TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION:

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

TO CLUBS:

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

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

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

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

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

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

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

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

MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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

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

VOL. XXXVII. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1861. NO. 41.

BANNAN'S STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

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

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

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

BOOK BINDERY.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Without changes, at the rates designated above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEO. W. POMEROY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

OIL, SOAP, CANDLES, &C.

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

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

Samuel T. Miller, Salesman.

Philadelphia, January 5, '61 1-1y

Wire Rope Works of JOHN A. ROEBLING.

Trenton, New Jersey.

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

LEGAL CARDS.

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

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

JOHN H. ADAM, Counsellor at Law. Office—No. 16 Wall street, (Room 36,) New York. Nov. 19, '59 47-1y*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

STEPHEN HARRIS, Mining Engineer. Office—Market st., above 3d, POTTSVILLE. June 22, '61 [50 42-1y] 25-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. S. CORBIN, MANUFACTURER and Wholesale Dealer in Bonnets, Bonnet Frames, Flowers, Feathers, Straw and Millinery Goods in general. No. 218 Arch St., above Second, Philadelphia. April 24 '61 16-1y

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

SAMUEL LEWIS.] [LEWIS J. MARTIN.

Lewis & Martin, Civil and Mining Engineers, Surveyors, &c.

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

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

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

HOTELS.

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

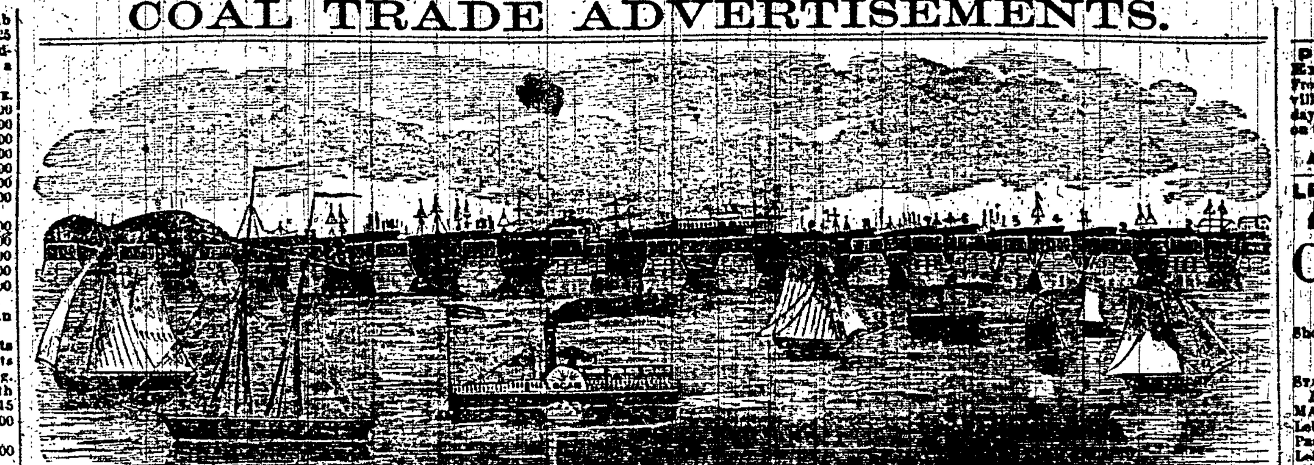
"THE UNION." Arch Str., ab. 3d, Philadelphia. UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor. This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the city, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public. Terms, $1 50 per day. September 14, '61 37-1y

REVERE HOUSE, (LATE EAGLE HOTEL.) Third Street, above Race, PHILADELPHIA. RHOADS & SAILOR, Proprietors. TRUMAN V. RHOADS, formerly of the National Hotel, CHARLES SAILOR, formerly of Schuylkill Co., Pa. The house has been refitted. Board $1 25 per day. Jan. 19, '61 3-1y

PENNSYLVANIA HALL, CENTRE Street, POTTSVILLE, Pa. F. B. Kaercher, Proprietor. The undersigned having removed from the Exchange to the Pennsylvania Hall—to which he will devote all his attention and energies in the future—respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage which he received at the Exchange. There is good stabling in the rear of the Hall. F. B. KAERCHER. Pottsville, October 6, '60 40-tf

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, Chestnut Street, above 3d, Philadelphia. In the immediate neighborhood of the Jobbing Houses on Market, Third and Chestnut Streets, the Banks, Post Office, Merchants' Exchange, &c., &c., kept both on the American and European Plan. Board Per Day, $1 50. DINNER, between 1 and 3 o'clock, 50 cts. Single Room, from 50 cents upwards. A Gentleman's Restaurant attached. Prices according to Bill of Fare. The city cars take passengers from any Station to or from the Hotel. English, French, German and Spanish spoken. August 10, '61 32-

COAL TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.



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

Pier No. 1. VAN DUSEN, NORTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR Gorrell's Locust Mountain Coal. ALSO, SHIPPERS OF LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY'S COAL, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HARLEIGH, BEAVER MEADOW, HONEY BROOK, HAZLETON. Best Qualities of Red and White Ash COAL. Shipping Wharves—No. 1 Port Richmond. No. 2 Elizabethport. Offices—No. 233 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA. No. 17 Trinity Building, NEW YORK. No. 5 Doane street, BOSTON. ['61 12-

Pier No. 2. BLAKISTON & COX, SHIPPERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF WHITE ASH, RED ASH and FREMONT SCHUYLKILL COAL; FRANKLIN COMPANY'S CUMBERLAND COAL; also, HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL. OFFICES: 217 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 4 New street, New York. 17 Doane street, Boston. ['58-42

Pier No. 3. BAUM, OGLE & CO., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF RAINBOW COAL, First Quality Red Ash Coal. OFFICES: No. 113 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 70 State street, Boston. No. 166 Broadway, New York. ['58-44

Pier No. 13. PLINY FISK, MINER AND SHIPPER OF Coal Hill Pink Ash Coal. OFFICE:—Pottsville, Penn'a. [42-1y*

Pier No. 5. TYLER, STONE & CO., DEALERS IN VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF Red and White Ash SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COALS, AND GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL. OFFICES: 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 9 Washington Building, Providence. 169 Broadway, New York. PIER NO. 5, PORT RICHMOND. ['58-42

