TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance—$2 25 if not paid within six months—and $2 50 if not paid within the year.

TO CLUBS:

Three copies to one address, (in advance,)	$5 00
Seven do do do	10 00
Fifteen do do do	20 00

Club subscriptions must be invariably paid in advance, and sent to one address.

TO CARRIERS AND OTHERS:

The JOURNAL will be furnished to Carriers and others at $3 per 100 copies, cash on delivery.

Clergymen and School Teachers supplied with the JOURNAL at $1 in advance.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing, and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

MINERS' JOURNAL,
AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—*Dr. Johnson.*

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

VOL. XXXVII. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1861. NO. 35.

BANNAN'S STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured Steam Presses, we are now prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description at the Office of the MINERS' JOURNAL, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the county, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Bills of Lading, Large Posters, Railroad Tickets, Hand Bills, Paper Books, Articles of Agreement, Time Books, Bill Heads, Order Books, &c.

At the very shortest notice. Our stock of JOB TYPE is more extensive than that of any other office in this section of the State, and we keep hands employed expressly for Jobbing. Being a practical Printer ourself, we will guarantee our work to be as neat as any that can be turned out in the cities. PRINTING IN COLORS done at the shortest notice.

BOOK BINDERY.

Books bound in every variety of style. Blank Books of every description manufactured, bound and ruled to order at shortest notice.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines, 50 cents for one insertion—subsequent insertions, 25 cents each. 3 lines one time, 25 cents—subsequent insertions, 12½ cents each. All advertisements over 3 lines, for short periods, charged as a square.

MONTHS.	ONE.	TWO.	THREE.	SIX.	TWELVE.
Three lines,	63	88	$1 25	$2 25	$3 00
Four lines,	80	1 25	1 75	2 75	4 00
Five lines,	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	5 00
Six lines,	1 25	2 25	2 60	4 00	6 00
Seven lines,	1 25	2 25	2 70	4 50	7 00
Eight lines,	1 25	2 25	2 85	5 00	8 00
Nine lines,	1 25	2 25	3 00	5 50	9 00
ALL OVER FIVE LINES COUNTED AS A SQUARE OF TEN LINES.					
One square,	1 25	2 25	3 50	6 00	10 00
Two squares,	2 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	14 00
Three squares,	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
Four squares,	4 50	6 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
Quarter col.,	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	30 00

**Larger space for short periods, as per agreement.

Business Notices, $1 each—accompanied with an advertisement, 50 cents each.

Advertisements before Marriages and Deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion—subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line. Nine words are counted as a line in advertising.

Merchants and others, advertising by the year, with changes, and a standing advertisement not exceeding 15 lines, will be charged, including subscription, $16 00

Space to the amount of four squares, with changes and subscription, 20 00

Without changes, at the rates designated above.

Advertisements set in larger type than usual will be charged 50 per cent. advance, on these prices. All cuts will be charged the same as letter press.

No Trade advertisements received from Advertising Agents abroad, except at 25 per cent. advance on these prices, unless by special agreement with the publisher.

Marriages 25 cents each. Deaths accompanied with notices 25 cents; without notices, no charge.

All notices, except those of a religious character and for educational purposes, will be charged 25 cents for any number of lines under 10. Over 10 lines, 4 cents per line additional.

Proceedings of meetings not of a general or public character, charged at 4 cents per line for each insertion.

To facilitate calculations we will state that 328 lines make a column—164 lines a half column—and 82 lines a quarter column. 2952 words make a column—1476 a half column—and 738 a quarter column. All odd lines over each square, charged at the rate of 4 cents per line, for one time, and 8 cents per line for three times.

Yearly advertisers must confine their advertising to their own business. Agencies for others, sale of Real Estate, &c., are not included in business advertisements.

Advertisements set in larger type than usual will be charged 50 per cent. advance on our regular rates.

GEO. W. POMEROY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

OIL, SOAP, CANDLES, &C.

NO. 12 South Water street, below Market, Philadelphia.

Sperm, Lard, Elephant, Whale, Tanners' and Machinery Oil, Sperm and Adamantine Candles.

Samuel T. Miller, Salesman.

Philadelphia, January 5, '61 1-1y

Wire Rope Works of

JOHN A. ROEBLING.

Trenton, New Jersey.

A large assortment of Wire Rope constantly on hand. Orders filled with despatch. For size, strength, and cost, see circular. [Feb. 25, '61 8-1y*

LEGAL CARDS.

HENRY ROYER, Attorney at Law, Office—Mahantango street near Centre, Pottsville, Penna. April 20, '61 16-

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, Attorney at Law. Office—Centre street, below the Episcopal Church, POTTSVILLE, PA. [22-1y*

JOHN H. ADAM, Counsellor at Law. Office—No. 16 Wall street, (Room 38,) New York. Nov. 19, '59 47-1y*

JOHN W. ROSEBERRY, Attorney at Law, has removed his office to the second story of Bright's Hardware Store, in Centre street, Pottsville, a few doors east of Matz's Hotel. [August 18, '60 33-

MYER STROUSE, Attorney at Law. Office—Centre street, opposite the Town Hall, Pottsville. [February 9, '60 6-

THOMAS R. BANNAN, Attorney at Law. Office in Centre Street, opposite the Episcopal Church, Pottsville, Penna. [Nov. 20, '56 47-1y

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Jr., (Late of Pottsville,) Attorney at Law. Office—432 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA. September 29, '60 39-1y*

A. P. SPINNEY, Attorney at Law, Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa., will act as agent in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, collection of rents, &c. [Ashland, May 23, '57 21-1y

CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, Attorney at Law, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa. Office—In Mahantongo street, corner of Second. April 11, '57 15-1y

DAVID B. GREEN, Attorney at Law, Pottsville, Pa. South West corner Centre and Market streets, Second Story. Entrance on Market St. N. B.—May be consulted in German. May 7, '59 19.

LEWIS REESER, Magistrate and Conveyancer, corner of Second and Callowhill sts., POTTSVILLE, PA. His Marble and Sand Stone Works are located at the same place, and all business in his line will be promptly attended to. [Pottsville, March 23, '61 12-6m*

BUSINESS CARDS.

STEPHEN HARRIS, Mining Engineer. Office—Market st., above 3d, POTTSVILLE. June 22, '61 ['60, 42-1y] 25-

T. A. GODFREY, Insurance Agent. OFFICE—Second Street, near Norwegian. Pottsville, May 12, '60 19-1y

B. S. LANGDON, Surgeon Dentist, Market street, Second door above Third street, South side, Pottsville. May 5, '60 18-1y

P. W. SHEAFER, Pottsville, Pa., late of the Pennsylvania State Geological Survey, explores lands, mines, &c. [October 13, '55 41-tf

FRANK CARTER, Real Estate Agent, MAHANOY CITY, Schuylkill County, Pa. Letter Address—Mahanoy City P. O. March 30, '61 13-tf

GEORGE K. SMITH, Mining Engineer and Colliery Viewer, POTTSVILLE, PENNA. December 11, '58 50-

GEORGE B. FISLER, Mechanical Engineer and Draughtsman, attends to the sale and purchase of machinery, and to the re-building and putting up of old machinery. Port Carbon, March 5, '59 10-tf

AGENCY—For the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate; buying and selling Coal; taking charge of Coal Lands, Mines, &c., and collecting rents. Office Mahantango Street, Pottsville. [April 6, '60 14-] CHAS. M. HILL.

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, Jno. Shippen, George W. Snyder, Benj. W. Cummings, Edward Owen Parry. [Aug. 10, '61 32-

SAMUEL LEWIS.] [LEWIS J. MARTIN.

Lewis & Martin,

Civil and Mining Engineers, Surveyors, &c.,

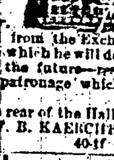
Will attend promptly to Surveys of Lands, Mines, Towns, Roads, &c., and all other business in the line of their profession.

SAMUEL LEWIS will also continue his business of examining into interfering claims to land, making out briefs of titles, &c. His long experience, and extensive knowledge of the country, give him peculiar advantages for prosecuting this branch of business.

OFFICE—Centre street, 1st door below Silver Terrace. Pottsville, November 3, '60 44-1y

HOTELS.

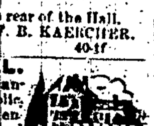
FEGER'S HOTEL, (Formerly Pottsville House,) Cor. of Centre and E. Mahantango Sts. '60 15-1y] JOS. M. FEGER, Prop'r.



REVERE HOUSE, (LATE EAGLE HOTEL,) Third Street, above Race, PHILADELPHIA.

RHOADS & SAILOR, Proprietors.

