of that garrison should be daily advised to desert, and the men to constantly exercised to mutiny, and whose columns should be filled with persistent abuse of the government and all engaged in its defence. Why should journals of that description be allowed to diffuse their poison beneath its walls, amidst the excitable population of a large city?

So too, with reference to the freedom of speech in debate, one of the vital conditions of republican liberty. The late session of Congress has witnessed a unanimity on the part of the majority in both houses of a truly romantic cast. The acts and motives of the government in the suppression of the insurrection (admitted by one of its most distinguished chiefs, to proceed mainly from the disappointment of leading aspirants to office) have been assailed from day to day with a virulence and a persistence which would be harmless in time of peace, but which at that of war can have no other effect upon the popular mind than to perplex and disheasten those who are staking life and fortune in the cause of the country. This generosity excites no gratitude on the part of those towards whom it is practiced; and so far from being reciprocated, the member of the Confederate Congress at Montgomery or Richmond who should assail the conduct or policy of that body as the government of the United States has been assailed by the sympathizers with secession at Washington, would not reach his hotel in safety. He would swing from the next lamp-post.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

FREE AND SLAVE LABOR.

That the conspiracy which has culminated in the American rebellion, was of long standing, cannot be doubted. Southern speakers and journals have acknowledged as much, and without their testimony history would reveal the fact that as the West progressed in wealth and population, and free labor throughout the North began to assume its proper position as a ruling power in the land, in the same ratio those interested in slave labor, and grown arbitrary and aristocratic by long continued rule in the Government, have conspired to defeat the power of free labor; failing in that, to overthrow the Government. At the period in which John C. Calhoun failed to be elected to the Presidency, the germ of the conspiracy was formed. Two generations of South Carolinians have been educated in the belief that this rebellion was inevitable, and when at last the free workingmen of the country selected Constitutionally, a man of their choice, for the Presidency, we find this made the pretext for the rebellion, and South Carolina ripe for action.

Will any man of common sense assert that President Lincoln was the cause of the outbreak? Assuredly not. He had done nothing to cause it. He was powerless to inflict injury. What was the cause? Simply this, workingmen, and we would have you note it particularly. *Your* power had grown to such an extent that you could take into your hands the reins of government. This to the Southern aristocrat and slave-breeder, whose eldest sons were brought up to succeed him on the plantation, and whose youngest were intended to fill governmental offices, was intolerable. What! have power wrested from us,—the natural rulers, by birth and education, of this country,—by "mud-sills," "white slaves," "boors," etc! Never! We will not submit to it. We will rebel, and set up a separate government. We will have a monarchy, an empire, anything, in order that we may still retain the privilege of ruling men inferior to ourselves.

This contest free workingmen of America, no matter what shape the rebels may make it assume, is practically, between free and slave labor. Consequently, no class is more interested in crushing the rebellion than the free white working people. They know that in proportion as territory for the occupancy of free white men was demanded, the demand was resisted. The bloody history of Kansas is yet fresh in memory.

It would be a fearful thing for the rights of free white labor in this country, if the rebellion should succeed through apathy, or want of resolution. We would have a repetition of the crushing of those rights, which many now living on our soil, have experienced in other countries. The poor whites of the South are notoriously, in a worse condition than the negro slave, and it would be an easy matter to transfer the system to the free States. Then farewell to the dignity of labor on this soil, for centuries to come. This is a matter of vital importance to workingmen, and we would have them consider it well, when men talk to them of a deceptive peace, or attempt to persuade them to oppose the Government. Spurn the traitors from your presence, for we are engaged in a contest, the result of which whether for good or evil, will be felt by your children, and your children's children.

IN NEW HANDS.

The war controversy is in new hands, no less than those of Archbishop Hughes and the Bishop of Charleston, Dr. Lynch. The *Metropolitan Record*, the official organ of the Archbishop, publishes the letters that have recently passed between them on the present crisis of our National affairs.

The Bishop of Charleston is somewhat temperate in his views of the contest, for a South Carolinian, but arrives at the conclusion that the separation of the Southern States is a *fait accompli*, and that it is not in the power of the Federal government to reverse it.