Pier No. 15. LEWIS ROTHERMEL, DEALER AND SHIPPER OF COAL. Offers for sale by the Cargo, the best qualities of RED AND WHITE ASH COALS. Also, LEHIGH and CUMBERLAND COAL. WHARF NO. 15, RICHMOND. OFFICES: 318 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 11 Doane street, Boston. ['58-42

Pier No. 9. J. J. SINNICKSON.] [E. V. GLOVER. SINNICKSON & GLOVER, SHIPPERS OF SCHUYLKILL WHITE AND RED ASH, ALSO, Lehigh and Bituminous Coals. OFFICES: No. 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Old State House Basement, Boston. WHARF NO. 9, PORT RICHMOND, Philad'a. ['59-8

Pier No. 11. LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN THE BEST VARIETIES OF Anthracite & Bituminous Coals. OFFICES: 205 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 86 State street, Boston. Pioneer Shippers from Elizabethport, OF LEHIGH, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HAZLETON AND COUNCIL RIDGE COALS. ['59-13

Pier No. 7. JOHN R. WHITE, SHIPPER OF SCHUYLKILL Coal, WHARF NO. 7, PORT RICHMOND. OFFICES: No. 316 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 300 West Thirteenth st., New York. October 16, '58 42-

Pier No. 10. BANCROFT, LEWIS & CO., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED ASHLAND COAL, FROM MAHANOY MOUNTAIN. OFFICE—111 Walnut street, Commercial Building, Philadelphia. New York Office—79 Cedar street. Boston Office—25 Kilby street. [Oct. 23, '58 43-

No. 12. Noah Sturtevant,—Jos. Maxfield.—Chas. Wannemacher. N. STURTEVANT & CO., DEALERS IN THE VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF ANTHRACITE COAL, INCLUDING THE BEST VARIETIES OF RED & WHITE ASH SCHUYLK'L & LEHIGH COALS; ALSO, Piedmont Company's and Georges Creek CUMBERLAND COAL. OFFICES: No. 110 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No 25 Kilby street, Boston. No. 128 Broadway, cor. of Cedar st., N. York. Shipments from wharves Nos. 12 & 18, Port Richmond; Elizabethport, N. J., Baltimore, Md., and Alexandria, Va. [April 16, '59 16-

Pier No. 14. CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., SHIPPERS OF BROAD MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH AND SUPERIOR RED ASH COALS. OFFICES: 45 South street, New York. 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ['58-43

PHILADELPHIA, &C.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.

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

Wharf No. 1. LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO. ROMMEL, POTTS & CO. OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. State Street and Merchants' Row, Boston.

Wharf No. 2. REPPLIER & BRO. OFFICES: N. E. cor. Walnut & Fourth Sts., Philada. 25 Pine Street, New York. Merchants' Bank Building, Providence.

DAVIS PEARSON & CO., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH and SPOHN VEIN RED ASH COAL. OFFICES: No. 138 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 9 Trinity Building, New York. No. 11 Doane Street, Boston. WHARF—GREENWICH, DELAWARE AVENUE. DAVIS PEARSON, PHILA. GIDEON BAST, ASHLAND.

CHAS. MILLER.] [N. P. GORDON. Wharf No. 3. CHAS. MILLER & CO. MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF WHITE ASH, From the PINE KNOT and MT. LAFFA COLLIERIES; RED ASH, From their PHOENIX COLLIERIES. CANAL LANDINGS—GREENWICH AND SPRUCE STS. OFFICE—No. 105 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. April 9, '59 15-1y

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

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

CHARLES A. REPPLIER. Philadelphia, November 15, 1860.

Parties desiring to purchase any of the above named Coals can order from TYLER, STONE & CO. 328 Walnut Street, Phila'da. Trinity Building, New York. 92 State St., Boston, Mass. FRED'K TYLER, Hartford, Connecticut. Or, as heretofore, from REPPLIER & BROTHER, Nov. 17, '60 46-tf Philadelphia.

CAIN, HACKER & COOK, MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF Black Heath Coal. Also, dealers in other first qualities of White and Red Ash Coals. No. 138 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill. THOMAS CAIN. MORRIS HACKER. JESSE M. COOK. WM. F. MOODY, Agent and Salesman. Schuylkill Haven, Pa. February 27, '60. 9-1y

GEORGE W. COLE, MINER AND SHIPPER OF TAMAQUA WHITE ASH COAL, From the Reevesdale and Buckville Collieries. OFFICE—No. 320 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Coal forwarded from Port Clinton by Reading Railroad, or in Boats by Schuylkill Canal. ['59-20

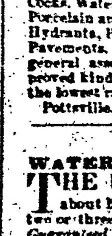
LORBERRY CREEK.

Lorberry Coal. As inferior Coals are advertised and sold under the name of "Lorberry," we hereby announce that the undersigned are THE ONLY MINERS of LORBERRY COALS; and that Messrs. SINNICKSON & GLOVER and Mr. JOHN R. BLAKISTON, Philadelphia, receive all our Coal at tide water—Messrs. SINNICKSON & GLOVER receiving Messrs. Wheeler, Miller & Co.'s and Messrs. Kitzmiller, Stees & Co.'s and Mr. JOHN R. BLAKISTON receiving Messrs. Graeff & Nutting's—and they are the only dealers in this kind of Coal, and it can be shipped by no other parties. KITZMILLER, STEES & CO., WHEELER, MILLER & CO. GRAEFF & NUTTING. Pinegrove, May 25, '61. 21-

LYKENS VALLEY.

Lykens Valley or Franklin Coal. The undersigned being the sole producers of the celebrated LYKENS VALLEY or FRANKLIN COAL, they wish publicly to state that JAS. B. HENRY, Esq., of Delaware City, Delaware, has the exclusive sale of said Coal in the New England Markets. SUTTON & THOMAS. Wiconisco, April 1, '61 16-tf

PLUMBING and GAS-FITTING Establishment Centre Street, Pottsville.



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

He constantly keeps on hand all kinds of Brass Cocks, Water Closets, Iron, Copper and Lead Bath Tubs, Porcelain and Copper Wash Basins, Iron and Lead Sinks, Hydrants, Pavement Plugs, Gum and Leather Hose for Pavements, Branch Pipes of all sizes, together with a general assortment of Gas Fixtures, of the most approved kinds, all of which will be sold and put up at the lowest rates. GEO. N. DOWNING. Pottsville, April 14, '60 15-tf

CHEAP WATER AND FIRE PROOF ROOFING! THE best ROOFING now in use—about half the price of tin, and will outlast at least two or three tin roofs. Put on at short notice, and Guaranteed by BANNAN & DeFREHN, Agents for H. M. WARREN & Co.

