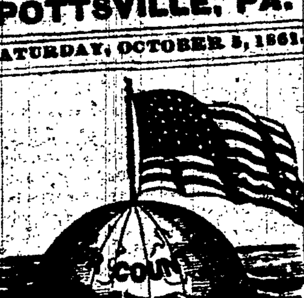
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861.



TO THE FRIENDS OF THE TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS IN, AND SOON TO BE IN THE FIELD FROM SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

The friends of our noble volunteers now in the field with their lives literally in their own hands, number thousands in this gallant County. They are found in the counting-room, the store, the work-shop, and the mine. They live in towns, in valleys, on the slopes of a hundred hills. There is scarcely a dwelling within the boundaries of our County, where a vacant chair at the poor or rich man's table, does not attest the absence in his country's service, of a husband, son, father or brother. *They* have gone forth cheerfully and willingly, to discharge a sacred duty. What is our duty here at home? Is it not to sustain them by word and act? Is it not by exhibiting a thorough union, and sinking all mere partizan and distracting issues? Is it not by showing the brave boys that our thoughts, our wishes, our prayers are for them and the great cause of Freedom they are defending with their lives? Assuredly. Citizens of Schuylkill County; friends of the twenty-five hundred Volunteers a portion of whom is in, and all of whom will soon be in the field from our midst, part of your imperative duty to those men, you will be called upon to discharge on Tuesday next at the polls. It is a duty you cannot shirk with honor; you will not neglect if you truly love your country.

You will be required on that day to make your choice between a partizan ticket nominated by the remnant of the Breckinridge faction of Schuylkill County, and on which are men known to entertain disloyal sentiments; and a ticket placed in nomination by the Union men of the County, without distinction of party, after deliberation in Convention, marked by dignity, Intelligence, and patriotism. Which will you choose? Consider well before you cast a vote which would bring deservedly upon your head, the anathema of the loyal and noble Democrat, Dickinson, who said in a recent able and brave effort in the cause of the Union:

> Yonder is the mother whose son went a few days since and was slain in the battle-field. Partizan, look at her, while the blood of her son is dripping from your fingers' end! Why was her son slain? Because you was encouraging rebellion and treason. But yesterday a young bride was called upon to wreathe a widow's wreath with her bridal wreath. And you were the cause. Why? Because you were holding out aid and encouragement to this accursed rebellion. Your hands are stained with the blood of her husband. Look at that little group of children there, surrounding a widowed mother; at these she looks, and at these she trembles, and the little children fall back lest the murderer of the father shall be the murderer of the children also. Raise your hands to Heaven and aid on this rebellion farther if you can, infamous wretch. I care not for a political organization; I care not who acts in this matter, or who refuses to act; that man who goes with the stoutest heart and strongest arm, whatever may be his political designation, is my brother of to-day.—Whether he acted with me before, or ever will again, I care not, if he acts in this great emergency. When the ship of the Constitution is assailed, when the red lightnings are streaming down her masts, or when she creaks and groans in every joint; when she is threatened on one hand by a foreign enemy who annoys, and on the other by domestic traitors, when she is at her wits end; then let us go forward, take a strong hand hold of the helm, and while the sails are parting let every man do his duty. The bow of promise arches itself in the distance, telling us that there is no danger, to speed us on our errand of mercy. God speed her on her errand: go on! she is safe! go on! go on! the battle is ended!

What a withering anathema on the selfish wretches who are now endeavoring to produce division in the ranks here; what manliness and patriotism in the manner in which he stretches forth the hand of fellowship to those who act in their public capacity alone for the good of the country. The purest and best of the Democracy everywhere in the North, are thus acting in this the hour of the Republic's trial, and we believe that the mass of the Democracy in this County, will on Tuesday next clasp hands with their Republican brethren, in a common cause.

Should we however, be deceived. Should the citizens of Schuylkill County, through apathy, or party prejudices, permit the Breckinridge to be successful over the Union ticket, we will be everlastingly disgraced in the eyes of the country. Our proud boast has been that we were the Banner County in furnishing men for the defence of the Government; and we would hang our head in shame to have the stigma affixed to her name, that we failed to support her volunteers who were fighting for our honor, our property, our very liberties.—Shall there be division? Shall an ignoble partizan ticket be successful on Tuesday next? If so, can we expect our volunteers to fight enthusiastically for the Union, while the people at home refuse to support them? No! we should rather anticipate that they would throw down their arms in disgust with a people who care so little for them and the cause in which they are exposing their lives. MEN OF SCHUYLKILL, FOR THE SAKE OF THE GREAT CAUSE IN WHICH YOU ARE ENGAGED; AS A MARK OF ESTEEM AND RESPECT FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS, VOTE ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE COUNTY UNION TICKET.

THE SCHUYLKILL COUNTY BRECKINRIDGE PLATFORM.

As we had no opportunity of seeing the resolutions adopted at the Breckinridge Convention last week, until their publication in the partizan organs in this Borough, we did not pay our respects to them in our last issue. We now review them:

Resolved, That we call on all patriots to rally to the organization of the Democratic party as the party of the Union, the party that maintains the government, and the party that upholds the Constitution inviolate.

The old war horse of Democracy in New York, Daniel S. Dickinson, who never voted anything but a democratic ticket, declares, that in the present crisis of the country, the man who would get up party organizations to distract the people and imperil the lives of the soldiers, ought to be arraigned as a traitor to his country.

Resolved, That we ignore and deprecate all sectional parties, as in effect (whatever their professions may be) tending necessarily to the dissolution of the Union and the undue prolongation of the present civil war, and that we hold that the surest way to preserve the Union and restore permanent tranquility and prosperity to the whole country is to "bury abolitionism and secessionism in the same political grave."

Resolved, That as the Union rests on the Constitution, and the one cannot exist without the other, and as Abolitionism violates and destroys the Constitution, we hold that all who seek to convert the present war into an instrument of Abolitionism, to be traitors and disunionists, and that therefore we sustain President Lincoln in the disposition it is said, he has shown to discountenance the main principle of General Fremont's late remarkable proclamation.

The Southern Rebels stigmatize all loyal Northern people, and Southern Union men, as Abolitionists, and according to the first resolution above, these Schuylkill County partizans are going to bury every Union man both North and South in a political grave. If this is not aiding and abetting Rebellion, we do not know what is.

What is the Constitution worth without the Union? First sustain the Union, and this saves the Constitution. The man who drew up the second resolution above, is a little soft in the upper story, or does not exert his thinking powers much. It appears that the Breckinridge Democracy favors slavery, and is opposed to confiscating the slaves of Rebels. How devoted and tender towards the Nigger! The Government may take all the other property of the Rebel, but the "nigger" must be held sacred. Oh, Democracy, has all thy love of Freedom fled to "brutish beasts?"

Do they not know that where Slavery exists, the poor white laborer is debased even below the Negro Slave? Do they not know that as long as Slavery exists in the South, the white mechanic and laborer stand degraded, because they have to work for their living, before the lordly aristocrat and slave driver? Do they not know that as long as Slavery exists, all the runaway Slaves must come North—because they have no other place to go—but that if it was abolished, the Negroes would not only remain South, but that nine-tenths of the Free Negroes in the North would return South again, if their rights were protected? No Free Negroes from the South come North unless they are driven out of the South. The negro always settles in warm climates, whenever he has the opportunity to do so. Every thinking man in the country knows this. And then what a glorious thing it would be to open all the Southern States to Free White Labor, and give our gallant volunteers an opportunity of settling in those States after they return from the battle field victorious, with the foul blot of Slavery wiped out forever. Who would it injure? Why should any party take part with the Rebel Slave Driver, against the Free White laborer, and shut him out of the most inviting portion of the country? Bleeding Liberty, and Humanity ask, why should any party commit so great a crime against the laboring classes? because where slave labor prevails, white labor can never be properly rewarded.

