Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

GENERAL FREMONT.

It is announced authoritatively, that the removal of General Fremont is certainly, postponed for the present, which to our view, is wise, considering that he is on the flying footsteps of the rebel Price, "horse, foot and dragoon." To remove him now would be injudicious, in view of the possible demoralizing effect of such a step on the *morale* of the Western army. However, that is a matter for the President to decide, and when he does decide either for retention or removal, the country will acquiesce in the decision cheerfully, for it has great confidence in the wisdom of the Chief Magistrate, and an abiding belief that he acts alway with an eye single to the general welfare.

While the matter of removal is pending, a report of Adjt.-Gen. Thomas on the affairs of the Western Department appears, which if correct in every particular, may well cause the friends of Gen. Fremont to wonder how these serious charges against him will be met. They have not been met yet. Gen. Fremont busy in the face of the rebels, has had no time to attend to them in detail. He is silent. Now we entertain that old fashioned, it may be at this time unfashionable, sense of justice, which refrains from passing judgment on a man until all the evidence in his case has been adduced. We want to hear the charges. We most certainly, desire to become acquainted with the nature of the defence. To condemn an accused person in a court of civil practice, on *ex parte* evidence, would be considered unjust, yet many spring hastily to a conclusion in this matter of Gen. Fremont, on equally one-sided premises. Is it right or proper? Do we treat a certainly brave and honorable man justly, by the hasty procedure? Hardly.

As to the charges, they are in brief,—first, that Gen. Fremont has surrounded himself with dishonest men. The foundation of this serious charge is, according to Gen. Thomas's report, that "it is the *expressed belief* of many intelligent gentlemen in St. Louis" that such is the fact. As an offset to this, most respectable authority states "that is is the expressed belief of many intelligent gentlemen in St. Louis," that the charge in question is altogether unfounded. In connection with this charge, fraud is alleged in connection with the purchase for the army, to enable it to pursue Price, of hay, corn, oats, mules and blankets. The latter article as our readers know, has been difficult to procure, for Government use, either good or bad. Second, that a pontoon bridge was erected across the Ohio, where a ferry-boat would have done as well. But isn't it, after all, better to have such means of transportation sometimes provided, even by an excess of caution, rather than to suffer such consequences of being without them, as we did the other day on the Potomac? Third. Gen. Fremont is accused of peculation or carelessness in the purchase of arms in Europe. This is on hearsay evidence meandering through three parties, one in San Francisco, one in St. Louis and one in Europe. There appears to be some mistake in this which we presume Gen. Fremont can explain, and which at present is untrustworthy as proof of fraud. Fourth, Gen. Fremont is accused of mismanagement in the command of the army. As this is the most serious charge made against Fremont, we much prefer to hear his statement in reference to his ability to aid the lamented Lyon, and to raise the siege of Lexington, without interfering with the plan he had matured of getting in the rear of Price, and cutting off his retreat. Fifth, the order to march now is complained of in very strong terms, as many of the regiments of the army of 40,000 men are "badly equipped, with inadequate supplies of ammunition, clothing and transportation." But to have compelled Price to raise the seige of Lexington would have required this same army to be gathered together and moved forward in this incomplete condition. If he is imprudent now, wouldn't he have been even more so then? Or if he ought to have acted then, is he to blame for acting now, with a month for preparation, against the same man and the same force? We confess here that "we don't see it." Sixth, he had no right or authority to assemble around him his bodyguard, who made that dashing charge at Springfield, Missouri, last week. Well probably he had not; but history's brightest page will record in glowing language, the gallant charge of two hundred and fifty cavalry on two thousand rebel infantry, and the utter rout of the latter. A few *regular* charges of similar brilliancy, would immortalize the name of the American army.

We have but little more to say on this subject. We find no fault with the authorities. It they think that Gen. Fremont should be removed; that the great cause in which we are engaged, would be benefitted by it, let it be done. But we *know* the rivalry which exists between officers of the regular and volunteer service, and therefore, receive with grains of allowance, mutual charges. We will not judge a case until after due investigation by the legally constituted authorities, and therefore, respectfully decline at this time to prejudge one whom we consider a true, loyal, gallant soldier.

Since the above had been placed in type, a communication in reference to Gen. Fremont's purchases in Europe, published in the New-York *Tribune*, has come under our notice.—It so completely exonerates Fremont from blame in this matter of arms, that we give it place in justice to a much abused if not persecuted man:

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune—

SIR: The arms which Gen. Fremont bought in Europe were: 2,000 rifles, 500 revolvers, 8 rifled cannon, with shot and shells, and 2,000,000 percussion caps. The rifles were new and of the precise pattern of the best standard rifle in use in the French army, and were made at Liege in Belgium. After Gen. Fremont's return to the United States, the Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, sent an order to Mr. Adams and Mr. Dayton to purchase 20,000 more rifles of the same kind as those purchased by Gen. Fremont. Still later, Mr. Schuyler, sent to Europe as a special agent to procure arms, offered to buy rifles of the same pattern to the number of 100,000. And a contract was made by him for 20,000 rifles absolutely, and for 24,000 more if they could be furnished. And the rifle is the same in every respect as the 2,000 purchased by Gen. Fremont, save that Gen. Fremont's were made in Belgium, and the others in France.

The 500 revolvers purchased by Gen. Fremont were so highly approved that Mr. Schuyler sought to buy 10,000 more of the same kind.

The rifled cannon, eight in number, were 12-pounders, and were made to order, and there is no better rifled cannon of its size in the service.

These were all the arms purchased by Gen. Fremont in Europe. He desired to purchase a larger quantity, at a time when arms could have been had at peace prices; and if he had been furnished the means, the very arms which Mr. Schuyler is contracting for now, to be here at some future time, would have been already in the hands of our soldiers.

Gen. Fremont paid for these new rifles $16 each. He could have had 50,000 or 100,000 at the same price, and one lot of 10,000 French rifles was offered at $13 50, which have since been sold by other parties to the War Department in Washington for $27.

Gen. Fremont thought at the very first that while the country would pour forth its soldiers for the war, there would be an absolute impossibility to arm them, and he sought to send to the United States at once 100,000 small arms and 100 rifled cannon, together with sabres and cavalry equipments for 25,000 men. But he was not allowed to do so, and the result is that Government is buying to-day the very rifles he proposed to buy, and at higher prices, and is giving $6 and $7 for sabres which he could have had for $3, and is procuring neither the rifles nor sabres fast enough. For this reason, in some parts of the country whole regiments of cavalry and infantry await arms and equipments. But this is not the worst of it. The very few arms which Gen. Fremont did buy, amounting only to $50,000 or $60,000, though approved by the Government, and made the samples for other purchases which a special agent is directed to make, are pronounced utterly worthless; and the impression is sought to be created that he purchased and sent over all sorts of good-for-nothing trash, to which all sorts of speculators made any amount of money.—And this, too, in face of the fact that the Administration expressed great satisfaction with the few purchases then Fremont did make, and wrote to Mr. Adams and Mr. Dayton, [illegible] furnished him with funds to have ordered larger quantities, which the Government [illegible] Mr. Adams and Mr. Dayton themselves to procure, and which the Government are buying now through the agency of Mr. Schuyler. Perhaps a mistake has been made by Mr. Cameron and Adj. Gen. Thomas. Certainly, the arms purchased in Europe by Gen. Fremont were too few in number to have excited so much remark. They probably refer to European arms that have been purchased in St. Louis by Gen. Fremont since his first command. If so, they should not fail to take into consideration, that not having been allowed to purchase arms in Europe to any extent, Gen. Fremont, on his arrival here, was directed, in connection with Maj. Hagner of the Quartermaster's Department, to procure arms in New York for the Western Department; that by dint of great labor they secured arms for a corps d'armee of 25,000 men, and that these arms, after Gen. Fremont left for St. Louis, were all sent to Washington, and that he never received any portion of them; and that the War Department, on being remonstrated with for this, sent to Gen. Fremont a requisition on the St. Louis Arsenal for 5,000 muskets, when there was to their own knowledge, not one inside of its walls; and that finally, Gen. F. was obliged to pick up such arms as he could find, or go without. If he has been compelled to purchase poor arms and pay large prices for them, the fault is not with him, but with those who should have furnished his department with arms, and not left to him the necessity of purchasing at all. Of all the men in the country, the last to be blamed in this matter of arms, is Gen. Fremont, who at the very outset of the war, comprehended the great need of our country in this respect, and whose plan was to purchase large quantities of first-class arms and equipments at the same time at every gun shop in the North at work. If he had succeeded in his endeavor, the country would have had no occasion to be buying all sorts of arms, hawked about by speculators, of all sorts of qualities, and at all sorts of prices. Nor would we be seeing at this day regiments of cavalry without saddles or sabers, nor rifles coming so slowly to soldiers ready to shoulder them. Least of all, would there have been any opportunity for blaming Gen. Fremont for his want of discretion or good sense or honesty in the purchase of arms.