Old tin and other worn out roofs covered also.

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

HAMS. GARDINER PHIPPS'S celebrated Hams just received and for sale by E. A. BEATTY. Pottsville, January 26, '61

ELIZABETHPORT, &C.

COAL. COAL. COAL. LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO. OFFICES: 205 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA. 110 Broadway, NEW YORK. 86 State street, BOSTON.

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

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

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

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

ALSO, At Elizabethport, N. J. LEHIGH SPRING MOUNTAIN and COUNCIL RIDGE COALS.

ALSO, From Baltimore, Md. The celebrated HAMPSHIRE BITUMINOUS COAL.

ALSO, At Jersey City, N. J. (via Lehigh and Morris Canals.) The very superior WILKESBARRE COAL, from the Baltimore Vein, taken from the "Audenried Improvement and Coal Company's Estate," near Wilkesbarre; also, the COUNCIL RIDGE COAL; both of which, for steam purposes and for family use, are unsurpassed.

We have used certificates in our offices from parties who have used and fully tested these Coals, and pronounce them the BEST ANTHRACITE Coals for steam in use, producing no clinker, less ashes and greater blaze, than any other kinds now before the public. May 15, '59 20-

Coal! Coal! Coal! STOUT, VAN WICKLE & MARTIN, Room 44, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New York. Miners of the celebrated FULTON (LEHIGH) COAL, from the EBERVALE COLLIERY, near Hazleton, Pa., and dealers in the best varieties of LEHIGH, WILKESBARRE, & SCHUYLKILL COALS. Including

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

Delivered direct from the Mines and on board of Vessels at TRENTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, PERTH AMBOY, ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

AUG. T. STOUT. S. VAN WICKLE. MILES R. MARTIN. June 1, '61 22-

NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BONNELL, Jr., SHIPPER OF Lehigh, Hazleton and Honey Brook, OR North Spring Mountain Coal, FROM MAUCH CHUNK and ELIZABETHPORT. Also, SPOHN, LEWIS and PEACH MOUNTAIN RED ASH, LOCUST MOUNTAIN and EAST FRANKLIN COAL, From PHILADELPHIA; And the GEORGES CREEK CUMBERLAND, From GEORGETOWN. OFFICE—No. 40 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New York. [August 24, '61 33-6m

CONNOR & PATTERSON HAVE APPOINTED Castner, Stickney & Wellington, Agents For the sale of their celebrated LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL. OFFICES: Trinity Building, New York. 115 Milk Street, Boston. 133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Wharf No. 6, Richmond. April 6, '61 14-tf

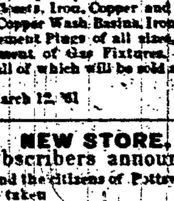
Notice. The celebrated ASHLAND or LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, mined and shipped by BANCROFT, LEWIS & CO., No. 111 Walnut street, Philadelphia, is now sold exclusively in the New York market and vicinity by ISAAC SELTZER, Agent, 17 Cedar street, New York. Office hours from 1 to 5 P. M. Sole Agent for Focht's Patent Coal Tubs and Blocks. May 11, '61 19-6m*

LEHIGH.

CHARLES HAMPSHIRE, MINER AND SHIPPER OF Spring Mountain Coal. JEANSVILLE, PA. Successor to WM. MILNES & CO. Address—CHARLES HAMPSHIRE, Jeansville, Luzerne County, Pa. E. G. GILES, Agent, 86 Dock St., Philad'a. February 23, '61 8-

MISCELLANEOUS.

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



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

He constantly keeps on hand all kinds of Brass Cocks, Water Closets, Iron, Copper and Lead Bath Tubs, Porcelain and Copper Wash Basins, Iron and Lead Sinks, Hydrants, Pavement Plugs of all sizes, together with a general assortment of Gas Fixtures, of the most approved kinds, all of which will be sold and put up at the lowest rates. H. B. SMITH. Pottsville, March 12, '61 11-

NEW STORE. THE subscribers announce to their friends and the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, that they have taken "MOORHEAD'S OLD STAND," Corner of Second and Market Streets, where can always be found a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, and a variety of articles always kept in a first class retail store. Understanding their business thoroughly, they invite a custom which, by strict attention to business and fair dealing, they intend to deserve. Fresh Goods Constantly Arriving. The best articles always on hand at the lowest PRICES FOR CASH. M. R. NICHOLS, GEO. W. BECK. CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK. April 16, '59 16-tf

BROAD TOP.

BROAD TOP COAL. The Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company

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

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

Lewis Audenried & Co. Have made arrangements whereby they are in daily receipt of large quantities of the choicest BROAD TOP, and they are prepared to fill orders promptly, at market rates. OFFICES: 205 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby street, Boston. 34 Westminster street, Providence. June 1, '61 22-

Office of the Celebrated BROAD TOP White Ash Semi-Bituminous AND East Lehigh Coals, No. 104 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

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

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

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

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

Will be pleased to communicate any further information, and will be most happy to receive your patronage. I am, Respectfully, ROBERT HARE POWEL.

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

SCHUYLKILL CO.

EAST FRANKLIN COAL. MY East Franklin Coal is now sold exclusively by NOBLE, HAMMETT & CALDWELL. Parties ordering from them may always depend upon getting a pure article. HENRY HEIL. Swatara, August 17, '60 34-tf

Notice. I have appointed VAN DUSEN, NORTON & CO., my Sole Agents for the sale of my LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, from the New Colliery of the Locust Mountain Company, at Centreville. ROBERT GORRELL. March 1, '61 11-

NOVELTY COLLIERY, SPOHN VEIN. THE UNDERSIGNED have purchased the SPOHN VEIN COLLIERY, formerly worked by George Rickert, and are now prepared to contract for the Coal. HIRAM FOCHT, 110 Broadway, (Room No. 3,) New York, is our sole agent for this celebrated Coal. All orders will meet with prompt attention. A. C. MILLER & CO., Pottsville, Pa. Oct. 5, '61. 40-tf