Resolved, That now while the people are called upon to sustain the cost of the present war, it is more than ever necessary to discountenance profligacy and corruption in high places, and that therefore it is the imperative duty of all to unite with the Democratic party in opposing and exposing the fraud and corruption practiced at Harrisburg during the last winter by the present State Administration.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, that investigated these charges, a Jury *composed of all parties, has reported unanimously that there was no FRAUD practiced in the purchases for the State.* There were inexperience and difficulties at the commencement, but the Jurors declare under their oaths that there was no FRAUD practiced. So much for that resolution.

Resolved, That the passage of the law, releasing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from its tonnage tax, as it is clearly demonstrated by the speech of the Hon. Heister Clymer, of Berks County, has added to the burdens of the tax payers of the State by taking away some $19,000,000 of revenue by the year 1894, and that the bribery and corruption of members of the Legislature and other officers of government by which it is believed that that iniquitous law was passed calls for investigation and exposure, and we therefore instruct the Senator and Representatives from this County, whom the Democratic party and other patriots who shall join with us shall elect, to demand an investigation of the means by which that law was passed.

This we brand as a deliberate lie. There may be a difference of opinion on this subject; but the State did not lose one cent by the passage of the tonnage tax bill. So far from losing, it will gain from *three to four millions of dollars,* more than sufficient to pay her war debt. The Democratic party passed a bill releasing the State from all the tonnage tax, and all the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad from taxation forever, for the sum of *one million, five hundred thousand dollars,* and its going into effect was only prevented by a decision of the Supreme Court against the bill, declaring it unconstitutional. The annual taxes on the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad company now amount to about *One Hundred Thousand Dollars.*—Over this bill, which the Democracy passed three years ago, and who passed the above resolution at their meeting, the State will gain at least *ten millions of dollars,* whether it was passed by bribery or not, as has been alleged. Any person who will take the trouble to investigate the matter fully will be satisfied on this point. If the State had intended to rob the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of all its capital, the same as a robber demands your purse, against law and every principle of justice and right, it might have squeezed the nineteen millions out of the Company, but it never would have gone into the State Treasury, because those who were dishonest enough to keep such an unjust law in existence, would have deliberately stolen the money.

Resolved, That there should be the closest scrutiny and investigation into the accounts and expenditure of the first half million and subsequent appropriations by the last State Legislature for war purposes, and that it should be explained why our patriotic volunteers were worse fed, worse clothed, and worse armed than the volunteers from other States?

The Breckinridge Democracy, who have stolen upwards $50,000 from our County Treasury, and robbed the Coal Region of about $50,000 more in the shape of money plundered from the tax payers within a few years past, are not the proper persons to investigate frauds, and guard the Public Treasury. It is not true that our soldiers were "worse fed," "worse clothed," and "worse armed" than the volunteers of other States. It is true that some of them suffered, in these respects, but they did not suffer more than those from New York. It was caused entirely because no adequate military organization existed in this State, which was short of arms, short of uniforms, and short of everything that belonged to the Military Department. The truth is, that we had no Military Department in the State, and it is to this cause alone that the suffering of our volunteers is to be attributed. Why did not the Democratic Administration organize the Military Department when it held the power, as other States did, when the Rebels threatened war in case the people elected a President in a constitutional manner? They preferred to *connive* at the Rebellion, and aid and comfort the Rebels.

Resolved, That we call upon the Standing Committee to procure from each person this day placed in nomination to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation in the following form, viz:

I ——, do swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania; and that, if elected to the office of ——, I will discharge the duties thereof with fidelity and according to the best of my ability; that in discharge of said duties I will, by all just, and practicable means in my power, uphold, maintain and support the Union of these States and the Government of the same. I further swear (or affirm) that I am opposed to the so-called doctrine of secession, or the pretended right of a State to withdraw from the Union; and that I hold such doctrine to be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and calculated to destroy the glory, power and greatness of the American Government; and that, therefore, it is the duty of all good citizens to exert all their energies to discountenance, oppose, resist and defeat the same.

This resolution is absolutely necessary under the circumstances, but we doubt if it will be sufficient to hold the Breckinridgers, since their leader has ran off to Rebeldom, muffled up and screened behind a slave who drove him in a close vehicle. It is currently reported that one of the candidates on Acker's Breckinridge Ticket declared that "for every d——d wide awake that went down to fight the South, a democrat should be sent down to aid the South." Another candidate was so open in his secession sentiments, that his neighbors were taking measures to have him arrested, and another was either knocked down or threatened with chastisement, for trying to prevent persons from enlisting for the preservation of the Union. Nothing but the fear of arrest stopped the mouths of these aiders and abettors of secession. We think our readers all agree with us that the oath was a very necessary appendage to the Breckinridge resolutions. We think however, the honest voters on Tuesday next will very properly decide that candidates whose Union sentiments are so doubtful, that an oath is required to fix them to certain principles, will select those to represent them whose Union sentiments are far above suspicion.

So much for the Schuylkill County Breckinridge Platform. The people will give their opinion of its merits at the polls on Tuesday next, and we feel that it will be buried so deep beneath public contempt on that occasion, that there will be no day of resurrection for it, at least in this generation.

GENERAL FREMONT.

A portion of the press, and the people, are disposed to censure Gen. Fremont for acts and apparently disastrous occurrences, while they are totally ignorant of the circumstances under which he has conducted the Western campaign so far. Let us have facts, and then judge of a General's capacity; not base hasty opinion on mere rumor and deceptive appearances. In reference to Gen. Fremont's popularity in the West and ability to rally around him an immense army, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

> A long string of stalwart fellows were marching down the street yesterday afternoon. They all looked jolly, and nearly all had carpet bags. We inquired: "Which way, boys?" And the reply was the single word "Fremont!" There is music in the name. The boys go to him with a will, and more recruits can be obtained for his department than for any other. Companies recruited for the army leave here nearly every day. Ask almost any squad of sturdy young men who are evidently off for the wars, where they are bound, and you hear the word "Fremont" given with a hearty emphasis and a glitter of the eye that tells how the gallant little man with nerves of steel lives in the hearts of the people.

In reference to the capture of Lexington by the rebels, it now seems that it was part of the strategic arrangements of Gen. Fremont, to completely entrap Price. The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

> "There was much murmuring among our people yesterday at the result, but along with the complaints so naturally indulged in, from sympathy with the misfortunes of the gallant Mulligan and his heroic little garrison, was also observed a satisfaction in the knowledge that a most formidable movement was on foot against the rebel force and that soon, they must fall into the trap so skilfully laid for them. The extraordinary activity for the past three or four days on the river and the railroads; the presence of Gen. Lane on the west side of Lexington with an accumulated force of more than four thousand men; the presence of Gen. Sturgis on the north with about the same number; the boat loads of troops steaming up the Missouri river; and the heavy columns moving rapidly to the west from Jefferson City, all look to the grand movement for the complete entrapping of the rebel army under Price, to the accomplishment of which we are disposed to believe the capture of Col. Mulligan was but one of the predetermined necessities."

