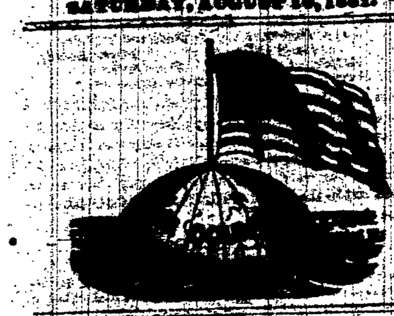
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.



THE TARIFF—DIRECT TAXATION—REVENUE, &c.

The amendments made to the Morrill Tariff Bill, include a duty of 4 cents on coffee and 15 cents on tea per pound, which were free before.—It makes the duty on raw sugar 2 cents, and on loaf and crushed, 4 cents per pound. On silks the duty is increased ten per cent, *ad valorem*, and on brandies it is increased from $1 to $1 25 per gallon. On many other articles the duty is also increased from ten to twenty per cent., but in no instance is the duty reduced on articles which require Protection, thus leaving the *Protective features of the Morrill Tariff Bill untouched.*

The Bill also provides for Direct Taxation to the amount of $20,000,000 for war purposes, which is apportioned among all the States and Territories, Slave as well as Free, as follows:

Maine,	$420,826 00	Indiana,	$904,874 33
New Hampshire,	218,406 66	Illinois,	1,146,551 33
Vermont,	211,068 00	Missouri,	761,127 33
Massachusetts,	824,581 33	Kansas,	71,743 33
Rhode Island,	116,963 66	Arkansas,	261,886 00
Connecticut,	308,214 00	Michigan,	501,763 33
New York,	2,603,918 66	Florida,	77,522 66
New Jersey,	450,134 00	Texas,	355,106 66
Pennsylvania,	1,946,719 33	Iowa,	452,088 00
Delaware,	74,683 33	Wisconsin,	519,688 66
Maryland,	436,8?3 33	California,	254,538 66
Virginia,	937,550 66	Minnesota,	108,524 00
North Carolina,	576,194 00	Oregon,	35,140 66
South Carolina,	363,570 66	New Mexico,	62,648 00
Georgia,	584,367 33	Utah,	26,982 00
Alabama,	529,313 33	Washington,	7,755 33
Mississippi,	413,084 66	Nebraska,	19,312 00
Louisiana,	385,886 66	Nevada,	4,592 66
Ohio,	1,567,089 33	Colorado,	22,905 33
Kentucky,	713,695 33	Dakota,	3,241 33
Tennessee,	669,498 00	Dist. of Columbia,	49,437 33

The Tax Bill allows 15 per cent. to each State that will undertake the collection of this tax through State and County Agency. Pennsylvania's proportion is $1,946,719 33, which would give her a bonus of $292,000 for the assessment and collection of the same. Of course our State will embrace this opportunity. This tax must be assessed on and after the 1st of February, 1862, and collected by the 1st of June, 1862, as after that period 6 per cent. is to be paid in addition, and if not paid in thirty days after, the Collectors are authorized to levy on the real estate and sell for the taxes. The tools and implements of a trade or profession, beasts of the plow necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, household furniture and wearing apparel, are exempt from levy.

THE INCOME TAX.

In addition to the Land Tax, an Income Tax of three per cent. is also to be levied on the excess of incomes over $800. This tax embraces the income from any source of business, trade or vocation, dividends of stocks, interest of money or debts, salaries, interest on legacies, annuities, or derived from any other source, within or beyond the boundaries of the United States. For the purpose of this war tax, we take it that "income" will be defined to be just about the same as "net profits." Non-residents who draw income from estates or business in this country, pay five instead of three per cent.

This tax is levied by officers appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. It must be levied on and after the 1st of January, 1862, and based on the incomes of the year 1861. This tax must also be paid before the 15th of June, 1862, otherwise it is subject to the same interest and levy as the land tax. The bill does not contain any provision for the State collecting the Income Tax through State Agency.

In the Rebel States these taxes are to be collected as soon as the United States Government obtains possession of them or any one of them.—All back dues will be collected off the land. If sold for taxes the surplus over the taxes is to be paid over to the former owner, and if not found, it is to be deposited in the U. S. Treasury. If there are no bidders, the Collector is authorized to buy the property for the United States, and it can be redeemed in a period of two years from the date of sale, by paying the taxes, interest, and twenty per cent. additional for defraying the expenses, &c.

When this additional taxation is levied on the property of the South, in addition to the expenses of the rebellion and prostrate trade, the people of that section will begin to realize the ruin that has been forced upon them in this wicked rebellion, inaugurated by Jeff Davis, Cobb, Floyd, Toombs, &c., in their efforts to overthrow the authority of the United States, and build up a Slave Empire on its ruins, in which they could rule, and thus crush out the best Government that ever existed, and which is the hope of the oppressed of all nations and all climes.

On the Loyal States this taxation will also be heavy, but it will fall lightly compared with the burdens imposed on the South in the destruction of Slave and other kinds of property—and then we have the consolation of knowing that we are battling for "Liberty and Union, now and forever," while the Rebels are striving for the destruction of the Union,—for Slavery and Despotism—and for degrading all the white laboring classes even below the level of their black slaves.

PATRIOTS, "OVER THE LEFT."—Every town of size can boast its knot of loungers, especially in the vicinity of taverns, whose principal occupation is, to belabor the Government, abuse Lincoln, prate of the wrongs of "Secesh", and grumble at the expenses of the war. Now, these gentlemen may not, bless their innocent souls, imagine that they are hovering on the confines of treason, ready almost to cross the boundaries. They may think that the right of freedom of speech, vouchsafed to citizens north of Mason and Dixon's line, gives them the right to grumble and impede to the extent of their verbal ability, the efforts of the Government to crush rebellion. We have no desire to quarrel with such men, so long as they are not guilty of any overt act, although we think that a Home Guard might very profitably watch them.—These *patriots* are embraced within the scope of the following very suggestive and pertinent questions, which are asked by the Maysville (Ky.) *Eagle*:

Did you ever hear one of these State Rights men, who talk about the expenses of the war, blame the Confederates for bringing the expenses on us?

Did you ever hear one of them, when talking of Lincoln's unconstitutional act in calling out troops, say anything about the unconstitutionality of raising an army of rebels in the South?

Did you ever hear one of them say that Jeff. Davis was trampling the Constitution under foot?

In short, did you ever hear one of them express a patriotic thought, except when forced to?

There are papers also, in the North, and we need not go out of Schuylkill County to find them, whose sympathies are palpably, with the men now endeavoring to overthrow this Government. Issue after issue of these sheets contain attacks on the Administration, without a shadow of reason or justice. We care nothing for them, for their influence is miserably weak; but we are really surprised that the community does not discountenance them, and compel the publishers, by withdrawing all patronage from them, to seek a more congenial atmosphere. The man or paper who in this crisis, is not heart and soul with the people for the maintenance of the Union and Constitution, is against them, and should be discountenanced. Blood and treasure are now needed, and should be cheerfully given, else we are unworthy of the patrimony received from our fathers.

THE Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments had a remarkable degree of health, up to the time of being ordered back to Carlisle to be mustered out. Up to that time the Fourteenth had lost but one man by death. During the few days stay in Carlisle, however, the Regiments lost half a dozen men from disease. Cleanliness and freedom from excess are the great guardians of health with the soldier, in and out of camp.

PRINCE NAPOLEON and suite visited Mount Vernon on Tuesday.

"THE ALTERNATIVE."