TILGHMAN V. RHOADS, formerly of the National Hotel. CHARLES SAILOR, formerly of Schuylkill Co., Pa. The house has been refitted. Board $1 25 per day. Jan. 19, '61 3-1y



PENNSYLVANIA HALL, CENTRE Street, POTTSVILLE, Pa.

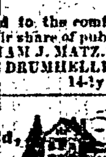
F. B. Kaercher, Proprietor.

The undersigned having removed from the Exchange Hotel to the Pennsylvania Hall—to which he will devote all of his attention and energies in the future—respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage which he received at the Exchange.

There is good stabling in the rear of the Hall.

F. B. KAERCHER.

Pottsville, October 6, '60 40-tf



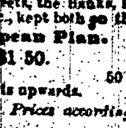
WHITE HORSE HOTEL.

The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have taken, enlarged and entirely refurnished the old established and popular tavern-stand at the corner of Centre and Mahantango streets, known as the "White Horse Hotel," formerly kept by ex-Sheriff Matz, and more recently by Joseph M. Feger. The stabling attached to the house is commodious.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests, and they hope to secure a fair share of public patronage.

WILLIAM J. MATZ.
JESSE DRUMHELLER.

Pottsville, April 7, '60 14-1y



ST. LOUIS HOTEL, Chestnut Street, above 3d, Philadelphia,

In the immediate neighborhood of the Jobbing Houses on Market, Third and Chestnut streets, the Banks, Post Office, Merchants' Exchange, &c. &c., kept both on the American and European Plan.

Board Per Day, $1 50.

DINNER, between 1 and 3 o'clock, 50 cts.

Single Room, from 50 cents upwards.

A first class Restaurant attached. Prices according to Bills of Fare.

The city cars take passengers from any Station to or close to the Hotel.

English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

August 10, '61 32-

COAL TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Terminus of the Philad'a & Reading R. R., on the Delaware, at Philadelphia.---Piers for the shipment of Anthracites.

Pier No. 1.

VAN DUSEN, NORTON & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Gorrell's Locust Mountain Coal.

ALSO, SHIPPERS OF

LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY'S COAL, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HARLEIGH, BEAVER MEADOW, HONEY BROOK, HAZLETON.

Best Qualities of Red and White Ash COAL.

Shipping Wharves—No. 1 Port Richmond. No. 2 Elizabethport.

Offices—No. 2½ Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA. No. 17 Trinity Building, NEW YORK. No. 5 Doane street, BOSTON. ['61 12-

Pier No. 2.

BLAKISTON & COX,

SHIPPERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF WHITE ASH, RED ASH and FREMONT SCHUYLKILL COAL; FRANKLIN COMPANY'S CUMBERLAND COAL; also, HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.

OFFICES: 217 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 1 New street, New York. 17 Doane street, Boston. ['58-42

Pier No. 3.

BAUM, OGLE & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

RAINBOW COAL.

First Quality Red Ash Coal.

OFFICES: No. 113 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 70 State street, Boston. No. 166 Broadway, New York. ['58-44

Pier No. 15.

PLINY FISK,

MINER AND SHIPPER OF

Coal Hill Pink Ash Coal.

OFFICE:—Pottsville, Penn'a. [43-1y*

Pier No. 5.

TYLER, STONE & CO.,

DEALERS IN VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF

Red and White Ash

SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COALS,

AND

GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL.

OFFICES: 328 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 9 Washington Building, Providence. 165 Broadway, New York.

PIER NO. 5, PORT RICHMOND. ['58-42

Pier No. 15.

LEWIS ROTHERMEL,

DEALER AND SHIPPER OF COAL.

Offers for sale by the Cargo, the best qualities of

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS.

Also, LEHIGH and CUMBERLAND COAL.

WHARF NO. 15, RICHMOND.

OFFICES: 318 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 11 Doane street, Boston. ['58-42

Pier No. 9.

J. J. SINNICKSON.] [E. V. GLOVER.

SINNICKSON & GLOVER,

SHIPPERS OF

SCHUYLKILL WHITE AND RED ASH,

ALSO,

Lehigh and Bituminous Coals.

OFFICES: No. 432 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Old State House Basement, Boston.

WHARF NO. 9, PORT RICHMOND, Philad'a. ['59-8

Pier No. 11.

LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN THE BEST VARIETIES OF

Anthracite & Bituminous Coals.

OFFICES: 205 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 86 State street, Boston.

Pioneer Shippers from Elizabethport, of LEHIGH, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HAZLETON AND COUNCIL RIDGE COALS. ['59 13

Pier No. 7.

JOHN R. WHITE,

SHIPPER OF

SCHUYLKILL Coal,

WHARF NO. 7, PORT RICHMOND.

OFFICES: No. 316 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 300 West Thirteenth st., New York.

October 16, '58 42-

Pier No. 10.

BANCROFT, LEWIS & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE

CELEBRATED ASHLAND COAL,

FROM MAHANOY MOUNTAIN.

OFFICE—111 Walnut street, Commercial Building, Philadelphia.

New York Office—79 Cedar street. Boston Office—25 Kilby street. [Oct. 23, '58 43-

No. 12.

Noah Sturtevant.—Jos. Maxfield.—Chas. Wannemacher.

N. STURTEVANT & CO.,

DEALERS IN THE VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF

ANTHRACITE COAL,

INCLUDING THE BEST VARIETIES OF RED & WHITE ASH SCHUYLK'L & LEHIGH COALS;

ALSO,

Piedmont Company's and Georges Creek CUMBERLAND COAL.

OFFICES: No. 110 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 25 Kilby street, Boston. No. 128 Broadway, cor. of Cedar st., N. York.

Shipments from wharves Nos. 12 & 18, Port Richmond, Elizabethport, N. J., Baltimore, Md., and Alexandria, Va. [April 16, '59 16-

Pier No. 14.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,

SHIPPERS OF

BROAD MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH AND SUPERIOR RED ASH COALS.

OFFICES: 45 South street, New York. 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ['58-43

PHILADELPHIA, &C.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.

Shipping WHARVES for ANTHRACITE COAL, AT GREENWICH, Delaware River, Philadelphia.

Wharf No. 1.

LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.

ROMMEL, POTTS & CO.

OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. State Street and Merchants' Row, Boston.

Wharf No. 2.

REPPLIER & BRO.

OFFICES: N. E. cor. Walnut & Fourth Sts., Philada. 25 Pine Street, New York. Merchants' Bank Building, Providence.

DAVIS PEARSON & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH and SPOHN VEIN

RED ASH COAL.

OFFICES: No. 138 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 9 Trinity Building, New York. No. 11 Doane Street, Boston.

WHARF—GREENWICH, DELAWARE AVENUE.

DAVIS PEARSON, PHILA. GIDEON BAST, ASHLAND.

CHAS. MILLER. N. P. GORDON.

Wharf No. 3.

CHAS. MILLER & CO.

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF COAL.

WHITE ASH,

From the PINE KNOT and MT. LAFFA COLLIERIES;

RED ASH,

From their PHENIX COLLIERIES.

CANAL LANDINGS—GREENWICH AND SPRUCE STS. OFFICE:—No. 105 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. April 9, '59 15-1y

REPPLIER'S COAL.

NOTICE.

I have appointed TYLER, STONE & CO. the sole and exclusive Agents for the sale of all my Coal, the product of the Collieries formerly owned and worked by GEORGE S. REPPLIER, viz:

Locust Mountain, from Locust Run Colliery.
do do " Tunnel do
Broad Mountain " Mammoth Vein do
Peach do R. Ash, " Lewis do

CHARLES A. REPPLIER.

Philadelphia, November 15, 1860.

Parties desiring to purchase any of the above named Coals can order from

TYLER, STONE & CO: 328 Walnut Street, Phila'da. Trinity Building, New York. 92 State St., Boston, Mass.

FRED'K TYLER, Hartford, Connecticut.

Or, as heretofore, from REPPLIER & BROTHER, Nov. 17, '60 46-tf] Philadelphia.

CAIN, HACKER & COOK,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Black Heath Coal.

Also, dealers in other first qualities of

White and Red Ash Coals.

No. 138 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill.

THOMAS CAIN. MORRIS HACKER. JESSE M. COOK.

WM. F. MOODY, *Agent and Salesman,* Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

February 27, '60 9-1y

GEORGE W. COLE,

MINER AND SHIPPER OF

TAMAQUA WHITE ASH COAL,

From the Reevesdale and Buckville Collieries.

OFFICE—No. 320 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Coal forwarded from Port Clinton by Reading Railroad, or in Boats by Schuylkill Canal. ['59-20

LORBERRY CREEK.

Lorberry Coal.