In addition to this, we find the following Washington despatch in Tuesday's *Tribune*:

> The Hon. Morris Davis, M. C., arrived to-day from St. Louis, where he has spent several weeks, seeing Fremont every day. He states that the General works eighteen hours out of every twenty-four: that he is overrun with important business, and that he devotes quite as much of his time as is consistent with public duties to private visitors. Mr. Davis declares the reports of exclusiveness grossly exaggerated, as are nearly all the injurious reports which have been made public.
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> As a commanding officer Gen Fremont is greatly beloved by the troops. They ever receive him with enthusiasm. When Col. Blair was arrested, the sympathy of the army was altogether with Gen. Fremont, and his removal would operate, without doubt, most seriously against the public interest. The feeling among the rank and file is, that his removal would be tantamount to disbanding the army in Missouri.
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> On the Saturday preceding the siege of Lexington, 5,000 troops were ordered to Washington from St. Louis. Gen. Fremont then had in St. Louis but 7,500 men, but he immediately sent on two of his best regiments. He said as they left, "The heart must be preserved, even if the extremities perish." The news from Lexington caused him to decline sending more, and Gen. Scott sustained him.
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> The position of affairs in Missouri, Mr. Davis says, has been most embarrassing. Gen. Fremont had not, up to a week or two ago at all events, more than one half the force the public supposed he had. This force necessarily scattered at way distances, could not possibly be concentrated at any point without weakening other positions important to be held.
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> Gen. Fremont sent 6,000 troops to Paducah, about 5,000 to Bird's Point and left some 3,000 at Cairo, all being necessary to the Union cause in Kentucky. He begged the Government to seize Bowling Green and occupy Columbus at the time Paducah was occupied. Had this been done great results would have been accomplished. Price, the Rebel General, could not have marched through any portion of Missouri with 20,000 men without attracting attention at an earlier day than that which announced his presence near Lexington.
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> The theory is, this large force of Price and Jackson was marched in squads, sometimes disguised as poor Union men, and sometimes as midnight marauders robbing as they went and having points for meeting, and subsequently concentrating upon Lexington. Mr. Davis is confident that Gen. Fremont will be brilliantly successful in capturing Price.
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> Gen. Hunter is south, advancing from Rolla. Gens. Pope and Sturgis take care of the northern section, and Gen. Lane and Col. Montgomery are crowding from the west. Mr. Davis says another difficulty in re-inforcing Lexington was that Ben. McCulloch was known to be advancing upon Jefferson City the possession of the capital being the chief aim of the Rebels. Therefore, had the Union force been withdrawn from thence, the end of the enemy would have been accomplished, and a greater calamity than that at Lexington would have befallen.
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> With the contracts generally, Gen. Fremont has not and never had, personally, anything whatever to do.—Mr. Davis had an interview with the President to-day, when the President stated that his confidence in Gen. Fremont was unabated, and that complete justice should be done him by the Administration. The tone of Gen. Meigs's conversation in St. Louis led to the belief that he was very favorably impressed with Gen. Fremont, and with the condition of things generally in that quarter.

Having thus these points from different reliable authorities, the press and people should await quietly the future movements of Gen. Fremont, nor condemn in advance. It is unwise and impolitic. We freely confess that we have confidence in the "Pathfinder," and believe that he will yet win the brilliant distinction of defeating Price and his rebel horde. In any event we are not of those who condemn an unheard, untried man.

MILITARY ENGINEERING.—The course of the Polytechnic College of this State, located in West Penn Square, Philadelphia, on Military Engineering and Tactics, re-opens under circumstances of unusual interest, as the war requires the services of intelligent, professionally educated officers, and threatens to be a prolonged one of entrenched camps, requiring the highest knowledge of Military Engineering as well as of Tactics. The Military Department of the College has therefore, been re-organized, placed under the superintendence of an experienced graduate and former instructor in West Point, and the use of the spacious State Armory, convenient to the College, granted for Infantry drill and sword exercise. Orders for the supply of arms have been issued by the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth, and the most approved Text Books selected. Two light field pieces, to be loaned by the State, will be employed in artillery drill on grounds in the environs, and the use of cleared land for practice in laying out and constructing Field Fortifications, and of a contiguous forest for the supply of materials for gabions, &c., has also been secured. The one year course for Graduates of Literary Colleges and others mathematically prepared, will include the Higher Mathematics, Applied Physics, Mechanics and Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Field Fortifications, Siege Operations, Science and Practice of Gunnery, Strategy, Tactics of Artillery and Infantry, and Sword and Bayonet Practice. Less proficient Students will be required to pursue a course of two years; the first year being devoted to Preparatory Scientific Studies, Infantry drill, and Sword and Bayonet Practice; the second year, to all the subjects above stated. Any further information will be furnished by A. L. Kennedy, M. D., President of Faculty.

COFFEE, SUGAR AND TEA.—Our citizens are aware that the prices of these necessary articles, have rapidly advanced of late. This is not warranted by scarcity, nor by the moderate tax which will soon be laid by the Government upon them; but is caused by action on the part of speculators, which journals everywhere should expose. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* in alluding to this subject, says:

> A very active speculative movement in coffee, sugar and tea, has been in progress here for some time past, the effect of which has been to run up the prices of these almost necessaries of life to a figure which places them quite beyond the reach of those who have the most need of them—the poor. In anticipation of the increased duty to which these commodities will soon be subject, the speculators have bought, or are buying up and placing in store, the surplus stock on hand, in the expectation of commanding their own prices for them.—Even now, the commonest qualities of brown sugar cannot be purchased at retail at less than 12½ cents per pound, which is an increase of one hundred per cent. upon prices current for the same quality a month ago. The advance on coffee and tea is not so enormous, but it is sufficient to limit consumption to a very perceptible extent, and to make the working class realize the necessity of abandoning their use. The moderate tax imposed by the Government upon these articles, will be borne in the same patriotic spirit of self-sacrifice which has characterized our people from the beginning of the war, but it is questionable whether as much can be said in regard to the speculators who are thus taking advantage of the necessities of Government to add to the burthens of the public, for the purpose of enriching themselves.

BRECKINRIDGE.

This arch traitor has fled like a thief.—Failing to compromise the loyalty of his State—his villainies uncovered, his treason exposed—he escapes popular vengeance by taking to his heels. We think his followers in Schuylkill County, who are endeavoring to produce a division among the people at this time, by running a partizan ticket, would do well to travel too, for the loyal, patriotic citizens of this County, are preparing a bitter dose for them to swallow on Tuesday next. The people despise the traitors' followers as much as they do the traitors.

OF the second fifty millions loan to the Government, the New York Banks will take $35,000,000, Boston, 10,000,000, and Philadelphia, $5,000,000. It is so decided.

ENLISTMENTS.

While the work in this line is going on now with gratifying briskness, yet MORE, MEN, are wanted by the Government. Every regiment thrown forward at this time, is needed, for armed rebels are swarming along the borders of the Free States, from the Potomac to the prairies of Kansas, while from the Capes of the Chesapeake to the mouth of the Rio Grande, along a sea-coast line of more than 2,000 miles, every accessible harbor, bay and river has to be watched by our armed marine. To man all these points, on the land and on the sea, requires an immense body of soldiers and sailors. While it may be the purpose of the Government to mass some three hundred thousand well disciplined troops on the Potomac, two hundred and fifty thousand men are needed at once in Fortress Monroe and its vicinity, lower North Carolina, Western Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, imperilled Kentucky, and hotly-contested Missouri, in addition to those now there.

The New York *Tribune* thus enumerates some of the obvious inducements for men of the right character to immediately enroll themselves in the ranks of the loyal army:

I. Pay. As we have often said, our troops, and especially our privates, are better paid than those of any other army in the world.

II. Their food, clothing, arms, tentage, and hospital furnishment are now equal to the average of European armies, and in all these particulars they will soon be equal and in some respects superior to the best of them.

III. A steady improvement is going on in the material of regimental and line officers. Voluntary resignations, and the examination consequent upon the action of Examining Boards, will soon rid the army of titled ignorance, imbecility, and inexperience.

IV. The different arms of the service are being better apportioned than heretofore. We are getting a fair supply of cavalry, while the complement of field artillery will soon be immense. We learn that the Government has had and is now having constructed more than 15,000 gun-carriages for field batteries!

