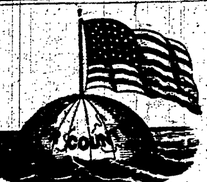
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.



OTHER'S FREMONT.

General no longer, but simply citizen, Fremont falls back into the ranks of private life as gracefully, as he assumed command of the Western Army, with zeal and determination.

On Saturday last at Springfield, Missouri, when General Fremont was preparing to go out and attack the advance guard of the enemy, he received the order to transfer his command to General Pope, until the arrival of General Hunter. The body-guard will disband, and as it was anticipated a large number of officers signified their intention of resigning at once, and many companies laid down their arms, declaring that they would fight under no one but Fremont. This would be a move as unpatriotic and unwise, as it would be highly repugnant to the wishes of Mr. Fremont, and those who know and appreciate the high-toned and unselfish patriotism of the man, are not surprised to learn that he spent much of the afternoon of the day of his removal, in expostulating with the officers, and urging them, by their patriotism and their personal regard for him, not to abandon their posts. Also, that, though notifying Gen. Hunter, as his order directed, that he had no longer command over the troops, Mr. Fremont spent several hours in making a personal examination of the ground about Springfield to be prepared for battle, and in accordance with a written request from all the Brigadier Generals there, he remained through the night, ready to lead the army in case of attack.

We do not allude to these facts because we think them extraordinary in connection with the conduct of Mr. Fremont. His friends knowing the man, would have deemed it surprising if he had acted otherwise. But we do give them because they refute conclusively, the ungenerous charges which are brought against him by journals, that condemn before they know the facts of the case. We neither condemn nor exculpate any man, be he high or low, until we have sufficient evidence. Mr. Fremont as far as we are concerned, shall be no exception to the rule.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Wednesday,—the day on which it published in the next column, the following farewell address to the troops—contained an editorial article, in reference to Fremont, prejudging his case, and linking his name with Arnold and Burr. Is this generous? Is it just? Would the editor of the *Ledger* if placed in a jury-box, consider him self equal to rendering a verdict of "guilty," after hearing a case only on the part of the Commonwealth? Surely not, as he is a honest man. Why then, condemn Mr. Fremont, when we have heard not a word from him in his defence? It is this spirit of condemnation on untenable ground, which we will combat, until a Court of Inquiry has duly investigated and rendered a decision in the case of General Fremont. The farewell address of General Fremont is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Springfield, Mo., Nov. 2, 1861.

Soldiers of the Mississippi Army:—Agreeably to orders this day received, I take leave of you. Our army has been of sudden growth, and we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defence of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career.

Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain as I am—proud of the noble army which I had the fortune to bring together.

Soldiers—I regret to leave you most sincerely. I thank you for the regard and confidence you have always shown to me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to gain; but I shall claim to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be fraternally remembered by my companions in arms.

(Signed) JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major General U. S. A.

The above is not the language we take it, of either an Arnold or a Burr, but rather that of a father and a patriot parting reluctantly, from much-loved children, and cherished brothers in-arms. It seems so to us, however it may strike the editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

Thus retires John C. Fremont. After the refutation of portions of Adjutant-General Thomas's report, in reference to the purchase of arms, blankets, etc., thousands hesitate to believe him guilty of any wrong, and will await with interest, the decision of a Court of Inquiry. Let the result be what it will, our cause is still onward and upward, and the people have implicit faith in the Administration. President Lincoln would take no step we know, which was not prompted by anxiety for the welfare of the country. If Fremont should be declared innocent, his principal accusers who reside in Missouri, and are peculiarly haughty and aristocratic, will be despised, while those active in securing his removal at a critical period of the war in Missouri, will be swept into oblivion. Such a result will be inevitable. If Mr. Fremont shall be proven guilty, the people will applaud the act of removing him, promptly. In the meantime they do right when they hesitate to condemn a man on no stronger grounds than the letter of Mr. F. P. Blair, and the *ex parte* evidence contained in the report of Adjutant-General Thomas.

GENERAL SCOTT.

Bowed by weight of years, and physically prostrate from disease; but with a mind clear and vigorous, and a heart that beats alone for the welfare of his country, our cherished General retires from active service. How manly and dignified the tone of his letter announcing his retirement; how easy and graceful its diction. Gen. Scott never more clearly shone as a great man, a true hero, and an ardent patriot, than when he penned this letter:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1861.