To the Bishop the Archbishop replies, by showing that there had been no violation of the constitutional rights of the South, and that in regard to slavery she is to-day in *statu quo*—just as she was at the period of the Declaration of Independence. Although an advocate for the sovereignty of every State in the Union, within the limits recognized and approved of by its own representative authority when the constitution was agreed upon, he maintains that no State has a right to secede except in the manner provided for in that document. Out of the seventy or eighty years' administration of the government the South had had a fifty-two years' monopoly of the supreme power. The patronage of the army and navy had been also during that period almost entirely in its hands. The election of the present Chief Magistrate was not, then, a cause sufficient to justify the course which the South has adopted. He was elected not directly, as was alleged, by the republicans of the North, but indirectly and negatively by democrats North and South, who split upon three candidates, and thus insured the success of the republican nominee. It was under these circumstances that Mr. Lincoln won the contest, and that he was constitutionally elected no one North or South could dispute. The Archbishop denies that there is any disposition on the part of the loyal States to subjugate or conquer the South, and expresses his belief that they look only to the purpose of bringing back the seceded States to their organic condition—*ante bellum*. In reply to a fling of Dr. Lynch about the Irish, he reminds him of the story told by Russell, of the London *Times*, who was assured by a Southern editor that as soon as the war was over the Confederates would get rid of all the Irish and foreigners who had fought for them, and that so man should have a vote in the seceded States unless he was an American born. The Archbishop is opposed to the peace cry at the North. In a crisis like this, he says, it is expressive neither of a sound principle nor a safe policy, and would only have the effect of changing the basis of the war from that of a sectional into a great party conflict.

We regret that we have not space for the conclusive letter of Archbishop Hughes.—There is one paragraph that is especially strong, and worthy of being printed in letters of gold. He says:

"You think it hard and unnatural that foreigners and Catholics should be *enlisted*, into the service of the recognized federal government in order to be lamboozled in the front of battles and made food for Southern powder. If this end were a deliberate policy in the North, I should speak and deport as I admit and maintain that foreigners now naturalized, whether Catholics or not, ought to bear their relative burthen in defence of the only country on those shores which they have recognized, and which has recognized them as citizens of the United States."

This is the true position, and it is believed that the Archbishop will find so much favor at the Vatican in consequence, that he will win as the prize of his logic the cardinal's hat which has so long been trembling in the balance between the seas of New York and St. Louis.

GEN. FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

Gen. Fremont's proclamation declaring Missouri under martial law, confiscating the property and freeing the slaves of rebels in arms against the Government, meets unqualified approval. If we are to be continually tender of the property of men in arms against the Government, while they are leaving no effort untried to destroy us and our property, when can we expect to crush this Rebellion? We must touch them in their strongest point, and make them wince. They have no consideration for us. We must not, as we value the interests at stake, swerve a hair-breadth from the straight path before us. Our duty to the thousands of brave men now in the field exposing their lives for us and our liberties, demands a stern, inflexible discharge of duty. What the result hidden in the womb of the future, may be, as far as slavery on this continent is concerned, we know not. But if the perpetuity of our institutions demands the liberation of every slave in the Republic; if this wicked and most causeless Rebellion cannot be subdued without resort to that measure, let it be done. The slaveholders who inaugurated the Rebellion, must suffer the evil consequences resulting from their rashness. If in this shape, who is to blame but themselves?

As showing the feeling concerning Gen. Fremont's proclamation among loyal people of all classes, even those whose prejudices do not at all incline them toward him or toward the Administration, it is well to note the remarks of *The St. Louis Republican*, a Democratic paper, and one which has been remarkable for hostility to Fremont and to the late Col. Benton, and certainly has not been remarkable for zealous devotion to the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. *The Republican* says that the measures threatened in the proclamation "are measures of the most extraordinary stringency; but the wisdom of their promulgation by the supreme officer of the Army of the West, we are confident will be conceded by every just and loyal citizen." This, coming from such a source, and from a paper which must know thoroughly the urgent necessity for the most rigorous policy, is important and of grave significance.

Gen. Fremont by his decided, prompt action in Missouri, has unquestionably saved that State from permitting itself to be dragooned into secessionism. We now consider it, supported as it is by the strong military arm of the Government, securely in the Union. As for Fremont personally, he has proven himself a second Jackson, capable of acting promptly in an emergency. The people honor such men in the highest degree.

HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

There is no stronger indication of the arbitrary manner in which this country has been ruled by the men who are in arms against its authority, than the fact that Hayti and Liberia are unrecognized as independent powers, by this Government. In this matter we are behind the apparently more enlightened, and certainly more polite governments of Europe, where both are recognized. We trust that no delay will be experienced in opening commercial relations with those powers. It would give an impetus to colored emigration and thousands would seek homes where they could enjoy the full rights of citizenship. It is estimated that in Hayti alone, a million could be accommodated, in addition to the present population. In a commercial aspect alone we have sacrificed much by blindly ignoring the existence of those powers. A prosperous trade in coffee, cotton, etc., has been sacrificed in obedience to the behests of the slave power of this country, which in itself is important enough to warrant recognition. Viewed from every point of observation, as an incentive for the emigration of our colored population; to enhance the value of our commercial relations, and to test the experiment of a Republic of colored men, the subject is worthy the attention of the next Congress.