V. The hot season is passing away, and the bracing breezes of October are close upon us. Northern men have been reluctant to cross the Potomac and move down the Mississippi, during the summer solstice. But, with a genial season before them, which will expand into a long, lingering September, as they move Southward, they should now step forward with alacrity to enrol their names in the advancing columns.

VI. Other employments are becoming precarious. The harvest is over. Mechanical pursuits are dull. Merchants are out of business. Mariners find nothing to do. A hard Northern Winter is approaching. The Government is ready to furnish work for half a million, yea, three fourths of a million, of men. As a mere business employment, the army will be found the best that can be found by hundreds of thousands, until the war is over. And such arrangements about pay are now being perfected as will enable the volunteer to keep his family comfortable while he is away fighting for his country.

VII. Henceforward we believe that high-minded soldiers will not be compelled to perform any service incompatible with the dignity of a defender of "the Flag of the Free." Public sentiment has declared that our citizen soldiery shall not be set to the degrading work of catching and returning the runaway slaves of rebels; that the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law is no part of the duty of the army; and that property in slaves, when belonging to Traitors, is not more sacred than their other property.

VIII. A more buoyant and hopeful tone of feeling begins to pervade the public mind in regard to the ultimate success of our arms. We all feel that the cause of the Union and the Constitution must win in the end. And, therefore, for the sake of the great cause, and irrespective of all minor inducements, our hardy youth, and our able-bodied men of maturer years, should rush to the ranks.

IX. But, the men *must be had.* And if they cannot be obtained by voluntary enlistment, the country must resort to drafting. This had already commenced in Iowa when it was countermanded. Other States may have to follow her example, though we hope not. At all events, we suggest to those who, in that event, would be liable to be called to the field, that they should do all in their power to promptly swell the ranks of the army up to the necessities of the exigency.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

A RUDIMENTARY TREATISE ON THE METALLURGY OF SILVER AND LEAD. By Dr. ROBT H. LAMBORN, Cor. Mem. Imperial Royal Geo. Reichsanstalt, Vienna; Mem. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philada.; Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., &c., London; JNO. WEALE, 59, *High Holborn.* 1861.

For a copy of this useful and interesting work, just published in England, we are indebted to the politeness of the author. It is the second volume of a supplementary series, "containing a description of the argentiferous and plumbiferous minerals; the methods of assaying them; and the processes in use in various parts of the world for treating the ores of silver and lead for their valuable constituents; together with historical and statistical notices of the two metals."

An examination of the work proves conclusively, that Dr. Lamborn treats the subject more thoroughly and elaborately, than the author of any other work of similar character, in the English language. In its preparation he gives a general view of the present condition of the metallurgy of silver and lead, and arranges the subject in such a manner that those processes having a close similarity in their chemical features, in the apparatus employed, and the results sought to be obtained, are grouped together.

The various methods of amalgamation are described in succession, although they belong to different hemispheres, and the same may be said of the methods of treating sulphide of lead in hearths. The three methods of reducing lead-ores in reverberatory furnaces by double decomposition are given in a single chapter, although the three methods described are peculiar to as many various nations.

Chapter fourteen—"The treatment of Silver Ores and Argentiferous Products by the 'Wet way'"—in which Ziervogel's, Augustin's and Patera's methods are introduced, is peculiarly interesting, as the processes by which silver is obtained from argentiferous ores and products by the "wet way," or by "solution and precipitation," are all of quite modern origin. The author in introducing this chapter, and in speaking of these processes, says:

> "They belong to that last period in the history of metallurgy during which the science of chemistry has played such an important part.
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> "The seed from which these processes sprang was planted, however, in the days of empiricism. Were my space less limited I might commence with the experiments made by Medina among the Cordilleras, in the middle of the sixteenth century, and trace in unbroken sequence the growth of process out of process, until I arrived at the systems introduced within the latter half of the present decennium, some of which have not yet been described upon the pages of a metallurgic treatise.
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> "The methods in question have in most instances where now in use, supplanted the old plans of amalgamation and liquation, and hence they show themselves generally adapted for such ores and products as may be treated by those methods. As a rule they are used for those containing little lead, and such as are largely cupreous.
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> "With such ores, and under certain circumstances, the methods of extracting silver by the wet way are extremely advantageous. They exceed the plan of amalgamation in necessitating no loss of valuable mercury, and in the quickness and completeness with which the metal may be obtained from the mineral treated, and also in their being healthier for the labourers engaged upon them. They are far more economical than the plan of fusion with lead, in the item of fuel, in the time required, and in the amount of the various metals lost, while they are superior to the process of liquation in requiring less time and fuel, in accomplishing a more complete separation of the copper and silver, and in allowing the production of a copper of an excellent quality."

Our space is too limited for us to make further extracts from the work, or to speak as we desire, of its full value, as an addition to the popular knowledge of the science of metallurgy. The London mining journals have spoken of the work highly, and their praise will be re-echoed by every person into whose hands this little book shall find its way.

"J. S. B.'s" letter from "Camp Cameron," Harrisburg, together with a copy of the muster roll of the "Schuylkill Guards" of Minersville, are unavoidably crowded out this week. They will appear in our next.

FROM Joseph A. Gilmour, Capt. Co. "H." 48th Regiment, we have received a copy of the muster roll of his Company. It will appear in our next.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1861—Oct.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's changes
28 Saturday	5 53	5 49	D. H. M. New M. 4 2 1 m
29 Sunday	5 54	5 47	First Q. 10 5 13 ev
30 Monday	5 55	5 45	Full M. 18 1 42 ev
1 Tuesday	5 56	5 43	Third Q. 26 4 59 ev
2 Wednesday	5 57	5 42	
3 Thursday	5 58	5 41	
4 Friday	5 59	5 39	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
Sept. 27—Saturday,	59°	60°	57°	clear.
" 29—Monday,	61	62	67	"
" 30—Tuesday,	48	53	51	"
Oct. 1—Wednesday,	57	64	64	rain.
" 2—Thursday,	62	73	69	clear.
" 3—Friday,	57	63	78	"

C. F. Abright and L. Burkhard, carriage builders of this Borough, have received a patent for improvements in removable carriage fronts.

The Reading Journal says, there is said to be in circulation a well executed photograph counterfeit ($5) on the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County. Look out for them.

Naval.—Thomas Petherick, Jr., of this Borough, who was in the three months' campaign, has been appointed Third Assistant Engineer in the United States Navy.

Fatal Mining Accident.—Simon Pfarr, a German, unmarried, and a resident of Tamaqua, was accidentally killed in the mines of George W. Cole, at Reevesdale, on the 27th ult., by a fall of Coal.

The Schuylkill Haven Agricultural Fair will commence on Wednesday next, and continue until Friday. Every effort we understand, will be made to render the exhibition complete in all of its departments.

"Jack Frost" paid our County a visit last week. "Vanity Fair" claims him as one of the new Major-Generals of the Union, and we presume he was here recruiting for his Southern campaign of 1861-2.

Copies of the Revised Army Regulations just published, can be obtained at the book-store of B. Bannan in this Borough. The captain of every company, and the field officers of every regiment, should have copies, for it is invaluable in the service.

Patriotic Families.—Mr. James Day, three of his sons, and a son-in-law, all of Orwigsburg, this County, are enrolled in Col. Nagle's Regiment, and in active service. We might state that five brothers of the Nagle family, of this Borough, are in the same Regiment. Practical patriotism.

Fire.—On Wednesday morning about two o'clock, the roof of a small building attached to Pomroy's Foundry, in this Borough, accidentally caught fire, and was destroyed. The main building was not injured to any great extent, owing to the exertions of the fire companies. Loss, $25; insured.