I am, Sir, &c., ONE WHO KNOWS.

New York, October 30, 1861.

The above letter will arrest attention, and will suggest to many readers the idea that others of Gen. Thomas's charges against Gen. Fremont may prove to be as groundless as that which the writer of the letter so conclusively refutes. If such should prove to be the case, the people may require Cabinet changes to insure harmony and efficiency in the relations between the War Department and trustworthy officers high in command. The success of our cause must not be jeopardized by collisions springing from jealous or other unworthy motives.

TREASONABLE ARGUMENTS.

It is somewhat singular that in Pennsylvania, a State that before the advent of the coming Winter month, will be able to point with just pride, to a hundred thousand of her sons in arms for the defence of our common liberties, there are men, the conductors of public journals, industriously engaged in disseminating the most unblushing falsehoods. Without an exception, if we glance at their antecedents, we find that up to the inauguration of this wicked, mean and thievish rebellion, and even up to the moment when their leader fled to the rebels, they were the warmest admirers and defenders of the rebel Breckinridge. And now when they can no longer with decency or safety, defend the arch-traitor, they turn to sow the seed of discontent in soil which they hope in time will produce an ample crop of treason.

At the recent election in this State, these men were active in running partizan tickets, and were loud in exultation over partizan success. Since the election they have been equally industrious in the circulation of mischievous falsehoods, for we would charitably, believe, mere partizan ends, were it not evident that the intention is to impede the prosecution of this war to a successful issue as far as the Government is concerned.

What are the means resorted to? We will briefly allude to one, and while we do so we blush that the intelligence of a community is insulted with apparent impunity by men who only await the appearance of a rebel force to prove that they are traitors in heart and mind. A favorite argument with these men, is, that the present stagnation in business, and illy-remunerated wages of labor, are in consequence of the success of the Republican party at the last Presidential election. This rebellion is also charged directly to the success of that party. These arguments are plied directly to workingmen, for two objects—first, to induce workingmen to believe that their true interests lie in affiliation with the Democratic party—secondly, to discourage enlistments.

Now, workingmen, what *are* the facts incident to the accession to power of the Republican party? One of the first acts of that party, was to pass for the protection of your interests, workingmen, the act known as the Morrill Tariff Bill—acknowledged even by its enemies, to be one of the most judicious adopted, since the passage of the bill of 1842. The Republican party gave you on the instant, what that portion of the Democracy allied with the Southern slaveholders, had for years denied you. And if the Rebellion had not followed so closely on its passage, this country would now be pursuing, under its operations, a career of unexampled prosperity. Iron works would have sprung into life and activity; manufacturing operations would have been brisk; new and extensive collieries would have been opened, and there would have been a lively demand for well remunerated labor. These are what the Republican party on its accession to power, gave you, workingmen. Who snatched them from you? Let us see.

It is a well established fact—the London *Times* that has no love for the free institutions of this country, acknowledges it—that the rebellious States had no just cause for rebellion. Our sole offence was, that we elected Constitutionally, a President of the United States. But was that an offence, in the full acceptation of the term, as far as our Southern brethren were concerned? Apparently not, for we discover that this election was not the cause, but the pretence for the cause of the rebellion, and that the matter had been growing and ripening for thirty years, in that hotbed of treason, South Carolina. And to what purpose—to what purpose, we would ask.—Listen workingmen, to the answer, and mark. The object of the Southern Rebellion which the Breckinridge Party inaugurated, is to *regain by force of arms, the power by which they can surely extend and maintain on this Continent, slave in opposition to free white labor*; in other words, to establish and elevate negro labor in the great free territories of the country, while your labor workingmen of the North, is proportionately, circumscribed and degraded. Such is the object, such the work to which the Breckinridgers of the North have lent their aid for years, and to which they still cling with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause.

Workingmen, beware of these men, for they are false lights which lead to shame, to degradation, and to final destruction. Believe us, that your true position is under the flag of your country, in defeat or victory, and with the men who cherish with pride, the labor of your manly hands.

THE EUROPEAN FEELING.—By the last European mail the State Department has Despatches from almost all our Ministers. From every quarter the advices are cheering.—Never, since the rebellion began, has the tone of the foreign Powers, from England to Russia, been so favorable. A letter from Garibaldi, in which he expresses sympathy with the Union, prophesies success to its arms, and promises that he will come himself, if necessary to insure it, is in unison with the feelings of Europe, as gathered from these despatches.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, for October, published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York, is before us. The contents are, Democracy Teaching by Example (an article which exhibits as much ignorance of as spleen against this country); Meditations on Dyspepsia.—No. II. The Cure; Chronicles of Carlingford: The Doctor's Family.—No. I.; The Book-Hunter's Club; Social Science; What seems to be Happening just now with the Pope; Among the Lochs; Captain Clutterbuck Champagne.—A West Indian Reminiscence.—Part I. With the exception of the first article whose venom we would overlook, if it was intelligently written, the rest of the contents are meritorious and full of interest. Subscriptions to Blackwood's Magazine and the four English Reviews, are received at B. Bannan's Book-store in this Borough.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1861—Nov.		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's changes
2	SATURDAY	6 30	5 58	New M. 2 11 21 m
3	SUNDAY	6 31	5 57	First Q. 9 5 48 m
4	MONDAY	6 32	5 56	Full M. 17 8 11 m
5	TUESDAY	6 33	5 55	Third Q. 24 4 21 m
6	WEDNESDAY	6 35	5 53	
7	THURSDAY	6 36	4 52	
8	FRIDAY	6 38	4 50	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

		8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
Oct.	27—Saturday,	50°	54°	50°	clear.
"	28—Monday,	47	50	47	"
"	29—Tuesday,	42	51	49	"
"	30—Wednesday,	41	48	42	"
"	31—Thursday,	45	55	50	"
"	1—Friday,	39	53	49	cloudy.

Removed.—T. A. Godfrey has removed his Insurance Office to his residence on Second street, nearly in the rear of Hill's Tavern.

Sportsmen are now after rabbits, pheasants, partridges, etc. Game is tolerably abundant this Fall.

The Deputy Quartermaster General, in Philadelphia, acknowledges the receipt from Mrs. James H. Campbell of this Borough, of three pairs of socks, and two blankets, donations to the Army.

The brick building being erected on Centre street by Messrs. Keim and Walker, and intended for offices, is rapidly approaching completion. It will be quite an ornament to that section of the Borough.

We have had heavy frosts nightly this week; but the days have been fine, just what the great Naval Expedition requires to insure success. Providence in this respect, at least, smiles upon the undertaking.

Fatal Mining Accident.—We learn from the St. Clair *Sentinel* that Mr. Shean of that Borough, was accidentally killed on Wednesday, in the mines of G. S. Repplier at New Castle, by an explosion of fire damp. He leaves a wife and four children.

Appointment.—Mr. John Holmes, of St. Clair, has been appointed Sealer of weights and measures in this County. The former incumbent of the office, Mr. John B. Reed, is a member of Capt. Jenning's cavalry company, Col. Wynkoop's regiment.

Mr. George W. Slater has finished a pen and ink sketch of Andrew Jackson, copied from an engraving of the original painting in the possession of Col. G. C. Childs, of Philadelphia.—The work is very creditable indeed, to the skill of Mr. Slater.

Fire in Rush Township.—From the Tamaqua *Journal* we learn that the barn of Henry Banker, in Rush Township, a few miles above that town, was destroyed by fire, with its contents, on the 19th ultimo. Loss, $600. The barn is supposed to have been fired accidentally, by chicken thieves.

Destruction by Fire of a Rope Manufactory.—On Wednesday evening last, the rope manufactory of Mr. James Davies, in Schuylkill Haven, was destroyed by fire with all the machinery, and a portion of the stock. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is covered by insurance.

Cadets of Temperance.—The fourteenth annual session of the Grand Section of Cadets, has just closed. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—G. P., Wm. Davis; G. V. P., Jos. P. Houck; G. S., B. Franklin Dennison; G. T., Jacob Potter; G. G., Charles F. Schoolman; G. W., John S. Lammey; G. Chap., J. T. Hutchinson.