There are good, worthy but thoughtless people, who hug to themselves the belief that some plan could be devised to settle the present national difficulty in a quiet, peaceful way; that the war might be stopped and the country go on in its former course, smoothly and prosperously. It is great folly to suppose any such thing. The States now in rebellion against a great and beneficent Government, commenced this war, and they must be defeated before this country can again commence a prosperous and safe career. If they prove victorious through any fault of our own, insult and wanton outrage will be the fate of the North, while we will lose self-respect and the consideration of foreign Governments.—The simple alternative is, victory or defeat. We must work and await the result. The *Tribune* thus treats this subject:

The dream that some still entertain, of compromise, adjustment, quiet separation, of two Confederacies bound by a kindly reciprocity, and of a mutual strength grounded on the laws of trade, is illusory and will be woefully short even if indulged to the end. To accomplish the defeat here specified it is not necessary for the entire Northern army to be exterminated; this would be a simple impossibility, and is out of the question. But the overthrow may be as complete even though comparatively little blood be shed. We will suppose some battles lost; a cry of compromise and adjustment is raised; a truce is effected; negotiations are set on foot; the South is the conqueror, and dictates terms; she is as generous as she is cunning, and asks only for a recognition, and an authorized place by our side. The terms are accepted, the peace concluded, the two Confederacies set out together; there is no talk of submission, of subjugation, and the words are forgotten. Of these two powers, however, one is the stronger, having conquered the other.

Now, it is not possible for two confederacies to exist side by side on the territory known as the United States of America. The influences of climate, soil, and the laws which govern our commercial relations, forbid it.—More than all else, the institution of negro Slavery forbids it. The stronger power will, therefore, by gradual but steadily progressing encroachment, spread over, encircle, paralyze, and absorb the weaker. The condition above set down is that the South would be the stronger, we the weaker; and we should be thus encircled, paralyzed, absorbed. So, though there might at first be no talk of submission or subjugation, the same result would arrive by a road from which there is no bypath.

Being thus under submission to the South, the inevitable and hideous consequences would follow. Slavery would spread itself everywhere. With the advance of this curse, all vestige of freedom would be suppressed. Then the irritation and bitterness accumulating in the hearts of the mighty hosts of the conquered North would blaze forth into flashes of insurrectionary war, and the weary, soul-harrassing strife of to-day would again cloud the land, obscuring the gaze of our children with a vast more oppressive than that which is upon us. If this next war for liberty should be postponed, it would only be because the demon of Slavery had done its work, and ruined the fairest country on earth irreparably.

These are the alternatives which the present struggle offers—victory and defeat. The one insures to the whole country tranquility and a prosperity yet unknown. The other renders as certain the everlasting ruin of a glorious fabric, the erection of a colossal monument to the imbecile folly and wickedness of a nation calling itself enlightened.—This latter dreary alternative must be looked in the face; it will not do to apply to the case the slipshod philosophy which would "make it right to-morrow." The only hope of the South did they but know it, is in their defeat. For the North, defeat, even though only the qualified disaster which comes through compromise and diplomacy, is remediless destruction, preceded by years of the bitterest shame. And this we must acknowledge without shrinking, avoid with the foresight of the wise, strive against with the valor of the brave. Absolute victory or final defeat must soon be ours. The responsibility is upon us. Let the decision show us worthy of our name.

GENERAL BUTLER ON THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

An interesting and important letter from Gen. Butler to the Secretary of War, upon the subject of slaves, is published. It is a difficulty which Gen. Butler grasps with firmness, considering it as a soldier and a statesman, without ignoring it as a question also, of humanity. It is not merely a question of persons bound to service, upon whom those claiming such service have a constitutional right; not of persons capable of service, who, being contraband of war, become confiscated property, and are converted necessarily into men by natural law, as Federal law recognizes no such property except in the single case of slaves-fugitive; but it is a question referring to men, women and children, a large proportion of them incapable of labor, who have been abandoned by their legal owners and belong, therefore, to nobody. What shall be done with them? The General asks:

Are these men, women and children slaves? Are they free? Is their condition that of men, women, and children, or of property, or is it a mixed relation? What their *status* was under the Constitution and laws we all know. What has been the effect of rebellion and a state of war upon that *status*? When I adopted the theory of treating the able-bodied negro fit to work in the trenches, as property liable to be used in aid of rebellion, and so contraband of war, that condition of things was in so far met as I then and still believe, on a legal and constitutional basis. But now a new series of questions arise.—Passing by women, the children certainly cannot be treated on that basis; if property, they must be considered the incumbrance, rather than the auxiliary of an army, and of course, in no possible legal relation, could be treated as contraband. Are they property? If they were so they have been left by their masters and owners, deserted, thrown away, abandoned, like the wrecked vessel upon the ocean. Their former possessors and owners have causelessly, traitorously, rebelliously, and to carry out the figure, practically abandoned them to be swallowed up by the Winter storm of starvation. If property do they not become the property of the salvors? but we, their salvors, do not need and will not hold such property and will assume no such ownership; has not therefore all proprietary relation ceased? Have they not become thereupon men, women and children? No longer under ownership of any kind, the fearful relicts of fugitive masters, have they not by their masters' acts, and the state of war, assumed the condition, which we hold to be the normal one, of those made in God's image? Is not every constitutional, legal, and moral requirement, as well to the runaway masters as their relinquished slaves, thus answered? I confess that my own mind is compelled, by this reasoning, to look upon them as men and women. If not free born, yet free, manumitted, sent forth from the hand that held them, never to be reclaimed.

If then the view of Gen. Butler is acquiesced in, these people must be considered free, and the question remains, how are they to be treated? With the aid of the Government many of them can be rendered self-supporting on the soil where they were born and raised; others could be apprenticed to the Union men of the South, while a large number might be enrolled and brought under military discipline to do much needful work as laborers upon entrenchments and other service where fighting men would otherwise be employed. It is quite certain that legislative notice must be taken of these people, in order that they may not wander about the country as mendicants; but be enabled to support themselves if needs be, on the land which has been abandoned or confiscated. This is an interesting and important question which needs settling, for the benefit alike of these manumitted men, women and children, and the Government.

OUR POSITION AT THE LATE BATTLE.—Among the few sketches of the great battle at Bull Run which the rebel journals have been permitted to publish, we have the unqualified admission that the fortunes of the day were with the Federal army, until "Johnston, with the remnant of his division, providentially reappeared and made one other desperate struggle to obtain the vantage ground." Up to this time the havoc and devastation in the rebel lines, we are told, were fearful. Thus we have from the enemy a frank confirmation of our own reports, and a practical acknowledgment that had our reserve been at hand, a glorious victory would have been ours.

From the Louisville Journal.

Speech of the Hon. Joseph Holt To the Kentucky Troops at Camp "Joe Holt" Indiana.

In accordance with an invitation of the officers of Camp "Joe Holt," comprising the Kentucky regiments, the Secretary of War [illegible] to the encampment on [illegible] of the Ohio in the [illegible] Indiana and of the [illegible] both of Indiana and of Louisville [illegible]. About 5 o'clock p.m. [illegible] the troops preparatory to the delivery of the beautiful speech which we publish below.

The readers of this eloquent contribution of genius will admire its scope and its varied beauties, but to the extent of their admiration we can truly say [illegible] the triumphs of Demosthenes was accompanied with the banishment of Æschines. He went to Rhodes, and became a teacher in that island. On one occasion he read the two orations to his pupils, and in the midst of their expression of admiration for the oration of Demosthenes, Æschines exclaimed, "If you admire it so much, what would you have done had you heard Demosthenes deliver it?" We had the unspeakable pleasure of hearing Mr. Holt deliver the speech at the camp, a pleasure that no one can obtain from reading or hearing it from any other source. It was listened to with profound attention by the immense auditory, and it frequently called forth, in its progress, the most rapturous applause.