Mules Killed.—Yesterday as a train of cars loaded with Coal, and to which were attached several mules, belonging to Mr. Joseph Temple, was opposite the foot of Church Alley, the leader turned around, and before the impetus of the train could be checked, two of the mules were run over and so badly injured, that they subsequently died.

Mr. Orem, formerly a resident of this Borough, but now a citizen of North Carolina, reached here this week from the South, *via.* Kentucky.—He states that all was quiet in Kentucky, when he passed through, but that there was every indication that a desperate and bloody struggle would soon commence on the soil of that State. Mr. Orem believes that with the capture of Charleston, and retaking of Fort Sumter by the Federal troops, Secession will be killed.

Soldiers' Health Book by Dr. Hall.—A few copies of this complete book for soldiers, remain at B. Bannan's Book-store, at 15 cents per copy. No better book can be placed in the hands of a soldier by a friend. Postage only three cents by mail. In connection with directions for health, cooking, &c., it contains selections from the Psalms of David, and religious reading for every day in the week. In Col. Nagle's Regiment the Chaplain uses it in religious services.

Laboring Men Subscribing to the Patriotic Loan.—During the present week, the Miners and Laborers at a Colliery in this County, took $2500 of the Patriotic Loan. Workingmen understand quite well that one way of bringing this war to a speedy conclusion, is to strengthen the hands of the Government financially. We note the workingmen's subscription made this week, with pleasure, and trust that it will incite others to go and do likewise.

At a meeting of Pottsville Division, No. 52, S. of T., held in their Hall, October 1st, '61, the following officers were installed to serve the ensuing term:—W. P., Jeremiah Lord; W. A., Richard Edwards; R. S., J. S. Hawley; A. R. S., John O. Beck; F. S., James Greenwood; Treas., C. A. Bosbyshell; C., Samuel R. Whitney; A. C., Wm. Raudenbush; I. S., Jos. S. Elliott; O. S., H. Chambers; Chap., John R. James; A. Chap., C. E. Beck.

The Fair of the Schuylkill County Agricultural Society, commenced at Orwigsburg on Tuesday last, and continued until last evening.—The display is said to have been very fine. We question the policy however, of the Society, which kept an announcement of this exhibition from the press. Publicity should be given to matters of general interest, and it can be done in no manner so effective as through the columns of the County journals.

At a regular meeting of Pottsville Section, No. 29, C. of T., held at their Hall, Wednesday evening, October 2d, 1861, the following gentlemen were elected Patrons for the ensuing year: W. P., Chas. A. Bosbyshell; 2d P., Wm. Raudenbush; 3d P., Jeremiah Lord. The following officers were elected for the present term:—W. A., Robert Tindale; V. A., Frank Miller; S., John Derr; A. S., James Hodson; T., Wm. G. Shertel; A. T., Henry Strouse; G., Wm. Richards; U., Ralph Cake; W., Oliver Smith; A. W., Wm. Dicus.

Enthusiastic Union Ratification Meeting in Butler Township.—We regret that the late hour at which the proceedings of this meeting were received, in connection with the crowded condition of our columns, precluded the possibility of publishing them. We understand that it was a large and enthusiastic assemblage, and that eloquent speeches were delivered by Mr. A. L. Gee, Mr. H. Tregellas, and others. Before adjourning the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Big Mine Run, Butler Township, do hereby cordially endorse the nominations made by the Convention held at Pottsville, on the 25th ult., by the Delegates of the Democratic and Republican Party, and that we will use all honorable means to elect said ticket.

Statistics of Odd Fellowship in the State of Pennsylvania.—Lodges, 603; initiations during the year, 3005; rejections, 32; admitted by card, 289; withdrawn by card, 504; reinstatements, 349; suspensions, 3088; expulsions, 128; deaths, 395; total number of members, 41,099.—Number of brothers relieved during the year, 5380; widowed families, 564; amount paid for relief of brothers, $89,417 98; for widowed families, $3,442 55; for education of orphans, $498 68; for burial of the dead, $20,386 44; total amount expended for relief, etc., $118,727 66.—Total yearly receipts, $167,550 28.

Military Pensions.—By an act of Congress passed in July last, "any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States, under the act, (that is, all volunteers who have been or may be accepted for a period of not less than six months) and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die, or may be killed in the service, in addition to all arrears, of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of $100."

"Sum-Punkins," the Indian "brave," whose elevated position on the hundred feet pole at Centre and Mahantango streets, has been alike useful and ornamental, met with a fearful fate during the gale of Friday night of last week.—True to his pugnacious disposition, he bravely faced "Old Boreas" with uplifted tomahawk; but "O. B." was too much for him, and he not only lost his scalp in the contest, but had his neck awfully wrenched. He now presents a pitiable spectacle. The gentleman who will mount that pole and perform a surgical operation on the mutilated Indian, will enact a duty demanded alike by humanity and the public desire to know in the future correctly, from which point of the compass, the wind doth blow.

Severe Storm.—On Friday evening of last week, a storm of wind from the south east, of almost unprecedented violence, swept over this Borough, continuing for about two hours. It uprooted trees; unroofed houses in the most expeditious manner, and prostrated many of the tents of the soldiers on Lawton's Hill. Where on earth the sky-light of the Junior's residence is at this time, he cannot say with any degree of certainty; but if picked up anywhere between here and Lake Erie, he would be obliged to the finder if he or she would send it by Express or otherwise, to this office. Mr. Whitfield's house on Centre street adjoining Mortimer's Hotel, had its tin roof torn off, and part of the brick work demolished. The back-building of Mr. Reppler's residence was badly injured by the falling upon it of some heavy trees. The stable of D. Hill was also injured, while several houses in Market street were unroofed. The flag-staff at the camp, was on a decider *bend*-er the following morning, but has since regained its usual steady habits and erect bearing. The cross on the staff surmounting Trinity Church, disappeared quite as mysteriously as our sky light. Extraordinary were the freaks of the wind on Friday night last.

Col. James Nagle's Schuylkill County Regiment.—This Regiment is now encamped (Camp Hamilton) on the opposite side of Mill Creek, between Fortress Monroe and Hampton, and about one mile from the former and two miles from the latter place. We have received a letter from Col. Nagle, dated October 1st, on which day he says the field and staff officers were mustered into service, the only one absent being Lieut. Col. D. A. Smith, whose health is not yet sufficiently recovered to permit him to join the Regiment. The list is as follows:

James Nagle, Colonel; Joshua K. Sigfried, Major; David Minis, Surgeon; Charles T. Reber, Assistant Surgeon; Samuel A. Holman, Chaplain; John D. Bertolette, Adjutant; Jas. Ellis, Quartermaster; Charles Loeser, Jr., Sergt. Major; Alex. S. Bowen, Quarter-Master Sergt.; Charles W. Schnerr, Commissary Sergt.; Wm. H. Hardell, Hospital Steward; Abraham Nagle, Drum Major; James Sterner, Fife Major.

The Colonel says that the Regiment now numbers all told, 791; and all are well with the exception of a few who are troubled with complaints incident to change of water and diet.—The 48th compares favorably with any troops there, and is well equipped and provided for.—The Colonel thinks the Regiment is likely to remain there for some time for drill and discipline.

A Grandmother's Advice.—Let every female, loyal to the Union, knit two pairs of woolen socks for our soldiers for the coming Winter.—Those who cannot knit may employ poor women to do so, and those who can knit, but have not the means to furnish materials, can solicit it from their richer neighbors.

We might state that Miss Dix expresses the desire that the ladies throughout the country will show their patriotism by knitting woolen stockings for the soldiers, which they will soon require in large numbers.