Sons of Temperance.—The following named gentlemen have been elected officers of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for the ensuing year:

Grand Worthy Patriarch—Joseph R. Bolton.
Grand Worthy Associate—James M. Lyle.
Grand Scribe—Joseph W. Martin.
Grand Treasurer—Isaac Baker.
Grand Chaplain—Wm. W. Barnes.
Grand Conductor—Wm. Bitting.
Grand Sentinel—Abram Brown.

Needle-books, etc., for the Soldiers.—A lady friend suggests that as the soldiers now encamped on Lawton's Hill, this Borough, are much in want of needles, Nos. 4 and 5, buttons, patent thread, etc., that the ladies of the Borough and County might employ themselves profitably, between this and Tuesday next, at which time the regiment is expected to leave for the Seat of War, in making needle-books for the men. It is a good suggestion, and we trust that it will be adopted. If a thousand ladies each make a book, which could be done to-day, on Monday next they could be presented to the Regiment.

Large Funeral.—The remains of Mr. David Glover, the Mining Superintendent of the Forest Improvement Company, who was accidentally killed last week by an explosion of fire damp, were interred at Minersville on Saturday last. The funeral proceeded from Mr. Glover's late residence, at Woodside, and was one of the longest we ever witnessed, there being at least seventy carriages present. A gloom overspread that section of the County, all feeling that they had lost a kind neighbor, and the community was deprived of an estimable citizen. Mr. Glover leaves a wife and eight children.

An Improved Coal-oil Burner.—While fluid has advanced in price in consequence of non-intercourse with North Carolina, Coal-oil has proportionately declined, so that persons are now using the latter article almost exclusively. It is much better, as it is safer. It may be interesting to those who use Coal-oil lamps, to know that Mr. George Bright, Centre street, this Borough, has an article, in the shape of a burner which can be adapted to any sized lamp. By a peculiar formation it generates a gas from the oil, which burns without the aid of a glass globe. The light is soft and well adapted to domestic purposes. This burner is the invention of Mr. Tritten, and was patented on the 29th of January last.—Housekeepers would do well to inspect the burner.

Spirit of a Schuylkill County Boy.—Our good old County will have a glorious record in the history of this Rebellion. Not only do her resident sons rush by thousands to the ranks, but those who have been separated from her for years, are found by scores among our country's defenders. On the soil of Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas,—in addition to those in Virginia,—many a gallant son of Schuylkill County is facing his country's foes.

Our readers will be interested in perusing the following letter from Mr. William H. H. Werner, son of J. T. Werner, Esq., of this Borough, who went to California when he was 17 years of age, and who is now in his 20th year. The spirit of the young man reminds us of the self-sacrificing conduct of the lamented Lyon, and is in the highest degree worthy of emulation:

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3, 1861.

DEAR FATHER:—The deed has been drawn, signed and delivered, and I belong to Uncle Sam for the next three years or "until sooner discharged." The call for volunteers in this State was not responded to as patriotically as was expected, and the only reason that can be assigned for it is, that our people are given too much to money-making. I conceive it to be the duty of every American citizen, native or naturalized, to support his country in this her time of sore and direful need—when the dark clouds of adversity overhang and threaten to destroy the greatest blessings ever bestowed on man. On Saturday last I made known to my employer that I would leave him forthwith. I did so, arriving at this place on Monday night. I paid a visit to Camp Alert and yesterday was mustered into service as a *High Private*,—in Company I, Capt. Winne, 2d Cavalry Regiment, California Volunteers. Our Company numbers eighty men; we expect to have it full in a short time. Camp Alert is on the race course two and a half miles south of the city. The boys are all in good spirits, and are daily looking for their uniforms and horses; they would like to be called eastward, but are willing to serve Uncle Sam at any place where his enemies can be found.

I sincerely trust that what I have done will be fully approved of by you. I have left a good situation, where I was making fifty dollars a month clear, because I deemed it a sacred duty to serve my country. I have been told that I was foolish to exchange fifty dollars per month for thirteen. My reply to that is,—I am going to fight not for money, but for my country.

Enclosed I send you a draft for six hundred and fifty dollars, which you will please invest for me in Government Bonds. Should I become wounded in battle, it may be of use to me hereafter. Should I fall, it will be with the inward satisfaction that my duty has been performed—my country has my money and my life.

Your Affectionate Son,
WILLIAM H. H. WERNER.

Military.—Capt. Wm. Spencer, who is well and favorably known as Adjutant of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment during the three months' campaign, is recruiting a company at Minersville, for Col. Ziegle's Regiment. Capt. Spencer is an excellent officer, and the men of his company will be sure of good treatment, while it will be his highest ambition to have them effective, well drilled and ready to do their country good service in the field.

A Commission has been appointed by the Governor to attend to the interests of the Pennsylvania volunteers around Washington and in Kentucky, and arrange for allotment rolls for remitting a portion of their pay to their families.

It appears from official data that Pennsylvania has 70,000 men in the field, and 30 additional regiments organizing, a portion of which are ready to move. All will be in service within a month, making a grand army of over 100,000 men, beside having material for 50 additional regiments, if needed.

Assistant-Surgeon R. L. Weber of this Borough, is on board the gun-boat *Unadilla*, one of the fleet comprising the great Naval expedition to the South.

Col. Wynkoop's cavalry regiment, at Camp Cameron, Harrisburg, has been thoroughly uniformed and supplied with nearly the requisite number of horses. They expected to receive their arms and marching orders this week.

The 96th Regiment, encamped on Lawton's Hill, this Borough, is under marching orders, and will move as soon as it is equipped. The Regiment will go to Washington. The lettering and number of men in each company, are as follows:

Company A,	Captain	L. M. Hay,		101
" F,	"	J. A. Anthony,		90
" D,	"	J. T. Boyle,		62
" I,	"	I. M. Cake,		53
" C,	"	B. Smith,		73
" H,	"	Chas. Hipple,		92
" E,	"	S. Bowden,		52
" G,	"	—Budd,		60
" B,	"	P. S. Filbert,		100
Good Intent Light Artillery, Capt. W. Lessig,				57
Total,				837

The Regiment has slightly increased in strength since the above was prepared. The number of rations given out this week, including the Band, was over nine hundred.

The system of remittances by which the volunteer is afforded an opportunity of providing for his family while he is in the service, like all other operations in which money is involved, is attended with risk and imposition. The imposition and risk also fall on those least able to bear them, and in many cases the good intentions of the volunteer are frustrated by the sharks who infest Washington city for the purpose of robbing the soldier when they fail to rob the government. In order to protect the interests of the volunteer, and afford him every facility for remitting a portion or the whole of his pay to his family, or such other persons in whose support and comfort he is interested, Governor Curtin has appointed a commission, whose duty it will be to see that the soldier is guarded in this purpose as well as protected from any imposition by speculators and shavers. This commission consists of Hon. Edgar Cowan, E. C. Humes and T. E. Franklin, who are now in Washington city engaged in providing facilities for the accommodation of the soldier in this particular.

On Tuesday a portion of Col. Cake's regiment, 440 men, made a street parade, under command of Lieut.-Col. Frick. From the Philadelphia *Press* of Tuesday we extract the following in reference to this Regiment. It is contained in a despatch from Washington:

"Col. Cake is here on business connected with his regiment, which is now encamped—one thousand strong—in Schuylkill County. He says that his regiment has been full since the 18th inst., and is under almost perfect discipline. He is now waiting for his arms and overcoats, and expects to have his regiment here in the course of ten days. Col. Cake formerly commanded the Twenty-Fifth Pennsylvania in the three months' service. Gen. Patterson remarked that they were the most orderly, and best drilled and disciplined regiment in his division. Col. Cake's regiment is now called the Ninety-sixth, and he has in his ranks, besides a majority who served with him in the old Twenty-fifth, a number who did good service in the Mexican war."

Gov. Curtin, in accordance with instructions received from the War Department, has issued marching orders to the following regiments:—Col. Hartranft's, 51st; Col. Dodge's, 52d; Col. Brooks', 53d; Col. Coulter's, 11th; Col. Davis', 104th; Col. Cake's, 96th; Col. Guss', 97th, and one regiment from Camp Cameron, which is near Harrisburg.

A lady of Philadelphia has made a "wadded boot," which is intended for the use of the soldiers on cold winter nights. It is made in a very simple manner. The material used is twilled muslin, lined with heavy Canton flannel. The sock is intended to be worn after the wet stockings and boots are taken off. The note accompanying the specimen says that many ladies who are unable to knit stockings can make several pairs of "wadded boots" in a day.

On Wednesday afternoon last, a fine sword belt and sash were presented by his friends in this Borough, to Capt. Budd, of Company G, 96th Regiment. The Captain has made considerable sacrifices in recruiting for his regiment, and his friends thought him entitled in an eminent degree, to the testimonial. We think so too. The sword was presented by Lin. Bartholomew, Esq., and received for the Captain, by Hon. James H. Campbell.