Mr. Holt leaves here to-morrow, and carries with him the profound gratitude of the friends of the Union and Constitution of Kentucky, to whom he has been touched by the electric fires of his patriotic genius and eloquence:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I say citizens, since you are still such, and it is only because you have resolved that no earthly power shall rob you of this proud title, or in any manner curtail the privileges and blessings associated with it, that you have become soldiers. Your soldiership is but the station which you have donned for the purpose of doing battle in defence of that citizenship, which is at once the most intense and the most graceful expression of your political life.

No poor words of mine could adequately convey to you the grateful emotions inspired by the kindness and warmth of this welcome. I should have been rejoiced to meet you anywhere. How still, therefore, the measure of my happiness must be to meet you here in such a presence, and amid the thrilling associations inseparable from the scene, you can well understand. I should have felt proud to have my name connected with the humblest trapping of your encampment, but to have linked it with the encampment itself, and thus inscribed as it were upon one of the milestones that mark your progress toward those fields of danger and of fame that await you, is at once an honor and a token of your confidence and good will for which I cannot be too profoundly thankful.

It is not my purpose to occupy you with any political discussion. The gleaming banner, the glistening bayonets, and the martial music, and indeed all that meets the eye or the ear upon this tented field, admonish me that with you at least the argument is exhausted, and that you have no longer doubts to solve or hesitating convictions to confirm. Your resolution is taken, and you openly proclaim that, let others do as they will, as for yourselves, are lulled by the Arctic airs of neutrality, you are determined to love your country, and, unawed by traitors, to fight its battles, and, if need be, to lay down your lives for its preservation. It is indeed transporting to the patriot's heart to look upon the faces of men that are thus sublimely resolved; and there is for me a positive enchantment in the very atmosphere whose pulsations have been stirred by the breathings of their heroic spirits. Now that the booming of the cannon of treason and the cry of men stricken unto death for fidelity to our flag are borne to us on almost every breeze, it is harrowing to the soul to be dragged into companionship with those who still vacillate, who are still timidly balancing chances and coldly calculating losses and gains—who still persist in treating this agonized struggle for national existence as a petty question of commerce, and deliberately take out their scales and weigh in our presence the beggarly jewels of trade against the life of our country.

Soldiers, next to the worship of the Father of us all, the deepest and grandest of human emotions is the love of the land that gave us birth. It is an enlargement and exaltation of all the tenderest and strongest sympathies of kindred and of home. In all centuries and climes it has lived, and has defied chains and dungeons, and racks to crush it. It has strewed the earth with its monuments and has shed undying lustre on a thousand fields on which it has battled. Through the night of ages, Thermopylæ glows like some mountain peak on which the morning sun has risen, because twenty-three hundred years ago the hallowing passion touched its rocks, precipices and its frowning crags. It is easy, however, to be patriotic in piping times of peace, and in the sunny hour of prosperity. It is national sorrow—it is war, with its attendant perils and horrors, that tests this passion, and winnows from the masses those who, with all their love of life, still love their country more. While your present position is a most vivid and impressive illustration of patriotism, it has its glory peculiar and altogether its own. The mercenary armies which have swept victoriously over the world, and have gathered so many of the laurels that history has embalmed, were but machines, drafted into the service of ambitious spirits, whom they obeyed, and little understood or appreciated the problems their blood was poured out to solve.

But while you have all the dauntless physical courage which they displayed, you add to it a thorough knowledge of the argument on which this mighty movement proceeds, and a moral heroism, which, breaking away from the entanglements of kindred and friends and State policy, enables you to follow your convictions of duty, even though they should lead you up to the cannon's mouth. It must, ever, be added, that with this elevation of position, comes corresponding responsibilities. Soldiers, as you are, by conviction, the country looks not to your officers, chivalric and skilful as they may be, but to you and each of you, for the safety of those vast national interests committed to the fortunes of this war. Your camp life will expose you to many temptations; you should resist them as you would repel the advancing squadrons of the enemy. In every hour of peril or of incitement to excess, you will say to yourselves, "Our country sees us," and so act as to stand forth soldiers, not only without fear, but also without reproach; such soldiers, not alone ready for the toils and duties of your military life, should, as far as practicable, be devoted to that mental and moral training, without which the noblest of volunteers must sink too level with an army of mercenaries.

Alike in the inaction of the camp, amid the fatigues of the march and the charge and shouts of battle, you will remember that you have in your keeping, not only your own personal reputation, but the honor of our native State, and, what is infinitely more inspiring, the honor of that blood-bought and beneficent Republic whose children you are. Any irregularity on your part would sadden the land that loves you; any faltering in the presence of the foe would cover it with immeasurable humiliation. You will soon mingle in the ranks with the gallant volunteers from the North and West, and with us you will admire their moderation, their admirable discipline, and that deep determination whose earnestness with them has no language of menace or bluster or passion. When the men from Bunker Hill and the men from the "dark and bloody ground," unestranged from each other by the low arts of politicians, shall stand side by side on the same national battle-field, the heart of freedom will be glad.

Carry with you the complete assurance that you will are long have not only the moral but the material support of Kentucky. Not many weeks can elapse before this powerful Commonwealth will take an exultant avowal of her loyalty, and will stand erect before the country, stainless and true, as the truest of her sisters of the Union. In the scales of the momentous events now occurring, her weight should be and will be felt.—Already she is impatient, and will not much longer, under the pressure of any policy, submit to shrink away into the mere dust of the balance.

Have no fears as to the vigorous and ultimately successful prosecution of this war; and feel no alarm either as to the expenditure it must involve or as to those startling steps, seemingly smacking of the exercise of absolute authority, which the Administration may be forced from time to time to take. While doubtless all possible economy will be observed, it is apparent that no considerations of that kind can be permitted, for a moment, to modify the policy that has been resolved upon. When the life of the patient is confessedly at stake, it would be as unwise as it would be inhuman to discuss the question of the physician's fee before summoning him to the bedside.

Besides, all now realize that the system of arithmetic has yet to be invented which could estimate in dollars and cents the worth of our institutions. This terrible emergency, with all its dangers, and duties, was unforeseen by the founders of our Government, and by those who subsequently administered it and it must make laws for itself. The Government has been like a strong swimmer suddenly precipitated into the sea, and like that swimmer it has unhesitatingly and most justifiably seized upon any and every instrumentality, with which it could subdue the treacherous currents and waves by which it has found itself surrounded. All that was irregular or illegal in the action of the President has been fully approbated by the country, and will no doubt be approbated by Congress, on the broad and incontestable principle, that laws and usages of administration designed to preserve the existence of the nation should not be suffered to become the instruments of its death. So, for the future, I do not hesitate to say that any and every measure required to save the republic from the perils that beset it, not only may, but ought to be taken by the Administration, promptly and fearlessly.

Within so brief a period no such gigantic power has ever been placed at the disposal of any government as that which has rallied to the support of this within the last few months, through these volunteers who have poured alike from hill and valley, city and village, throughout the loyal States. All classes and all pursuits have been animated by the same lofty and quenchless enthusiasm. While, however, it would make no invidious distinctions, where all have so nobly done their duty, I cannot refrain from remarking how conspicuous the hard-handed tillers of the soil of the North and West have made themselves in swelling the ranks of our army. We honor commerce with its busy marts, and the workshop with its patient toil and exhaustless ingenuity, but still we would be unfaithful to the truth of history did we not confess that the most heroic champions of human freedom and the most illustrious apostles of its principles have come from the broad field of agriculture.

There seems to be something in the repose of nature, in her wild and beautiful landscapes, in her cascades and cataracts and woodlands and exhilarating airs of her hill's and mountains, that upbraids the fetters which man would rivet upon the spirit of his fellow man. It was at the handles of the plow and amid the breathing odors of the newly opened furrows that the character of Cincinnatus was formed, expanded, and matured. It was not in the city hall, but in the deep gorges and upon the rocky summits of the Alps, amid the eagles and the thunders, that William Tell laid the foundations of those altars to human liberty, against which the surging tides of European despotism have beaten for centuries, but, thank God, have beaten in vain. It was amid the primeval forests and mountains, the lakes and leaping streams of our own land, amid their soaring peaks, amid the grandeur and beauty and the thinkings of the forest, [illegible] that the character of Washington, and lifted him in moral stature a head and shoulders above even the demigods of ancient story.