The following directions, which have been furnished by a lady of much experience, may prove useful to those who will engage in knitting woolen socks for the army. The yarn should be bluish gray, No. 22, and the needles, No. 14 or No. 15.

Set up twenty-seven stitches on each needle; knit two plain and two seam rows alternately, until the ribbing is three inches long; then knit plain seven inches for the leg, remembering to seam one stitch at the end of one needle. To form the heel, put twenty stitches on two of the needles, and forty-one on the other—the seam stitch being in the middle. Knit the first row plain, the next row seam, and so alternately until the heel is three inches long; then narrow on the plain row each side of the seam stitch for five plain rows, which will leave thirty-one stitches. To close the heel, knit the last seam row to the middle of the needle, knit the seam stitch plain, then fold the two needles together, and with another needle take off the seam stitch. Then knit a stitch from both needles at once, and bind the seam stitch over it. Continue knitting in this manner until but one is left and the heel closed. Take up as many stitches as there are rows around the heel; knit one round plain; then widen every fifth stitch on the heel needles.—Narrow, once on every round at each side of the foot until there are twenty seven stitches on each needle; knit plain six inches, narrow at the beginning and end of each needle on every third round, till you have seventeen stitches on each; then narrow every second round till you have seven—then every round until the foot is closed. One pound of yarn, costing from seventy-five cents to one dollar, will furnish four pairs of socks.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Pitman, Ebert, Inness, Derr, Kienzle, Gressang, Morris, and Boone, President.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Street Com. reported adversely to planking sidewalk on Centre street, above the old gas works.

The Com. on Lamp and Watch reported improvements to watch house completed; and recommend an increase of the police, by appointing a special force.

The Com. on Markets reported adversely to change in 2d section of Market Ordinance.

The specifications for building a culvert in Third street below Laurel, were read and adopted.

The contract for building said culvert, was awarded to David Sterner, at $1 07 per foot.

Statement of Borough Treasurer, was read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Inness offered the following:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be directed to remove the obstructions still remaining in Rhoads' Alley, and place the street in good condition, according to the established grade.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Inness, the following amended resolution, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Borough Collector be instructed to remit two of the seven mills assessed on the duplicate of 1861, to persons residing in that portion of Norwegian Township lately annexed to the Borough of Pottsville.

On motion of Mr. Gressang, it was resolved that the Presidents of the Hydraulian and Rough and Ready Fire Companies, and the Chief of Police, be notified that their company and police meetings can be held in future in the room prepared for said purpose in the watch house.

Mr. Pitman offered the following:

WHEREAS, Many complaints are made by citizens to the Borough authorities, that acts of disturbance and violence occur nightly in different sections of the town, and that these acts are becoming more frequent and bold, so much so that life and property are endangered, therefore

Resolved, That the President of the Town Council be authorized to confer with the police force and Col. Cake, to devise such means as will be most likely to remedy the evils complained of.

Adopted.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

B. Barr,	$10 00
J. P. Bertram,	12 00
Jacob Madara,	5 83
Jas. A. Inness,	15 00
Sch. Co. Lumber Co.,	23 28
Work on Streets,	100 26
Thos. Fogarty,	2 30
R. R. Morris,	29 19
Geo. N. Downing,	4 24
Benj. Ebert,	56 38
Four watchmen,	108 00
John Schenck,	100 00
	$466 48
Previous issue,	3,039 04
Total,	$3,505 52

Adjourned.

Military.—Capt. Arthur S. Fesig, of Hamburg, is recruiting a company for Col. Cake's regiment.

Recruits for Col. Miller's regiment at Easton, left Tamaqua recently.

We see it stated that Col. Seneca G. Simmons, well known to our citizens, Colonel of the Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers, under Gen. McCall, at Camp Tennally, on the Potomac, has been appointed a Brigadier General in the army.

The Good Intent Light Artillery Company, to be attached to Col. Cake's regiment, pitched its tents on the hill this week. A cannon for this company is being cast by Mr. Geo. W. Snyder, and the gun carriage is also being made here.—This company has some thirty men encamped on the hill.

Samuel F. McKee, formerly of this Borough, but more recently of Luzerne County, has been appointed to a second lieutenancy in the regular army. From our knowledge of him, we believe that he will make an admirable officer.

Edward C. Baird, who left this Borough recently, a Lieutenant in Capt. Gilmour's Company, Col. Nagle's Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain.

Some recruits for Col. Cake's regiment, members of Capt. Fesig's company of Hamburg, reached here on Wednesday. The Captain, we understand, is rapidly recruiting his company up to the requisite number. He has now upwards of sixty men.

Some of the friends of Col. H. L. Cake have prepared for him, a very fine field glass, the formal presentation of which will take place at his camp in this Borough, next week. It can be seen at the jewelry store of Mr. Elliot, Centre street. The glass bears the following inscription, engraved on a silver plate:

"*Presented to*
COL. H. L. CAKE,
by a few friends,
Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 1st, 1861."

On Tuesday last, Col. B. C. Christ's regiment, the Fiftieth, left Harrisburg for Washington. "Just before its departure," says the *Telegraph*, "the regimental colors assigned to them by the State authorities were presented by Gov. Curtin. The regiment was drawn up in position of a three square, in the centre of which Col. Christ and aids received Gov. Curtin and staff. Gov. Curtin at once proceeded to present the flag in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He reminded those who were to march beneath its glorious folds, of the sacred trust thus confided to them, and assured them of his confidence in their strength to bear aloft, and their valor to defend, that flag, while there was life in their limbs and blood in their hearts. They were going hence on no common mission to sustain the aspirations or lust for power of any man. They were about to march to no war of conquest; but called forth by the summons of the chief magistrate of the nation, they went to maintain and defend their nationality, and evidence the devotion of Pennsylvania to the constitution and laws of the land.—The flag that they were about to receive would be the proof of their valor and devotion, because upon its folds their record, with the names of those who have earned fame, would be inscribed, and on the return of the soldiers of the regiment to their homes in Pennsylvania, the flag would be deposited among the archives of the State, as an eternal memorial of the bravery and gallantry of the 50th Regiment. Was not this sufficient to stir their emulation and their pride? It was, and blended with their convictions of duty, would inspire them to the noblest deeds. In these appeals Gov. Curtin was vociferously applauded by the men of the *Fiftieth,* and when he referred to the fact that while they were thus marching to the defence of their country, there were those at home plotting treason, the attention of both regiment and spectators was most profound. Gov. Curtin was explicit in reminding the secret traitors that there was a history of treason in the past which it would be well for them to peruse and ponder. Pennsylvania was not willing, while thus giving up her youth and manhood, her physical strength and intellect, to engage in this struggle, that her reputation should be blackened by the breath of treason at home. He was determined that the law should be executed against these as well as the traitors who were in arms, so that when peace was proclaimed, all the lurking places of treason would be purged and the country forever preserved from its influence.—This is of course, a very brief sketch of one of Gov. Curtin's most admirable impromptu forensic efforts, in which he is always so peculiarly eloquent and brilliant.

"Col. Christ received the flag for the regiment, and returned to the authorities of the State its most grateful thanks. He assured the Governor that the confidence reposed in the men of the Fiftieth Regiment would be one of its incentives to prompt duty, and that while there was a man left standing or an arm could be raised to strike a blow, that flag should be borne aloft in defiance of all the foes that might assail it. It was their emblem of trust and confidence, and as such it should be returned to the State that had reposed it to their care, with its stripes unmarred and its stars undimmed."

The *Telegraph* states that "certainly, no nobler or more enthusiastic set of men have yet left the State, and we confidently expect for them all a most useful and glorious service in suppressing the rebellion."