Letter from a Son of Hon. Robert M. Palmer.—Annexed is a letter from STRANGE J. PALMER, son of Hon. ROBERT M. PALMER, Minister of the U. States to the Argentine Confederation, South America, to his brothers, dated

ON BOARD BARK "L. D. CARVER," }
At Sea, 11° 32 N. 30° 10 W., June 21, 1861. }

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—As we have now been thirty days at sea, and have probably accomplished half our voyage, in time and distance, I will endeavor to give you some account of our ocean experience to this date.

You are already informed that we left the Battery, New York, about noon of Tuesday, May 21, in a small boat, rowed by two men, and came on board this vessel, then lying in the Hudson River, where it enters New York Bay.

The "L. D. Carver" is an American Bark, built in Rockland, Maine, in 1856, at a cost of $21,000, and named after her builder, Lorenzo D. Carver. The difference between a Bark and a Ship is, that the Ship has three masts, all square rigged, while the mizzen or hindermost mast of the Bark is rigged like a Schooner, with a boom or spanker sail. She is 136 feet long, 30 feet wide and 19 feet deep, the lower hold being 12½ feet deep, and the space between decks, 6½ feet. Of the extreme length there is first, in front, about 46 feet occupied by the forecastle, where the sailors are quartered and the cook's gallery located. There is a little house in the forecastle, about 24 feet long and sixteen feet wide, and in this are the sailor's quarters and the cook's galley or cooking place. The top of this house is occupied by the long boat, turned upside down and covered with canvas, to protect it from the weather, and securely tied on either of it, are boards and other lumber, ready for any necessary use. On each side of the bow hangs a heavy anchor, and down on the main deck, alongside of the forecastle house are casks of fresh water.

Back of the forecastle commences the poop deck, about eighty feet in length, covering the cabin, 32 feet in length, and leaving the stern which is ten feet in length, about three feet below the level of the poop deck. On the stern are the wheel, by which the vessel is steered, the binnacle, in which two mariner's compasses are placed, with a lamp to steer by in the night, and also a stair passage way into the cabin, and under its deck are the ship's stores and a portion of the passengers' baggage.

The whole length of the cabin is divided by a cross partition containing two doors. The front is our dining room, and has a permanent table with slats fastened lengthwise upon it, to prevent our dishes from sliding off when the vessel rolls.

The rear is our sitting room, and contains a table, sofa, looking glass, carpet, chairs, &c. On the right hand side of the cabin are four bed rooms, or state rooms as they are called, and a pantry. Of these state rooms two are for the use of the captain, one is occupied by papa and myself, and the other by our servant, and a portion of our baggage and private stores. These rooms are each six feet in length, six feet high, and four feet three inches wide. Ours contains two berths, each two feet wide and two feet six inches apart. The other side of the cabin has the same number of state rooms, with a wash room, &c., and are occupied by other passengers and the officers of the ship. The stern is surrounded by an iron railing, and the whole length of the poop deck on both sides, is also protected by a wooden railing. One one side hangs suspended from its irons over the water the gig or row boat, about 22 feet in length, and alongside the wooden railing two spare spars are lying. Two skylights afford light and air to the cabin, and there is a straight stairway into it from the poop deck.—Small oblong pieces of glass set square in the deck furnish light to the state rooms. On this deck are also the closed hatchways to the hold, the ships pump, and two casks of fresh water.

The carrying capacity of our bark is 441 tons, although her registered tonnage is only 413 tons, and her draft of water is 12 feet. The present cargo consists mainly of about 300,000 feet of pine lumber, boards, scantling, &c., of assorted qualities and sizes. This lumber cost in New York, say from $16 to $30 per M.; the freight from New York to Buenos Ayres is $21 per M.—It will be worth in the Buenos Ayrean market from $40 to $60 per M. in large quantities, and more by retail.

Our officers and crew number eleven, and comprise men of many different nationalities. The Captain, Mason Damon, is a Yankee, from the town of Hampden, in the State of Maine, the town in which Vice President Hamlin lives; the first mate, Barquis, is a Swede; the second mate, Brown, is a Hollander. Of the six sailors, two are Americans, one Englishman, one Irishman, one Norwegian and one Swede. The Steward is of Irish birth, reared in Charleston, South Carolina; the Cabin boy was born in Boston, and reared in New York. The pay of the Captain is probably $1000 per annum; the first mate receives $30 per month; second mate, $20; steward, $20; sailors, $15; cabin boy, $5 per month.

Our fellow passengers are a Mr. Walker, with his wife, three children and niece, going to reside at Monte Video, the chief city of Uruguay, or the Banda Oriental, and intend to carry on the lumber business in connection with the New York firm of Messrs. Hayes & Co. Mr. Walker has resided in Buenos Ayres for several years, was married there, and there his children were born. He was formerly engaged largely in the business of sheep farming in Buenos Ayres, but meeting with a large loss by a severe drought, which killed nearly all his sheep, and desirous to find better facilities for the education of his children, he left Buenos Ayres last Fall, and sought a home in New York. Reaching there at a time when the political troubles of our country had greatly disturbed all kinds of business, and finding no suitable employment, he concluded to return to South America. He is a very intelligent, pleasant gentleman; both himself and his wife speak Spanish, and he will doubtless succeed well in his new business.

Our passage was $100 each, the children half price, so that the owners, Messrs. H. D. Brookman & Co., of New York, in addition to the freight on the cargo, received $750 passage money. This included the cost of our provisions, which being merely ordinary ship's fare, are not very luxurious; but, as I do not like complaining about trifles, the less said on this subject the better.

Although we went on board our vessel in the afternoon of May 21, the wind being unfavorable, we did not weigh anchor until the next morning, Wednesday, May 22, when we were taken in tow by a steam tug and proceeded to sea. As we passed the Narrows, a boat from a Revenue Cutter reached us, and we were boarded by a Government officer, who, shortly after examining the vessel's papers, clearance, &c., in a very quiet and gentlemanly way, bade us adieu and returned to his own boat.

For some time after putting to sea, we felt some anxiety about the possibility of falling in with vessels bearing Jeff. Davis's piratical letters of marque, but if there were any afloat on so poor and rascally a business, we were so fortunate as not to meet with them.

For several days after leaving New York, I felt but little like observing what was going on. The new sensations caused by the rolling and pitching of the vessel, and the consequent sea-sickness, can only be imagined, not described, to one who has never experienced them, and I can only assure you they are exceedingly unpleasant to the new beginner in ocean navigation.

On the 26th May, in latitude 39° 19', we entered the Gulf Stream, and had our first experience of rough water. The course of this stream is probably marked on your Atlas, and you can find it described in your books of geography. Since leaving the Gulf Stream, which we were about three days in crossing, we have had to this time, with scarcely any exception, delightful weather, with smooth sea. At first, we had light but steady southerly winds, the vessel running southeast, until the 14th June, when we entered the northeast trade winds, in which we still remain, and by the assistance of which we have made rapid progress on our voyage.

You may be curious to learn how the time is passed on board by the officers, crew and passengers. By the former, the day is divided into watches of four hours each, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, with two dog watches, as they are called, of four hours on deck and four below.

Every half hour is struck by the helmsman on the bell which hangs in front of him, and "eight bells"—one stroke for each half hour—mark the end of one division of time and the commencement of another "watch" of four hours. The man at the wheel is relieved by another every two hours. The first and second mates relieve each other every four hours. Every morning, when the sun appears so as to make it practicable, the first mate, with the quadrant, takes observations of its altitude, and announces the results to the captain, from which he calculates our longitude, and at noon the sun's meridian is noted by the same instrument, from which our latitude is calculated, and the ship's clock regulated accordingly.

The temperature of the air and water is regularly noted by the thermometer, and, while the chronometer in the cabin assists the captain in his calculations of our locality, the barometer hangs ready to give notice of approaching storm or change of weather. But of this last, up to this time, we have had little need. With these operations, and the necessary orders to the sailors in working the vessel, and in assisting when necessary, the captain and mates are occupied. The steward is cook, the cabin-boy is waiter at the table and on the captain, keeps the cabin in order, and is butt in general for captain, mates and steward. Indeed, taking everything into consideration, the cabin-boy appears to be hardest worked and poorest paid, although I believe it is not altogether unusual in the world for those who do the most work to get the least pay. Besides working the sails and steering the vessel, the sailors are variously employed. Early in the morning, before the passengers are up, the decks are thoroughly washed; and Papa takes advantage of this time to have a large tub of salt water placed on deck, alongside of the entrance to the cabin, into which he can step from his berth, for an early bath. At other times they are mending old sails, repairing ropes, painting irons, making cordage from rope-yarn, washing and mending their clothes, pumping water from the ship, spreading or furling the awning under which the passengers sit, or, when not on duty, sitting together in the forecastle singing songs, or "spinning yarns" for each other's amusement. Reading, conversation, and pacing the decks for exercise, with the usual routine of eating and drinking, make up the time of the male passengers, while the ladies are engaged in various womanly employments with the needle, and in teaching the children from their books; and these, when relieved from study and recitations, amuse themselves in a thousand childish ways, in fancied games and incomprehensible sports; and whenever an interesting object appears, or anything occurs to vary the general monotony, all hands gather together to share in the enjoyment of the new excitement. And so, in the general, passes time on our vessel.