AN UNRELIABLE HISTORIAN.—Samuel M. Schmucker, in a history of the Southern Rebellion, published in the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch*, says:

"The honor of having responded with the greatest celerity to the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, and of having been first in the field, belongs to a regiment of Massachusetts volunteers and to a body of troops collected and enlisted in Philadelphia by Col. Small. On Friday, the 19th of April, these troops commenced their journey from this city."

On Thursday, the 18th of April, the Washington Artillerists and National Light Infantry of Pottsville, the Ringgold Light Artillery of Reading, the Logan Guards of Lewistown, an Allentown company, and some forty-five regulars, commenced their journey from Harrisburg, for Washington. These troops passed through Baltimore, exposed to the insults of a howling mob, though not actually attacked, and reached Washington in the evening.—*They were quartered in the National Capitol for its defense, twenty-four hours before the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment reached Washington.* Col. Small's command, with the exception of a few stragglers, did not reach Washington at all at that time. The *first* company to enter the Capitol, was the Washington Artillerists of this Borough. This matter, of who were the first in the field is really of no importance, further than to vindicate the truth of history. If Mr. S. sets up for a historian, he will doubtless be glad to have an opportunity of correcting so glaring an error. The editors of the *Sunday Dispatch* will unquestionably, as lovers of truth, direct the attention of the historian to this matter. If some of the members of the Massachusetts Sixth were questioned in regard to who furnished them with rations from their own share, on the night they reached Washington, tired and hungry, they would grow eloquent about the Pottsville boys who were already there. "That's so," Schmucker.

THE Police Superintendent, it is reported, has made out a list of 700 residents of this city, of doubtful loyalty, if not out-right Secessionists. In this time these people will have to take the oath to support the Constitution, or take a journey to Fort Lafayette, for the benefit of their health.—*New York correspondence of Philadelphia Ledger.*

A "police superintendent" might find some employment here in this line. We have a few whose loyal health would be benefited by taking the oath to support the Constitution, or failing in that, by making a trip now that the weather is cool, to that pleasant suburban residence, Fort Lafayette.

The National Loan.

Appeal to the People of the United States.

The following patriotic appeal in favor of the National Loan has been issued by Secretary Chase, to the citizens of the United States:

"Your national government, compelled by a guilty conspiracy culminating in a sanguinary insurrection, is engaged in a war for security and liberty, for the supremacy of constitutional law, for the defence of the Union and for the maintenance of your most sacred rights.

"In the name of duty, in the name of honor, in the name of the many generous sacrifices already made by you, by opening a subscription to a national loan of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

"Already the enlightened and patriotic capitalists of the great cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and elsewhere, have made their names famous by deeds and example, by a subscription of $50,000,000. Congress, under which this subscription was received, wisely provides, however, that the advantages, as well as the patriotic satisfaction of a participation in this loan, shall be offered not to the capitalists of the great cities only, but to the people of all the loyal country. In order to secure a substantial reward for their public spirit to those whose patriotism prompts them in this hour of trial to place their means at the disposal of government, Congress has directed that an interest of 7 3-10 per centum be paid on the several amounts subscribed, an interest not liable to State taxation, but constituting for subscribers a revenue to some certain in amount, but greater in amount than may be expected from any ordinary investment.

"And in order to afford all citizens equal opportunities of participation in these advantages, Congress has further directed that subscriptions be received for sums as small as $50 as well as for large amounts, and that should the subscription exceed the whole sum desired, the smaller be preferred in its distribution. Each subscriber, on payment of his subscription, will be entitled to receive Treasury notes, equal in amount, in such denominations as he may prefer, whether of $50, $100, $500, $1000 or $5000. The interest at 7 3-10 per annum will be on the basis of $50 on the hundred, $100 on two hundred, $500 on one hundred, $1000 twenty hundred, and $5000 one dollar for each day. All the treasury notes issued will bear date on the 19th of August, 1861, and will bear interest from that date. Each note will have coupons attached, expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached from the notes, and presented for payment, as they severally mature. Each subscriber may pay the whole amount subscribed at the time of subscription, or, if he prefers to do so, may pay one-tenth at that time and one-third every twentieth day thereafter. At each payment the accrued interest on the amount from the 19th of August to the date of payment must also be paid, and the amounts of interest thus paid will be reimbursed in the payment of the first coupon. In order to secure beyond peradventure the punctual payment of the interest and the gradual reduction of the principal, Congress has provided by law for an annual revenue amply sufficient not only for these purposes, but for the prompt payment of all demands on account of extraordinary expenditures.