AS inferior Coals are advertised and sold under the name of "Lorberry," we hereby announce that the undersigned are *THE ONLY MINERS* of LORBERRY COALS; and that Messrs. SINNICKSON & GLOVER and Mr. JOHN R. BLAKISTON, Philadelphia, receive all our Coal at tide water—Messrs. SINNICKSON & GLOVER receiving Messrs. Wheeler, Miller & Co's and Messrs. Kitzmiller, Stees & Co's; and Mr. JOHN R. BLAKISTON receiving Messrs. Graeff & Nutting's—*and they are the only dealers in this kind of Coal,* and it can be shipped by no other parties.

KITZMILLER, STEES & CO.,
WHEELER, MILLER & CO.
GRAEFF & NUTTING.

Pinegrove, May 25, '61 21-

INSURANCE.

General Insurance Brokerage.

H. P. SMITH,

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE BROKER.

OFFICES—Centre Street, below Mahantango, East Side, and at Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville, Pa.

Insurances effected on all descriptions of property, in strong Foreign and American Companies. All particulars furnished on application at the above named offices.

Pottsville, January 26, '61 4-1y

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia. Office, No. 408 Chestnut street, the first door East of the Custom House.

CAPITAL $300,000—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Continue to make insurances on lives on the most favorable terms.

The capital being paid up and invested, together with a large and constantly increasing reserved fund, offers a perfect security to the insured.

The premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly or quarterly.

The company add a Bonus periodically to the insurances for life. The first Bonus, appropriated in December, 1844, the second Bonus in December, 1849, and the third Bonus in December, 1854, which additions make an average of more than 50 per cent. upon the premiums paid, without increasing the annual premium.

MANAGERS:

Thomas Ridgway,	John A. Brown,
Robert Pearsall,	John R. Latimer,
Thomas P. James,	John R. Slack,
Frederick Brown,	John C. Mitchell,
George Taber,	Isaac Barton,
Henry G. Freeman,	Seth J. Comly,
	Isaac Starr.

Pamphlets containing table of rates and explanations, form of application and further information can be had at the office. THOMAS RIDGWAY, President.

JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.

The subscriber is agent for the above Company in Schuylkill County, and will effect Insurances, and give all necessary information on the subject.

June 23, '52 26- B. BANNAN.

ELIZABETHPORT, &C.

COAL. COAL. COAL.

LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.

OFFICES:

205 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA. 110 Broadway, NEW YORK. 86 State street, BOSTON.

Wholesale Dealers in the best varieties of DOMESTIC COALS—*Sole Proprietors of Wolf Creek Colliery, capable of producing over 150,000 tons a year of the celebrated* DIAMOND, *(Red Ash,) and* BLACK HEATH, *(White Ash.)*

ALSO,

Exclusive Agents for the sale of the purely genuine Locust Mountain Coal, from the Locust Dale Colliery of Geo. C. Potts & Co., all of which will be shipped direct to New York, via Canal; or coastwise, via Greenwich Piers, (below Navy Yard, Philadelphia.)

ALSO,

At Philadelphia, from Pier No. 11, Port Richmond.

The choicest qualities of RED and WHITE ASH COALS from Schuylkill County, selected with special care, and shipped under our personal superintendence.

At Elizabethport, N. J.

LEHIGH SPRING MOUNTAIN and COUNCIL RIDGE COALS.

From Baltimore, Md.

The celebrated HAMPSHIRE BITUMINOUS COAL.

At Jersey City, N. J.

(via Lehigh and Morris Canals)

The very superior WILKESBARRE COAL, from the *Baltimore Vein,* taken from the "Audenried Improvement and Coal Company's Estate," near Wilkesbarre; also, the COUNCIL RIDGE COAL; both of which, for steam purposes and for family use, are *unsurpassed.*

We hold certificates in our offices from parties who have used and fully tested these Coals, and pronounce them the BEST ANTHRACITE Coals for steam in use, producing no clinker, less ashes and greater blaze, than any other kinds now before the public.

May 15, '59 20-

Coal! Coal! Coal!

STOUT, VAN WICKLE & MARTIN,

Room 44, Trinity Building,

No. 111 Broadway, New York.

Miners of the celebrated FULTON (LEHIGH) COAL, from the EBERVALE COLLIERY, near Hazleton, Pa., and dealers in the best varieties of LEHIGH, WILKESBARRE & SCHUYLKILL COALS, Including

HAZLETON, LOCUST MOUNTAIN,
OLD LEHIGH, SPOHN VEIN RED ASH,
EMPIRE (WILKESBARRE,) DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH,
SPRING MOUNTAIN, BELMONT VEIN RED ASH,
BUCK MOUNTAIN.

Delivered direct from the Mines and on board of Vessels at

TRENTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,
PERTH AMBOY, ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

AUG. T. STOUT. S. VAN WICKLE. MILES R. MARTIN.

June 1, '61 22

NEW YORK.

CONNOR & PATTERSON

HAVE APPOINTED

Castner, Stickney & Wellington,

Agents

For the sale of their celebrated LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.

OFFICES: Trinity Building, New York. 115 Milk Street, Boston. 133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Wharf No. 6, Richmond.

April 6, '61 14-tf

Notice.

The celebrated ASHLAND or LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, mined and shipped by BANCROFT, LEWIS & CO., No. 111 Walnut street, Philadelphia, is now sold exclusively in the New York market and vicinity by

ISAAC SELTZER, *Agent,* 77 Cedar street, New York.

Office hours from 1 to 5 P. M.

Sole Agent for Focht's Patent Coal Tubs and Blocks. May 11, '61 19-6m*

LEHIGH.

CHARLES HAMPSHIRE,

MINER AND SHIPPER OF

Spring Mountain Coal.

JEANSVILLE, PA.

Successor to WM. MILNES & CO.

Address—CHARLES HAMPSHIRE, Jeansville, Luzerne County, Pa.

E. G. GILES, Agent, 66 Dock St., Philad'a.

February 23, '61 8-

LYKENS VALLEY.

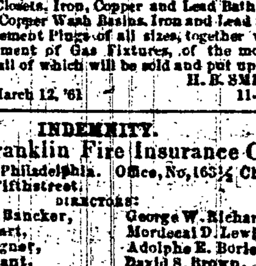
Lykens Valley or Franklin Coal.

The undersigned being the sole producers of the celebrated LYKENS VALLEY or FRANKLIN COAL, they wish publicly to state that JAS. B. HENRY, Esq., of Delaware City, Delaware, has the exclusive sale of said Coal in the New England Markets. SUTTON & THOMAS.

Wiconisco, April 1, '61 16-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLUMBING and GAS-FITTING Establishment, Mahantango St., Pottsville, Pa.



The subscriber announces that he has opened a PLUMBING and GAS-FITTING Establishment, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, which he will endeavor to merit by strict attention to business.

He constantly keeps on hand all kinds of Brass Cocks, Water Closets, Iron, Copper and Lead Bath Tubs, Porcelain and Copper Wash Basins, Iron and Lead Sinks, Hydrants, Pavement Plugs of all sizes, together with a general assortment of Gas Fixtures, of the most approved kinds, all of which will be sold and put up at the lowest rates. H. B. SMITH.

Pottsville, March 12, '61 11-

INDEMNITY.

THE Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. Office, No. 163½ Chesnut street, near Fifth street.

DIRECTORS:

Charles N. Bancker,	George W. Richards,
Thomas Hart,	Mordecai D. Lewis,
Tobias Wagner,	Adolphe E. Borie,
Samuel Grant,	David S. Brown,
Jacob R. Smith,	Morris Patterson.

Continue to make insurance, permanent or limited on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

The Company have reserved a large contingent Fund, which, with their Capital and Premiums, safely invested, afford ample protection to the insured. Since their incorporation, a period of 18 years, they have paid upwards of *one million, two hundred thousand dollars,* losses by fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness, all liabilities.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.

CHAS. G. BANCKER, Secretary.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for the above mentioned institution, and is now prepared to make insurance, on every description of property, at the lowest rates. ANDREW RUSSEL, Agent.

Pottsville, Jan. 11, 1858 2-tf

BROAD TOP.

BROAD TOP COAL.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company

Respectfully call the attention of R. R. Companies, Steamboat Owners and Manufacturers to the value of their COAL as a STEAM GENERATOR AND FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

THE BROAD TOP COAL FIELD,

Having connection with PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK, both by Canal and Railroad through Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is not liable to the interruptions of shipments incident to the SOUTHERN BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS, and regular supplies can safely be counted upon throughout the year.

Lewis Audenried & Co.

Have made arrangements whereby they are in daily receipt of large quantities of the above BROAD TOP, and they are prepared to fill orders promptly, at market rates.

OFFICES: 205 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby street, Boston. 34 Westminster street, Providence.