Capt. Russell brought to Camp Schuylkill from Stockton, Luzerne Co., on Thursday, thirty-five men for his company. Col. Cake's regiment has now about eight hundred men in camp.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, learn with regret that the opponents of the Union National Ticket in this County, have commenced their war upon the people by representing to them that George H. McCabe, Esq., the candidate on the Union Ticket for the Judgeship, is not qualified nor competent for that office.

We, who have known him since he removed to this County, shortly after his graduation at the head of his class at Dickinson College, some fifteen years since, can testify to his high intellectual and legal acquirements.—He has always been a hard student, closely attentive to his professional duties, and possesses a fine discriminating mind.

We are aware that Mr. McCabe, being of a modest, gentlemanly, and rather retiring disposition, has never thrust himself forward for display nor for political preferment, so often sought for by those less meritorious, and with less legal learning. But in our judgment Mr. McCabe possesses all the qualifications necessary and calculated to make a Judge of the first eminence. The essential qualifications of a Judge are—A legal, discriminating mind, with honesty of purpose, discarding all favoritism or prejudices of every description, looking solely to an impartial administration of the law.

The possession of these essential qualities in a Judge always gives satisfaction to the people.

Our most eminent Judges of Pennsylvania were never amongst the most brilliant practitioners at the bar. We would instance our late distinguished Chief Justice Tilghman and our late Judge Blythe.

We believe Mr McCabe would be a worthy successor of these distinguished Judges.

JNO. BANNAN,	HOWELL FISHER,
JAMES H. CAMPBELL,	J. WRIGHT,
J. W. ROSEBERRY,	C. TOWER,
WM. R. SMITH,	C. LITTLE,
C. L. PINKERTON,	LIN. BARTHOLOMEW,
DAVID B. GREEN,	WILLIAM B. WELLS.

C. LOESER, Esq., and several other lawyers, who would have signed the above, are absent.

We know that the Bar is almost unanimous on this subject.

A gentleman of this Borough wrote recently to a member of the Bar, residing in Tamaqua, asking him whether he considered Geo. H. McCabe, Esq., a gentleman of sufficient legal attainments and ability, &c., to discharge the duties of the responsible office for which he has been nominated. He received in reply the following:

"In reply, I would say that, from my limited knowledge of men and lawyers, I know of no one who possesses all the requisites to constitute a good Judge more than Mr. McCabe. He is a thorough scholar, having had a collegiate training, and graduated with the highest honors; is a sound lawyer, and a perfect gentleman. He also possesses, in a marked degree, determination and firmness, with friendly deportment. For the six years I have known Mr. McCabe, and for half the time with him constantly, I never saw his passions ruffled; but, under all circumstances, the same coolness and reason were always with him. If elected, he will make as good a Judge as this District ever had."

Schuylkill County Union Ticket.

President Judge.
GEORGE H. McCABE, of Tamaqua.

Associate Judges.
JAMES SILLIMAN, of Pottsville.
GEORGE BOYER, of Eldred.

Senator.
HENRY L. CAKE, of Pottsville.

Assembly.
FRANKLIN C. SMITH, of Union.
WILLIAM A. HAMMER, of Cressona.
LEWIS C. DOUGHERTY, of Minersville.

Sheriff.
JAMES W. BOWEN, of Pottsville.

Treasurer.
SAMUEL H. MADDEN, of Orwigsburg.

Commissioner.
DANIEL SCHEIRLE, of Pottsville.

Director of the Poor.
THOMAS J. IRVIN, of St. Clair.

Auditor.
JOHN KREMER, of Barry.

Acker's Breckinridge Ticket.

President Judge.
C. W. HEGINS, of Pottsville.

Associate Judges.
GEORGE RAHN, of Pottsville.
BENJAMIN HEILNER, of Tamaqua.

Senate.
BERNARD REILLY, of Pottsville.

Assembly.
ADAM WOLF, of Tremont.
JAMES RYON, of Tamaqua.
JOSHUA S. KELLER, of Orwigsburg.

Sheriff.
JOHN RAUSCH, of East Brunswick.

Treasurer.
JOSEPH RICHARDS, of Minersville.

Commissioner.
ROBERT WALL, of Norwegian.

Director of the Poor.
R. WILSON, of Butler.

Auditor.
ELLIS HUGHES, of Wayne.

[The friends of the Ticket immediately above, object to it being called a Breckinridge ticket. What else can it be termed, when the men who placed it in nomination have been the loudest defenders of Breckinridge, and the papers advocating it, Breckinridge organs? At this moment Breckinridge is in the Southern army. To the friends of all such tickets, we commend the sentiments of the patriot Stephen A. Douglas, delivered just before his death. He said:

"The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

How true! How applicable to the men in Schuylkill County, who have placed their partizan ticket before the people for their support! *Shame!* SHAME!! SHAME!!!]

As our readers know, it is not often we notice a patent medicine of any kind, but there is something so good in the Restorative Cordial of Prof. Wood, and it is so pleasant withal, that we step aside from our usual practice to recommend this scientific tonic Cordial to our readers. It will no doubt do all that is claimed for it.—The name and world-wide reputation of the inventor is a sufficient guarantee for that, but we have tried it, and know it will exhilarate and strengthen, by toning up the weakened organs, and enabling them to perform all their functions. Reader, try it, and we fear not your verdict. See advertisement. [40

The Wonders of the Microscope.—We understand it is through the agency of this marvel viewing instrument that Dr. Ayer has at length succeeded in finding the PALUDAL MIASM and determining its character. Of its effects we in this section have abundant evidence in the FEVER AND AGUE which it alone produces when absorbed through the lungs into the blood. It has long been held to be a vapor or something in the vapor of water from decayed and decaying vegetation. Under a great magnifying power, the Doctor has found this vapor to contain distinct organisms or living bodies, corresponding precisely with those found in the blood of Ague subjects. They are 13,000 times less than visible to the naked eye, but have distinct character and form. He thinks they are reproductive in decaying matter or in the blood, and hence their long continued life or the remote effects of them in the system. He maintains that they resemble in character the other fermentative poisons, or such as the virus of rabies or of a dead body, &c., all of which are known to reproduce themselves with great rapidity, like yeast in moistened flour, so that the slightest quantity impregnates the whole mass. Yeast, through a powerful magnifier, is seen to be a forest of vegetation, which grows, blossoms, and goes to seed in a short time. Miasm is not so distinctly vegetable, but has more the appearance of animal life, although its motions cannot be perfectly distinguished. What the Doctor claims to have settled is, that it is an organic substance, and he has further found and embodied in his "Ague Cure" what will destroy it.—*Leader, St. Louis, Mo.*

N. B.—Look out for counterfeits. Buy no GOLDEN PILLS of any kind unless every box is signed S. D. HOWE. All others are a base imitation and unsafe; therefore, as you value your lives and health, (to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money,) buy only of those who show the signature of S. D. HOWE on every box, which has recently been added, on account of the Pills being counterfeited. [80 6-ly

Religious Intelligence.

THE Synod of New Jersey will meet in the 2d Presbyterian Church on Tuesday afternoon, October 15th, at 3 o'clock.

This synod is the largest in connection with the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, consisting of 11 Presbyteries, 200 Ministers, 195 Churches, and 23,823 Communicants. Geographically, it extends over the whole of New Jersey, and the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Luzerne, Wyoming, Bradford, Tioga and Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania.

Synodical attendance ranges from 150 to 200 members. The proceedings are always open to the public. The discussion of the relation of the Church to the country may give special interest to this meeting. The sessions will probably continue about three days.

The coming among us of so large a body of cultivated gentlemen, the majority of whom are from a sister State which is largely purchasing our great staple, is indeed, an interesting event, and we trust the hospitality of this Queen City of the Anthracite region will not be at fault. We are gratified to learn that families of all denominations are cheerfully offering entertainment at their homes to the members of the Synod during its brief stay among us.