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR:—For more than three years I have been unable from a hurt to mount a horse, or to walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmities, dropsy and vertigo, admonish me that repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man. It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so lately prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name shall be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service. As this request is founded on an absolute right, granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself, by the inconvenient time given in the orders of a President who has treated me with much distinguished kindness and courtesy; whom I know, upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic without sectional partialities or prejudices; to be highly meritorious in the performance of every duty, and of unrivaled activity and perseverance; and to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, Sir, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

And the manner in which the announcement of his purpose was received and acted upon by the President and Cabinet, must have been an ample reward to the veteran, if we may judge by the following:

The President and Cabinet subsequently visited Gen. Scott at his residence. On being seated, the President read to the General the following order:

On the 1st day of November, A. D. 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowances.

The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that General Scott has withdrawn from the active command of the army, while the President and the unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public service rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the flag, when assailed by a parricidal rebellion.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

General Scott thereupon rose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—This honor overwhelms me. It overpays all services I have attempted to render to my country. If I had any choice left, they are all obliterated by this expression of approval by the President, with the remaining support of his Cabinet. I know the President and this Cabinet well. I know that my country has placed its highests in this trying crisis in such hands. Their counsels are wise, their labors are as untiring as they are loyal, and their course is the right one.

Mr. President, you must excuse me. I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement, I shall offer up my prayers to God for this Administration, and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success over all enemies, and that speedily.

The President then took leave of General Scott, giving him his hand, and saying he hoped soon to write him a private letter expressive of his gratitude and affection. The President added:

GENERAL: You will naturally feel solicitude about the gentlemen of your staff, who have rendered you and their country such faithful service. I have taken that into consideration, and understand that they go with you to New York. I shall desire them at their earliest convenience, after their return, to make their wishes known to me. I desire you now, however, to be satisfied that, except the unavoidable privation of your personal and social, which they have so long enjoyed, the provision which will be made for them will be such as to render their situation hereafter as agreeable as it has been heretofore.

Each member of the Administration then gave his hand to the veteran, and retired in profound silence.

This is well. This parting scene fraught with mutual good wishes, and overflowing with patriotism, will give lustre to the hero's declining years, and will bind the loyal people of the Union to the Chief Magistrate and those who administer the Government.

In parting with Gen. Scott, a brief enumeration of the principal historic events of his long public life, seems befitting the occasion. Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, Virginia, June 13, 1786; spent a couple of years at William and Mary College, and subsequently practiced law at Charleston, South Carolina; received a commission as captain of light artillery in 1808. His first active service was at Queenstown Heights, where he took command of the American forces after all the superior officers were killed or wounded. He subsequently distinguished himself at the attack on Fort George and the capture of Fort Matilda; was made brigadier-general in March, 1814; in July of the same year, he captured Fort Erie, fought the battle of Chippewa and that of Lundy's Lane. In 1833 he brought the Black Hawk war to a close. In 1837–8 he was stationed on the Canada frontier to enforce the neutrality of the United States in the "patriot war" in Canada. In 1841, he became by seniority, the commander of the armies of the United States, and in 1847, followed the well known events of the Mexican war. In 1852, he received the nomination for the Presidency from the Whig national convention and in his letter accepting it thus laid down the patriotic principles which have guided him to this hour, "I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction, or resistance to the laws or the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land; and I should carry into the civil administration this one principle of military conduct—obedience to the legislative and judicial departments of government, each in its constitutional sphere." May Heaven spare the veteran's life to see these principles vindicated by the army of the Union under his heroic and competent successor.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1861.—Nov.		SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES. D. H. M.
9	Saturday	6 39	4 49	New M. 2 11. 8 m
10	Sunday	6 40	4 48	First Q. 9 6 48 m
11	Monday	6 41	4 47	Full M. 17 8 11 m
12	Tuesday	6 43	4 46	Third Q. 25 6 11 m
13	Wednesday	6 44	4 45	
14	Thursday	6 45	4 44	
15	Friday	6 47	4 43	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

P. E. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.

		9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	
Nov.	2—Saturday,	48°	51°	50°	rain.
	4—Monday,	47	50	49	cloudy.
	5—Tuesday,	38	50	50	clear.
	6—Wednesday,	45	49	44	rain.
	7—Thursday,	44	50	46	clear.
	8—Friday,	37	48	42	cloudy.

☞ *Piccolomini*, number two, is in town.

☞ *Lieut.* J. McCool of the regular army, arrived in town on Wednesday.

☞ *Joshua Getland*, formerly of Tamaqua, was accidentally killed on the 25th ult., by a fall of Coal in a mine at Beaver Meadow.

☞ *Henry Wynkoop*, a brother of Col. George C. Wynkoop, of this Borough, died in Philadelphia, this week, aged 65 years.