CONNER & PATTERSON, MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED Locust Mountain Coal. J. J. CONNER, Ashland. J. S. PATTERSON, Pottsville. Schuylkill County, Pa. ['59 27-1y

I. F. VOORHIES, MINER AND SHIPPER OF THE CELEBRATED Lewis Vein Red Ash Coal, From the "NEW DUNCAN COLLIERY." He mines no other Coal—which assures its purity. Cargo sales by GEO. P. NEVIN, Agent For I. F. VOORHIES. Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New York. Pottsville, March 12, '59. [June 5, '55 23-1y] 11-

GEO. S. PATTERSON & BROS., DEALERS AND SHIPPERS IN Locust and Broad Mountain White Ash COAL. Also, RED ASH, from the Peach Mountain and Palmer veins. Flour and Feed taken in exchange for Coal. T Rail constantly on hand. EDW. B. PATTERSON, WM. F. PATTERSON, Office & Warehouse, Railroad street, Pottsville, Pa. GEO. S. PATTERSON, Bridgeport, Montgomery County, Pa. July 21, '60 30-1y

National Music. "HAIL COLUMBIA," "STAR SPANGLED BANNER," "GOD AND OUR UNION," &c. For sale by B. BANNAN.

COFFIN'S BOTANICAL GUIDE. BOTANIC GUIDE, and THE NATURAL PATHOLOGY OF DISEASE: Thirteenth London Edition. A few copies imported and for sale at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

BLACK-BOARD EXERCISES FOR SCHOOLS. ALCOTT'S Slate and Black-Board Exercises for Schools; a capital Book for Teachers, for sale very low, at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore. Nov. 19, '59 47-

RUBBER HYDRANT HOSE. VULCANISED Rubber Hose, combining strength, firmness and flexibility, and superior to any other kind, fitted with branch-pipes and connections. For sale by B. BANNAN.

THE $6 SEWING MACHINE. A Suitable Present for the Holidays. THESE Sewing Machines can be worked by any person with two minutes instruction, make as good work as the more expensive articles, and the low price places them within the reach of every body. For sale by E. BANNAN. Sole Agent for Schuylkill County.

TRAVELING.

PHILAD'A & READING RAILROAD. Excursion Tickets, From Philadelphia to Pottsville and return, will be sold at Philadelphia, on Saturdays and Sundays, at $3 75 each, good for any train on those days, and on the succeeding Monday. G. A. NICOLLS, General Supt. August 6, '59 33-

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.—1861. Summer Arrangements. COMMENCING JUNE 10, 1861. THREE PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays Excepted.)

TIME TABLE: Showing Arrivals and Departures to and from New York and Philadelphia.

DOWN OR EASTWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS: Leave	No. 1. P. M.	No. 6. A. M.	No. 3. A. M.
MAUCH CHUNK,	3.45	11.00	4.00
Lehighton,	3.55	11.10	4.10
Parryville,*	4.01	11.15	4.16
Lehigh Gap,*	4.15	11.29	4.30
Slatington,	4.23	11.34	4.36
Rock Dale,*	4.33	11.45	4.47
Laury's,*	4.43	11.55	4.57
White Hall,	4.50	12.01	5.04
Coplay,*	4.54	12.05	5.08
Hokendauqua,	4.58	12.09	5.12
Catasauqua,	5.02	12.13	5.18
Allentown,	5.20	12.28	5.27
*Bethlehem,	5.31	12.37	5.40
Freemansburg,	5.42	12.48	5.49
Lime Ridge,*	5.48		
S. Easton,	6.03		
Easton, (arrive)	6.50	1.40	6.05
Philadelphia, (arrive)	7.58	P.M.	8.23
New York,	9.45	4.00	9.50

UP OR WESTWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS: Leave	No. 5. A. M.	No. 4. M.	No. 7. P. M.	No. 2. P. M.
New York,	6.00	12.00	4.00	8.00
Philadelphia,	6.40		5.15	
Easton, (arrive)	8.50	3.20	7.40	10.43
S. Easton,*		3.22	7.42	
Lime Ridge,*		3.36	7.58	
Freemansburg,	9.08	3.43	8.06	
Bethlehem,	9.17	3.54	8.15	11.14
Allentown,	9.30	4.10	8.30	11.26
Catasauqua,	9.42	4.21	8.41	
Hokendauqua,	9.48	4.26	8.44	
Coplay,*	9.53	4.31	8.51	
White Hall,	9.58	4.36	8.56	
Laury's,*	10.05	4.43	9.04	
Rock Dale,*	10.16	4.53	9.14	
Slatington,	10.28	5.06	9.25	
Lehigh Gap,*	10.34	5.12	9.31	
Parryville,*	10.49	5.27	9.45	
Lehighton,	10.54	5.34	9.50	
Mauch Chunk,	11.05	5.45	10.00	

A star (*) indicates Flag Stations.

Through Tickets are sold for Philadelphia, New York, and all of the principal stations on the Central R. R. of New Jersey; also for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg and the West, Wilkesbarre, and the principal stations on the Catawissa Railroad. June 22, '61 25-

IRISH STEAMSHIP LINE. Steam between Ireland and America. NEW YORK, BOSTON AND GALWAY.

THE following new and magnificent first class paddle-wheel Steamships compose the above line:

ADRIATIC, 5,888 tons burthen,		Capt. J. MAURY.
(Formerly of the Collins Line.)		
HIBERNIA,	4,400 tons burthen,	Capt. N. PROWSE.
COLUMBIA,	4,400 " "	" R. LEITCH.
ANGLIA,	4,400 " "	" NICHOLSON.
PACIFIC,	2,600 " "	" J. SMITH.
PRINCE ALBERT, (Screw,)	3,200 " "	" J. WALKER.

One of the above ships will leave New York or Boston alternately every Tuesday fortnight, for Galway, carrying the government mails touching at St. Johns, N. F.

The Steamers of this line have been constructed with the greatest care, under the supervision of the government, have water-tight compartments, and are unexcelled for comfort, safety and speed by any steamers afloat.—They are commanded by able and experienced officers, and every exertion will be made to promote the comfort of passengers.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st class, from N. Y. or Boston to Galway or Liverpool	$100
Second Class, " "	75
First Class, " to St. John's,	35
Third Class, " to Galway or Liverpool, or any town in Ireland, on a Railway,	30

Third Class passengers are liberally supplied with provisions of the best quality, cooked and served by the servants of the Company.