June 1, '61 22-

Office of the Celebrated

BROAD TOP

White Ash Semi-Bituminous

AND

East Lehigh Coals,

No. 104 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the Celebrated Broad Top Coal, mined out of his own property, prepared directly under his own supervision, and confining his operations exclusively to this region, *(having no other soft Coals for sale,)* the purchaser can rely upon obtaining a pure article of Broad Top Coal without the risk of having *a mixture of Coals from various veins or from other regions substituted,* which in appearance might be similar, but in quality vastly inferior. From the advantageous arrangements which have been effected with the principal Railroad and Canal Companies, purchasers can be supplied at the wharves or depots upon the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

For Steam Generating, Marine and Locomotive Engines, Rolling Mills and Puddling Furnaces, Glass Manufacturing, Blacksmithing, Coking, Brick and Lime burning, this Coal cannot be excelled.

Its exemptions from Sulphur and Impurities highly injurious in the manufacturing of Iron, and destructive to Machinery, Boilers and Grate Bars, gives it pre-eminence. Its easy combustion, combined with its beautiful, white flame, renders it a desirable fuel for Parlor Grates.

East Lehigh Coal.

NOTICE.—The subscriber having also been appointed Sole Agent for the sale of the Celebrated East Lehigh Coal, mined from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's land, by Conyngham & Michler, and shipped at Mauch Chunk, flatters himself that he can supply an article of Lehigh Coal in quality and preparation unsurpassed by any in the market.

Will be pleased to communicate any further information, and will be most happy to receive your patronage.

I am, Respectfully,

ROBERT HARE POWEL.

Caution.—Purchasers are respectfully requested to require all persons representing themselves as my agents to produce a written certificate to that effect. May 25, '61 21-tf

SCHUYLKILL CO.

EAST FRANKLIN COAL.

MY East Franklin Coal is now sold exclusively by NOBLE, HAMMETT & CALDWELL. Parties ordering from them may always depend upon getting a pure article.

HENRY HEIL.

Swatara, August 17, '60 34-tf

Notice.

I have appointed VAN DUSEN, NORTON & CO., my Sole Agents for the sale of my LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, from the New Colliery of the Locust Mountain Company, at Centreville.

ROBERT GORRELL.

March 1, '61 11-

CONNER & PATTERSON,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Locust Mountain Coal.

J. J. CONNER, *Ashland,* J. S. PATTERSON, *Pottsville,*

Schuylkill County, Pa. ['59 27-1y

I. F. VOORHIES,

MINER AND SHIPPER OF THE CELEBRATED

Lewis Vein Red Ash Coal,

From the "NEW DUNCAN COLLIERY."

He mines no other Coal—which assures its purity.

Cargo sales by GEO. P. NEVIN, *Agent For I. F. VOORHIES,*

Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New York.

Pottsville, March 12, '59 [June 5, '58 23-1y] 11-

GEO. S. PATTERSON & BROS,

DEALERS AND SHIPPERS IN

Locust and Broad Mountain White Ash

COAL.

Also, RED ASH, from the Peach Mountain and Palmer veins. Flour and Feed taken in exchange for Coal. T Rail constantly only hand.

EDW. B. PATTERSON,
WM. F. PATTERSON,

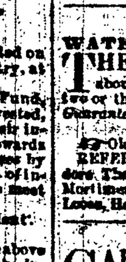
Office & Warehouse, Railroad street, Pottsville, Pa.

GEO. S. PATTERSON,

Bridgeport, Montgomery County, Pa.

July 23, '60 30-1y

PLUMBING and GAS-FITTING Establishment Centre Street, Pottsville.



THE Subscriber announces to the public that he has purchased the interest of his late partner, Mr. H. B. SMITH, in the Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Business, and that he will carry on the business hereafter, on his own account. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, which he will endeavor to merit by strict attention to business. He has located himself in Centre street, nearly opposite the American House, where he will be happy to meet all those who desire his services.

He constantly keeps on hand all kinds of Brass Cocks, Water Closets, Iron, Copper and Lead Bath Tubs, Porcelain and Copper Wash Basins, Iron and Lead Sinks, Hydrants, Pavement Plugs, Gum and Leather Hose for Pavements, Branch Pipes of all sizes, together with a general assortment of Gas Fixtures, of the most approved kinds, all of which will be sold and put up at the lowest rates. GEO. N. DOWNING.

Pottsville, April 14, '60 15-tf

CHEAP

WATER AND FIRE PROOF ROOFING!

THE best ROOFING now in use—about half the price of tin, and will outlast at least five or three tin roofs. Put on at short notice, and Guaranteed by BANNAN & DeFREHN, Agents for H. M. Warren & Co.

Old tin and other worn out roofs covered also.

REFER TO:—Mattson & Baber, Port Carbon; Theodore Thorne, St. Clair; H. Adams, Ashland; Andrew Mortimer, Cressona; and Wm. Mortimer, Jr., N. L. Lowe, Henry Chambers and Henry Webber, Pottsville.

HAMS.

GARDINER PHIPPS'S celebrated Hams, just received and for sale by E. A. BEATTY.

Pottsville, January 26, '61 4-

A Democrat on our Duty.

Grand Union Rally in Pennsylvania.

Mass Meeting at Tunkhannock.

Speech of the Hon. Dan. S. Dickinson.

The largest gathering of freemen ever seen in Wyoming County, Pa., convened at Tunkhannock, on Monday of last week, to listen to an address from the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON. Secessionism, under the guise of "the peace party," is trying to rear its reptile head, there, and, three meetings having recently been held in the county under its auspices, the friends of the Union invited Mr. DICKINSON to come and lead the deluded back to their duty. His speech throughout was listened to with close attention, and was every way calculated to stimulate the patriotism of his hearers, and leave upon their minds a lasting good effect. Mr. DICKINSON says he has enlisted for the war, and that he shall not cease his efforts of arousing the people to come up to the work until rebellion is put down.

SPEECH OF THE HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Amid all the diversity of sentiment in our land, there is one subject upon which we can agree; and that is, that our country is in a most lamentable condition—our Government threatened with disruption, our Constitution with subversion, and our institutions with overthrow. We are met here for the purpose of discussing the great interests of a common country and of determining what becomes us in an exigency so trying and so fearful. I meet you here not to discuss Slavery or anti-Slavery.—Though an old-line Democrat, brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, and adhering with tenacity to the principles of Democracy through an active life, yet I come, not to speak to you upon political partisan subjects. I come to discuss a matter that concerns our Union, one that rises far above and shoots deeper than party interests or issues. We have a duty, my fellow citizens, far beyond that of the fathers of the Revolution. They were oppressed by tyranny, and they sought to throw off the shackles of a despotic monarchy. They hoped that a great and free Government would spring up from their patriotic efforts, but the most sanguine never imagined that a Government so replete with good would be the fruits of their beginning. What with them was hope, with us is fruition. They planted, and we reaped. Their experiment has become a great success, and we are enjoying, or might enjoy, such blessings as Heaven never before vouchsafed to mortal man. But a conspiracy has appeared; strife and division are at our doors; and it becomes us now to see whether the fruits of this great and beneficent Union must be lost or whether they can be preserved. It were needless to go back to review dead and buried issues. There is a great fact staring us in the face, and with that we have to deal. It matters not whether the origin of our difficulties was North or South, or East or West—the question is, How shall it be dealt with and disposed of? In every government, and especially in every free government, political parties will arise. And it is well that we have them. So far from being a curse, when restrained within legitimate bounds they are a blessing. The strife of political parties, like the agitation of the natural elements, purifies the moral atmosphere, and gives life, and vigor, and freedom to our institutions. There are some questions too great, some too small, for the exercise of political parties; and we have many duties to discharge in the various relations of life that do not appertain to political affairs, but which we should come together and discharge, as American citizens, as brethren of one tie, and not inquiring whether we belong to this or that or the other division of political parties. When we assemble around the grave of a neighbor, and hear those words that have given so many hearts, "Earth to earth, dust to dust, ashes to ashes," and the crashing of the sod as the remains are lowered to their final resting place, the strife of passions are hushed in their bosom, and we remember only that we are men—inquire not what were the political views of the dead or living. At midnight you hear the cry of "fire." You rush into the street, and find your neighbor's dwelling in flames. It is found that in the terror of the moment a mother has left her infant in the chamber. The flames hiss through every crevice, the rafters tumble, the cinders crumble, and another and another makes the attempt, till at last one is lost in the flames. Every eyeball is strained, every heart palpitates, every breath is hushed, every muscle stands out like whipcords, and all believe he is lost; but finally he appears and restores the loved and lost to its swooning mother; but no one inquires to what political party he belongs. When the citadel of our country is in flames, when the edifice that Washington and Franklin and their associates erected, is in flames, it becomes us, whatever may have been our political proclivities before, to rise far above all other considerations, and to keep this citadel from destruction. [Cheers.]