☞ *Charles Haszard* of this Borough, a member of Capt. P. Nagle's company, is clerk to Maj. General Mansfield.

☞ *Mr. Lewis F. Brooke* of this Borough, will leave New York for San Francisco on Monday next. It is Mr. Brooke's intention we believe, to establish himself in business in California.

☞ *Return Judges' Adjourned Meeting.*—Next Tuesday (second Tuesday in November), the Return Judges of the late Election will meet at the Court House, at 10, A. M., to receive the returns of the votes cast by the absent volunteers.

☞ *Mr. Robert A. Glover* was married at Woodside on Tuesday evening last, to Kate, eldest daughter of Mr. David Glover, late Mining Superintendent of the Forest Improvement Company.

☞ *Cabbage as Three Times.*—At our office may be seen a curiosity in the shape of three distinct and good sized cabbages on a single stalk. It was grown this season by Edward Hamilton at Mount Carbon. If any of our farmer friends can produce a greater curiosity in the cabbage line—for instance four heads on a single stalk—send it along. We will duly note it.

☞ *From Fortress Monroe.*—Yesterday we received a letter from Capt. Philip Nagle, dated "Camp Hamilton," Nov. 6, 1861, containing a copy of the muster roll of Company G., 48th Regiment, which we will publish in our next. The letter concludes as follows:

The JOURNAL is warmly welcomed and is constantly in demand by some member of the company.

There is nothing new here, except an occasional scouting party, which adds interest to the dullness of Camp life.

☞ *A Patriotic Example.*—A number of hands employed upon the Reading Railroad have signed a paper to the effect that they would devote every month a dollar or more from the wages of each towards the new Government 7 3 10 per cent. loan during the continuance of the war; the interest which may accrue to be re-invested in the same way; the whole investment, principal and interest, to be sold as soon after the termination of the war as may be decided on, and the proceeds to be divided among the subscribers in proportion to the amounts and dates of their original subscriptions. The President and Treasurer of the road will act as trustees. $5,400 has been already subscribed by one thousand out of the fifteen hundred employes in the transportation department, and in the roadway department, five hundred have given notice of their intention to subscribe.

☞ *Memorial of the Patriotism of Schuylkill County.*—We purpose publishing in a neat form, for preservation, a record of the patriotism of this County, in the present war against rebellion. In it will be embraced the names of all the citizens of the County, who since the commencement of the war, have volunteered in the army. We have published many of the muster-rolls of the companies from this County, but there are still many men from here who have enlisted in companies out of the County and State, whose names ought to be embraced in such a record.—Their friends could furnish us with the names, and we would feel indebted if they would do so immediately. The work will be one that every volunteer from this County, will be interested in preserving, and we therefore, desire to have it as complete as possible. Will the friends of those volunteers in companies abroad, and in the regular army, oblige us in this matter? We desire to have the name of the volunteer, letter of his company, and number of his regiment.

☞ *Schuylkill County Alms House.*—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Poor was held at the Alms House, on Monday, November 4, 1861. Present, Dr. Augustus Shulze and Wm. Lerch.

The Steward reported the following as the census of the house for the month ending October 31st, 1861:—Number in the house on the 1st of November, 296; same time last year, 201—increase, 7. Of the above 46 are in the insane department, 47 in the nursery and 48 under medical treatment. Admitted during the month of October, 28; born, 3; discharged, 17; died, 3; bound out 6.

Lodging and meals were furnished to 185 travelling paupers during the month, and out-door relief was granted to 29 families amounting to $196 58.

Bills were passed and orders drawn amounting to $211 86
Previous issue, 15,743 81

Total, $15,955 61

☞ *The Girard Coal Lands.*—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

There is a prospect now that the Coal lands in Schuylkill County, belonging to the Girard Estate, will be leased. The Committee on Girard Estate have adopted a form of lease, which has met the approval of Coal operators in Schuylkill County, and the action of the Councils is only required to commence operations. The lease provides that the lessee shall not take out less than 66,000 tons of Coal every year, upon which the city is to receive 25 cents per ton for each ton of prepared Coal, and 10 cents per ton for each ton of Chestnut Coal taken from the mines. The lessee is also to agree to put up a substantial breaker, with a steam engine of at least 30 horse power, and machinery capable of preparing for the market not less than 60,000 tons of Coal per annum, besides a carpenter shop and 24 frame tenant houses of the usual size. Said breaker and all the improvements to be completed in six months from the signing of the lease. The Committee on Girard Estates have agreed to allow $22,000 for all the improvements, and the lessee to retain towards the sum thus expended the whole rent of the Coal mined by him during the first six months, and thereafter one-half of the rent of the Coal so mined until the whole of the $22,000 is paid. If the party leasing the mines for five years on the above terms fail to obtain a renewal of the same for five years longer, the agent of the city is to pay such parties for any Coal opened and mined, remaining undisposed of, and for gangways driven in the vein where the Coal remains unmined.