RETURN TICKETS.

Parties wishing to send for their friends from the old country can obtain tickets from any town on a railway, in Ireland, or from the principal cities of England and Scotland at very low rates.

Passengers for New York, arriving by the Boston Steamers, will be forwarded to New York free of charge.

For passage or further information apply to WM. H. WICKHAM, At the office of the Company on the wharf foot of Canal street, New York. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents. April 27, '61 17-6m

PHILAD'A & READING RAILROAD. REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES. On and after MONDAY, APRIL 2d, 1860, COMMUTATION TICKETS WITH 26 COUPONS WILL BE issued between any points desired, good for the holder and any member of his family, in any Passenger train, and at any time—AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW THE REGULAR FARES.

Parties having occasion to use the Road frequently on business or pleasure, will find the above arrangement convenient and economical, as Four Passenger trains run daily each way between Reading and Philadelphia, and Two Trains daily between Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg. On Sundays, only one morning train Down, and one afternoon train Up, runs between Pottsville and Philadelphia, and no Passenger train on the Lebanon Valley Branch Rail Road.

For the above Tickets, or any information relating thereto, apply to S. Bradford, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, to the respective Ticket Agents on the line, or to G. A. NICHOLS, Gen'l Supt. March 31, '60 13-tf

TO TRAVELERS WEST & SOUTH. Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad, (Late Dauphin & Susquehanna Railroad.)

PERSONS desiring to go West and South will find the cheapest route via the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, running from Auburn to Harrisburg, where it connects with the trains running to Pittsburg, Baltimore and Washington, and also Chambersburg. The connections are punctually made at all the points, and it is cheaper than any other line running to these points from Schuylkill County. The cars leave the Depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad daily, at 8¼ o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Auburn in time to take the cars to Harrisburg, where they arrive at 12.20, P. M. Leave Harrisburg daily at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Auburn in time to connect with the 8 o'clock Pottsville train.

Fare from Pottsville to Harrisburg,	1st Class,	$2 10
" "	2d Class,	1 75
Fare to Baltimore,		4 55
Fare to Pittsburg,	1st Class,	9 55
" "	2d Class,	6 00

Through tickets to all points furnished.

Tickets can be procured of the Agent at Mortimer's Hotel, Pottsville, at any time during the day. CHAMBERS DUBBS, Agent. Nov. 19, '59 47-tf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R. Summer Arrangement, May 13, 1861.

DOWN PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Pottsville, daily, (except Sundays) at 9.00 A. M., and 2.35 P. M.—Passing Reading at 10.45 A. M., and 4.00 P. M. Arriving in Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M., and at 6.40 P. M. Both down trains connect at Reading with East Pennsylvania Passenger trains for New York.

UP PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia, daily, (except Sundays) at 8.00 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.—Passing Reading at 10.45 A. M., and 5.43 P. M. Arriving in Pottsville at 12.30 noon, and at 7.25 P. M.

Both Up and Down Passenger Trains connect at Port Clinton with Trains to and from Tamaqua, Catawissa, Williamsport and Elmira. Morning Passenger Trains only connect at Port Clinton for Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Pittston.

Passengers leaving Williamsport by the Catawissa Railroad, connect with Passenger Trains leaving Port Clinton at 4.30 A. M. and 3.12 P. M.

LEBANON VALLEY BRANCH.

Passenger Train leaves Reading at 10.45 A. M., after arrival of Up and Down Morning Passenger Trains from Philadelphia and Pottsville. Arriving at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M. and connecting with Passenger trains on the Northern Central, "Pennsylvania" and "Cumberland Valley" Railroads, for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Pittsburg, Lancaster, Baltimore and Chambersburg.

Returning, leaves Harrisburg at 1.20 P. M., after arrival of Trains from above points. Arriving at Reading at 3.40 P. M., and connecting with Up and Down Trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia the same evening. No Trains run on Sundays.

Fares—Between Pottsville and Philadelphia $2 75 and $2 25; Reading and Philadelphia, $1 75 and $1 45; Harrisburg and Philadelphia, $3 25 and $2 70; Lebanon and Philadelphia, $2 60 and $2 10. Reading and Harrisburg, $1 60 and $1 30; Reading and Pottsville, $1 05 and $0 85; Reading and Lebanon, 85 and 70 cents; Pottsville and Harrisburg, $2 55 and $2 15; Pottsville and Lebanon, $1 85 and $1 50.

Through No. 1 Tickets—Pottsville to Baltimore, $5 00; Pottsville to Gettysburg, $4 50; Reading to Baltimore, $4; Reading to Lancaster, $2 25.

80 pounds of Baggage allowed each Passenger.

The Second Class Cars run with all the above Regular Passenger Trains.

Morning Train Down and Afternoon Train Up, only, run on Sundays; leaving Pottsville at 7.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.

Through First Class Tickets at reduced rates, to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all the principal points in the West, North West, and the Canadas; and Emigrant Tickets, at lower fares, to all the above places, can be had on application to the Station Agent.

All tickets will be purchased before the Trains start. Higher fares charged if paid in cars.

G. A. NICOLLS, Eng. & Gen. Supt. May 19, '61 [April 30, '59 18-] 20-

LORD BACON'S WORKS. THE Works of FRANCIS, LORD BACON, collected and edited by Jas. Spedding and others, beautifully printed at the Riverside Press, on tinted paper, to be completed in 15 vols. Subscriptions received and specimen volume to be seen at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore. April 6, '61 14-

JAMES ELFRETH, S. E. Cor. Ninth & Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, dealer in Carpetings. Also, Floor Oil Cloths, of the best makes. Fresh Cantoon Mattings, English Cocoa Mattings, Elegant Brussels, Three Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Mats, Rugs, &c., &c. All goods sold at low prices for Cash. Carpets cut to match; carefully baled, and sent to any part of the Country. S. E. Cor. Ninth & Filbert Sts. (Filbert is the first street above Market.) Jan. 5, '61 1-1y

Poetry.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

[When Gen. Fremont proclaimed to the rebels of Missouri, "their slaves, if any, are FREE MEN," millions said to each other, "This is what we have waited for. This trumpet gives no uncertain sound." The eloquent Wm. H. Channing wrote joyfully to a friend: "My faith is that, as a nation, God has so much saving, and that we shall be saved. His glorious will be done! Let us try to do it!" His hopeful words at once brought to mind the following noble lines by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL:]

When a deed is done for Freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west;
And the slave, where'er he cowers, feels the soul within him climb
To the awful verge of manhood, as the energy sublime
Of a century bursts full blossomed on the thorny stem of Time.