But I have neglected to explain to you the operation by which the rate of the vessel's progress through the water is measured, which is performed every day, and is called "heaving the log." The "log" is a thin, flat piece of wood, triangular in form, with a lead sinker attached to it, in such a manner as to keep it perpendicular when in the water, and to this piece of wood is fastened the "log-line," which is a cord rolled on a reel, from which it is readily unrolled, and marked at proper intervals so as to divide it into what are called "knots." The "knots" on our log line are twenty-two and a half feet each in length. In "heaving the log," the men engaged go to the stern of the vessel, on the leeward side, or side opposite the course of the wind, and while one man holds the reel, another unwinds the line and casts the "log" into the water. The line is unwound as rapidly as the progress of the vessel leaves the "log" behind her. In the meantime, a third man stands by with a glass shaped like an hour glass, containing a small quantity of sand; enough, in our case, to run from one end of the glass to the other in fourteen seconds. As soon as the "log" is cast into the water, and has run out a proper length of line, the officer having it in charge, as he reels out the line, calls to the man holding the glass, "turn," and he turns the empty end of the glass downward, and the sand commences to run. When the sand has run through, the man with the glass cries "stop," and the line is stopped running; the number of "knots," which have run from the wheel in fourteen seconds is noted, and it is announced that the vessel is sailing that many "knots," or nautical miles, per hour. If I have made this operation of "heaving the log" intelligible, your knowledge of mathematics will perhaps enable you to ascertain the rule by which the rate of a vessel's sailing is thus ascertained. The length of a sea mile is 6120 feet.

In my next, which I will endeavor to make up as we progress on our voyage, I will describe to you the "sights" and other matters of interest in our experience from New York to Buenos Ayres.

Affectionately, your brother,
STRANGE J. PALMER.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 30th, 1861.

The disaster at Leesburg still continues to make up the principal theme of discussion, and however various and exaggerated the accounts may be, enough has been learned from impartial participants in this unfortunate engagement, to establish a charge of either incompetency, or willful neglect somewhere. That the gallant, gifted, and intrepid Baker was sensible of the inadequacy of the force he led into the fight, is pretty well established by the singularly prophetic language he made use of before entering upon the perilous duties of the expedition. To a few friends he remarked, after examining the order to cross the river, "*I'll go it, but it's my death warrant!*" Also, that he was too deeply sensible of the importance of military discipline, to disobey orders; and when in the midst of the fight, while the "iron hail" fell fast and thick among the ranks of his brave, fearless little band, his voice was heard, high above the din and roar of the conflict, encouraging his men to press onward and forward, and "not to run until he did." One of the orders found in his hat after his death, deeply stained with blood, may throw some light on the question, which was as follows:

"To GEN. BAKER—2 P. M.—SIR:—Soon as you get your forces in position make a dash at Leesburg; and shoot down any lawless depredator that may leave the ranks. Gen. Gorman is moving up on the left, and I expect to be in possession of Leesburg to-night. STONE."

There is evidently a mystery connected with the management of this entire affair, and whether it was preconceived or not, those who are deeply interested in the valuable lives of the brave men contributed to help restore the supremacy of this government, trust, and implore its repetition will never occur again. The effects of disasters of this kind are incalculable; they are not only likely to discourage the rank and file of the army, but redouble the efforts of our enemies. Our cause is a just, Godlike one, and of its eventually being triumphant, none but the timorous and fearful will doubt. Our army has already established its capability to wipe out this rebellion, if properly brought into action, and "is ready to-day, to march successfully on to Richmond," and from there to the Rio Grande, if our officers but have courage to lead and direct them. Was the same untiring energy manifested by officers of all the different grades of the army, that there is at the head of the civil and military departments of the government, these mistakes would not occur, but the backbone of secession would have been broken long ago. I am not disposed to criticise, nor to find fault, but at the same time, cannot refrain,—as other true loyal citizens have already done—expressing my suspicion of the loyalty and patriotism of many, who are wearing the "epaulette" before they shouldered the musket.

The Potomac is still controlled by rebel batteries, so as to oblige all the vessels bound for this port, to return and discharge their cargoes at Annapolis and Baltimore. This is rather humiliating, in view of our having within forty miles of this blockade, an army of very near three hundred thousand men. This interruption of trade on the Potomac, is having a very bad effect, and is operating very injuriously upon the business in this district. Our means of importation are now limited to the one horse railroad, between this point and Baltimore, whose capacity is scarcely sufficient to attend to the business of the Government. Provisions and other necessaries of life are not only becoming scarce, but commanding the most exorbitant prices. Pine wood, is selling at $10½ per cord, and coal at $10 per ton.

Our advices from Missouri and Western Virginia as well as from Kentucky, are of the most encouraging character. Fremont is doing good service, and from his late movements, assuring his friends that he intends, if left alone, to meet their expectations of him. General Kelley's brilliant victory at Romney, reaches us with the most cheering effects, and gives renewed vigor to our brave army, wherever it is encamped. From Kentucky, the accounts are very favorable; the home and last resting place of the immortal Clay, will soon be rescued from the incendiary grasp of secession; the services of such men as Crittenden, Holt, and the brave Senator Andrew Johnson from Tennessee will soon be gloriously rewarded. As long as their clarion voices are heard in defence of this Government, our hopes for the restoration of this Union will never be dispelled. Long live such brave, self sacrificing patriots as these. Politicians may forget these, but the great heart of the American people never will.

Capt. John Widemen, of Lebanon, Penna., reached this city last week, with a fine company of cavalry, intended to join Col. Campbell's 5th Penna Cavalry, which is at present encamped near the city park. Capt. Widemen has had some military experience, and is all respects, is made of the right material to make an efficient officer. No braver man will draw a sword in this war, and together with his fine abilities, his big magnanimous heart, will, under all circumstances, be constantly alive to the wants and comforts of his men. I predict a favorable career for Capt. W., and his fine company.

The President has issued his proclamation to the Marshal of this District, for the seizure of certain property belonging to some of the chivalry, formerly of this city, but now in the Rebel army: this step is taken in accordance with the late confiscation act. This is right. The best way after all, of reaching the consciences of men, is through their pockets.

The body of Col. Baker has been embalmed, and placed in a handsome metallic case, which will be sent to New York to-day, and thence to California.

Nothing of importance up to this date from the other side of the river.

TREMONT.

The Slavery Question.

Action of Religious Bodies.

[The General Synod of "The United Presbyterian Church"—a large, wealthy, and influential body—at its recent meeting in Allegheny City, Pa., adopted the following among other resolutions:]

Resolved, That while as Christian men and patriots we zealously and heartily support our National Government in the present war for the maintenance of its integrity, we are not blind to the defects of our institutions, to the defective administration of law, and our sins as a nation, that we trace our present national difficulties mainly to slavery; that by this, and our other sins, we have offended God, and there is no hope for us but in repentance and return to Him; that we recognise that our repentance cannot be acceptable to God, unless we, as a nation, break off our sins, unless we acknowledge Him and His law and providence, and cease to countenance this wicked system of slavery, use all the means in our power to carry into effect the law of the Bible, "to loose the bands of wickedness, undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke," and remembering that "righteousness exalteth a nation," and that "sin is a reproach to any people," in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of our National Independence, seek to maintain every man in the enjoyment of his rights as a man.

Resolved, That the Slave Power, by inaugurating this wicked rebellion against the Government has forfeited all claim to any protection or toleration of its peculiar institution; and as the most speedy way of establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquility, and suppressing the rebellion, we approve of the manumission, by military proclamation, of the slaves; and the confiscation of all the property of those found in arms against the Government, in all the military districts in which our commanding officers now have, or may hereafter have, military jurisdiction.

[The Reformed (Covenanter) Presbytery of Pittsburg, at its recent meeting, adopted the following resolutions:]

Resolved, That whatever may be its present complications, NEGRO SLAVERY is the primary cause of the war which is now distracting our country—prostrating its commercial, and every other interest.