☞ *Mrs. Campbell* acknowledges the receipt of the following articles for the use of the Army Hospitals:

From Miss Sarah Silliman, two large cans grape marmalade, two tomatoes, one currant jelly. Mrs. E. O. Parry, two cans currant jelly, one peach jam. Mrs. Henderson, two night shirts, one jar tomatoe pickles, three grape jelly, one quince, two papers cocoa, one farina, one corn starch. Matilda Hazen, one jar peaches, one currant jelly, one peach jam. L. R. Shearer, tomatoes, grape jelly. Mrs. Harts, three pickled tomatoes, one canned tomatoes, one quinces, quince jelly, grape jelly, currant jelly. Mrs. M. Bright, one jar gage jelly. Mrs. Hazzard, one jar apple butter, one grape jelly. Mrs. Jacob Reed, one currant jelly. Mrs. H. Shelly, ditto. Mrs. T. Sillyman, three ditto. Miss. M. A. Allen, one jar spiced pears, one spiced gages, one spiced plums, pine apple, raspberry, plums, tomatoes, one package toilet soap. Mrs. Heilner, four glasses currant jelly, one raspberry jam. Mrs. Pitman, one bottle blackberry wine, three glasses jelly. Mrs. Reeser, one bottle currant wine, currant jelly.—Mrs. McDonald, three glasses jelly. Mrs. Foster, one jelly, one citron, one pineapple, name obliterated, one jelly. Mrs. Voorhies, one paper geletine, two glasses jelly. Miss Ellen Sillyman, one pair stockings. Mrs. F. B. Kserchev, four pillows.—Mrs. Hazen, one ditto. Mrs. E. McDonald, one ditto. Mrs. M. Bright, two hair pillows. Mrs. Allen, pillow and linen.

The whole making two boxes and one bale.—Ladies in getting up jellies for the army should prepare them securely for rough travel. Sealed cans are the most desirable. Mrs. Campbell will not be able to prepare and pack contributions in future, owing to her approaching departure.—Mrs. E. W. Beatty of Morris' Addition, will attend to packing hereafter.

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

Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Street Com. reported culvert in Third street, and paving, curbing and guttering in front of Jos. W. Cake's stable in Third street, finished. The Com. has constructed a stone culvert crossing the road near Mount Carbon; one over the St. Clair Road near the Borough line; one at Pierce street, and one at Schuylkill Avenue, at their junction with Second street, and a suitable inlet at Abright & Burkhard's carriage factory. The Com. reported the turnpike from Morris' Addition to Mount Carbon repaired and finished with a bed of broken stone, making a good and permanent roadway. The committee also reported the work on Rhoads's Alley completed, the obstructions in the roadway having been removed. Report accepted.

The Com. of Lamp and Watch made a report on the subject of a reduction of the price of gas for Borough use. In it were embodied some interesting statistics in reference to the prices of gas in other Boroughs and cities, showing that the price charged here is quite reasonable. The report was accepted and ordered to be filed. The proposition of the Gas Company to furnish gas to the Borough for street lamps, at $3 10 was accepted.

An ordinance in relation to opening Borough culverts, was read and adopted.

The Borough Treasurer's statement was read, and ordered to be filed.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Four watchmen,	$111 60
B. Barr,	5 00
John C. Quinn,	2 87
Henry Gressang,	9 00
Pottsville Gas Co.,	328 69
E. O. Parry,	50 00
John C. Quinn,	50
Wm. Christian,	6 64
Henry Boyer,	12 84
James B. Reed,	18 00
D. Sterner,	244 35
Jacob Madara,	15 00
Street Laborers,	338 78
Previous issue,	$1,133 27
	4,224 56
Total,	$5,357 83

Adjourned.

☞ *Military.*—On Tuesday last testaments and needle-books were presented to the 96th Regiment by the ladies.

An officer from West Point, who commands one of the finest regiments in the service, suggests that woolen mittens for the soldiers will be greatly needed when the cold weather begins. Will not all who can employ themselves in this way, help to furnish five hundred thousand pairs?—They should be knit with one finger, to allow a free use of the first finger and thumb. It is said there were more soldiers disabled in the Crimean war from frost-bitten fingers than from any other one cause.