I cannot afford to turn away from my duty because a political opponent is acting with me, nor to stay back from a duty because a political friend deserts me. No; I must go on and discharge a great duty. I hold it to be the first duty of every citizen, of every party, to aid in restoring—if restored it can be—this great and good Government. [Cheers, and cries of "That's true doctrine."]

Previous to the last political election this country was at peace with the world, and it was in the enjoyment of greater privileges than any other Government on earth; there was no people so blessed in every ramification of society. This mighty sea of happy faces before me testifies to the fact that they have been in the enjoyment of civil and religious freedom. And so it was from the North to the South, and from the East to the West, with over thirty millions of people, unoppressed by Government, but every one enjoying the fruits of his own industry, and literally none to molest or to make him afraid. Then, what cause is there for this great disturbance? Why is it that one portion of this great country is in arms against another? Let us inquire the cause of the complaint first, and then see if we can prescribe a remedy afterward. We all agree that the grievance is most serious. But what is the true way of putting down what I shall term a rebellion? And we can all agree in one thing; that that rebellion is either right or wrong, justifiable or unjustifiable—to be approved or condemned, as a whole. If it is right for a portion of this country to take up arms against this Government, it is right to sustain such action; and if they are wrong, they should be put down by the power of the people.—[Applause.] There is no half-way house in this matter—no tarrying place between sustaining the Government and attempting its overthrow. There is no easy proposition that will suit the case until the rebellion is first put down. [Applause.] "And were I in favor of disposed to temper with this rebellion, or aid or countenance it. I would go and take up arms with them. Because, if it is right for them to take up arms, it is right for them to have armed aid and assistance." If they are wrong, if they are guilty of treason, and murder, and arson, then they should be overthrown by the whole power of the Government. [Applause, and cries of "good"] and put down so that no revolution will ever find rebellion again. [Renewed applause.] Now I believe that some of those who, in former years, thought that sectional discussions put in jeopardy the well-being of the Union—I believe now, as then, that there never was a sectional controversy that justified this, or any armed rebellion.—I believe this rebellion did not arise out of sectional agitation, but from a blind, wicked, reckless ambition. And I believe it is the duty of every man, woman, and child to raise an arm against it to crush it. Our Constitution is never to be put down. [An indistinct voice in the crowd—"Compromise."] What does my friend say, "Compromise?" Well, I will get at "compromise" before I get through. [Laughter and cheers.] I believe in the integrity of the Union; I believe in the integrity of the Constitution; I believe in sustaining both by the power of the Government. But they say, "You would not coerce a State?" No; I would not coerce a State. I have said I would not coerce a State—first, because it is impracticable; because you cannot coerce a State. Second, because it would be unjust to coerce a State in its domestic policy if it could be done. But you may coerce rebellion in a State until you give that State an opportunity to act through its loyal citizens in its duties to the Union. And I would coerce rebellion wherever I could find it. You may not coerce a community, but you may coerce its thieves and murderers. You may coerce State criminals, and thus enable the State and its loyal citizens to fulfill their relations in the Government of the Union. If we can sustain our Union, if we can uphold our Constitution, it is not by compromising with rebellion—it is by putting down rebellion, and making our compromise with fidelity. [Applause, and a voice—"There is your Democracy."] And of all men living, a Democrat is the last man who can take a stand against the Constitution of his country. [Cheers.] A Democrat lives, and moves, and has his being in the Constitution. He cannot live outside of, or in opposition to, the Constitution. He must stand by the Constitution in all its parts. It was that doctrine that gave the Democratic party its power and ascendancy in the times of Jefferson, of Madison, and of that old hero, Andrew Jackson. Just in proportion as the Democracy has wandered from the Constitution, just in the same proportion have they gone down. And if they had been faithful, and stood fully up to their own doctrines, all the Abolition parties of the earth, and all the Republican parties of the earth, and all the combined powers of the earth could never have put down the Old Democratic party.—[Cries of "That is so," and cheers.] I have ever believed in the justice of Democracy, and I believe in it to-day as much as ever. And I believe it to be my duty to stand upon the ramparts of the Constitution, and defend it from all foes, whether they come from the North, the South, the East, or the West. [Cheers.]

My fellow Democrats, supposing there any such in my hearing, [Cries, "There are." "There are"], suppose Breckinridge had been elected, Sumner, and Garrison, and Wendell Phillips, and the Abolitionists of the New England States generally had started a rebellion against the authority of the United States, what would have been done? I would have done as I am doing now. I would have tried to animate my countrymen to put them down by force of arms. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."]—Now, why not treat Southern rebellion just as you would have treated Northern rebellion—Eastern rebellion as you would Western rebellion—and wherever rebellion comes from, put it down forever. [Cheers.] That is my doctrine. I have stood upon that doctrine in olden times, and I will stand by it now, and if that doctrine goes down I will go down with it. There were causes of irritation between the sections I admit. I deprecated them, and labored long and earnestly to get rid of them. But it was not done. These causes of irritation, although they may have suggested to Southern States to require becoming guaranties, they never justified armed rebellion in any shape or manner. And what were these causes of irritation? The only real practical cause of irritation was the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. But that did not affect the Cotton States so called; but Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, and perhaps one or two other States—were the only ones ever injured by it. The Cotton States so called never lost a fugitive slave from the time of their existence to this day. To be sure they had a question about territories, but it was so entirely ideal, a mere abstraction, and so practically not a real grievance. But if it had been they had the Supreme Court and both branches of Congress, and practically had control of the question.—The fugitive slave question was the only practical question, therefore which annoyed them; and that question was not the cause of the rebellion. What State first seceded? South Carolina began to scrape lint before the votes were counted. [Laughter.] She had no practical grievance whatever. Look at Virginia. Though politicians cajoled, cheated, and defrauded, and bullies held bowie-knives at the throats of her citizens to coerce rebellion, it was a long time before they could compel that State into anything like Secession. And when they did so nominally, the State Government was revolutionized, one part flew away from the other, and organized their government, rather than allow it to go into the bottomless pit of Secession. Maryland, when she gets a chance, votes against it. Missouri—her citizens are pouring out their blood like water and their treasure without stint, rather than be drawn into Secession. Look at good old Kentucky, where her Governor and Senator have labored to bring her out of the Union—after all attempts to seduce her from her fidelity to the Constitution, she gives more than sixty thousand majority for the Union. [Cheers.] Now, I inquire of all citizens in the Free States, especially my Democratic fellow-citizens, whether they are troubled about the integrity of Kentucky—whether they think it is necessary to stay up the hands of rebellion in Kentucky, so emphatically condemned there? And now I repeat that the only practical cause of dissention was the fugitive slave question; and that was apportioned to States that could only be drawn or dragooned into the folly of Secession. Gen. Butler has had this question on his hands. As long as the Constitution was acknowledged, all conservative citizens admitted that it was the duty of the Free States to restore the fugitive who was fleeing from the service of his master. Gen. Butler has found the subversion of the fugitives impracticable in many cases. The master and thrown off the Constitution. What was the result? He was obliged to receive hundreds of contrabands, and retain them. I do not know what he is going to do with the question, but I suppose he is going to do with them something as the Irishman was going to do with the Widow Malone's pig. "Did you steal the Widow Malone's pig, Patrick?" asked the priest. "That I did." "What made you?—Think, when you will stand, you heretic, in the Great Day, when I shall be there, and you will be there, and the Widow Malone will be there, and the pig will be there." "And will your riverence be there?" "Yes." "And the Widow Malone there?" "Yes." "And the pig there?" "Yes." "Well, I should say, Widow Malone, take your pig." [Laughter.] Now, I do not know but Gen. Butler is going to take as long a credit as did the Irishman. But, when we have a Constitution, and when they acknowledge its force, I have no doubt but every loyal citizen will be for seeing it complied with. Now, I have just as much confidence in the masses of the Southern people as in the masses of the Northern people—Both are alike. The masses are honest. To be sure, their institutions, their means of communication, render them more excitable, more easily led, and more relying upon their leaders for public information, and therefore more liable to be misled than Northern people. Nevertheless, I have confidence in the Southern people; and the result of the great conflict in Kentucky assures me that the Southern heart is with the people sound to the core. Though terrified into seeming Secession, with the exception of one or two States in the South, I am well satisfied that if the question of Union or Disunion were submitted to the people to-day, an overwhelming vote would be given for the Union and its Stars and Stripes. [Applause.] Every indication has shown that wherever there has been an election in any Southern State, and fair opportunity given, you have seen that the Union sentiment has prevailed. You will see that it is by military power, by threats, intimidation, destruction, murder and arson that they have succeeded in getting in advance the cause of Secession. In some States, as for instance Louisiana, they never submitted the question to the people at all. It is a base humbug of Davis, Cobb & Co. to place themselves in power. The election of a political opponent is never a cause of Secession or for disturbance; and if those Secession leaders had opposed Mr. Lincoln's election from the time of the Charleston Convention with half the pertinacity and force that I did, he never would have been elected. I charge in all my public speeches that they connived at that election; and the same has been charged home upon them by their own people in the South. Their time had come. It must go, or they would be ruined. They remind one of little boys who want to ride a horse. Those in the city get them a hobby horse, and they can ride that. Country boys get astride of a stick, and ride that. This kind of office-seekers failing to get a horse to ride, or even a hobby, have mounted this poor stick of a Southern Confederacy, and are riding that. It is just such ambition as caused the angels in heaven to rebel. It was not because we had not a good Government but because they could not rule it. Call them Democrats, or entitled to sympathy of Democrats, with arms in their hands against their Government, and their hands red with the blood of our murdered citizens! They are enemies of their country; they are traitors against the Flag and the Constitution, and as such I arraign them in the name of the Constitution and the Union. I arraign them in the name of civilization; I arraign them in the name of Christianity; I arraign them in the name of the fathers of the Revolution, who poured out their blood to gain the liberty transmitted to us. I arraign them in the name of the soldiers who marched bare-foot to secure our blood-bought liberty. I arraign them in the name of the holy memories of the women of the Revolution, whose pure and gentle hearts were crushed and broken. In the great Day of Accounts, the savage Brant and more savage Butler, that deluged the beautiful valley of the Wyoming with blood, will stand up and whiten their crimes in comparison with the perfidy of the men who now attempt to divide and destroy this Union. The ferocious instincts of the savage taught him that he might be doing a duty to his people; but these men were born in a land of civilization, and baptized in the name of the Trinity, and they should be held to an account for the abuse of the trust which has been confided to them. Who are these men in arms against the Government—in arms against this Union? They are men who have been educated at its expense—been laden with its honor—been pampered at its Treasury. If we perish, we may say with the poet over the stricken eagle:

> "Keen were his pangs, yet keener far to feel,
> He nursed the pinions which impelled the steel;
> While the same plumage that had warmed his breast,
> Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding heart."

If the Union is stung to the heart, it must be a melancholy reflection that we have reared the men to do it, and like the demented Lear, we shall learn:

> "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
> To have a thankless child,"

that we have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against the institutions of their country. We have seen by the action of the Border Southern States that it is not their intention to permit this Government to be subverted. Every crime known in the catalogue of depravity from treason to larceny, has been committed in attempting to drive them into Secession. How can these men be sustained by any one, with hands dripping with blood—not only with the blood of Northern, but of Southern citizens; and why? Because a Northern candidate was elected, who had four years to serve, whose election they might have prevented—whose election they connived at, they will hazard a whole eternity, so far as temporal existence is concerned, to gratify present personal pique and fiendish ambition. Whoever sustains them, I will not. Whoever cries peace, I will not. Whoever cries compromise with them, I will not. [Great cheering.] I am for peace, but I am for making peace with the loyal citizens of the South—the loyal citizens of Kentucky and of Missouri, too. Who have sent that modern Nebuchadnezzar Claiborne F. Jackson to grass. [Great Laughter.] They ask in repetition can you coerce a State? I say no; you cannot. You might as well coerce the sun to shine or the stars to twinkle. Can you coerce a neighborhood to be honest? No; but you may punish its criminals.—No one can justify armed rebellion in opposition to the Union and the Constitution of his country. But Mr. Lincoln it is said, forsooth, has violated the Constitution in conducting his Administration! Very well; there is a day of reckoning to come with him and his advisers. But is this one thing to violate the Constitution in defense of your country, and quite another to violate it in endeavoring to subvert it. When my Democratic or Republican friends "or any other man" are disposed to call the President to account, and I am not his defender. I merely bear, when they get through with him, they will merely inquire whether Mr. Jefferson Davis & Co. have gone strictly according to the Constitution of the United States? [Cheers and laughter.] I have the impression that instituting a pretended government within the boundaries of the United States, that seizing the treasure of our Government, its ships, betraying its commands; firing upon its fortifications; organizing piracy upon the high seas, and a long list of other and kindred acts—I have the impression, I say, that these are, slight infringements upon the Constitution, and may require examination. [Laughter.] But I want to have my Constitution-friends come along with me, and when they get the Administration all regulated and on the Constitutional track, to look at this matter a little; for it seems to me that it requires attention. I know not whether Mr. Lincoln has observed the Constitution; indeed, for all the purposes of resisting the rebellion I care not. If it is due to him to say, however, that he has seemed to be in good faith attempting to put down the rebellion.—He has not done all things as I would have done them, because I would have multiplied his men by about four, and where he has struck one blow I would have struck a dozen. [Laughter and cheering.] Therefore I do not agree with him in that respect. When the day comes we can have a settlement with him, for he is to be held with all other officers to a strict account. But I would not go over that under the smoke of guns and cannon. Let us see, first, that the rebellion is put down. And when that is done I am ready to see how it has been done.

I do not propose to yield this Union or any part of it to the so-called Confederate Government that has been made up in the Southern States. It is no government, and there is nothing in the shape of a government under it, over it, in it, or around it, diagonally, horizontally, or perpendicularly. Like a boy's training, it is all officers. [Laughter.] It is made up that you shall be President of the Congress, and I will be President of the Confederacy; you shall be Minister of Foreign Affairs, and I will be Secretary of the Treasury. [Laughter.] Doubtless, very well; satisfactory enough. If they had kept it to themselves no one would have objected to their strutting in their stolen plumage. But it is time for the people of the United States to put their hand upon it in earnest, and to maintain the Government of the Constitution. The habeas corpus—a hard kind of a name for a writ, but one which a lawyer or a Dutchman finds little difficulty in pronouncing—it is said that the habeas corpus has been suspended and abused. Well, I think it is because some have written so much about it, while they knew so little. It simply means to have the body. A prisoner is alleged to be improperly imprisoned; and in order that the case may be inquired into, a petition is presented to a Judge, and then the Judge allows the writ, and the prisoner is brought up, and the person who holds him is bound to make a return. If the prisoner is illegally detained, the Judge orders him to be discharged; if rightfully imprisoned, he remands him. That is all there is about it. It is simply a civil writ. But there is an old maxim, as old as Julius Cæsar would have been had he lived, *inter arma silent leges,* that is, the laws are silent in the midst of arms. Here is the question: An individual is imprisoned here; some friend gets a habeas corpus, and he is brought up; and the case is inquired into. And whoever interferes with, or obstructs that writ, is guilty of a great moral and legal wrong, and incurs a heavy penalty. In time of war it is a different matter. Here it is found that a man is fixing to blow up a fortress, or betray an army to the enemy. The officer in command has him arrested, and sends him to a fort with orders that he be strongly guarded, because he is known to be a traitor, and in the confidence of traitors and enemies. A lawyer sues out a writ of habeas corpus. But what is the result? It cannot be served and the prisoner cannot be procured—they cannot see him unless the judge's tongue is longer than a soldier's bayonet. Would any one if he was commanding at Fortress Monroe, Fort McHenry, or any where else, where he was surrounded with treason and traitors at every step, would he, because a judge sent a writ of habeas corpus give up a traitor who was endangering the safety of his command and the interests of the country? [Cries of "Never."] No man can pretend it for a single moment. It is one of the terrible necessities of war. And if I were to command and had good reason to believe that I had possession of a traitor, and no other remedy would arrest treachery, I would suspend the writ and the individual too. [Cheers and cries of "Good." "That goes right to the spot." "That is sound." "That is such Democracy as I like to see."] There is no other hero, Gen. Jackson had the hearts of the American people more than any man of modern times. And why? Because he met great necessities like a man. He didn't go, in times of stirring necessity, to demonstrate problems from musty precedents, but when a man wanted hanging, he hung him first and looked up the law afterward. [Laughter.] There are times and occasions, when this is the only way to do in dealing with treason. The civil law affords no adequate remedy. While you are discussing the question the country may be ruined, the Capital in flames, the archives destroyed. When the war is over we may examine and see if any one has incurred a penalty for suspending the writ of habeas corpus. Gen. Jackson paid his fine, but not till after he had put down both the foreign foe and domestic traitor. So long as there is a citizen South that demands the protection of this Government, then it is our duty to protect the Government of the Union for his sake. ["Sound," "That's the talk," &c.] And when there is none, it is our duty to maintain it, for politically, geographically, socially, and commercially it is one in every sense—it is utterly impossible for this Government to be divided without its utter destruction in both sections. When you attempt to divide North and South, you cut do it East and West. Then all will go to pieces, and our country be a Mexico—worse than Mexico, because we have ten times more material for mischief and destruction. A military despotism will be inaugurated whenever you permit this rebellion to triumph. But some cry we are in favor of peace. Yes, we are all for peace now. I was for peace, until a peaceful Baltimore was fired upon by Rebel artillery, and then I became false to all expectations of peace until conquered over rebellion. [Cheers.] I say there is no peace until you can put down rebellion by force of arms; and when every other man, woman, and child in the United States has acknowledged the independence of the revolted States, to those with arms in their hands I will still oppose it, and I will take the sword myself, and see whether you will hear me. [Laughter and cries of "good."] We must stand by the Union. Fellow citizens, the language of Andrew Jackson was, "The Union must and shall be preserved." What would Gen. Jackson have done had he been at the helm to-day? He would have hung the traitors higher than Haman. You may make peace with the loyal men of the South, and there is the place to make it. But, with rebels, you can do it with rebellion. Go with an upraised arm, a stout heart and a strong hand, and ask the Confederacy to take its stolen? If there is any you can deal with, it is the loyal citizens of the South—those that are persecuted for the sake of their Government—those that love their Constitution, and are willing to die in its defense, whom they seek to overthrow by conquering Rebellion. All should strive together for this great end, and every hand should be raised in behalf of our common country, and then the banner of the Union should return, and children raise their little hands to curse this Rebellion as a ferocious monster that has come hither to torment them before their time, and fill with blood and tears the lustre of their bright star. I believed, when the evening of the last Presidential election had closed down, that I should claim exemption and an honorable discharge from the active discussions of the day. I congratulated myself that I should once more enjoy repose in the quiet of my home and in the pursuit I loved. But this question of Government or anarchy has arisen, and I find it my duty to raise my voice at the demands of my fellow citizens, until turbulence is hushed, or is crowned with triumph. Are you in favor of war? No; but I am in favor of putting down war by force of arms. I am opposed to war, and in favor of obtaining peace by putting down the authors of the war. I am in favor of peace, but I am in favor of the only course that will insure it—driving out armed Rebellion, negotiating with loyalty. When this country commences to die, it will die rapidly. When this nation is given up to disruption, it will go to swift destruction. Rome, to be sure, was three hundred years dying; but then its physical powers were greater than ours, its moral forces less, its nervous energy less acute than ours. When we fall we shall go down in blood and darkness; but not to tears for the dying never, weep. Nero, the last and worst of the Cæsars, sung to his harp while his capital was in flames; Tamerlane, to signalize his brutal ferocity, reared a monument of 70,000 human skulls—Attila declared that the grass should never grow where the hoof of the war horse trod. Hyder Ali left the Carnatic black with ashes and desolation; but he who destroys the American Union, will be a greater than all or either. And "the foe, the monster Brant," who fell upon and slaughtered the defenceless women and children of this valley, will be more approved in history by men, and be an honester man in the sight of God, than the despoiler of our late happy Union.