Resolved, That this war is the infliction of the just punishment of an offended God upon our country and upon our government, for their aiding and abetting the nefarious sin of human bondage.

Resolved, That American slavery is radically and essentially wrong, and "no possible contingency can ever make it right;" that it involves the horrid crimes of robbery, oppression, concubinage, and murder, and stands alike in antagonism to the laws of humanity and the laws of God.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to the government so long as it conducts the present war on the principle of undying hostility to slavery, believing, as we do, that as long as slavery exists we never can have peace.

Resolved, That, "in times of rebellion, military authority takes the place of all municipal institutions—*slavery among the rest*." That the President of the United States, taking advantage of the emergencies of war, "has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves" held by the rebels, and that in doing so he would be acting for the "general welfare," in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; that military commanders possess the same power in their respective districts, and that we deprecate any Executive or official interference that would go to nullify any such proclamations which have been, or yet may be made.

[The Philadelphia Baptist Association, at its recent session adopted the following resolution, among others of true ringing patriotism:]

Resolved, That in our present national troubles we recognise the judgment of Heaven upon our national sins, among which, as not the least, we confess the sin of human slavery, and earnestly pray for the time when, in some wise and just way, the last vestige of the evil shall be banished from our land.

The Tribune View of the Matter.

[The *Tribune*—by the pen, it is supposed, of Mr. Greeley himself—sets forth its view of the war in its relations to slavery, as follows:]

Our own views of the matter may be succinctly set forth as follows:

I. Slavery is the primary and animating cause of this atrocious rebellion, which has not a single partisan who is not also a devotee to slavery, while very few devotees of slavery are not also partisans of the rebellion. But for slavery, there would not now be a seceded State nor a regiment in arms against the Union.

II. The white opponents of the rebellion in the States which claim to have seceded from the Union are practically silenced—temporarily dumb. Thousands of them have been drafted or dragooned into the rebel armies; tens of thousands have been made to contribute largely of their substance to sustain those armies. The Union has scarcely one open advocate within the territory dominated by the rebels.

III. Now it will be found exceedingly difficult—we do not say impossible, but very difficult—to conquer ten million of people who, to all practical intents, are unanimous in upholding the rebel cause. But, let a decree of emancipation go forth from the National Capital, and four of these ten millions are at once transformed into ardent and active allies of the indivisible republic. They will all hear of such decree within a fortnight after its issue, and will know how they are affected by it; and from that moment the monstrous rebel lies that the Unionists mean to kill them, sell them to Cuba, colonize them as slaves in Central America, etc., will be as the idle wind. They will be constantly planning escapes to points occupied by the Union forces; the dominant race will be compelled to distrust and watch them, and will be paralyzed by fears of servile insurrections. In short, from the hour in which the decree of emancipation shall go forth, the four million of slaves will have ceased to be an element of strength to the rebellion, and will have become an element of positive and alarming weakness.

IV. These facts and considerations being patent and palpable, and our most inveterate Hunkers who still love the Union more than slavery having been swept by the current to the point of saying, "If the rebellion cannot be put down *without* emancipation, it shall be by emancipation," we are utterly indisposed to hurry matters. We do not judge the government; we prefer to follow and support it. The rebels may see fit to succumb in season to save slavery; or they may possibly be conquered without the aid which a decree of emancipation would inevitably bring to the national side. If not, and two or three more defeats are necessary to educate the loyal mind of the country up to the decisive point, we may regret the necessity, but shall defer to it. It sufficeth us for the present that the most bleared and blinded Hunkerism at length sees that we can have four millions of the people of the rebel States ardently devoted to the Union whenever we shall see fit to make them so, to justify their adhesion to the national cause. For all beyond this, we can wait if we must. God's time is always a good time, and we have no reason to repine over the slowness of the march of opinion, and will not grumble that apples do not ripen in May.

A Short War or a Long One?

We wish merely to present a practical question. We address the people—the future tax payers for this war. The question is, Shall we have *a burden of two or three hundred millions of dollars*, or shall we have *seven hundred or a thousand millions*? Will you have a war of one year—perhaps even of less time, or a war of two, three, or more years, and even then a doubtful issue? It is not a question of theory; it has nothing to do with political courses; it is a simple question of dollars and cents. Will you—farmers, mechanics, merchants, clergymen, lawyers, and others—will you have a national debt which can be easily paid, or will you load yourselves and all your posterity with immense burdens? Will you have business obstructed, all enterprise blocked, industry discouraged, and blood and treasure poured out for one year, or for many years? Shall fire and sword ravage our fields? Shall ships shut up our exports? Shall privateers consume our commerce? Shall war and civil wrath burn between one State and another for twelve months, or shall all these things be extended for an unknown period? Shall we be at ease to pity and the decision of all nations for a short season, or for an undetermined length of time? A short war or a long one?—that is the question.

It is plain to all men of the least discernment, that a *Declaration of Emancipation* under the war power must make a short war. It secures us *four millions* of allies—and allies so scattered in every county and district, that the Southern armies would dissolve like the snows in April—each company or regiment seeking its own homesteads to guard and protect them. If the negroes never heard of the proclamation, it would secure us victory, from the panic it would cause in the rebel ranks.

But we may be sure, by thousands of agencies, the slaves could be made to know of it—by spies, by returned fugitives hired for the purpose, and especially by those unaccountable means through which now the negroes of one district know so well what is going on in another. Then the legitimate consequence of such a proclamation—the employment of black regiments—would soon be trumpeted through all the dark regions of slavery. All foreign observers and all unprejudiced home observers, agree that such a course would speedily end the war. It is true that some loyal men in the rebel States might suffer through it, but that they must accept, even as we do at the North, who pay and suffer for the slaveholders' crimes. It is possible, also, it might somewhat injure our cause in Kentucky. But the loyalists there could be made to understand that the nation would be generous toward the few faithful among the slaveholders, and fully compensate them for their share in the loss occasioned. But what are the few loyal slaveholders in Kentucky, or what is slavery, that our hard-working mechanics and farmers should take additional years of civil war, and pay increased taxes, and shed their blood for years more, that they might protect this infernal property? What grand service to humanity or to this republic has Southern slavery done, that we should be willing to let our leaders lengthen the war for years, in order that its precious prerogatives should be uninjured?

Let us have done with this timid, childish, technical policy, and understand the meaning of the times. Our people—our common people—must now everywhere press the government up to the crisis. They must *demand*—in tones which cannot be misunderstood—a Declaration of Emancipation under the war power, for the sake of shortening the war. Let the Administration hear it through ten thousand presses and pulpits, from mass-meetings from centres of commerce, from societies, and from individuals. Let a grand public opinion be formed, which shall sustain our government in so momentous a measure. Thus, and thus only, can we secure a speedy peace.—*Charles L. Brace, in the Independent.*

Efforts to break up the Slave Trade.

In concert with the government, Marshal Murray has recently perfected in Washington arrangements to baffle the purpose of those slave-traders who, driven from this port, are preparing to prosecute their nefarious traffic abroad. The recent condemnation of the Sarah and Augusta, and the safe-keeping of important witnesses in the new House of Detention, have thrown the merchants in flesh into such a panic that they have virtually abandoned the business of outfitting in this country. As a last resort, they have determined to transfer their operations to ports like Marseilles and Havre, where the peculiar difference between the cargoes of whalers and slave-ships is not so well understood as in this port. Each steamer to Havana and Europe for some time past has carried some of the piratical gentry from our inhospitable shores; and, if we may not have the satisfaction of seeing many of them vigorously punished for their crimes, we can at least congratulate ourselves that, through the energetic action of Mr. Murray, the pestilent crew have been driven out of the country. The government has recently sent instructions to all our consuls at foreign ports to refuse clearances to vessels from this country whose legitimate cargoes may be discharged and replaced by others of a certain description. This, it would seem, must be a death-blow to the most accursed traffic in which civilized or savage men have engaged.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A gentleman just arrived from Cuba reports that every steamer from the Northern States brings persons heretofore engaged in the slave trade, whose business has been ruined by the United States Marshals. These men throng the *cafes* and liquor houses, and express the strongest disgust at the name of Murray.

They declare that the officers of the American government have deprived New York of one of her richest sources of wealth; that her first citizens had embarked capital in the slave trade and realized handsomely.

It is said that a slave brig, recently equipped at Liverpool, obtained a clearance, and sailed without being detected by the authorities.—*Evening Post.*

FROM New Mexico we learn that there are 3500 volunteers in service there.

THE Rebel steamer George Page is aground up the Quantico Creek.