"It will be seen at a glance that not only is the whole property of the country pledged for the interest and final reimbursement of the loan, but that an adequate and specific proportion of the annual production is set apart by taxation for the redemption of this pledge. Prompt payment beyond a contingency is thus insured. Nor can this taxation be thought grievous when compared with the magnitude of the objects of the contest, or with the amount of property and production. The objects are union, permanent peace and security at home and respect abroad which are imperilled by this unprovoked rebellion. The intelligence of the people comprehend at once their magnitude. They rise above party. They back up the administration. They concur in the whole country during all time, under every administration, and in every relation, foreign or domestic. And the means for the attainment of these great objects can be readily supplied from the property productions of the country. The real and personal values in the United States reached at the last census were $16,160,000,000, and in the States now loyal to the Union this aggregate is $11,000,000,000. The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated by intelligent persons conversant with such investigations at more than $400,000,000, while the well considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and repute warrants the confident expectation that if the war is prosecuted with energy, courage and skill it may be brought to a termination before the close of the next spring, in which event the cost beyond the revenue will hardly exceed the amount of the $250,000,000 loan authorized by Congress; and with a due economy in all branches of the public service, not more than the total expenditures of Great Britain or France in years of peace.

"And it is not unreasonable to hope that the auspicious result of peace may be hastened by the reflection of the citizens of the States in insurrection—that they will review their action, weigh their own welfare, consider the disposition of the people to be a bounty to recognize all their constitutional rights and to allow them their full share in the benefits of the common government, and renew their allegiance to the Union, which in an evil hour they have been tempted to throw off. Will they not reflect that the war into which the Government has been constrained is not one for their subjugation, but a war for the material existence, and that an auspicious result to the Union will benefit as largely the States in insurrection as the States which have remained loyal. However this may be, the duty of the National Government as the constitutionally constituted agent of the people admits of no question. The war made necessary by the insurrection, and reluctantly accepted by the Government, must be prosecuted with all possible vigor until the restoration of the just authority of the Union shall insure permanent peace. The same good Providence which conducted our fathers through the difficulties and danger which beset the formation of the Union has graciously strengthened our hands for the work of its preservation.

"The crops of the year are ample, the granaries and barns are everywhere full. The capitalists of the country come on cheerfully forward to sustain the credit of the Government. Already, and even in advance of this appeal, men of all occupations seek to share the honors and advantages of the loan. Never, except because of the temporary depression caused by the rebellion and the derangement of business occasioned by it, were the people of the United States in a better condition to sustain a great contest than now.

"Under these favoring circumstances, and for these grand objects, I shall, in pursuance of the act of Congress, cause books of subscription to be opened as speedily as practicable in the several cities and principal towns of the United States, in order that all citizens who desire may subscribe to the loan may have the opportunity of doing so.—Meanwhile, those who prefer that scarce coin remit any sum which they may wish to invest in the loan to the Treasury of the United States at Washington, or to either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or to the Depository at Cincinnati, where certificates will be issued to the holders in Treasury notes on the terms already stated. The patriotism of the people, it is not to be doubted, will promptly respond to the liberal wisdom of their representatives.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A SECESSION STORY, EXPLODED.—The following card from Maj. A. M. Sallade, Paymaster in the U. S. Army, completely explodes the miserable story of peculation, and robbing the poor soldiers, circulated by secession papers in Harrisburg and elsewhere, a fortnight or so ago. We venture to say that every similar charge, when sifted, will be found equally groundless:

A Card.

In justice to myself and the Secretary of War, I make the following statement, to refute certain rumors which, in some unaccountable, are calculated to do injury to the Government.

Under directions of Paymaster General Lee, I went to Harrisburg, on Monday, the last day of July, for the purpose of assisting in paying off the three months' volunteers, who were there waiting to be mustered out of the service. A draft for one hundred dollars, which had been sent to me by the Paymaster General. The troops who were present in great numbers, were clamorous and importunate for their money. I could not pay one and impatient for their money. I could not pay one and impatient for their money. I could not pay them in coin, having sent for it to obtain it from the different banking institutions of Harrisburg in vain. Their anxiety to get home was such that, after consultation with their officers, I agreed to pay them by check on the Treasury of the United States, taking care to obtain the full approval of the private themselves. *I also formed them that the checks were not only good, but they would be redeemed in gold.*

In consultation with the officers who were anxious to have these checks into currency, I told them that my own and immediate family, and the whole of the banks in Harrisburg would cash them and give them what gold they could spare. My brother officer, Major Bruce Cameron, endorsed about nine thousand dollars of these checks in sparts, but when they were presented at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, the officers of which are hostile to General Cameron, that institution paid out some notes (for I am informed) of the Middletown Bank, an institution which stands so high in Pennsylvania as to be beyond all doubt, and the notes of which were gladly received by the soldiers.