Shall the fell destroyers of this beautiful fabric be permitted to accomplish their infernal errand, and shall they be aided in this work of evil by the cry of peace? Let none escape under this shallow pretension. Solomon, the wise King of Judea, sparing not the murderous Joab though he fled for refuge to the horns of the Tabernacle and clung for protection to the horns of the altar—he slew him there. And a cry of peace to be negotiated with armed traitors should secure a city of refuge to none.

I am pained to see the vast destruction of property that must follow; I regret to see the prosperity of the country blasted and destroyed; I regret to see the great loss of human life that must ensue. But if these events must come they had better come with a country preserved than come with a country divided and destroyed. We must fight battles, and bloody battles. We must call vast numbers of men into the field. We must not go as boys to a general training, with ladies and fiddlers, and members of Congress to see the show, but we must go in earnest—go prepared for action—to fight it as a battle, and not to fight it as a play spell. We must unite as a whole people, going shoulder to shoulder. And when we do so we shall conquer. And why? We have the right, we have the prestige of Government, we have the sympathy of the disinterested world, we have the moral and material elements to do it all, and to insure victory. Rebellion has not the financial ability to stand a long war, with all their gains from privateering and and piracy and issuing Confederate bonds—made a lien upon the property of people who were never consulted as to their issue, and who repudiate them—worth as much as a June frost, a cold wolf track, which no financier fit to be outside of the lunatic asylum would give a shilling a peck for. They may vex, they may harrass, they may destroy, they may commit piracy, but the reckoning is to come for all this. They will be brought to the Judgment of the American people—of their own people. They will be arraigned, and who is there will be ready to stand up as their defenders in the name of the Constitution?

> "I tell thee Culloden dread echoes shall ring
> With blood-hounds that bark for thy fugitive king."

What a glorious Constitution we shall have when it finds such glorious interpreters! How strong our institutions will be anchored upon such foundations! The Constitution will then literally

> "Live through all time, extend through all extent
> Spend undivided, operate unspent."

I know there are some who fear the warlike power of the rebellious States. They had a great deal of power for good; but they have a great deal less than they imagine or is generally imagined for evil. We are a good deal slower in waking up, but when waked up we are a good deal more in earnest. The tone of the Rebel press is exceedingly braggart in regard to its men and its victories. It reminds me, when I hear of their self-lauded prowess, of the showman who spoke of the great capacity of the animal he was exhibiting:—"Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "this is the Bengal tiger, measuring fourteen feet from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail, and fourteen more from the tip of his tail back to the tip of his nose, making in all twenty-eight feet."—[Laughter.] Now I think their estimates about their forces and capacity are just about as liberal. And they are to be looked at accordingly. Nevertheless, they have great elements of mischief. And if Satan himself had been sent on earth to scourge mankind, and to cover the land with desolation, he could not have performed his mission more successfully than by assuming the shape of a rebel demagogue, and preaching Secession. ["Sound."] Now, I have a clear and well defined, and distinct theory, of what I would do with this matter to attain a peace. I do not know that the Government ever can be brought back to where it was before, to the enjoyment of all its relations; but I believe it can be. In population, wave succeeds wave in generations as wave succeeds wave upon the ocean, and the men of to-day pass away to-morrow. I believe it can be brought back, but not by tolerating rebellion; but it is by treating it as treason, robbery, and murder. And, if this Government ever can be saved it must be by a summary chastisement and overthrow of rebellion, so that the loyal people of the Southern States can come forward and administer the Government of these States as before. Who is the missionary that is going with his peace proposition? What is he going to say? What will he say to this party in rebellion? It is a pretty thing to talk about and for the designing to dupe the North; it is a very awkward thing to reduce to practice. If you drive out rebellion, you will have a loyal people South as well as North. Then they will all do as that Virginia and Missouri, and Maryland are trying to do, and what Delaware and Kentucky are doing. Are there any men here who want this Union divided? ["No."] They do not sympathize with treason in any form. In gender, number, person, or case in any of its ramifications. Hunt it like a ferocious monster wherever you find it. Is there any who wishes this matter let alone to perfect the rebellion so causelessly commenced?

> "Who would be a traitor knave?
> Who would fill a coward's grave?
> Who so base as be a slave?
> Let him turn and flee.
> Who for Union and for Law,
> Freedom's sword will strongly draw,
> Freeman stand or freeman fall,
> Let him follow me."

And that is, fight for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union. Let every American citizen, instead of crying, Peace, peace, when there is no peace, rally upon the ramparts until Secession is silenced, until the roar of artillery has ceased. Then we shall have peace, enduring, perpetual peace, and as monsters are seldom born of the same generation, we shall have no more of this Secession in the present century or the next.—This Government is the Government of the American people. It is ours to use, ours to enjoy, but it is not ours to subvert. We are trustees. We are charged with sacred trusts. All we have to do is to bask in the sunshine of its blessings. But cursed be the unholy ambition that attempts to destroy it. I regard him and treat him as a traitor to his God. God will set a mark upon him too; but it will not be like the mark set upon the first murderer of man—for that was set for safety—but this will be set for destruction. And God grant that it may be so. ["Amen."] It will be time enough to struggle over who shall administer the Government when we are sure we have one to administer. He who is not for it, is against it. I have determined to fight this battle out, but on no political grounds. I stand upon the Constitutional ground of my fathers. There I will stand, and animate my countrymen to stand with me, and when once we shall have peace restored—when we shall have put down rebellion, when we shall have encouraged fidelity, when peace and prosperity shall again greet us, then let us see if any part of any State is oppressed; if any individual is wronged. If any are deprived of their rights, see that equal and exact justice is extended to all. This is a great crisis, not only in our affairs, but in the affairs of human liberty. The Angel of Freedom, after coursing over the wide expanse of waters to the Old World, found no rest for the sole of her foot until she hovered here. Here is her resting place. God of my fathers, O, protect her. Let us go forward to this great work of preservation not merely as members of political parties, but as American citizens [cheers], bound to carry out the work our forefathers began, by the exercise of every energy, moral and material. Here is our glorious Ship of State, with its ensigns streaming, its Stars and Stripes so redolent of hope, carrying gladness wherever seen by the true-hearted, and we hail it as the noblest emblem of earth. Heaven bless that noble ship.