There is one most striking and distinguishing feature of your mission that should never be lost sight of. You are not about to invade the territory of a foreign enemy, nor if your purpose that of conquest or spoliation.—Should you occupy the South, you will do so as friends and protectors, and your aim will not be to subjugate that betrayed and distracted country, but to deliver it from the remorseless military despotism by which it is trodden down. Union men, who are your brethren, thronging in these States and will listen for the coming footsteps of your army, as the Scottish maiden of Lucknow listened for the pibroch of her native land. It is true, that amid the terrors and darkness which prevail there, they are silenced and are now unseen, but be assured that, by the light of the Stars you carry upon your banner you will find them all. It has been constantly asserted by the conspirators throughout the South, that this is a war of subjugation on the part of the Government of the United States, waged for the extermination of Southern institutions, and by vandals and miscreants, who, in the fury of their passions, were neither age nor sex nor property. Even one of the Confederate Generals has so far stooped himself to infamy as to publish, in [illegible] that these lies [illegible] through an official proclamation.

In view of which Congress has recently so solemnly resolved, in view of all the question and consistent action of the Administration upon the subject, those who, through the press or in public speeches persist in repeating the wretched slander, are giving utterance to what everybody, themselves included, know to be absolutely and infamously false. It will be the first and the highest duty of the American army, as it advances South, by its moderation and humanity, by its exemption from every excess and irregularity, and by its scrupulous observance of the rights of all, to show how foully both it and the Government it represents have been traduced.—When, therefore, you enter the South, press lightly upon her gardens and fields; guard sacredly her homes and her altars [illegible] that the good men and wise women [illegible] by not only respect fully to the spirit and objects of this war, but you will repel more, all the oppressed and the deluded portion of her people, a power to which the most brilliant of your military achievements might not attain.

But when you meet in battle array those atrocious conspirators, who, at the head of armies, and through whose unutterable treasons are seeking the ruin of your country, remember then that justice to these men is but a unpitying enemy, and that with such stern lessons you are engaged. Remember too, the millions whose hearts are breaking under the anguish of this terrible crime, and then strike boldly, strike to the power of truth and duty, strike with a sound and a shout, well assured that your blows will fall upon traitors, and traitors and parricides, whose hands are red with the blood of their country and whose ambition, rather than we be defeated [illegible] they may then and seek of you to the victory.

I should have rejoiced to meet you within the limits of your proud Commonwealth. Men whose blood [illegible] and whose names you bear, but who are patriotic men, whose motives I respect while dissenting from their conclusions, have willed it should be otherwise. I am, [illegible]

FIENDISH TREATMENT OF A NORTHERN WOMAN BY THE SECESSIONISTS.—Amongst other instances of the atrocities committed upon people simply for the avowal of Union sentiment, the following surpasses in devilish barbarity anything recorded of Haynau and his band:

An accomplished young woman, named Anne Giernstien, a native of Maine, who had been engaged in school teaching, near Memphis, was informed that she was an object of suspicion to the Secessionists, and was advised to leave. On the 18th of May she left Memphis for Cairo.

In the cars she found three Northern men named Tomlinson, Duffy, and McGregor, also en route to Cairo, and said to them, "Thank God, we shall soon be in a land where there is freedom of speech and thought!" The remark was overheard by a fellow named Firmen, who immediately demanded to see her ticket and those of her fellow passengers above named. Finding they were all destined to the free States, he at once caused their seizure by the vigilance committee. These gentlemen were then stripped naked and whipped, the strokes being administered by a negro with a knout some twenty-four feet in length, each stroke of which cuts the flesh in strips an inch in width. Miss Giernstein, who had expressed some natural indignation at these inhuman barbarities was then seized by the brute who conducted the whipping arrangement, one John Duvall, (a native of Cleveland, Ohio,) who requested her to unfasten the upper part of her dress. She indignantly refused, when Duvall said he would do it himself, and laying hands upon her, tore her dress away down to the waist. Her feet were then tied with straps, and a person named Thos. McElroy (formerly of Syracuse, New York) held her by the arms while Duvall administered thirteen stripes on her bare back. While submitting to this ordeal the brave girl did not gratify her persecutors by a single cry or tear. Mr. Collins noticed blood upon her lips, indicating that she had bitten them through in suppressing any outward indications of her agony. The right side of her head was then shaved, and, thus scarred and disfigured, she was permitted to resume her journey towards civilization.

THE Injunction asked by the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company to prohibit the Broad Mountain Railroad Company from connecting with their road "at grade" in the Mahanoy region, has been refused. The following is the opinion of Justice Strong:

I have carefully examined this Supplemental Bill with the answer and proofs, and I have examined them in connection with the original Bill and the proceedings thereon. The conclusion to which I have come is, that the defendants have a right to connect their Road with the Road of the complainants and to cross the same at grade. This right, I think, was conferred upon the defendants by the Act of Mar. 29, 1859, and the General Railroad Law under which they were incorporated. I do not mean that they can wantonly exercise a right to connect with the road of the complainants or to cross it. They are under obligation to pay a due and reasonable regard to the rights and interests of others; so far they are under the control of a Court of Equity. I speak now, however, only of the power conferred upon them by the Legislature. Entertaining this opinion, it is needless for me to inquire, whether the Act of May 16, 1861, which attempted to repeal some of the provisions of the Act of March 29, 1859, is or is not unconstitutional. Admitting it to be valid, it cannot take away any of the rights which the defendants obtained under their original charter. But if the defendants are empowered to make the connection and crossings complained of, without calling to their aid the Act of Mar. 29, '61, the case presented by this Supplemental Bill differs in no wise from that which was presented in the original Bill. The question then is only as on the former ruling, whether the defendants are exercising their rights reasonably without any unnecessary interference with the rights of the complainants. This question I then considered and endeavored to protect the complainants as far as I felt warranted. At first, indeed, I doubted whether I ought not to enjoin the defendants against crossing with their Road to divide the branch road at Locust Gap, but my doubts were removed by the rapport of Mr. Lesley. I did not feel at liberty to set up my doubts upon such a question against the deliberate opinion of a Civil Engineer, who, unbiassed by any interest had made a careful examination of what was proposed to be done. I therefore denied the injunction then, taking care at the same time to protect the interests of the complainants so far as I felt authorized to do. Perceiving no material difference between the case as it then stood and the one as it then stood, I must refuse the injunction for which the Supplemental Bill prays.

OUR Gulf squadron is busy among the privateers of the rebels. On the 4th of July, off Galveston, the United States steamer *South Carolina* captured six schooners, on the 5th two, and ran one ashore, on the 6th one, and on the 7th one, making in all eleven, all destroyed or captured. The name of the captured vessels are the *Shark, Venus, Ann Ryan, McCaulfield, Louisa, Dart, Coral, Falcon, George Baker,* and *Sam Houston.* A portion of them had cargoes, chiefly of lumber. Among other things captured were thirteen mail bags, containing express matter.

GEN. McDOWELL's official report of the battle of Bull Run is published. It is rendered certain that the army was not ready for an advance, and yet the advance could not be delayed, because the term of service of the three months troops was about to expire. It is distinctly stated, also, that Gen. Patterson's failure to check Johnston and prevent his joining Beauregard, helped to cause the defeat. Gen. McDowell's statement of the killed and wounded sums up as follows:

	Officers.	Non. com. Off. & Privates.	Total.
Killed,	19	462	481
Wounded,	64	947	1011
Total,	83	1409	1492

The actual number of missing cannot yet be stated, as every day soldiers heretofore reported as missing are making their appearance.