Since my arrival in this city I have learned, with much pain, that some of the enemies of General Cameron have used this fact to his injury. I have only to say that I was entirely ignorant of any intention on the part of the officers of the Mechanics' Savings Bank to pay out these notes; that in issuing the checks upon the Treasury, I did so at the earnest solicitation of the officers and men themselves, and that they were acceptable to me for doing so as I was glad to accommodate them. A. M. SALLADE,
Paymaster, U. S. A.

UNION MEETINGS.

Now is the time for patriots of all parties, whether they be men who supported in the last Presidential election, Breckinridge, Douglas, Bell, or Lincoln, to come out heartily in support of the efforts of the Government to maintain our liberties. We are glad to know that there are citizens who supported Breckinridge at the Presidential election, who now repudiate his traitorous doctrines, and afford a cheerful support to the Government. This is as it should be. To such men the glorious meeting held in this Borough on Saturday evening last, was an occurrence hailed with pleasure, to encourage enlistments and combat the efforts of partisans to convey the impression that this is Lincoln's war, and such stuff.

That meeting was effective in rousing the patriotic spirit of the people, and they should be held throughout the County. Let traitors tremble when patriots take the field.

UNION VICTORY IN WILMINGTON, DEL.—The municipal election in Wilmington, Delaware, which took place on Tuesday, resulted in the success of the Union ticket, Vincent C. Gilpin being elected Mayor by a majority of 722 votes out of 1300 cast.

THE rebel journals endeavor to make the impression that they will be taxed more heavily, to carry on the war. Every intelligent farmer knows that the heaviest property holders will carry the burden of the taxes, and that the agricultural community will be benefited by the demand not only abroad, but at home for produce. Our army must be fed and clothed. That will give remunerative employment to thousands. A farmer remarked to us the other day that he would much rather see the taxes fall upon the capitalists and those who gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and thus assist in prolonging the war, as against the farmers, for according to their own arguments the longer the war is carried on, the more and heavier we will be taxed. The true policy as every farmer knows, is to prosecute the war vigorously; make it short, subdue the rebels, and make them pay the expense. This is the economical plan, and every man of common sense knows it. The rebel journals find it up-hill work to deceive the farmers in this matter.

WHAT some of the Border State Unionists think of Slavery is pretty clearly stated in a speech which the Rev. W. B. Carter of East Tennessee delivered in Cincinnati last Monday night. "I am a slaveholder," said Mr. Carter. "My ancestors, for three generations, have been slaveholders; therefore, I cannot be charged with any prejudice against Slavery. But I tell you before, that I regard the union of the States as of infinitely more value than all the negroes in America, and Africa too. Nay, I go further, and say that, if the prosecution of this war and the perpetuation of the Union require that African Slavery shall die, then I say let it perish."

GEN. FREMONT has issued an order, in which he says—"A strict obedience to orders, close attention to duties, and an earnest effort to protect and avoid harrassing innocent persons, is requested and expected from officers and men."

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1861.—Sept.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
7 Saturday,...	5 33	6 24	D. H. M.
8 Sunday,.....	5 34	6 23	New M. 4 4 17 ev
9 Monday,.....	5 35	6 21	First Q. 11 6 23 m
10 Tuesday,....	5 36	6 19	Full M. 18 9 0 ev
11 Wednesday..	5 36	6 18	Third Q. 27 1 23 m
12 Thursday,...	5 37	6 16	
13 Friday,.....	5 38	6 14	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

Sept.		8 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
31	Saturday,	66°	74°	72°	clear.
2	Monday,	66	78	71	"
3	Tuesday,	68	72	72	cloudy.
4	Wednesday,	70	79	69	clear.
5	Thursday,	58	69	67	"
6	Friday,	65	73	69	cloudy.

Miss Allen will resume her school for young ladies, on Monday next, September 9th.

Shooting Affair.—During a fight at Coal Castle on Saturday night last between James Bergen and John McDonald, the former shot the latter through the shoulder. The wound is not serious. Bergen was arrested, and is now in prison to await trial.

Alleged Incendiarism.—On Monday night last, a barn the property of Joseph Ockay, farmer, of South Manheim township, was destroyed by fire. Three mules were burned to death. Total loss between $1500 and $1600. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Mining Accident.—On Saturday, Daniel Jones, aged 54 years, sustained a compound fracture of the leg, in consequence of a piece of coal falling on it in a mining operation near Minersville. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia, where the leg was amputated.

Messrs. Sherman and Jackson, teachers of this Borough, have secured, by examination, from the authorities of the State Normal School at Millersville, the "Teachers' State Certificate."—This certificate shall be taken as full authority to teach without further examination all the branches named in it.