Through the walls of hut and palace shoots the instantaneous throe,
When the travail of the Ages wrings earth's systems to and fro;
At the birth of each new Era, with a recoiling start,
Nation wildly looks on nation, standing with mute lips apart,
And glad Truth's yet mightier man-child leaps beneath the Future's heart.

For mankind are one in spirit, and an instinct bears along,
Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right or wrong;
Whether conscious or unconscious, yet Humanity's vast frame,
Through its ocean sundered fibres, feels the gush of joy or shame;
In the gain or loss of one race, all the rest have equal claim.

Once, to every man and nation, comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by forever, 'twixt that darkness and that light.

Hast thou chosen, O my people, on whose party thou shalt stand,
Ere the Doom from its worn sandals shakes the dust against our land?
Though the cause of Evil prosper, yet 'tis Truth alone is strong;
And albeit she wander outcast, now, I see around her throng
Troops of beautiful, tall angels, to enshield her from all wrong.

We see dimly, in the Present, what is small and what is great;
Slow of faith how weak an arm may turn the iron helm of Fate;
But the soul is still oracular—amid the market's din,
List the ominous stern whisper from the Delphic cave within!
"They enslave their children's children, who make compromise with Sin!"

Slavery, the earth-born Cyclops, fellest of the giant brood,
Sons of brutish Force and Darkness, who have drenched the earth with blood,
Famished in his self-made desert, blinded by our purer day,
Gropes in yet unblasted regions for his miserable prey;
Shall we guide his gory fingers where our helpless children play?

'Tis as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves
Of a legendary virtue carved upon our Fathers' graves;
Worshippers of light ancestral make the present light a crime;
Was the Mayflower launched by cowards? steered by men behind their time?
Turn those tracks toward Past, or Future, that make Plymouth Rock sublime?

They were men of present valor—stalwart old iconoclasts,
Unconvinced by axe or gibbet that all virtue was the Past's;
But we make their truth our falsehood, thinking that has made us free,
Hoarding it in mouldy parchments, while our tender spirits flee
The rude grasp of that great Impulse which drove them across the sea.

New occasions teach new duties! Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key.

Original.

[WRITTEN FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

ADVERSARIA MISCELLANIA; OR NOTES FROM MY DIARY.

PASSING AWAY.—

Days of my youth,
Ye have glided away,
Hairs of my youth,
Ye are frosted and grey.
Eyes of my youth,
Your keen sight is no more.
Cheeks of my youth,
Ye are furrow'd all o'er.
Strength of my youth,
All your vigor is gone.
Thoughts of my youth,
Your gay visions are flown.

Days of my youth,
I wish not your recal.
Hairs of my youth,
I'm content you should fall.
Eyes of my youth,
You much evil have seen.
Cheeks of my youth,
Bath'd in tears have you been.
Thoughts of my youth,
Ye have led me astray.
Strength of my youth,
Why lament your decay?

Days of my age,
Ye will shortly be past.
Pains of my age,
Yet awhile ye can last.
Joys of my age,
In true wisdom delight.
Eyes of my age,
Be religion your light.
Thoughts of my age,
Dread ye not the cold sod.
Hopes of my age,
Be ye fix'd on your God.

KNOW THYSELF.—Pope closes his chaste essay with this concise sentence:

"All our knowledge is ourselves to know."

Pythagoras has also admirably observed, "that a man should take care to have a due respect for himself." When man in any way, has "a due respect for himself," he no longer becomes enamored with the errors and inconsistencies which generally exist. He is eager to scrutinize and regulate the whole of his individual actions before he interferes with subjects of an inferior quality.

Wherever consistency, judgment or regularity are requisite to reign predominant, there individual knowledge and study must be an attendant. If man's principal pursuit for knowledge consists in his endeavoring to possess himself of the knowledge of nations and men, manners and matters, entirely neglecting himself, how can he be otherwise than inconsistent and absurd in his actions? Man should both study and respect himself; it is an ostensible duty. It is impossible for a governor to rule and regulate any state without a knowledge of the disposition, the existing qualities and laws, of the people over whom he is placed. If we minutely examine those actions, which are not always guided by the best qualities of men, it will be discovered that they are all derived through the want of this knowledge; all species of wrong or error owe their origin to it.

Man is a wonderful and singular machine. His powers are capable of gaining for him, that which all his life he is endeavoring to establish. Man being a free agent, and surrounded by circumstances of a strong and propelling nature, becomes influenced by the various object to the extent that has produced those inconsistencies which are always visible.

Placing so much value upon life, and willing as man is to sacrifice, in some instances, so much for its preservation, it is surprising that he neglects the more essential preservers. All good, to a certain extent being impregnated with evil, we cannot feel so much alarmed, when errors occasionally arise; but when we witness a series of long existing imprudencies and inconsistencies in so splendid a machine as ourselves, we must wonderfully wonder and marvel.

Man's predominant object, let his pursuits be ever so varied, is happiness. Often when the means supposed to contain the requisites for the sought-for boon, are obtained, still there is something wanting for its completion. Man was never created that "restless, thankless, inconsistent thing" that he too often is; and it therefore, must result from a minor cause. Man is strange, contrary and wonderful in his actions; many of them running in opposition to each other, and many even opposed to themselves individually. All this we think may be attributed to the ignorance in custom and want of education, and our not "knowing ourselves."

"Custom and education," says Lord Bacon, "does much." Indeed the former is near akin to nature; and the latter creates strong prejudices. From custom we have derived the greatest portion of the inconsistencies attached to us. If any clear and positive inconsistency in man is pointed out, we find that custom has engrafted it, and education will not remove it. Education will make us consistent and intelligent beings where custom is absent; but however strong may be the prejudices of education, those of custom are still stronger. By education we learn that contentment is of itself the very summit of our wishes, and attainable by all; but by custom we are restless and dissatisfied.

