to dance a hornpipe at a rope's end, his definition of treason, given years ago, and its correspondence with the act confessed, could supply to have some weight with the judge. They say he is easily irritated by allusions to the celebration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, at Salem, Mass, the great chief of the conspirators, wrote:

"To make war upon the Government would be suicidal, and cannot be anticipated until madness and venality have usurped the seats of reason and virtue."

Is Mr. Davis willing to be convicted, on indictment drawn by himself *against* himself? Is he willing to abide by his own ruling, and submit to the law he has laid down?

War Items from Southern Papers.

VICE PRESIDENT Stephens was advertised to solicit subscriptions to stock for the Confederacy, at Lincolnton, Georgia, on the 29th of June.

THE State Treasurer of Georgia gives notice that the interest on the state coupon bonds held in the anti-slavery states, and payable in New York, must be redeemed in Savannah.

An advertisement announces the reopening of the Confederate loan at several places in Georgia, and says that only eleven out of the fifteen millions have been subscribed.

Senator Breckinridge and Representatives Burnett have left for Washington.

SENATOR POWELL intends taking his seat.

THE Greensboro' (Ky.) *Herald*, a Secession paper, reports the probable return of one of the Kentucky companies which went to Richmond, where they were unnecessary. They have been living at their own expense.

By an especial order of Gen. Pillow, dated the 27th, it appears that he thinks it is now manifest that, owing to the pressure on the enemy's resources in the East, and the belligerent attitude of Missouri, the enemy will not find himself in a position to make a descent upon the Valley this Summer.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Memphis *Appeal* of the 29th says:

Capt. Hardee is to operate on the west en banks of the Mississippi in concert with the forces on this side.

From the same, it appears that the $2 000 000 British loan is not yet consummated; and says that J. M. Ver non had arrived at Richmond direct from Europe. Although not bearer of official dispatches, he brings Government intelligence of a highly interesting character. He speaks hopefully of the market, being opened at the proper season for tobacco and cotton.

WAR ITEMS.

THE Richmond, Va., City Council has bought a mansion in the town for $30,000, for Jeff. Davis, as President of the Southern Confederacy.

NEW York and Brooklyn cities have together mustered 32,125 troops.

THERE are twelve (secessionist) regiments are being formed in Tennessee.

THE New York *Herald* attempts a "the chivalry" as an insolent and uncurbed aristocracy seeking a monopoly of power!" Her hope for Bennett yet.

THE Secessionists have already taken $1 ships, the value of which, with cargoes, must be at least $3,000,000.

THE women of Portland have contributed for the Maine soldiers 1,400 flannel shirts, 1,000 pair of drawers, 4,200 towels, 1,800 needle books, 1,000 neck ties, 1,000 handkerchiefs, and 840 rubber blankets.

In Colorado territory a rebel force of well-armed men has gone from Cherry-creek, to capture the Government forts Wise and Garland, which posts contained much valuable property and money.

A FATAL INFERENCE.—A soldier of the 79th New York, stationed at Georgetown, was returning last night to camp, and on hailing the sentry, "Who goes there?" answered in jest "A Secessionist!" The sentry fired instantly, and the unlucky joker fell mortally wounded.

THE Secret Inventory of troubles about 200,000 stand of arms have been issued by the War Department, leaving 100,000 stand still on hand, and others being constantly manufactured. This is exclusive of the Arms issued by the states that have seceded. No arms have been ordered from abroad by the government. There is no lack of facilities for arming all the troops that may be called into the field.

MAJOR GENERAL John C. Fremont received his commission in the regular army. The only other Major General so commissioned is Gen. McClellan, to whom he therefore ranks next. Our other Major Generals are in the Volunteers.

THE MARKED BATTERY OF COURSONNE.—Speaking of the Secession compromises, the Lancaster *Express says*: "To the critic and Lancaster, then we say, in the name of all that is sacred—in the name of our country and this God—beware of this new masked battery of treason. Spurn it as you would a bribe, to betray your country into the hands of a hostile foe. Crush it with a frown of righteous indignation, as you would crush a viper that has been seen to be stealthily crawling into the cradle of your sleeping babes. The man who would tempt you to march in the direction of a masked battery, is no friend to the Union, and the Constitution of our fathers. Beware, then, of this masked battery."