The names of those who are willing to extend their hospitality may be given to Rev. Mr. Coit, or to Mr. Thomas M. Russel, during the coming week.

A SUCCESSOR TO BISHOP BOWMAN.—A special convention of the diocese of Pennsylvania has been called by the Right Reverend Bishop Potter, to meet at St. Andrew's church, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 23d day of October. The object is to elect an Assistant Bishop, in the place of the late lamented Bishop Bowman.

NOTICES.

REV. WM. THOMSON will preach for Mr. Coit, in the 2d Presbyterian Church, Market street, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and at 7¼ P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville, Rev. J. W. MECASKEY, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square. Prayer Meeting regularly every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Callowhill Street, Rev. C. S. HAMAN, Pastor. German preaching every Sunday Morning at 10 o'clock, and English in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will worship regularly at the Associate Reformed Church Building, Market street—Rev. SAMUEL COIT, Pastor. Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock; evenings, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Lecture and Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock.

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

DIED.

SCHNEIDER.—On the 2d inst., in Ashland, Tunnecum Schneider, aged 33 years.

THOMAS.—On the 2d inst., in Blythe township, Rees Thomas, aged 65 years.

RECRUITS FOR REGULAR ARMY.

NINETY-TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED! FOR ONE COMPANY U. S. CAVALRY Regiment of CAVALRY. Term of enlistment, 5 years. They will be uniformed immediately.

The organization of this Cavalry Regiment will be larger than any other, and it will be made THE CRACK REGIMENT OF THE ARMY!

The pay varies from $15 to $21 per month, according to the rank and capacity of the soldier. In addition to pay, an abundance of good and comfortable CLOTHING, FOOD, QUARTERS, and MEDICAL ATTENDANCE will be furnished free of charge, together with his HORSE AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Men joining this Corps may rely upon receiving every care and attention. Mechanics will have frequent opportunities of working at their trades, whereby they will receive $15 per month additional pay. By the late army orders, soldiers possessing the requisite capacity will be *promoted from the ranks to commissioned officers.*

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON.
LIEUT. TUCKER, Recruiting Officer.
September 14th, 1861. 37—

THE 13th REGIMENT INFANTRY, U. S. A.
PAY, $13 per month,—Non-Commissioned officers accordingly.

A new Recruiting Office has been opened at Centre street, two doors from Market street, for the 13th Regiment Infantry, U. S. A., and persons desirous of enlisting, will do well to call and obtain information before enlisting in any other Regiment.

The following officers will be appointed from the ranks and furnish extra inducements to young men of good character to enlist in the "Regulars," in preference to the "Volunteer" service:

3 Sergeant Majors,
3 Quarter Master Sergeants,
3 Commissary Sergeants,
24 1st Sergeants,
96 Other Sergeants,
192 Corporals.

Promotions of the most deserving of the soldiers to the rank of Commissioned Officers, furnish still greater inducements to enlist in this Regiment.

Remember the place; Centre, two doors from Market street. $2 Bounty will be paid to any citizen or soldier for bringing an accepted Recruit.

FRANK P. MUHLENBERG,
1st Lieut. 13th U. S. Infantry, and *Recruiting Officer.*
Pottsville, September 14, '61

WANTED.

TEACHERS WANTED.—FOUR Male Teachers are wanted to take charge of the Public Schools in Butler Township, Schuylkill County. The examination will take place on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at the School House, in the town of [illegible]. By order of the Board of Directors. J. F. LEWIS, Secretary. Oct. 5, '61.

TO TEACHERS.—Wanted, Twelve Male Teachers, to take charge of the Public Schools of Union Township. The examination will take place at Ringtown, on the 21st of October, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Schools will open on the first Monday of November, and continue four months. THOMAS RYAN, Secretary. Sept. 21, '61.

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

FOR SALE & TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—Situated on [illegible] street, between Mahantongo and Norwegian St., lately occupied by Jacob Epting. The house is a [illegible] story Brick, with Back Buildings with all the modern improvements. Apply to M. F. MAIZE. Oct. 5, '61.

TO COAL OPERATORS.—The Locust Mountain Summit Improvement [illegible] offer to lease to an approved party, the South dip of the Mammoth vein of Coal, in the "Mahanoy Coal Basin." Its location is 3¼ miles west of Ashland, on the line of "The Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad," and near to that of "The Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad," now rapidly approaching completion. The [illegible] on the vein is about 1 mile—breast above water level at least 120 yards—thickness of the vein at the opening, water level 20 feet—below water level, at a dip of [illegible] grees only. It underlies about 200 acres—Coal unsurpassed in quality. Above the Mammoth is a 6 feet vein that might be included in the lease. This property contains within itself all the essential elements and facilities for a strictly first class operation, in the highest degree. For a view of the vein which is opened to mining, [illegible] the detail of terms, apply to the undersigned, at [illegible]kin, Northumberland County. WILLIAM H. MARSHALL. September 14, '61.

NOTICES.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL J. BAST, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary to the Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, and those indebted thereto, are requested to make payment without delay, to EMANUEL BAST. Sept. 21, '61.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, a BLACK HEIFER, about 1 year old: has white belly, long bushy tail, about 3 months ago. The owner is requested to prove her and pay expenses. Inquire of WIDOW COULON, at Mr. Dodson's Store, New Philadelphia. Sept. 21, '61.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned will give at public outcry to the lowest bidder, the opening and making of a Public Road in Schuylkill township, at the public house of Charles Blew, in said township, on SATURDAY, October 5th, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M. GODFREY SHREFFLER. Sept. 21, '61.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.—This Association will hold its Sixth Annual Exhibition, at Schuylkill Haven, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 9th, 10th and 11th of October, 1861. JNO. J. PAXSON, President. September 14, '61

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN VALLEY & POTTSVILLE R. R. CO., 309 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1861. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Shamokin Valley & Pottsville Railroad Co., will be held at the Office of the Company, in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 8th of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon. JOHN L. GODDARD, Secretary. Sept. 21, '61.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county to distribute among the heirs and legatees, the balance remaining in the hands of George Singer and Henry Singer, Executors of [illegible] Singer, late of Halifax township, in said county, will meet the parties interested, at his office in the City of Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all are hereby notified to attend. H. M. GRAYDON, Auditor. Sept. 28, '61.

IN THE Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County. ARUNAH S. AUELL vs. WILLIAM M. SWAIN, *et al.* 213 March T. [illegible] *Breve de Partitione Facienda.* The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, to make distribution of the money in Court, as the share of Frances Ettinger in the above stated case, to and among the parties legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to his duties as such Auditor, at his office in Centre street, Pottsville, on MONDAY, the seventh day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested are requested to attend. THOS. R. BANNAN, Auditor. Pottsville, Sept. 28, '61.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County. A. W. & W. A. HUBER vs. JOHN R. BREITENBACH, *et al.* 221 Sept. T. [illegible] The undersigned, Auditor appointed to ascertain the amounts due the mechanics and laborers of the defendants, and to make report of the same to [illegible] attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Centre street, Pottsville, on TUESDAY, the 15th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WM. L. WHITNEY, Auditor. Pottsville, Sept. 21, '61.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County. MINERS' LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, vs. ELI HAMMER. MINERS' LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, vs. ELI HAMMER, *et al.* The undersigned, Auditor appointed to distribute proceeds of sale of real estate of defendants, on the above executions, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office on Centre street, Pottsville, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons will be required to make their claims before said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. WM. L. WHITNEY, Auditor. Pottsville, Sept. 21, '61.

SMOKING PIPES. 500 BOXES PIPES, assorted, by W. E. BOYER, Centre street, opposite Town Hall.