Admitted to the Bar.—At the present term of our Court, on motion of Howell Fisher, Esq., Orlando C. Tiffany, Esq., of the Susquehanna County Bar, was admitted to the practice of law in the several Courts in Schuylkill County. Mr. Tiffany read law in the office of the Hon. William Jessup at Montrose, and is at present located in the Borough of Port Carbon. He is a gentleman of unquestioned ability.

The Union County Ticket.—Pursuant to notice, the People's Standing Committee met at the American House in this Borough on Wednesday last, "for the purpose of uniting and conferring with a committee of that portion of the Democratic Party, favorable to the formation of a Union ticket to be voted for at the coming election." The meeting adjourned without deciding upon any definite arrangement, to assemble at the American House on Monday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Loss of a Resident of this Borough.—We are informed that Capt. Richard Owens, a resident of this Borough, who formerly ran a canal boat between this Region and New York, left here last Spring with his boat, and had it fitted up at New York as a schooner, to carry coal between Elizabethport and New York. About the 1st of August while loaded with coal, his boat was lost with all hands. Capt. Owens leave a family, that resides in Mahantango street. We understand that Capt. Owens had been cautioned that his vessel was too light for the rough weather he might expect to encounter during his trips, but that he was of a different opinion. The result was most melancholy.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Wife and Two Children.—Since the 18th of last month, the wife and two children of John McQuade, living in Eleventh street, this Borough, have been missing. The sister of the missing woman has been engaged during the past fortnight in endeavoring to obtain some information of them, but without the least success. On Wednesday last McQuade was arrested on suspicion of knowing something in relation to the whereabouts of his family, and had a hearing before Squire Conrad. He told such contradictory stories, and seemed so much confused when questioned in reference to the matter, that the magistrate deemed it his duty to commit him for trial, which was done.

Military Matters.—The Citizens' Cornet Band numbering twenty-five members, left this Borough on Monday, with a large number of recruits, to join Col. Negle's Regiment, encamped at Harrisburg. It is a fine band.

Capt. Filbert's sharpshooters, of Pinegrove, arrived here this week, and went into camp on the hill.

Good Intent Light Artillery is the name of a new military organization intended to be connected with Col. Cake's regiment. It was started by members of the Good Intent fire company of this Borough. Quite a large number of names are enrolled. A brass field piece intended for the use of the company, will be cast by G. W. Snyder, and rifled by Mr. Schaffe. It will have a point blank range of two miles.

Extraordinary Grape Leaf.—We received this week from John H. Guertler and Daniel H. Stager of Schuylkill Haven, a curiosity in the shape of a gigantic leaf from the twig of a grape grafted in April last, by Mr. Conrad Hammer, gardener. The leaf is 4½ feet in circumference; 17 inches in diameter, and perfect in its proportions. Mr. H. may well challenge the County to produce a grape leaf of similar magnitude. We learn that he has charge of several gardens in the beautiful Cumbrian Valley, and is much esteemed as a horticulturist. The length of the twig from which the leaf is taken, is about fifteen feet, a remarkable growth indeed, for a single season.—In two years it will be in bearing order. This fact should encourage grafting in this County, where the culture of the grape can be rendered profitable.

Struck by Lightning.—On Tuesday afternoon about 5 o'clock, a heavy thunder storm visited this Borough. Rain fell in torrents for about an hour, while the lightning was vivid and thunder heavy. Shortly after the commencement of the storm, a bolt struck a tree in Col. Cake's encampment, occupied by a portion of the Regimental Band. The lightning struck the pole at the rear of the tent shivering it, and badly shocking five members of the band who were sitting in the tent to protect themselves from the rain. The men most seriously affected were, the leader, Nicholas Rehr, and Henry Downing, both of whom had their backs partially paralyzed. The others were recovered. Under the care of Dr. Hassler, the Regimental surgeon, the two most seriously injured, are doing nicely reserved. The occurrence created quite an excitement for a time, on Lawyer's Hill.

Schuylkill County Alms House.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Poor, was held at the Alms House, on Monday, September 2d, 1861. Present, Charles Pugh, Dr. A. Sheiber and W. Lewis.

The Steward reported the following as the census of the House for the month ending August 31st, 1861.—Number in the House on the 1st of September, 390; same time last year, 392—decrease, 2. Of the above 46 are in the insane department, 45 in the nursery, and 40 under medical treatment. Admitted during the month of August, 54; discharged, 44; absconded, 23; died, 6; born, 2; buried out, 7.

Lodging and meals were furnished 143 travelling paupers during the month.