We are informed that Col. Meagher, the gallant son of Erin, will lecture here shortly, in behalf of the Irish Brigade now being organized. Capt. Gallagher, a fine officer, for many years at Carlisle Barracks, is recruiting here for the Brigade.

On Tuesday afternoon the 96th Regiment, after dress parade, was drawn up in solid form under Lieut.-Col. Frick and Adjutant Richards, to receive a present to each soldier from the ladies of Pottsville.

The Rev. Mr. Washburn, being requested by the ladies to make a presentation address, remarked that he appeared in presence of the citizen soldiers then assembled, in behalf of the Bible Society of the County of Schuylkill.—Its members and managers were about to distribute among the regiment a most valuable token of their interest in the cause which summons nearly another thousand of fathers, husbands and brothers into the battle-field. Pofferden to share with you the exposures and perils of war these books would have you each and all to possess this real, tangible reminder of their active sympathy and best wishes.

Man is possessed of a two-fold nature, mortal and immortal, body and soul.

He doth not live by bread alone but by every word proceeding from God.—*St. Luke*, iv. 4.

The Government furnishes food for the body.—In this Word of God is the food for the soul.—This would guide to Him whose readiness and ability to supply our spiritual wants, &c., confirmed by such miracles as the feeding of 5000 in a desert.—*St. Luke*, IX: 12, 17.

In Him it presents the supplies of life eternal. And with such strength of life He gives the spirit of liberty. Citizen soldiers, the captain of our salvation is the very life-spring of the principles of the Republic which you are to strive to rescue from threatening destruction. Yonder Star-spangled Banner under whose folds you rally for the defence of the Union, borrows its original colors from the cross of our Redeemer. The very stripes of the national flag are derived from the red and white cross of early Christendom. And its stars spangling the azure, do they not add to its celestial significance? So truly is this little book the rightful interpreter of the banner under which you go forth to battle. For those principles you may well pledge your lives, and in them be happy to die.

May they triumph by your aid, and bland your names with honor in speedy and abiding peace.

And may you, her Chaplain, find this book your constant aid.

On Wednesday last, notwithstanding the heavy rain, a large number of persons assembled at noon, at the depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, for the purpose of witnessing the arrival of Governor Curtin, whose visit here was to present a flag from the State to the 96th Regiment, Col. H. Cake. At noon the Governor arrived, and was escorted to the American House, headed by the fine band of the Regiment, and amid the salutes of a small cannon planted near the depot. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the Regiment marched to the American House, where Governor Curtin presented the colors in a speech which was eloquent and spirit-stirring. The Governor referred to the fact that Schuylkill County was among the first in the field, at the call of the President, and that she was now nobly pouring out her thousands of brave defenders. He spoke brilliantly of the cause in which we are engaged. He said that it was a holy cause. In handing over the colors, he felt that the brave men before him would defend them to the last. Col. Cake in receiving the flag, made a neat and pertinent reply. The flag staff upon it the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, and the number of the Regiment.

In the afternoon the Governor partook of a dinner at the American House with the officers of the Regiment, and then proceeded to Sunbury *via.* the Mine Hill Railroad, in charge of the efficient Superintendent, Mr. Wilder. The unfavorable state of the weather somewhat interfered with the ceremonies of the presentation; but everything passed off pleasantly, and was witnessed by an immense concourse of people. The Borough was liberal in its display of banting on the occasion.

The 96th Regiment, Col. H. Cake, which has been in camp here during the past two months, struck tents on Thursday, and yesterday marched to Westwood, two miles from this Borough, on the Mine Hill Railroad, and took the cars for Harrisburg *via.* Sunbury and the Northern Central Railroad. It is understood that the Regiment will go into camp at Washington. We will publish muster rolls of the companies, as soon as they are transmitted to us by the captains.

The field and staff officers of this Regiment are,

Colonel—H. L. Cake.
Lieut.-Col.—J. G. Frick.
Major—L. J. Martin.
Adjutant—M. E. Richards.
Quartermaster—C. Saylor.
Surgeon—D. W. Bland.
Assistant Surgeon—W. Nugent.
Sergeant-Major—J. Harlan Jr.
Hospital Steward—John Rogers.
Chaplain—Saml. Colt.
Commissary Sergeant—J. J. Dampman.
Sergeant—John A. Schweers.