Man, though inconsistent and unsteady, has in his own individual possession a power sufficient to establish for himself a greater portion of genuine happiness than he is aware of, or that he at the present participates in. The Father of all mankind created us not to be partakers of sin, but rather to fulfill an important and strictly pure duty. The errors and crimes of life, therefore, originated with man himself. This deficiency in man must be ascribed to himself alone; and while he is endeavoring to possess himself of the vices of other men, and the means by which *they* may atone for them, of what the recreation and necessary idleness of *other* men should be composed, of the necessity of charity and benevolence in others, of the language, habits and customs of nations, of the qualities of substances and matters, of abstruse sciences and other subjects never intended for the prying eye of man, he entirely neglects the study of himself. *Nosce teipsum.*

Let man, as a correct architect of his own grand structure, survey it with a scrutinizing eye; he may then look round upon inferior creatures, and, in his own superiority, at once establish the fact of what Pope has said, that

"All our knowledge is ourselves to know."

EPITAPH.—

If drugs and physic could but save
Us mortals from the dreary grave,
'Tis known that I took full enough
Of the apothecary's stuff
To have prolonged life's busy feast,
To a full century at least;
But spite of all the doctor's skill,
Of daily draught and nightly pill,
Reader, as sure as you're alive,
I was sent here at thirty-five.

The Slavery Question.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

We conclude that the policy declared in Gen. Fremont's proclamation is warranted by the laws of war, and by the usages of government in putting down insurrection. The President, solely in the use of his discretion in a question of military policy, orders that in respect to the property and negroes of rebels in arms, the proclamation shall be modified to conform to the civil law, leaving the military law in force against the lives of the rebels. The effect of this is to declare that the property of rebels in arms shall not be confiscated by military authority; and as there is no civil law for confiscating it, except that which has been put in the military service, the effect is that the property of armed rebels is entitled to the same protection of law and of the army as the property of loyal citizens.

We have before described the effects of this policy in Missouri and Western Virginia, and its operation will be apparent to every one on reflection. It makes rebellion far safer than loyalty in those States. The rebels are confident that their property would be protected in any event, while they take a campaign with the rebel army, get up secession raids, and keep up guerilla murdering of our sentinels, messengers and teamsters, and at their leisure return to their property and assume the character of peaceful citizens.—At a safe distance from our army of occupation, they plunder the Union men, who are thus made the only sufferers by the war.—The consequence is, rebellion or passive neutrality is the only safe course for the inhabitants of these districts to take. There is no penalty for rebellion, consequently our army of occupation has no terrors to protect the Union men from the secessionists. But if the Union men take an active part for the government, or show any active sympathy with it, their property is plundered by the secessionists wherever it is not protected by the actual presence of our army.

Surprise has been expressed throughout the North at the apathy of the Union men in Western Virginia, and remarks, the reverse of complimentary, have been made at their Union professions and their great Union majorities, while they are willing to be protected by an army from other States without making an effort for themselves, and even declined to protect themselves against their own secession minority. But this policy will explain and justify this reluctance in part. If they were going to take up arms, it would be much safer for them to do it for secession; for then their property would be safe from the secessionists, and would have the protection of the government all the same. But if they should enlist in the government cause, their property would be confiscated to the rebel service wherever it was not protected by our army; and, of course, our army can occupy but a small portion of the country.

A rebellion can never be suppressed by such a policy; and there must be something wrong in the principle of a policy which makes rebellion safer than loyalty, and which makes the supporters of the government the only victims of the war against rebellion.—Under this policy our army has been doing brave service in Western Virginia, and is continuing; but so far as effectually crushing secession there, is concerned, or establishing a loyal people capable of protecting themselves, it has made no progress; and if both the Confederate and our armies were now withdrawn, the secessionists would overcome the Union men and would control Western Virginia. How could any progress have been made in crushing secession when it has been subject to no penalties, and when it has enjoyed so much sport at so little risk, in shooting our soldiers? At this time, a man with anything on him that looks like the national uniform, need not go ten miles into Western Virginia without enjoying the luxury of being shot at from some concealment, or shot down openly if he meets more than one secessionist.

In Missouri, encouraged by the vigorous measures of Gen. Lyon, Union men took up arms for their own protection and to aid the government army. But when, for want of timely aid, Lyon's army was compelled to fall back, the property of these Union men was made to pay the penalty of their loyalty by being plundered by the secessionists.—Gen. Fremont then resolved on a course that should make the rebels feel the penalties of the war and should make an inducement for Missouri secessionists to remain at home in peace, by showing them that if they took up arms against the government their property should be forfeited.

The moral effect of this in keeping doubtful men loyal, compelling secessionists to keep the peace, and in suppressing the rebellion, must have been immense. The moral effect on the people at large was hardly less important. They saw in this the evidence that rebellion was to be treated as a crime, and to be subjected to the fate of the war which it has brought upon the country. The President has decided to modify this course so far as to restore to the rebels the privileges and immunities in their property which they enjoyed before. In reality, it confers more than they have enjoyed before, for now he has formally ordered that military authority shall not seize the property of rebels unless it is put into the military service, while before, the property of a rebel in arms, especially a guerilla, might have been subject to the fate of war without any proclamation.

We suppose the President has carefully considered the effect of this policy, with the aid of the deliberations of the Cabinet, and has decided solely from patriotic considerations upon that course which he believes to be the best. He admits that Gen. Fremont, being on the ground, could better judge of the necessities of his position than he (the President) could at a distance. Therefore he still leaves to his discretion the proclamation of martial law so far as the lives of the rebels in arms is concerned; but he wishes it modified to the civil law in regard to their property and negroes.

Our tenderness toward slavery is our great element of weakness in this war, and if we fail to establish the government, that will be the cause of our failure. The sanctity of slave property has been so impressed on our minds by the character of our party politics, that we habitually regard it as something more than property, as a sacred institution, a divine right which even rebellion cannot alienate. In the North our party energies are so entirely occupied in exonerating ourselves from the charge which the South constantly repeats, that we intend to interfere with their slaves, by as constantly reiterating our innocence, and by affirming that slavery shall be more sacred to us than even our own faith, and shall be to us as the apple of our eye, that we continue to hold it sacred while the owners have forfeited every right to every other species of property by rebellion and atrocious crimes.

If this had been only a question of the confiscation of other property, it is not likely that any exceptions would have been taken in any quarter, except among those who were to suffer the penalty. But the negro is like an evil conscience, which "makes cowards of us all," and under his influence

"The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
And enterprises of pith and moment
With this regard their courses turn awry,
And lose the name of action."