Out-door relief was granted to 13 families, amounting to $266 63
Previous issues, 12,510 41

Total for 1861, $12,779 04

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Ehert, Morris, Greasang, Kienzle, Focht, Inneas, Loose, Derr, Beveridge, Pitman, and Boone, President.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

The Street Com. reported crossing at Levy's Alley finished. Has examined the difficulties in regard to drainage at Coal and Callowhill streets, and report in favor of constructing a culvert from the south-west corner to Norwegian Creek, the distance being about two hundred and forty feet. Accepted.

The matter of refitting watch house was referred to the Com. of Lamp and Watch, with power to act.

The Com. of Lamp and Watch reported in favor of erecting lamps in Coal street, after the Gas Company has laid pipes in said street.

A proposition from Samuel Chrisman offering to act as Clerk of Markets, in consideration of the proceeds arising from the rents of the stalls, was read, whereupon Mr. Greasang offered the following:

Resolved, That the proposition of Samuel Chrisman in relation to the Clerkship of the Market, be accepted, and that the charge for the use of each stall to January 1st, 1862, shall be the sum of three dollars.

Adopted.

The statement of the Borough Treasurer was read and ordered to be filed.

Some time since the Council granted an order for $2 in favor of Mr. Lauer, for repairing a fire plug. The Com. reporting that Mr. L. declined accepting it, it was ordered to be cancelled.

Mr. Focht called up his resolution in relation to inlets from private property into public sewers, which was laid over last meeting.

An interesting debate arose on its consideration, in which Messrs. Inness, Pitman, Derr, Ehert, and Morris participated. Mr. Inness contended, and produced authorities to sustain his position, that the building of sewers or inlets, except for the purpose of draining surface water was not within the province of a body acting for the public, and that for all private purposes for the benefit of individual property, they should be constructed by private means. Mr. Pitman argued differently. He thought they were of public utility, as a sanitary measure, and should be constructed by the public, as a matter of general interest. The practice of cities and boroughs in this and other States, was adduced.

The resolution was finally adopted—after being amended, fixing the charge at $5, and the penalty at not more than $15, and not less than $10,—by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Beveridge, Derr, Focht, Greasang, Inness, Morris, and Boone, President, 7.

Nays—Messrs. Ehert, Kienzle, Lucas and Pitman, 4.

Messrs. Inness and Morris were in favor of fixing the charge at $10; but voted for placing it at $5.

Mr. Inness offered the following:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be authorized to curb, pave and gutter in front of the stable in Third street, occupied by Joseph W. Cake, belonging to the Farmers' Bank, provided the Farmers' Bank appropriate the ground to public use, or the expenses of paving, &c., are assumed by Joseph W. Cake.

Adopted.

Mr. Morris offered the following:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be instructed to prepare plans and receive proposals for the construction of the culvert from Coal street to Norwegian Creek.

Adopted.

Mr. Focht offered the following:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to pay Jacob Huntsinger, Jr., President of the Miners' Life Insurance Company, five hundred dollars interest due on balance of a bond drawn in favor of Samuel Silliman.

Adopted.

Mr. Derr offered the following:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be authorized to repair the gutter at Mahantango and Third streets.

Adopted.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Four watchmen,	$111 60
S. Chrisman,	25 00
A. K. Whitner,	50 00
John Schenck,	100 00
Isaac Quinn,	1 25
B. Barr,	26 12
A. Shilling,	150 00
J. Medara,	55 62
Norwegian Creek Culvert,	170 81
Work on streets,	30 37
Fox & Brother,	6 77
	$728 14
Previous issue,	2,310 90
	$3,039 04

The bill of L. C. Thompson, $1 75, was referred to the Street Com.

A diamond.

Enthusiastic Demonstration of the People.—Schuylkill County and the Second War against Tyranny.—On Saturday last a number of our most prominent citizens, Democrats and Republicans, issued a call with the heading, "Patriots Arouse!" for a mass meeting to be held at Mortimer's Hotel in the evening. This had been rendered necessary in part, by the efforts of partisans in our midst to afloat the loyalty of the people, and dissuade the unemployed from enlisting in the service of their country; and in part to arouse the people to renewed exertion for the Republic. The meeting was a spontaneous outpouring of the people, and when it organized, Centre street contained in front of the Hotel, a dense mass of human beings.

The meeting organized by appointing the following officers:

President—Capt. C. TOWER.

Vice Presidents—John Shippen, Hon. Strange N. Palmer, Thomas Foster, John T. Werner, C. Little, Hon. B. Reilly, Benj. T. Taylor, R. F. Weaver, James Focht, Levi Huber, John Clayton, Christian Fox, R. R. Morris.

Secretaries—P. B. WALLACE and BENJAMIN MCCOOL.