GEN. MCCLELLAN has issued an order for the shooting of four soldiers found guilty of sleeping at their picket-posts.

GEN. HENDERSON of the Missouri State Militia, on Monday met 400 Rebels near Fulton, Calloway co., and compelled them to surrender without firing a gun.

THE Navy Department has just ordered 500 more rifled cannon, and immense quantities of shot and shell are in the course of preparation for the service of our fleet.

WE have cheering news from Missouri. On Friday, Gen. Fremont's body guard, 300 strong, attacked 2,200 Rebels in Springfield, drove them from the town, raised the National flag on the Court House, then retired upon their re-enforcements. They expected to fall occupy the town on Saturday. The rebels are feeble at all points in that State.

WE cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this day's paper of the "Hair Restorative" of Prof. O. J. Wood & Co., of St. Louis. It will be seen that he has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character, to the merits of his Restorative. From positive knowledge we are also enabled to say, that it is in every sense what it professes to be, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has so far been devised by human ingenuity. We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head its original profusion of natural and glossy hair, and when the latter has been prematurely tinged with gray, we have seen it, like magic, restore the colors of youth and health.—The distinguished property of this, we might truly say, miraculous "Restorative," is that it gives to the person who uses it, the same head of hair that he wore in youth, thus acting in strict compliance with the rules of the first and greatest of all toilet-makers—Nature. No one who has used it will hesitate to unite with us in this testimony to its peculiar merit.—*Covington (Ia.) People's Friend.*

Sold by all good Druggists. [44

THE Rev. J. C. Fletcher gave us last evening, a brilliant lecture on the religion, customs and people of Brazil. Seldom have we relished anything more than the picture he laid before his audience of that exuberant garden of the tropics laden with its strange variety of fruits and flowers, teeming with perpetual harvest for the hand of man. Surely, that country must be the garden of the world, and if its people had the enterprise which moves this Yankee nation, imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce there.—As relevant to this comparison, the Reverend gentleman stated that the best Remedies employed there for the diseases to which they are subject, are invented and supplied to them by our own well known countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., and that not the people only, but the priesthood and the court of the Emperor down, have constant recourse in sickness to the Remedies of this widely celebrated American Chemist.—*Ledger, Boston.* [44

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Consumptives.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.—The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, King County, New York.
Oct. 26, '61. 43-3m

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope. [43 3m

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

Religious Intelligence.

We invite Religious Intelligence and Religious Notices from all parts of the County. Let the notices, however, be short and to the point.

BISHOP CLARK, of Rhode Island, is visiting the camps about Washington, instructing and encouraging the soldiers.

REV. J. C. DRAKE, late pastor of the Westfield Baptist Church in New York State, has raised a company of 130 men, become their Captain, and joined the Second Buffalo Regiment now on the Potomac.

SEVEN of the soldiers of the 3d New Hampshire Regiment were baptized (immersed) on the first Sabbath in last month, at Washington, in presence of the regiment drawn up under arms, and also of a large concourse of civilians who happened to be present.

IN Nankin, China, it is said, every idol has been destroyed, and the temples, with one exception, razed to the ground. The only temple spared has been converted into a Christian house of prayer. The Buddhist monasteries have been dismantled, and the priests sent to secular life.

ANTHONY BURNS, the escaped slave, whose case has excited so much interest, has lately been settled as pastor of the colored Baptist Church at St. Catherines, Canada West. Since his redemption from slavery, he has studied at the Oberlin and Fairmount Institutions.

THE American Tract Society of New York have expended over $1000 per month, during the six months since the attack on Sumter, in supplying the army and navy with their publications. This is double the amount received from the churches for the purpose, and the Society call for more aid.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY.—At the solicitation of Governor Curtin, Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood has forwarded to Harrisburg the names of several Catholic Chaplains for Pennsylvania Regiments, the object being to place them in the army. On Wednesday, a commission was sent from the Executive to Rev. M. F. Martin, of Pittsburg, who has been appointed Chaplain to Col. Owen's regiment. He left last Friday for the seat of war. Other commissions will probably be tendered to other clergymen within a few days.

NOTICES.

TRINITY CHURCH SERVICES.—November, 1861—
23d—21st Sunday after Trinity.
A. M. Lessons, Proverbs ii; St. John ix.
P. M. " Proverbs iii; 1 John ii.
10th.—24th Sunday after Trinity.
A. M. Lessons, Proverbs iii; St. John x.
P. M. " Proverbs viii; 1 John iii.
17th.—25th Sunday after Trinity.
A. M. Lessons, Proverbs xi; St. John xi.
P. M. " Proverbs xii; 1 John iv.
The Gospel and Epistle may be any of those omitted (in January) after the Epiphany.
24th.—26th Sunday of Trinity.
A. M. Lessons, Proverbs xiii; St. John xv.
P. M. " Proverbs xiv; St. Jude.
N. B.—Collect, Epistle and Gospel, 25th S. Trin.
28th.—Thanksgiving Day.
30th.—St. Andrew.—Proverbs xx; xxi; Acts x, &c.
Also daily prayers at 5½ P. M. 1 Thess. v. 17 to 25, 2 Thess. iii. 1 to 5. 1 Timothy ii, 1 to 5. That the Lord our God will save, restore and bless us, and the whole United States.
N. B.—Hours of Sunday service, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. D. WASHBURN, Rector.

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 10½ 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 COLT, Pastor.—Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock; evenings, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Lecture and Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

There will be religious services every Sabbath Morning, at 10½ o'clock—Evening, 7 o'clock—by the METHODIST PROTESTANT DENOMINATION, in the Brick Church, Minersville Street, above Mine Street, Pottsville.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, Mahantango st. Preaching every Lord's Day, Morning and Evening, at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.
Lecture. Wednesday Evenings, at 7½ o'clock.
Meetings for Prayer, Friday.
R. H. AUSTIN, Pastor.

DIED.

COCKILL—On the 3d of Sept. last, in Llewellyn, JONATHAN COCKILL, aged 67 years.

HARTUNG—On the 20th of October last, in West Penn Township, MICHAEL HARTUNG, Sr., aged 73 years.

STEIERWALD—On the 28th of October, in West Penn, JOHN STEIERWALD, aged 71 years and 8 months.

SNYDER—At Cumbola, Schuylkill County, Oct. 14th, ISABELLA, daughter of John and Catharine Snyder, aged 6 years, 11 months, and 10 days.

DEIBERT—In Schuylkill Haven, on Monday, October 28th, Mrs. ELIZABETH DEIBERT, wife of John W. Deibert, and daughter of John Foust, Esq., of Danville, Pa., aged 59 years, 10 months, and 17 days.

My flesh shall slumber in the ground
Till the last awful trump shall sound—
Then burst the chains in sweet surprise
And in my Saviour's image rise.

OBITUARY.

LINES.

Respectfully Dedicated to the Memory of David Glover.

Unrestrained, in his march o'er man's wide domain,
Death, in his might, hath been with us again;
His victim hath chosen, its bow hath been bent,
On man in full vigor its arrow been spent.

O, man, what avails thee a vigorous form?
Vain battling strength with the pitiless storm:—
Then boast thee no more of Earth and its powers,
For death, like the frost, makes no choice of flowers.

But why o'er the ravage of death should we mourn?
The key of Eternity rests on its urn;
Why should it in terror, or shrink from its blow,—
The sleep of the good is unbroken by woe.

Yet bitter the tears that friends must now shed,
As they look on the past, and think of the dead;
But colder the path, and darker the road,
For the widow that's given her husband to God.

But all have their trials—'tis best that they should—
They are sent us from Heaven, and turn to our good;
And when they seem hardest, we think on His word,
That those who are loved are afflicted by God.

Then, friends, dry your eyes, and cease to regret
That husband and father by death has been met.
Oh! would you recall him from glory again,
And have him exchange his bliss for earth's pain?

Think you they've laid him beneath the cold sod?
No! earth has the body—but *the man* is with God.
Then pray, you that love him, that grace be you given,
That your life be as his, that you meet him in Heaven.
Pottsville, Oct. 30, 1861. X.

WANTED.

FOR THE COMING SEASON—A situation is wanted as MINING AGENT, by a man who has worked in the Mines in England to the age of 22 years, and has been Mining in Schuylkill County 15 years, from the Barclay Vein, to the Sharp Mountain, to the Mammoth Vein, in the Broad Mountain. Is well acquainted with Ventilation and Slope and Shaft Sinking, and is active and persevering.

Refers to Messrs. G. S. Repplier, Geo. K. Smith, Mining Engineer, E. J. Parvin, E. W. McGinnis, Wm. Milnes, and James Kirk.