We have not room for the entire report, and give the conclusion, explaining the reasons for the defeat:

As my position may warrant, even if it does not call for some explanation of the causes, as far as they can be seen, which led to results herein stated, I trust it may not be out of place if I refer in a few words to the immediate antecedents of the battle. When I submitted to the General-in-Chief, in compliance with his verbal instructions, the plan of operations and estimate of force required, the time I was to proceed to carry it into effect was fixed for the 8th of July, Monday. Every facility possible was given me by the General-in-Chief and heads of the administrative departments in making the necessary preparations. But the regiments, owing, I was told, to want of transportation, came over slowly. Many of them did not come across till eight or nine days after the time fixed upon and went forward without my even seeing them, and without having been together before in a brigade. The sending reinforcements to Gen. Patterson, by drawing off the wagons, was a further and unavoidable cause of delay. Notwithstanding the herculean efforts of the Quartermaster General, and his favoring me in every way, the wagons for ammunition, subsistence, &c., and the horses for the trains and the artillery, did not all arrive for more than a week after the time appointed to move. I was not even prepared as late as the 15th ultimo, and the desire I should move became great, and it was wished I should not, if possible, delay longer than Tuesday, the 16th ultimo. When I did set out on the sixteenth, I was still deficient in wagons for subsistence. But I went forward, trusting to their being procured in time to follow me. The trains thus hurriedly gathered together, with horses, wagons, drivers, and wagon managers, all new and unused to each other, moved with difficulty and disorder, and was the cause of a day's delay in getting the provisions forward, making it necessary to make on Sunday the attack we should have made on Saturday.

I could not, with every exertion, get forward with the troops earlier than we did. I wished to go to Centreville the second day, which would have taken us there on the 17th, and enable us, so far as they were concerned, to go into action on the 19th instead of the 21st; but when I went forward from Fairfax Court House, beyond Germantown, to urge them forward, I was told that it was impossible for the men to march further. They had only come from Vienna, about six miles, and it was not more than six and a half miles further to Centreville—in all a march of twelve and a half miles; but the men were foot weary, not so much, I was told, by the distances marched, as by the time they had been on foot, caused by the obstructions in the road and the slow pace we had to move to avoid ambuscades. The men were, moreover, unaccustomed to marching, their bodies not in condition for that kind of work, and not used to carrying even the load of light marching order.

We crossed Bull Run with about 18,000 men of all arms, the Fifth Division (Miles's and Richardson's Brigade) on the left, at Blackburn's ford to Centreville, and Schenck's Brigade, of Tyler's division, on the left of the road near the stone bridge, not participating in the main action. The numbers opposed to us have been variously estimated. I may safely say, and avoid even the appearance of exaggeration, that the enemy brought up all he could which were not kept engaged elsewhere. He had notice of our coming on the 17th, and had from that time until the 21st to bring whatever he had. It is known that in estimating the force to go against Manassas, I engaged not to have to do with the enemy's forces under Johnston, then kept in check in the valley by Major General Patterson, or those kept engaged by Major General Butler, and I know every effort was made by the General-in-Chief that this should be done, and that even if Johnston joined Beauregard, it would not be because he could be followed by General Patterson, but from causes not necessary for me to refer to, he knew them all. This was not done, and the enemy were free to assemble from every direction in numbers only limited by the amount of his railroad rolling stock and his supply of provisions. To the forces, therefore, we drove in from Fairfax Court House, Fairfax station, Germantown and Centreville, and those under Beauregard at Manassas, must be added those under Johnston from Winchester, and those brought up by Davis from Richmond to other places at the South, to which is to be added the levy en masse ordered by the Richmond authorities, which was ordered to assemble at Manassas. What all this amounted to, I cannot say—certainly much more than we attacked them with.

I could not, as I have said, more early push on faster, nor could I delay. A large and the best part of my forces were three months' volunteers, whose term of service was about to expire, but who were sent forward as having long enough to serve for the purpose of the expedition. On the eve of the battle the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers and the battery of volunteer artillery of the New York Eighth militia, whose term of service expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon. Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. They insisted on their discharge that night. It was granted, and the next morning, when the army moved forward into battle these troops moved to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon.

In the next few days, day by day, I should have lost ten thousand of the best armed, drilled, officered and disciplined troops in the army. In other words, every day which added to the strength of the enemy made us weaker.

In conclusion, I desire to say, in reference to the events of the 21st ult., that the general order for the battle to which I referred, was, with slight modifications, literally conformed to, that the corps were brought over Bull Run in the manner proposed, and put into action as before arranged, and that up to late in the afternoon every movement ordered was carrying us successfully to the object we had proposed before starting—that of getting to the railroad leading from Manassas to the valley of Virginia, and going on it far enough to break up and destroy the communication and interview between the forces under Beauregard and those under Johnston.—And could we have fought a day or a few hours sooner, there is everything to show how we could have continued successful, even against the odds with which we contended.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRWIN McDOWELL,
Brigadier General Commanding.

MUCH of the demoralization and lack of discipline which crept into the army during the early months of the campaign, were due to the ease with which the soldiers obtained liquor. This was particularly the case in Washington, whose hotels were filled daily with officers, who should have been at their camps, attending to their duties. We heard recently of a regiment which on "dress parade" had but one captain in line, all the rest being in Washington. Thanks however, to the exertions of Gen. McClellan, this condition of things is being rapidly remedied, and the result will soon be seen in a well disciplined, effective army in the Eastern Department. So strict have the police regulations of Washington become, that a few nights since Major-General Butler was stopped as he was getting into a carriage at the National, and was asked for a pass; nor would the officer who stopped him take his word that he was Gen. Butler, but he was obliged to seek witnesses in the hotel to prove his indentity. We also, observe that Gen. Butler is so much in earnest in his zeal for the promotion of temperance and discipline in the forces under his command that he not only staves the whiskey barrels, and drives the grogselling sutlers out of camp, but he insists upon his officers pledging themselves not to touch the pernicious cup, and, by way of example, banishes it from his own quarters. This is indeed well, and we the more highly appreciate it, as during the past three months we have had ample opportunity of knowing that nothing impairs the efficiency and good conduct of really excellent troops so much as intoxicating liquors. Many a worthy soldier in other respects, finds his way into the guard-house for weeks and months, for neglect of duty, while drunk. The flower success can be plucked from the nettle danger, by the Government, more surely, by banishing from every camp, Rum. We are glad for the honor of our arms that the attempt is being made so energetically.

THE Philadelphia "Home Guard" will soon have a chance to show its pluck, if we can credit the following *on dit* from the Charleston *Mercury*:

"It is to be hoped that within a very short space of time the army of the Potomac will be increased to an extent that will render all efforts of the enemy futile beyond contingency, and enable our skilful generals to carry the war across the border. In this latter point of view the obtainment of so many fine wagons and horses is an exceedingly fortunate circumstance, saving much time and a great expenditure of money. When Washington falls, and Maryland is redeemed, let Philadelphia prepare, for this is a game of two countries."

This equals in coolness of calculation, and precision of statement, the prediction of Dr. J. C. Nott, of South Carolina, who writing from Manassas to the Charleston *Evening News*, says, "*Our troops are pouring in every day from the South,* and if Beauregard and Johnson choose to lead them, they can plant the hated Palmetto tree beside Bunker Hill Monument." The chivalry we predict, will be piled more than five deep, before they reach Arlington Heights. The South will be depopulated before they even get a telescopic view of Philadelphia. We trust that no nervous residents of the City are packing up and moving away. The threat of the Charleston paper is certainly terrific, but consider the weather, and make due allowance for the inability of the *Mercury* to keep within reasonable bounds.