Capt. Tower in returning thanks for the honor conferred in calling upon him to preside over the meeting, made an able, stirring and patriotic appeal to the young men of Schuylkill County to fly to their country's rescue.

JOHN BANNAN, Esq., followed in a powerful speech, in which he completely demolished the argument that the farmers would suffer by the direct tax. On the contrary, they would be directly benefited by the demand for their produce to feed the army. Already, the volunteers from this County have brought back more gold to support their families, than will be required from the County in the shape of a direct tax, during the war.

The speech of F. B. Gowen, Esq., was an able vindication of the policy of the Government, and elucidation of the fact that the expenses of the war would fall upon the rich and not the poor.—He was the uncompromising enemy of men now waging war with the sword, against the Government. Mr. Gowen's remarks were among the happiest we ever heard him deliver.

Mr. Campbell being vociferously called for, appeared and delivered a speech, which in power, eloquence and feeling we have never heard excelled. He faithfully sketched the position of the Government, and spoke of the necessity of the people coming up shoulder to shoulder, to its support. We have everything to fight for. He touched the so called peace-makers of the North, and declared his willingness to support any man to be Democrat or not, who kept step to the music of the Union, and marched under its flag.—Mr. Campbell's speech made a great impression, and created the most unbounded enthusiasm.

Myer Bannan, Esq., made the closing speech of the evening, and the patriotic manner in which he discarded party and declared himself wholly and unqualifiedly, for the maintenance of the Government, made a powerful impression. The speech was worthy of the time and occasion.

We never saw more earnest spirit evinced at a meeting in this County. It was fully up to the war point, and bids fair to have the happiest effect. They should be held throughout the County, until every patriot is thoroughly aroused.

To Mr. Thomas, Foster and Mr. James Gillyman great credit is due for the promptness with which this great demonstration for the Union was made. That it had its effect for good, who can doubt?

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Throughout the Courts of Quarter Sessions has been engaged during the last week in the trial of criminal cases, which, with the exception of a trifling character, are recalled but little interest, being made up of the usual contention of the Penns, Kunkels and Ballentines. We give our usual report.

Com. vs. Catharine Bast—Surety of the Peace on oath of Margaret Pleppert. This case was merely a dispute between the parties, and the Court ordered the prosecutrix to pay all the costs, except the Justice's who returned the case to Court. No order was made to his costs.

Com. vs. Margaret Brennan—Surety of the Peace on oath of John Boland. After hearing, the case was dismissed and the same order as to costs as in the preceding case.

Com. vs. Michael Reid—Surety of the Peace on oath of David Rank. The defendant after hearing was adjudged guilty of the charge, and sentence was suspended for a week.

Com. vs. William Williams—Assault and Battery on Joseph Davis. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of $5 and to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Placidus Zimmerer—Surety of the Peace on oath of Magdalena Hildebrand. After hearing, the defendant was ordered to enter in his own recognizance for $200 to keep the peace for one year, and to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Isaac Foster—The defendant was indicted for passing a counterfeit five dollar bill on Matthew Gibson. The evidence showed that while some one had passed the counterfeit $5 00 on Mr. Gibson, yet that he was mistaken as to the person, the evidence showing that the defendant who resides at Morristown was in that borough at the time when it was alleged the money was passed on Mr. Gibson, having just returned with his regiment from Washington. He was acquitted.

Com. vs. Sarah Doyle—Surety of the Peace on oath of Cooper Lambert. After hearing, each party was ordered to pay their own costs.

Com. vs. Thomas Wesley—The defendant residing in New Philadelphia, was indicted for Adultery with Sarah Ann Reeve. The facts as alleged by the prosecution were, that the crime was committed whilst the prosecutrix was living as a servant at the defendant's house, being related to him, and that there were repeated acts extending through a period of four or five months. The prosecutrix was not more than fourteen years of age, though she looked older. The defendant's wife resided with him in the house where alleged to have taken place.

The defence contended that the defendant was the victim of a conspiracy, and that he was entirely innocent of the charge; that he had always borne a good reputation for chastity, and that the story of the prosecutrix was inconsistent and improbable. The jury after being out a considerable time found the defendant guilty—Not yet sentenced.

Com. vs. R. T. Hughes—Assault and Battery on Israel Miller, to which the defendant plead guilty. It appeared that the parties got into an altercation and that defendant, in his passion, knocked him down. They reside in Tamaqua. Defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and the costs.

Com. vs. John Greenwood—Surety of the Peace, on oath of Amand West. After hearing, the case was dismissed, and each party ordered to pay one-half the costs.

Com. vs. Elizabeth Kates—Surety of the Peace, on oath of Mary Canfield. In this case the Court ordered