The lettering of and number of men in each company, is as follows:

Company A,	Captain L. M. S. Hay; 1st Lieutenant, W. J. Huntsinger; 2d Lieutenant, J. A. Sailor,	101
"	B, Capt. P. A. Filbert; 1st Lieut. E. T. Elliri-b; 2d. Lieut. L. Huber,	101
"	C, Capt. Wm. Lessig; 1st Lieut. I. E. Severn; 2d Lieut. Samuel R. Russel,	88
"	D, Capt. J. T. Boyle; 1st Lieut. P. P. Moyer; 2d Lieut. John F. Hannan,	87
"	E, Capt. J. Russell; 1st Lieut. Jno. Robins; — Oberrander,	83
"	F, Capt. J. A thony; 1st Lieut. J. Dougherty; 2d Lieut. Charles Dougherty,	90
"	G, Capt. J. Dowden; 1st Lieut. J. W. Jas; 2d. Lieut. Arthur J. Fassig,	85
"	H, Capt. Charles D. Hipple; 1st Lieut. Henry Boyer; 2d Wm. J. Marts,	97
"	I, Capt. Isaac M. Cake; 1st Lieut. Mathew Byrnes; 2d Lieut. A. Hennessy,	85
"	K, Capt. Richard Budd; 1st Lieut. George G. Boyer; 2d Lieut. O'Neil Coyle,	87
Total,		910

*Light Battery and Color Company.

The Pottsville Cornet Band, which accompanies the Regiment, numbers 24 members. N. Rehr is Leader, and H. Downing, Drum Major.

The Sutler of the Regiment is A. L. Gee.—The Sutler's Clerk, C. Saylor.

Hurra! the regiment is ready—
We knapsacks full, our bayonets bright,
Come, comrades, let us march on steady,
Marshaled and eager for the fight.

Strike we our tents, in order muster,
And wait the Colonel's first command,
Lift high our bold determination,
Sworn to defend it heart and hand.

Our country calls: the drums are beating,
Throughout the land from East to West;
Advance, quick step! there's no retreating,
The prompting, bravest, are the best.

What though behind we leave our treasures,
Our wives, our darlings, home-born joys,
Our work, our business, and our pleasures,
Our wives and sweethearts, girls and boys?

We go to win a richer booty
Than all our labor can afford;
We freely go to the battle,
And wage the rule of Right restored.

Then march; brave boys, with cheerful faces,
And join McClellan's mighty band,
Resolved to rise to noble places,
Or die to save our native land.

On Thursday last five hundred overcoats were received for the 96th Regiment, and distributed to the men.

A despatch from Washington, dated 6th inst., states:

Among the regiments reported nearly ready for the field is the 7th Cavalry, or 80th regiment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Gen. Wynkoop. This regiment has now nearly a thousand men completely uniformed, and the horses for them have been purchased. As soon as they are armed and furnished horses equipments they will go into active service, when they will, no doubt, render a good account of themselves. The men are generally from the rural districts of Pennsylvania, and for good conduct and physical appearance will compare favorably with any regiment now fighting under the Union banner. The officers are Lieut. Col. William B. Sipes, who served in the three months' volunteers, as captain in the 24 regiment. Majors, John E. Wynkoop, late major of the 6th regiment, P. V., James J. Seibert, late Lieut.-Col. 6th regiment, James Givin, late major 2d regiment, which, by order of the War Department, is to be increased to 1,200 men.

The St. Clair *Sentinel* says:

A squad of soldiers from Wynkoop's regiment, mostly from Jenning's company, have subscribed one dollar a piece towards having a sign erected at the house of Wm. Gittings, this Borough, who will according to their request have it erected.

The ides of a Welch Regiment has been started in Luzerne County, and Mr. John Lucas has been written to upon the subject, to see if a company or two for it can be raised in this County. A meeting of leading Welchmen was held in Pittston last week, at which $800 was contributed in aid of the object. It is ascertained that companies for the Regiment, can be raised as follows: Danville and Bloomsburg, 1 company; Pittston, 1; Hyde Park, 1; Providence and Scranton, 1; Bradford and Dundaff, 1. Mr. Lucas will immediately take steps to see what Schuylkill, although well drained of men now, can do for the Regiment.

Yesterday morning before the 96th Regiment started for Harrisburg, our citizens contributed coffee, bread, etc., to the soldiers, on which they made a storming breakfast.