> "We know what master laid thy keel!
> What workman wrought thy ribs of steel!
> Who made each mast, and sail, and rope!
> What anvils rang, what hammers beat!
> In what a forge and what a heat!
> Were shaped the anchors of thy hope."

Mr. Dickinson retired amid great cheering.

Miscellany.

"THE STRENGTH AND THE WEAKNESS OF THE REBELS."

A Richmond correspondent of the *Tribune,* writing under date of Aug. 1, 1861, says that the present force of rebel troops in Virginia is between 70,000 to 80,000. He says that the strength of the Rebels is not in their superior numbers, but in their unity, and fierce determination to fight to the bitter end. In the South, the war is controlled by the soldiers; the political power is subservient to the military. Jeff. Davis dances attendance upon Beauregard, not Beauregard upon Jeff. Davis. The hatred of the Yankee is fierce and bitter. It is hatred bottled up for years past, and now exploding with indescribable fury. The loss of their rule over the North, also embitters them, and the public feeling is to resist to the bitter end—to remain for all time separated from the North. The correspondent says that he speaks thus frankly, as at this solemn moment of our nation's history he who gives truth to the nation is the greatest benefactor. The Southern army is described as being of a guerilla character, and the relations between the officers and the privates is more that of friends, than of superiors and subalterns. Beauregard is stated to excel in the handling of the peculiar elements of Southern troops, and is the "idol of the soldiers, and the hero of the South." "He impresses one," says the correspondent, "rather as a soldier of action and sagacity, than of great and comprehensive mind; as a man of thought and intellect he seems to be inferior to Johnston, but he blends Southern fire with Northern smartness; his features are mobile; his eye sparkling; his motions denote restless activity, while his countenance indicates steady composure. He has the coolness of a Yankee, and the impulsiveness of a Creole, and looks like a cross between the two." While the Southern army is in many instances, bare-footed, ill-clothed and ill-provisioned, and lacks powder and money and means of transportation, yet the correspondent thinks that the North must come to the conclusion that it has to overpower an enemy, "formidable in all the brutal and murderous features of the present contest."

Having alluded to the strength of the South, the correspondent touches on the elements of its weakness. The Gulf States and South and North Carolina are comparatively defenceless, most of the available troops having been sent to Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri. The weakness of the South in future will be in the necessity of dividing up its forces, which have hitherto been chiefly concentrated at Manassas. At Manassas itself there are probably now between 40,000 and 50,000 men. The weakest point of the South is thus touched upon by the correspondent:

But the weakest of all the weak points of the South, as it was from the beginning and as it will be to the end of time, is *Slavery.*—The slaves in Virginia are treated with greater rigor now than they formerly were; the ferociousness engendered by war will render still more fierce the brutal instincts of the Southern overseer and slavedealer. The sauciness and independence of the colored man increase in proportion as he approaches the boundaries of Freedom. He is less docile in North than in South Carolina; in Virginia he becomes more and more restless; this restlessness increases in Washington and expands itself into sauciness in Baltimore, into positive impertinence in Philadelphia, until in the highest ranges of Freedom in Massachusetts it develops itself into an absolute capacity for the useful enjoyment of liberty. The want of money in Virginia fearfully increases the restlessness of the slave, as he constantly trembles for fear of being separated from his wife and children, and of being sold at auction and converted into cash by his needy owner.

The consciousness of this gigantic weakness, and the monstrous fear and cupidities which cluster around it, play an ominous part in the hatred of the Yankee. The ladies of the South look forward with horror to the day, when they will have, like other women to live by their own honest industry, or by that of their husbands or fathers. Beneath that glow of indignation which frowns upon the Northern invader, lurks the hideous sense of self and pelf, and the brilliant eyes of those beautiful planters' daughters are flashed into wild fury by a womanly intuition of the real cause of the war; by a prescience of the day which shall strike down the planters' whip, and by loosening the fetters of the slave, deprive them of their lady-like ease, and compel the father and husband and brother to do, as the men in the North do, work for their living, and cease to keep their fellow-men in bondage. In connection with this formidable enemy of the South, I cannot forbear quoting the remark of a shrewd Virginian politician. He said: "Our purpose is distinct. We fight for the integrity and independence of our soil; for our national independence.—Our object is tangible; but that of the North is not. The North fights for an abstraction. It fights for the restoration of a Union which has ceased to exist, and which can never be restored except by force of arms. Europe understands this and will recognize us, were it only to put an end to the civil war, and to put an end to the destruction of prosperity, which must react upon her own prosperity. Europe sees no object in the Northern war, as at present waged against us; but if the North were to make the war a downright war for the abolition of Slavery, the prejudices of the Old World against that institution would militate against us, retard recognition, and above all, it would inspire the Northern army with a moral foundation for the prosecution of the war."

Another thoughtful man and a Union man remarked to me: "This is not a civil war merely. It is a war of civilization against barbarism; of liberty against slavery. It is a war between the moral and intellectual and industrial culture of the Free States, and the moral and mental industrial stagnation of the Slave States. Our Rebels represent the monarchical, absolutist, despotic instinct of America; the United States is the exponent of republican, democratic, freedom, and humanity, education, culture and progress, the living elements of the new world. Despotism so often victorious in the old world, may get a lease of power in the new, but only to be overthrown with a crash, which must shake the foundations of tyranny all over the world."

The man who thus spoke to me, is a scholar, standing outside of all political and military organization, and too aged to be molested by his townsmen; the day may come when I shall be at liberty to mention his name. In the midst of the saturnalia over our retreat at Bull Run, such words sounded to me like heavenly inspiration, and the name of that noble and thoughtful man is treasured up in my heart and shall be in due time recorded in history. I found at least one sensible man in demented Richmond.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.—J. W. Forney writes of the gallant young chief:

The life of Gen. McClellan has been a double life. He has been an officer of the army, and the head of two great railroads, and thus he is equally a soldier and a statesman. He is enough of a martinet to insist upon discipline among his men, and sufficiently a politician to understand the prejudices and interests of the people by whom he is surrounded. Hence there is no doubt that, while taking care to protect the capital, he will exercise a sleepless vigilance over the traitors who nestle in our midst. The arrest of Faulkner was undoubtedly one of his suggestions, and any movements upon the disaffected population hereabouts will not only receive his sanction, but be pushed forward with unrelenting vigor. It is worth recording that Gen. McClellan knows Davis, Beauregard, Lee, and Johnston intimately. He knows their prejudices, their habits, their theories, and their abilities, and is therefore their master, because, occupying a position which will compel them to advance upon him, he will be enabled to wait until they have been exhausted by their own factions and by the efficiency of the blockade. It is due to Gen. McClellan to add, that no one pays more deference to the opinions of the veteran Lieut.-General than he does. He visits him daily.

FEMALE CAVALRY COMPANY.—A cavalry company, composed of young ladies, has recently been formed at Pittsfield, Mass., under the name of "Di Vernon Phalanx." Miss Pinkie Pomeroy is the Captain and Miss Anna Kipp is the Lieutenant.

J. MADISON CUTTS, father of Senator Douglas' widow, publishes a card, by desire of that lady, requesting the friends of the departed statesman not to raise contributions for the support of herself and children. Mr. Cutts is able and willing to provide for them.

It is understood, that the Washington newspapers will hereafter be required to conform, as far as possible, to the restriction rule now applied to telegraphic correspondence in relation to military movements.

Spurgeon now and then says quite a good thing: "Brethren," said he, "if God had referred the construction of the Ark to a committee on naval affairs, it's my opinion that it wouldn't have been built yet."

One hundred and fifty vessels have been sent to sea within ninety days by the Navy Department. This is better than the British Government did in the beginning of the Crimean war.

Allegheny County (Md.) is raising a regiment for the service of the United States Government.

The Junior Fire Zouaves, of Reading, are in camp on the Wissahickon, near Philadelphia.

The Southern press admits that the Confederates buried Hampton.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for September, contains a superb line engraving entitled, "The Widow's Mite," and a large number of fashion and pattern plates of interest to the ladies. The contributions are from the pens of favorite authors. Godey, notwithstanding the difficulties, is unwearied in his efforts to publish a first class magazine.