There are also the Union men of Kentucky to be soothed, whose jealousy in regard to interference with slave property is supposed to be so fearful—though we do not believe it—that they must have the slaves of rebels in arms made sacred against all penalties. In this way we carry on a mighty war that demands all our resources and immense sacrifices, subject to an element of weakness which fastens upon our armies a policy that makes the suppression of secession by the establishment of loyalty in the border slave States hopeless, and leaves only the possibility that when the rebellion is crushed by our victory in several great battles, and by our occupation of the principal Southern towns, it will then submit in detail, and the border States will become quiet. But our present policy can never put down rebellion by military occupation. Unless it succumbs after losing the great battles and great towns, it may continue eternally under our protection of the property of rebels, or until we adopt a new and a war policy.

THE BARBARISM OF SLAVERY.

Seldom in the history of the world has there been a record of more unmitigated barbarism than the Southerners have displayed during the progress of this rebellion. Every mail comes laden with stories of outrages, which are almost without a parallel in Christendom. Merely for the expression of an opinion that slavery is impolitic, or that the Constitution of the United States deserves respect, women are insulted, imprisoned, scourged. Men have their heads shaven, are smeared with tar, mutilated at the whipping post, and hung. It is said that there are more than two hundred well authenticated cases of these savage executions at the South, within the last year. It is the spirit of slavery which has thus converted men to demons.

There are, no doubt, some exaggerated or unfounded rumors. The following facts are reliable. A gentleman recently escaped from Georgia to New York. The writer saw him. He was a merchant at the South. The only way he could save himself from all the horrors of lynch violence was to assume that he was one of the most fierce of the secessionists. He was drafted into the army to fight in support of a rebellion he detested, and against a government he revered. By feigning important business in New York, and by leaving every dollar of his property without the slightest protection, he so far disarmed suspicion as to escape—but utterly ruined—beggared.

Two northern gentlemen were conversing at the South. A Southerner came up and said to one, *"you are a damned Yankee, and the Yankees are damned Abolitionists,"* and with his revolver shot him through the heart. No more attention was paid to the outrage than if he had shot a mad dog.

A Northern lady was at a breakfast table in New Orleans. "What is the news?" some one inquired. "None," was the reply, "except that a party of men last night took another fort, driving out the United States soldiers." "Is it not treason," inquired the Northern lady very innocently, "to attack a fort of the United States?" Louisiana had not then seceded. A man of large wealth, and prominent in the community, broke out upon her in the coarsest language which could be framed of profane and vulgar vituperation, threatening to hold her husband answerable for her sentiments. The lady, terrified in view of the insults and death she had probably brought upon her husband, said, "Will you accept the apology of a lady, when I assure you that I intended no offense?" "Yes," was the reply of the wretch, "I will accept the apology of a *lady*; but *you* are no lady; and when I meet your husband, I will wring his nose for him." Such is slaveholding chivalry. No one at the table interposed to protect the lady.

An old man from the West was seized in Savannah for the crime of loving the Union. One half of his head was shaved, and then his whole head and face were daubed with tar and covered with cotton. In this plight, he was put into the cars, to be sent out of the Southern Confederacy. When he reached Atlanta, Georgia, a telegram to the chivalry there had announced his arrival. The dispatch was concluded with the words, *"If you catch him, give him hell."* The wretches were on hand. They tore him from the cars as he was piteously begging for his life, and imploring that he might be permitted to return home to his family. Amidst fiendish yells, he was borne off to torture, and, doubtless to death, for the poor old man has not been heard from since. A gentleman of Cincinnati, escaping himself, in disguise from this reign of terror, witnessed this scene.

In Augusta, Georgia, some gentlemen were sitting together discussing public affairs. One who was from the North, said, in reply to contemptuous allusions to the cowardice of the North, "Gentlemen, we must not underrate the strength of the enemy." It was a treasonable remark. The mob were set upon him. His explanations were of no avail. He was seized; his head was shaved; his head and face were daubed with tar; he was whipped, on the bare back, till the blood dripped to his feet, and was then allowed twelve hours to leave the city, if he would escape hanging.

We might fill pages with such narratives, well authenticated. The Southern Confederacy has sunk into a barbarism which is a disgrace to Christendom. Every American must be overwhelmed with shame to think that such deeds can be perpetrated in the United States, in this, the nineteenth century. But it is the natural result of the barbarism which slavery engenders. Men who pursue their brothers with bloodhounds, who sell maidens at auction, who flog naked women and girls, as regardless of their persons as if they were dogs, who practise all the inhumanities of manacles, whippings, and burning at the stake, which are necessary to keep in subjection a brutalized and crushed race, must become barbarian. They and their children, of necessity, lapse into a semi-civilized state. The fact is undeniable that the slaveholding States, taken as a whole, are but a half civilized community. "The South is a decaying race. Within its own bosom lie the seeds of certain ruin." Accustomed to tyrannize over the helpless, becoming brutal by cruelty, with consciences seared by the constant violation of every principle of right, and even inflamed with vile whiskey, a Southern mob displays attributes of incarnate fiends, such as can scarcely be found in heathendom.—*Rev. John S. C. Abbott, in The Congregationalist.*

THE African Squadron is coming home.

THE Creek and Cherokee Indians have seceded.

CALIFORNIA troops are coming East.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STRONG has been ordered to St. Louis.

OPPOSITE Washington the Rebel force is estimated at 150,000.

IT is supposed that the Rebel batteries down the Potomac are intended for defense from attack by water, and not to close the navigation of the river.

CHARLESTON is being put in a state of defense. The Union sentiment predominates. Provisions are scarce. Col. Corcoran is there. The Irish population was anxious, but feared, to exhibit sympathy for him.

OF the Pennsylvania troops raised under the last requisition from the War Department, four regiments of over one thousand men each have been raised, armed, equipped and sent to Washington, and several more regiments are now ready, and await transportation.

THE Seventh Wisconsin Regiment, just arrived at Washington, has a vivandiere in the person of Miss Hannah Eubrank. She is a good looking girl, of modest appearance, from Marquette county, and apparently not more than twenty years of age. She has for some time past been employed as a school teacher in Marquette. Her uniform is very neat. It consists of a Zouave jacket of blue merino, trimmed with military buttons and gold lace; pants and vest of white Marseilles; balmoral hoops and a hat of blue velvet, trimmed with white, and gold lace; yellow gaiters, and white kid gloves.