GLORIOUS KENTUCKY FOR THE UNION.—An election for members of the Legislature took place in Kentucky on Monday last, and resulted in the choice of the Union candidate in nearly the whole State, the Union majority on the popular vote being overwhelming. In spite of her traitors who have been trying to drag her out of the Union, Kentucky is true as steel. Burnett, Breckinridge and Magoffin should now retire from a work in which the people of Kentucky have no sympathy. Holt, Crittenden and Prentice deserve special commendation for their noble, fearless efforts to keep Kentucky true to our flag.

THE rebel privateers are active, particularly off the coast of North Carolina, but our steamers are after them sharply. The United States gun-boat *Flag*, Commander Sartori, arrived at Fort Mifflin on Wednesday, bringing thirty-six prisoners, taken from a rebel vessel off Charleston, on the afternoon of the 1st instant. The rebel craft was sunk by a broadside from the United States frigate St. Lawrence. Five of her men were drowned, but the remaining thirty-six were saved, and are now prisoners. They were put on board the Flag, where they have been heavily ironed and under a constant guard. They are a villainous looking set of fellows. The vessel that was sunk was formerly the United States revenue cutter Aiken, that was seized by the Secessionists at Charleston, last November.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1861.—August.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's Changes.	
10 SATURDAY,	5	7 6	New M. 6	7 58 m
11 SUNDAY,	5	7 5	First Q. 13	2 20 m
12 MONDAY,	5	7 7	Full M. 20	6 58 m
13 TUESDAY,	5	8 7	Third Q. 28	3 27 m
14 WEDNESDAY,	5	9 7 0		
15 THURSDAY,	5	10 6 59		
16 FRIDAY,	5	11 6 58		

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

Aug.	7 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
3—Saturday,	79	85	84		clear.
5—Monday,	82	84	83		"
6—Tuesday,	75	84	83		"
7—Wednesday,	75	85	82		"
8—Thursday,	71	78	79		"
9—Friday,	68	73	73		cloudy.

Pic-Nics are the order of the day. Several were held this week.

Lieut. L. T. Snyder left town on Wednesday for the West, to join his regiment.

A refreshing rain visited us yesterday.—It was needed, as everything in the vegetable line, was rapidly becoming parched.

John Chadwick and Thos. Garbett died a few days since in St. Clair, from the effects of injuries received in consequence of an explosion.

The Indian troupe gave an interesting exhibition here on Thursday evening. It will be repeated on Monday evening next, with a change of programme.

Lieut. F. Farquhar, after a brief visit here, has rejoined his command in the Eastern Department. He acted most gallantly in the engagement at Bull Run.

Mr. Wm. Wilson, brakesman on the Mine Hill Railroad, was severely injured last week in consequence of his head coming in contact with a bridge near the Planes.

Recruiting for Cavalry.—Capt. T. Hennessy is at the Pennsylvania Hall, recruiting for the Cameron Dragoons of Philadelphia, to be commanded by Col. Max Friedman.

It is stated that Col. Cake is about organizing a regiment, several companies of which will be from this County, and that he will encamp it here until ordered into the field.

The Ashland Mountaineer complains earnestly of the rowdy condition of that Borough, and of the inefficiency of the police. It calls upon the Council to act at once in the matter.

Company B., Captain James Wren, 25th Regiment, had a parade on Tuesday, on Lawton's Hill. The company is quite proficient in the light infantry tactics now used in the army.

Everett's Fourth of July Oration, Motley's Causes of the American Civil War, and Holt's Address to the people of Kentucky, in Pamphlet form, can be had at the Office of the MINERS' JOURNAL.

Trinity Church, in this Borough, will be clothed in mourning, in respect to the memory of the late Rt. Rev. Samuel Bowman, D. D., Assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Messrs. Sillyman, Carpenter and Parry, surgeons of the army, were in town this week, looking well. Dr. Sillyman was in the action at Bull Run, and narrates many interesting incidents of that desperate engagement.

Robert L. Leyburn, Esq., has taken the Tamaqua *Gazette*, altered its name to *Journal*, (not the most judicious selection of a name however, as there is one paper in the County already bearing that title,) and conducts it with spirit and vigor.

Liberal.—We understand that Father Nugent refused to receive rent from Mr. G. W. Garrett, a returned volunteer, for the three months that he was absent in the service of his country. This is an act that reflects the greatest credit on the worthy priest.

The Mansion House, Mount Carbon, is well filled with visitors. A great many Philadelphians are there. It would be difficult to find a more delightful location to spend the heated term. Pure air, mountain breezes, romantic rides, and a well kept hotel—what more can the wearied denizen of the City wish?

A storm passed over Ashland on Saturday evening last, which the *Mountaineer* says, did $5000 worth of damage in that Borough. Among the heaviest losers are Mr. Bilis, $900; Mr. Moodie, $700; J. H. Hoover & Co., $800; J. B. Price, $500; Samuel Camp, $400. Nearly all the sewers and drains in town were injured. The dirt bank at the breaker of Messrs. Bancroft, Lewis & Co., was washed down, covering the Mine Hill Railroad, and the cars were engaged in clearing the road all day on Sunday.

Ellsworth Lodge, of the I. O. of O. F., so named in honor of Col. ELLSWORTH, was opened yesterday, at Sacramento, this Co., Pa. The charter was granted by the Grand Lodge in Philadelphia on the very day of our young hero's death. And, as we learn from Grand Master Washburn of this place, the coincidence happily suggested this fraternal monument of patriotic respect and admiration. To each, respectively, to the cherished memory of the youthful patriot soldier, and to the beneficent institution that so delicately and appropriately confers a mutual honor, we say *esto perpetua*.

A Former Resident of Pottsville among the Killed at Bull Run.—We learn that Mr. William Brown, formerly a resident of this Borough, and at one time employed in the machine shop of Wren & Brother, was killed during the engagement at Bull Run. At the time of his death, Mr. Brown was captain of one of the companies of the 1st New York Fire Zouave Regiment, and was killed while gallantly leading his men against the enemy's batteries. Mr. Brown's mother resides in this Borough. He leaves five children, whose priceless heritage will be that their father fell fighting in a good cause.

Sad Occurrence.—Last week, Mr. Daniel Small of Schuylkill Haven, received the distressing information that his son Rudolph, a soldier of the present war, and a most estimable young man, had been accidentally drowned in the Missouri River. The following copy of a letter from the Captain of the Company to which the deceased was attached, will explain the circumstances under which Mr. Small was cut off in the pride of his youth and strength:

D. SMALL—*Dear Sir*:—It is my painful duty to give you the sad intelligence of the death of your son, RUDOLPH S. SMALL. Our regiment having been ordered to leave Alton, Ill., and proceed to St. Charles, Mo., we embarked on Friday, the 19th of July, on board the Steamer *Meteor*, for the latter place. We proceeded down the Mississippi river about three miles to the mouth of the Missouri river, and after sailing up the Missouri towards St. Charles, about one mile and a half, your son RUDOLPH, a Sergeant in my company, in attempting to draw some water from the river with a pail attached to a rope, was jerked into the river. Every effort was made to save him, but in vain; the swift and treacherous current of the Missouri proved too powerful for human efforts, and before those who were sent in a boat to rescue him could succeed, he sank to rise no more.

I cannot but express to yourself and family, who were bound to RUDOLPH by the strongest ties, those of father, mother, brother, and sister, the deep sorrow with which we parted with our fellow soldier. Ever ready to do his duty, frank and generous in his intercourse with others, he had won the respect and esteem of all the officers and men, and all regret that he should thus be removed by the stern hand of Providence.