A. B. JACKSON, St. Clair.
Oct. 19, '61. 42-3t*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
THE ONLY PLACE to get the genuine Steam Hammered Horse Nails, is at the subscribers'. Agents for the County.
Oct. 26, '61.] STICHTER & THOMPSON.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!!
THAT will not smoke or smell in burning; perfectly safe; at reduced prices, at
Oct. 26, '61. STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

STOREKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
COAL OIL, by One or Twenty Barrels, at wholesale prices, delivered in Pottsville.—Agents for the Manufacturers.
Oct. 24, '61.] STICHTER & THOMPSON.

LADIES' Trimming, FURNISHING AND Variety Store, *Adjoining Fager's Hotel,* POTTSVILLE, PA.

MME. DEMOREST'S FALL AND WINTER PATTERNS, now ready, of the very latest styles of Ladies' and Children's Apparel, including Cloaks, Mantillas, Basque Waists, Sacks, Sleeves, Wrappers, Capes; also, a variety of Misses' and Boys' Garments. The subscriber is sole agent for this County, also, for the sale of Mme. Demorest's Celebrated Prize Medal Skirts, of all sizes, for ladies and children.

Just received, a fresh assortment of Velvet Trimmings and Buttons; Braids, Cords and Tassels; Gloves and Gauntlets; Cheap Embroidered Collars and Bands; Corsets, Silk and Chenille Hair Nets, Hosiery, Zephyrs, Perfumery, &c., &c. A. E. WARDLE, Centre street.
Oct. 26, '61. 43-

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY.

COL. JAS. NAGLE'S REGIMENT, Encamped at Camp Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

AT THIS TIME, when the call of the Government is for MEN! MEN!! to defend our Flag from the assaults of Traitors, it is the duty of every able-bodied man to respond, and join those now in the field, and whose names will be handed down with honor to posterity.

The opportunity now offers, and in no ordinary manner, for Col. James Nagle, now encamped with his fine command on a splendid spot of ground, wants a few more good men to fill his Regiment to the maximum number.

Recruiting for that purpose is now going on in this County.

It might be stated that the Regiment has good water; plenty to eat, and of the best quality; fine bathing facilities; is easy of access, and has a mail daily.

Recruits are forwarded immediately to Harrisburg, where they are *fully armed and equipped*; furnished with three days' rations, and sent on to Camp Hamilton.

Young men desiring to get into this splendid Regiment of "SCHUYLKILL COUNTY VOLUNTEERS," will apply at

Col. D. A. SMITH'S or ISAAC LIPMAN'S STORES, Pottsville;
Of Corporal JOHN MCILRATH, at Silver Creek and Cumbola;
Of CHARLES D. BOYER, Cressona;
Of B. F. CUMMINGS, Tamaqua;
To CHARLES H. VANDUSEN and DANIEL SIEGFRIED, under Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville;
Or to OLIVER C. BOSBYSHELL, 2d Lieut., *Recruiting Officer*, Brady House, Harrisburg, Pa.
Oct. 12, '61. 41-

NINETY-TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED!
FOR ONE COMPANY U. S. 6TH Regiment of CAVALRY. Term of enlistment, 3 years. They will be uniformed immediately.

The organization of this Cavalry Regiment will be later 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, when 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, 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,
191 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.
FRANK P. MUHLENBERG, 1st Lieut. 13th U. S. Infantry, and *Recruiting Officer*.
Pottsville, September 14, '61. 37-tf

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the Governor Sealer of Weights and Measures for Schuylkill County.
JOHN HOLMES, St. Clair, Schuylkill County.
Nov. 2, '61. 44-3t*

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—Persons having old U. S. P. O. Stamps, can have them exchanged for the new issue, by applying at Tremont P. O., for a period of six days from date. After the expiration of said six days the old stamps will not be received in payment of postage on letters sent from this office.
H. W. PINKERTON, P. M.
Nov. 2, '61. 44-1t

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration upon the estate of John D. Deibert, late of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, County of Schuylkill, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, those indebted to the said estate of said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against the said estate, are requested to make known the same without delay to the undersigned.
SAMUEL DEIBERT, } Administrators.
WILLIAM KOCH, }
Nov. 2, '61. 44-6t

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF Schuylkill County:
ABUNAH S. ABELL. } No. 54 Dec. Term, 1861.
vs. } *Mandate to Sell.*
PIERCE BUTLER, *et al.* }

The undersigned, Auditor to make distribution of the balance of the purchase money and securities in Court, arising under the above mandate, to those legally entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Pottsville, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of November, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested are invited to attend.
DAVID B. GREEN, Auditor.
Nov. 2, '61. 44-3t

PROPOSALS will be received by the Directors of the Poor of Schuylkill County, on or before the fourth day of November, 1861, for the delivery of two hundred tons of EGG COAL, and one hundred tons of CHESTNUT COAL.
Oct. 26, '61. 43-2t

IN the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County.—In the matter of the account of Adam Brown, Administrator of Isaac Sotain, deceased.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor to restate and resettle the above account, and to distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrator to the parties entitled to the same, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Pottsville, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2d, 1861, at 10 A. M., when and where all parties interested are invited to attend.
DAVID B. GREEN, Auditor.
Oct. 19, '61. 42-3t

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration upon the estate of William Mortimer, Sr., late of the Borough of Pottsville, County of Schuylkill, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber; those indebted to the estate of said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against the said estate, are requested to make known the same without delay to the undersigned.
GEORGE W. MORTIMER,
Corner of Second and Norwegian sts., Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.
Oct. 19, '61. 42-6t

NOTICE.—An Election for Thirteen Directors of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, in Pottsville, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and three o'clock, P. M., on MONDAY, the eighteenth of November next.

A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the fifth of November next.
CHA. LOESER, Cashier.
October 5th, '61. 41-6t

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FOR RENT.—Dwelling Houses, Offices, Store Rooms, and a Hall suitable for Lectures, &c. For particulars, apply to
L. C. THOMPSON,
Feb. 18, '60. 7- *Cor. Centre & Market Sts.*

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

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

HOUSE TO LET.—Situated on 5th Street, between Mahantongo and Norwegian Streets, lately occupied by Jacob Epting. The house is a two story Brick, with Back Buildings with all the modern improvements. Apply to
M. F. MAIZE, Ag't.
Oct. 5, '61. 40-tf

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—One 60 horse Engine, with boilers and all connecting machinery for pumping water.

One 30 horse Engine, and Rollers, with all the connecting machinery for breaking Coal.

About 1300 feet of 16 inch pipes, with pump rods, connecting irons, &c.

Two chains, wire rope, &c.
Apply to A. RUSSEL,
Office—corner of Mahantango and Second streets.
Pottsville, March 24, '60 12-tf

FOR SALE—Two 50 Horse Engines—geared together—for hoisting and pumping. 200 yards of 14 inch pipes, and working barrels. 500 yards of wire rope,—a lot of chain.

One 20 horse Engine, and rollers, screens, &c., for breaker. Also, drift cars, wagons, cart and sled.

Will be sold very cheap. Apply to
CHAS. M. HILL,
Real Estate Agent, Mahantango street, Pottsville.
February 12, '60 7-tf

TO COAL OPERATORS desiring to lease coal veins in the EAST MAHANOY COAL REGION. The progress of the East Mahanoy Railroad warrants the belief that an avenue to market will be open from the vicinity of Mahanoy City, and Waste House Run, in time for coal shipments during the season of 1862. In view of which the undersigned desire to lease to reliable parties, the veins at different points upon their lands at Mahanoy City, Waste House Run, and Bear Run. Information as to tolls, rents, &c, can be had on application to the undersigned at Philadelphia or to Frank Carter at his office in Second street, between Market and Norwegian streets, Pottsville, Penna.
JAMES DUNDAS, }
GEORGE M. TROUTMAN, } Trustees.
THOS. A. BIDDLE, }
ALEXANDER BIDDLE. }
January 12, '60 2-tf

TO COAL OPERATORS.—The Locust Mountain Summit Improvement Company offer to lease to an approved party, the South dip of the Mammoth vein of Coal, in the "Mahanoy Coal Region." Its location is 3½ 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 run on the vein is about 1 mile—breast above water level at least 120 yards—thickness of the vein at the opening at water level 20 feet—below water level, at a dip of 15 degrees only, it underlies about 300 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 natural elements and facilities for a strictly first class operation, in the highest degree. For a view of the vein which is opened to mining, and the details of terms, apply to the undersigned, at Ashland, Northumberland County.
WILLIAM H. MARSHALL, Agent.
September 14, '61 37-tf