The following citizens of this County are soldiers of the 93d (Lebanon Infantry) Regiment, commanded by Rev. James M. McCarter:

H. Clay Bowman, Schuylkill Haven.
Henry Conrad, Tremont.
Jacob Fox, Pottsville.
John Southam, Tamaqua.
James Moyer, Schuylkill Haven.
Joseph Southam, Tamaqua.
Jacob Barr, Schuylkill Haven.
Lawrence Goodman, Pottsville.
Franklin McQuade, "
William Vogt, "
David C. Keller, Friedensburg.
Solomon Yeakel, "
Jonaz H. Hasler, "
Aaron Clewser, "
Abraham Heilman, "
William Bushkirk, "
James Eddinger, "
James Brief, "
Abraham Brief, "
Jacob Brown, "
Daniel Bartlett, "
Martin Drumbeck, "
Charles Dercloph, "
John D. Endy, "
Daniel Eddinger, "
John Filman, "
Alfred Fegly, "
Jeremiah Fetterman, "
Levi Gerhart, "
Charles Herbst, "
Augustus Hermuen, "
Jefferson Hunter, "
Charles Keller, "
Jeremiah Keller, "
John Lesse, "
Benjamin Laucks, "
Tyler Leinbach, "
Isaac Vansicle, "
Mahon Weidner, "
James Yoise, "
Amos Yerzy, "
John Nothing, "
Jacob Oswald, "
Frederick Miller, "
Mathias Minker, "
Nathaniel Mathias, "
Augustus Snyder, "
William Snyder, "
Henry Shearer, "
Josiah Shultz, "
Augustus Seyler, "
Moses Snyder, "
Herman Seidel, "
Adam Slay, "

On Wednesday, Capt. E. Smith's company having been transferred from the 96th Regiment, left this Borough for Harrisburg.

☞ Letter from Strange J. Palmer, son of Hon. Robert M. Palmer, Minister of the United States to the Argentine Confederation, South America, to his brothers, dated

CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, August 10, 1861.

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—To one, who like myself, had never looked upon the ocean previous to this voyage, almost every day brings something new and strange. Perhaps the most interesting sight to all hands at sea, is an approaching or passing vessel. Here is intelligence, sympathy, company, and the few words of inquiry and reply, where the opportunity is afforded for them, and even the interchange of signals, where nothing more can be done, is very pleasant to us in our present isolation. We have been fortunate in this respect, and the following abstract from my diary will show you what vessels we have fallen in with:

May 25, spoke Brig Nellie Hunt from Monte Video, for Boston, 28 days out.

May 27, saw a bark standing to westward.

June 2, saw and exchanged signals, with a Spanish brig steering east.

June 5, saw three sail—one steering N. N. E., one W. S. W., and one same as ourselves.

June 6, one sail in company, on same course with us.

June 9, ship in company—no exchange of signals.

June 11, saw several sail steering N. & E. Supposed to be bound for Europe.

June 12, made a ship and brig under our lee, exchanged signals with the brig—showed American colors.

June 13, saw and exchanged signals and longitude with a Portuguese brig.

June 14, saw several sail—and encountered trade winds.

June 15, saw two sail steering to west ward.

June 22, ship in company, no exchange of signals.

June 21, boarded by James Chilver, Captain of the English Bark Humphrey Nelson, 108 days out from Foo Chow, China, with a cargo of tea, for London. His head had spoiled, and we furnished him with bread, flour. Papa wrote a letter to Mamma, and sent it by Captain Chilver to be mailed in London.

June 23, spoke Adelaide of Baltimore, 35 days out, bound for Rio Janeiro.

June 28, brig in company, no exchange of signals.

June 29, exchanged signals with the brig since 28th, showed American colors.

June 29, saw a bark standing S. W. by W.

June 30, saw a bark standing E. by N., supposed to be the same seen 29th.

July 1, exchanged signals with a brig, which showed American colors.

July 2, brig and bark in company.

July 4, passed a schooner.

July 5, bark and ship in sight, no exchange of signals.

July 7, bark crossed our stern.

July 8, bark and ship in company.

July 9, saw two barks, a ship and a brig.

July 10, a bark crossed our bow, no exchange of signals.

July 12, two barks passed us.

July 13, bark and ship in company.

July 14, bark in company.

July 15, two barks in company.

July 16, spoke Bark Anne Nelson, 52 days out from Liverpool bound for Monte Video.

July 17, passed a brig.

July 19, passed a brig, no exchange of signals.

July 20, boarded by Captain Martin, of Ship Templar, from Boston, 50 days out, bound for Madras. We got a supply of fresh water from him, as ours had almost given out.

July 20, passed two barks, a ship and a brig.

July 21, passed a brig.

July 29, passed a brig supposed to be from the River Platte.