M. D. SWIFT,
Capt. Company H, 15th Reg. Ill. Vol.

Schuylkill County Alms House.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Poor, was held at the Alms House, on Monday, August 5. Present, Charles Focht, Dr. A. Schulze and Wm. Lorch. The Steward reported the following as the census of the House for the month of July:—Number in the House on the 1st of August, 265; same time last year, 287—increase, 18. Of the above 59 are in the Insane Department, 47 in the Nursery, and 43 under medical treatment. Admitted during the month of July, 69; discharged, 33; absconded, 1; died, 5; born, 1; bound out, 5. Lodging and meals were furnished 168 traveling paupers during the month. Out-door relief was granted to seven families amounting to $42 25.

Bills were passed and orders drawn amounting to $825 66
Previous issue, ... 10,792 99
$11,618 65

A Democratic meeting was held at the Court House in this Borough, on Monday, the object of which, as far as the proceedings there were concerned, we were at a loss to discover.—The attendance was meagre, and the party feeling dolorous enough. After appointing the usual number of presiding officers, to a committee was delegated the duty of drafting resolutions, which were adopted when submitted, without discussion. They protested fidelity to the Government in its present conflict with traitors, and offered thanks to the returning volunteers for their services.—Messrs. Hipple and Hendler were called upon to make speeches; but Mr. Hipple declined; it was unnecessary, for the Democratic party was marching in his opinion, on to certain victory; and Mr. Hendler declined also, because we suppose, he had nothing to say. Truly, the meeting was a spiritless thing, and but a shadow of the roaring, ranting affairs in that line, which we had in this County, in former years. "Alas! poor Yorick!"

The Lafayette Rifles of St. Clair, Capt. Jennings, reached here on Thursday, and were escorted from the depot, by the Committee; deputations from the various returned volunteer companies, and Pottsville Cornet Band. This completes we believe, the list of three months' volunteers, belonging to this County, who have returned. In addition to what we published last week, it is as follows:

LAFAYETTE RIFLES OF ST. CLAIR.
Captain—WM. H. JENNINGS.
1st Lieutenant—WM. G. BURWELL.
2nd " —JNO. ENNIS.

SCHUYLKILL GUARDS OF MINERSVILLE.
Captain—HORACE C. BENNETT.
1st Lieutenant—ANDREW LIDDLE.
2nd " —WILLIAM E. KAINE.

WYNKOOP ARTILLERISTS OF SILVER CREEK.
Captain—WILLIAM WINLACK.
1st Lieutenant—PATRICK MCQUADE.
2nd " —LAWRENCE ENNIS.

COLUMBIAN INFANTRY OF GLEN CARBON.
Captain—JAMES BRENNAN.
1st Lieutenant—JOHN KEATING.
2nd " —MICHAEL CURRY.

WASHINGTON YEAGERS, OF POTTSVILLE.
Captain—H. J. HENDLER.
1st Lieutenant— —MILLER.

The following are the names of the Tamaqua companies that have returned:

SCOTT RIFLES, Company C, 10th Regiment, Captain Wm. B. Lebo.
GERMAN LIGHT INFANTRY, Company B, 16th Regiment, Captain Guenther.
JACKSON GUARDS, Company D, 16th Regiment, Captain Donovan.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Beveridge, Kienzle, Derr, Inness, Evert, Focht, Gressang, with Boone, President, in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

A report of the Street Com. on the condition of Rhodes Alley, was read and adopted.

The Com. of Fire Apparatus made a verbal report in relation to the procuring of hose for fire companies, and asked to be discharged. Agreed to.

On motion the rules were suspended for the purpose of allowing Wm. L. Whitney, Esq., to make a statement in relation to the opening of East Railroad street.

Mr. Focht offered the following:

Resolved, That the proposition to open East Railroad street be referred to the Street Com., with power to act.

Adopted.

A specification for constructing a culvert in Market street, between Seventh and Eighth, was read and adopted.

The contract for constructing the same, was awarded to Mr. Schenck, at $1 09 per lineal foot.

A petition from citizens, asking for intersection of culvert with proposed new culvert in Market street, was referred to the Street Com.

A petition for culvert at Third and Minersville street, was referred to the Street Com.

An opinion of the Borough Solicitor, on the subject of curbing and paving, was read and ordered to be filed.

An Ordinance in reference to the Market House and Market Laws, was read, adopted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Derr offered the following:

Resolved, That the Com. on Survey be instructed to reset the lines and stakes in Rhodes Alley, according to the draft established by the order of the Court, and to give written notice to parties occupying the street with their property, to remove the same within thirty days from date of notice, and to return to the Council the names of the parties so notified, and the date of notification.

Adopted.

Mr. Derr offered the following:

Resolved, That the sum of Two Dollars and fifty cents, be refunded to Joseph Lindermuth, the same having been paid as taxes for money on interest, in the year 1859.

Adopted.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Workmen on Streets,	$113 09
Culvert Expenses,	106 34
D. D. Moreton,	9 75
A. Nagle,	16 00
W. Christian,	5 47
Geo. H. Stichter,	34 39
Potts. School Dis.,	4 80
Four Watchmen,	108 00
H. Boyer,	12 45
Geo. Bright,	8 02
R. Hurst,	10 00
B. Bannan,	54 15
	$476 46
Previous issue,	1313 96
Total,	$1,790 42

Adjourned.

Dr. Stewart has located in this city, for the purpose of introducing his New System of Treatment in Diseases of the Lungs and Throat. His references are of the most respectable character. See advertisement in another column. [Pottsville, Aug. 10, '61 32-

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

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator, in another column of our paper. It is seldom we take any notice of patent medicines, but we cannot refrain from speaking of this Cordial, and do justice to the afflicted as well as ourselves. We have watched the progress of this Cordial since its first introduction to the public, and we are satisfied that there is nothing in use for cleansing the system and renovating the blood, that can be compared with Prof. Wood's Cordial. Any one suffering from General Debility, after using one bottle, will see its beneficial effects. We have had a long acquaintance with the proprietor, and know him to be skilled in the science of medicine; and anything compounded by him the public can rely upon as being just what it is recommended.—We would advise all, sick or well, to get a bottle. It is pleasant to the taste, and exhilarating to the system.—But we refrain from further comments, as any one, after using one bottle, will be satisfied as to its effect. [29-1m

Religious Intelligence.

BISHOP BOWMAN'S death occurred on Saturday morning last, while on an official visitation in the western part of the Diocese, near Pittsburgh.—On Tuesday previous he had left home (Lancaster), and after performing Episcopal duties on his way, was proceeding early in the morning of the 3d inst. to Butler, when, owing to a Railroad interruption, while attempting to walk a portion of the route, he experienced an attack (probably disease of the heart) which proved fatal.

The messenger to call him home found him engaged in his work as a faithful minister of the Word, a good and watchful shepherd.

The soldier of Christ fell at the post of duty. "Well done good and faithful servant, enter into joy!"

The church is grieved over a great loss.

In this place, as elsewhere throughout the Diocese, altar and chancel, desk and pulpit, are heavy with mourning. And congregations sorrow most of all that they shall see his face on earth no more.

Bishop Bowman was in the 62d year of his age, the 3d of his Episcopate, and had been nearly 40 years in the active ministry.

NOTICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville, Rev. J. W. MASSEY, 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 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.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, Mahantango st. Preaching every Lord's Day, Morning and Evening, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Lecture, Wednesday Evenings, at 8 o'clock. Meetings for Prayer, Friday " "
H. H. AUSTIN, Pastor.

TRINITY CHURCH SERVICES.—August, 1861.
11th—11th Sunday after Trinity.
A. M.—Deuteronomy iv to vi.; St. Mathew xvii. P. M. Deuteronomy v. and St. James iii.
18th—12th Sunday after Trinity.
Deuteronomy vi, St. Matthew xx. Deuteronomy vii, St. James iv.
25th—13th Sunday after Trinity.
Deuteronomy viii, St. Matthew xxiii. Deuteronomy ix. St. James v.
Daily service, during the week, with special prayer for the Federal Government and its defenders, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
D. WASHBURN, Rector.