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.—Major Gen. Patterson has issued an order from headquarters, complimenting a party of Col. Wallace's Indiana volunteers, upon a brilliant skirmish near Cumberland, on the 26th ult. Thirteen mounted men attached to the regiment attacked forty-five men, killing eight and taking the remaining five, with two mules. Returning to their camp with seventeen captured horses, they were attacked by seventy-five of their friends, who fired a full volley before they had time to tell their name, which they failed to do, when they returned to the camp, with the loss of only one man killed and one wounded. In the last skirmish the rebels had lieutenants and a large number were wounded. Such deeds as these are opening the eyes of the Chivalry to their vast "superiority" over the Northern mercenary hordes.

THERE are various versions of the fight near the Pensacola fleet, dated June 10, states that the piratical steamer Wm. H. Webb, has been captured by the Niagara, while in the act of seizing the brig East of New York. It also states that the Niagara and Powhatan have lost their boat vessel. The Wm. H. Webb is a large and very powerful tugboat, formerly well known in the Harbor. She is registered at 600 tons, seven feet one inch draft, and is in excellent condition.

It is distinctly stated, upon good authority, that the arrest of Col Allen at Fortress Monroe was caused by his insubordination, in disregarding the written safe conduct given by the commander of the forces of Virginia, and in disarming their property.

The inventive talent of the country is devoted to the production of improved arms, and more destructive weapons of warfare. All twenty Rifle Companies are entitled to the Government a small shell, the explosion of which he says, "would kill the devil."

The post office department has ordered that the "dead letters" accumulated at Washington, addressed to the seceded states, be distributed among the thirty five thousand troops now receiving mail matter at the capital.

Chief sandwich of the Mosquito Balls.

Gov. Wise's Motto—Discussion is the better part of valor.

The Best "Envelopes" for the rebels—A winding sheet.

The Point of *Rocks* was an appropriate place to be visited recently by Colonel *Stone*.

What the Baltimore Secessionists would do if they dared—Suspend the Northern "Banks."

Why is Gen. Scott like the Strait of Constantinople?—Because he is the Bos-for-us.

What Baltimore will not soon recover from—The mark of Kane.

Prince Alfred, the second son of the Queen, is making a tour through Canada.

A treaty of commerce is being negotiated between Belgium and England.

A rebellion in Liberia has been promptly suppressed by the President of that Republic.

Between two and three hundred sick or inefficient volunteers have been paid off and sent home since Friday.

Shillaber's London burying establishment advertises its readiness to furnish at one charge to suit "any scale of pomp or humility desired."

A company with a capital of $50,000, has been established at Salem for the manufacture of type-setting machines.

The total number of vessels employed in trade and commerce in Great Britain, exclusive of river steamers is 20,019, of 4,251,782 tons.

Mr. Adams has changed the name of the American Legation to the title which it formerly bore—that of United States Legation.

The French police in Rome have discovered a plot against the life of Louis Napoleon, and have arrested several officers of the Pontifical army.

Garibaldi's daughter was married at Caprera, on the 26 h ult., to Major Canale. The ceremony was performed in the General's sitting-room.

The demand for iron in the United States has fallen off almost to nothing in England, at which the iron masters grumble.

The English squadron which is to be sent to the American coast, will have over 400 guns, and between 5,000 and 6,000 soldiers.

During the last four months of the present year, the British importations of foreign breadstuffs amounted to $20,000,000. In 1860, for the same period, they were but $12,500,000.

For the rank and file in the South rebellion, read "Sam." They will find, when it is too late, they will find that the black will make ready for them, and give 'em Jessie, too.

By the proxy answer we have from California news. The California Republicans have held a State convention and nominated a party ticket, which they are sanguine of electing.

Weekly.—A Southern paper throws a lead war-blast, closing with the quotation:

"Give Liberty alone that gives the spirit
Of Roses like fit fuelire and perfume,
And we are but weeds without it."

Iron much as we may sympathize with the South the slaves outnumber the whites, their burden must greatly need mending.—*Troy Budget.*

The government expenses of Great Britain are £315,000, more than a million of dollars, per day. The people manage to pay a hundred thousand