We have seen many curious fish; droves of Porpoises, sporting, leaping and somersetting in the water, looking like fat pigs, at play. Our captain harpooned one about five feet long, from the bow of the vessel, one morning, and it was secured and brought on board. We displayed a great deal of muscular force in its dying struggles, and bled as much as a good sized pig. The sailors skinned and dressed it, and the liver and some other portions were cooked and eaten. Those who eat of it pronounced it good. I did not taste it. There were curious looking rudder fish, swimming in sight about the stern of the vessel, but we could not get one to bite. Sharks and I cannot describe them. Dolphins with beautiful changing and variegated colors, bright green and yellow, sported around us for days. One of these, three feet long, was harpooned, cooked and eaten, and proved excellent. Another was struck, but fell from the iron, and sailing astern in a dying condition, we saw the poor Dolphin attacked and devoured by a shark.

Flying fish were very numerous, especially in the neighborhood of the equator, and as they sometimes raised in large flocks with their very wings glancing in the sunshine, they presented a beautiful appearance. One of them was blown on deck during the night, and was partially devoured by the rats before I saw it. Another was taken from the fore rigging of the rat-mauls of the captured Dolphin. These were about the size of ordinary herring. The wings appear to be but prolongations of the side fins. They make short flights out of the water, falling into it and rising again. We saw several fin-back whales, some of which appeared at a distance to be sporting in pairs. You will find a description of these whales with the point of difference between them and other whales, in Mr. Hazen's book entitled "Five years before the mast." One morning a young fin-back came close under the stern of our vessel, and remained in sight for several minutes, as if leisurely examining what was to him doubtless a curious object, and when satisfied with the inspection, quietly sounded and disappeared. Very large fish have been seen resembling the porpoise in its movements in the water, but of much larger size, were numerous, but we did not capture one.

One evening, near the Equator, we had a fine view of a water spout. A heavy black cloud astern, seemed to let itself down in the centre until it came in contact with the water, of the ocean. Gradually and perceptibly, it assumed a funnel-like shape; the water at the point of contact was violently agitated, dashing up in every direction, and a portion of it appeared to be drawn up into the funnel shaped cloud. It moved along for a considerable distance, and for several minutes, but finally broke and disappeared. For a vessel to come in contact with one of these water spouts, is considered dangerous, and if the elevated column of water were very large and heavy, doubtless it would be so. We saw other whirlwinds merely agitating the surface of the water, at different points we saw sailing on the water some fair specimens of what the sailors call "Portuguese men of-war." They are of the shape and appearance of an oval bladder, 8 or 10 inches long, and from less than one inch to six or seven inches long—some of them beautifully colored and variegated, pink and blue. The larger ones have long cords, or feelers attached, which sting like a nettle when touched. They are supposed by them to be to keep them upright and steady in the water, and for a long time, it was very interesting to me to watch these passing many colored fleets. The animal itself is but a species of jelly fish.

Strike we our tents, in order muster,
And wait the Colonel's first command,
Lift high our bold determination,
Sworn to defend it heart and hand.

Our country calls: the drums are beating,
Throughout the land from East to West;
Advance, quick step! there's no retreating,
The prompting, bravest, are the best.

What though behind we leave our treasures,
Our wives, our darlings, home-born joys,
Our work, our business, and our pleasures,
Our wives and sweethearts, girls and boys?

We go to win a richer booty
Than all our labor can afford;
We freely go to the battle,
And wage the rule of Right restored.

Then march; brave boys, with cheerful faces,
And join McClellan's mighty band,
Resolved to rise to noble places,
Or die to save our native land.

On Saturday, July 6, we came in sight of Cape Branco, a projecting headland of Brazil, in latitude 7° 9' S. Four leagues north of this is the mouth of the river Paraiba. On the northern point of which, from the puterenance to the river, called Whale Point, stands a fort called Cabedello, and on the heights to the N.W. is the conspicuous convent of Nossa Senhora de Gois, inhabited by the order of Santa Theresa. Six leagues from the sea, by the river, is the City of Paraiba, to which small vessels ascend from the harbor at Cabedello. The Cape here approaches it from the eastward, presented a beautiful appearance, the more so as it was the first land we had seen since leaving New York, for we could not reckon as land our distant view of the Island Pyramid of Fernando de Noronha. A fine grove of trees skirted the water line, from which the land ascended to a considerable elevation; giving us a good view of the coast for several miles north and south. We stood off shore for the night, with a good many squalls of wind and some rain. The next day, Sunday, was beautiful, with a fine S. S. E. breeze blowing, and we congratulated ourselves on having at last supposed, fallen in with a regular S. E