DIED.

BOWEN—On Saturday, August 3d, 1861, in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, SUSANNE BOWEN, widow of the late John Bowen, aged 78 years, 5 months and 11 days.

SCHOENER—On the 9th inst., HARRIE E., son of Richard J. and Cordelia Schoener, aged 1 year, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his parents' residence, corner of Norwegian and George streets, without further notice.

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF—
Francis Dangler, of Barry Township.
July 27, '61 30-

MR. EDITOR:—I hereby take the privilege of recommending Mr. M. M. KISTLER, of Union township, to the people of Schuylkill County, for the office of TREASURER, without regard to party, for the ensuing term. Mr. KISTLER is a farmer, and a good business man. He is fully capable to discharge the duties connected with that office, and is the kind of man the people of Schuylkill County ought to elect to that important office.
A FARMER.
July 18th, '61 In Schuylkill County. 30-4

FOR SHERIFF.—The Subscriber hereby offers himself as a candidate for SHERIFF, and if elected pledges himself to perform the duties to the best of his ability. Your fell w-citizen,
JAMES W. BOWEN.
Pottsville, July 20, '61 29-

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thorough accountant, well posted in Colliery accounts and store-keeping, and management of Coal mines. Good references given. Address—"Accountant" (this office). [Pottsville, July 20, '61 29-1m

$2,000!—Wanted, by the School Board of the Borough of St. Clair a Loan of $2,000, at 6 per cent. interest.
R. H. CORYELL, President.
J. TOWNSEND, Secretary.
St. Clair, July 13, '61 28-tf

WANTED, for the 5th Regiment of Light Artillery, ABLE-BODIED UNMARRIED MEN. Board, Clothing and Medical attendance FREE. Pay—$12 per month. For further particulars apply to
J. B. RAWLINS, 1st Lieut., 5th Artillery.
North-East House, Centre street, Pottsville.
July 20, '61. 29-tf

TEACHERS WANTED.—Three Male and Two Female Teachers are wanted to take charge of the Public Schools of Frailey tp., Schuylkill county. One of the Males is to take charge of the Principal or No. 1 School, in the town of Donaldson. The examination will be held on the 19th of August, at 9 o'clock, A.M., in the School House at Donaldson, by the County Superintendent. The Schools will open on the 1st of September, and continue eight months.
By order of the Board, ADAM ETIEN, Sec'y.
August 3, '61 31-3t

NOTICES.

HUMANE HOSE COMPANY, NO. 1.—The Active, Honorary and Contributing Members are requested to meet at Hose House on Thursday Evening, the 15th inst., as business of importance is to be brought before the Company, and an election for officers.
By order of the President, G. H. GRESSANG.
Pottsville, Aug. 10, '61 32-1t

F. B. BANNAN, Agent for the collection of Coal Rents, sale of Real Estate, &c. OFFICE—Centre street, opposite the Episcopal Church, POTTSVILLE, Pa.
References—Hon. C. W. Hegins, John P. Hobart, John Shippen, George W. Snyder, Benj. W. Cummings, Edward Owen Parry. [Aug. 10, '61 32-

A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of the Lorberry Creek Railroad Company will be held at No. 304 Walnut street, in the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, August 28th, 1861, at 12 o'clock P.M., to take into consideration the propriety of increasing the capital stock to the further amount of eight hundred shares. GEO. N. ECKERT, President.
August 10, '61 32-

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County—
FRANCIS BRIGHT
vs. } Fi. Fa., Sep. T., 1860.
WILLIAM PRISER.
The undersigned having been appointed Auditor in the above stated case to make distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of the defendant's property, and the above stated writ, to and among those legally entitled to the same, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of James H. Campbell, Esq., in the Borough of Pottsville, on Wednesday, the 21st day of August, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A.M.
SETH W. GEER, Auditor.
July 31, '61 31-3t

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County.
AGNES FAIR, by her next friend, HUGH STEPHENSON, } Of June Term, 1861, No. 101.
vs.
JOHN B. FAIR, } Alias Subpoena in Divorce.
30th March Term, 1861.
To JOHN B. FAIR:—
You are hereby notified, that your wife, AGNES FAIR, by her next friend, HUGH STEPHENSON, has presented her petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, praying for a divorce from the bonds of Matrimony entered into with you. You are therefore required to appear at said Court on the first day of September Term next, to answer the complaint, or show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
JOHN P. HOBART, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pottsville,
July 23, '61 30-4t

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County.
THE EAST MAHANOY R. R. CO.,
vs.
THE DELANO LAND CO. } 133 June T., 1861.
THE EAST MAHANOY R. R. Co.,
vs.
THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. } 134 June T., 1861.
19th June, 1861, in each of the foregoing cases the Court direct that publication be made of the fact, that it will on the second Monday of September, 1861, appoint viewers, that viewers be appointed to assess the damages done to the lands of said defendants, or either of them, by reason of the construction of said Railroad. Each of said defendants above named, each and all of the members of said Land Company, (the same being unincorporated,) the proper officer of said City, and all other persons claiming *said lands*, either jointly with said defendants, or either of them, or adversely to said defendants, or either of them, will take notice and appear in Court on the day aforesaid, if they see fit.
G. H. M'CABE,
Att'y. for said R. R. Co.
Tamaqua, July 27, '61. 30-

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FOR RENT—A Three Story Dwelling House, with Store-Room attached, suitable for any kind of business, situated between the Pennsylvania Hall and the American House. Possession given on the 1st of October, 1861. Apply to M. MURPHY.
Pottsville, 27th July, '61 30-

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

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 RENT.—Dwelling Houses, Offices, Store Rooms, and a Hall suitable for Lectures, &c. For particulars, apply to L. C. THOMPSON.
Feb. 16, '60 7- Cor. Centre & Market.

FOR SALE—Two Large Front Show Window Frames, with Sash and Shutters, and a Front Door. To be seen at GEO. BRIGHT'S Hardware & Iron Store.
Pottsville, March 6, '61 10-

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

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

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

MULES! MULES!!—FOR SALE.—Persons wanting to purchase MULES can be supplied by informing SAMUEL P. FILBERT, at Orwigsburg, 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 on fair terms at short notice, on time, to responsible persons.
CHARLES BELTZHOOVER.
June 1, '61 22-3m*

FOR SALE—Two 50 Horse Engines geared together—for hoisting and pumping; 200 yards of 15 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, drift cars, wagons, cart and sled.
Will be sold very cheap. Apply to CHAS. M. HILL,
Real Estate Agent, Mahantango street, Pottsville.
February 18, '60

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—One 60 horse Engine, with boilers and all the pumping 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 pumps and connecting irons, &c.
Two chains, wire rope, &c. A. RUSSEL.
Apply to
Office—corner of Mahantango and Second streets, Pottsville, March 24, '60

TO COAL OPERATORS desiring to lease coal veins in the EAST MAHANOY REGION. The progress of the East Mahanoy Railroad warrants the belief that an avenue to market will be open from the vicinity of Mahanoy City, and Gilberton, by the Spring of 1862. In view of which the undersigned are prepared to lease to reliable parties, the veins at different points upon their lands at Mahanoy City, Waste House Run and Bear Run. Information as to tolls, rents, &c., may be had on application to the undersigned at Philadelphia, or to Frank Carter at his office in Second street, Pottsville, Market and Norwegian streets, Pottsville.
JAMES DUNDAS,
GEORGE M. TROUTMAN,
THOS. A. BIDDLE,
ALEXANDER BIDDLE.
January 12, '60