But it has been sometimes said the steam packet having on board the Rebel commissioners was on this account liable to capture, and that, therefore, the error of Capt. Wilkes in taking the emissaries was simply an error of form and not of substance. I do not stop to consider whether an exercise of summary power against which our Government has so constantly protested can be under any circumstances an error merely of form, for the policy of our Government, as set positively declared in its diplomacy, and also attested in numerous treaties, leaves no room to doubt that a neutral ship with belligerent passengers—not in the military or naval service—is not liable to rapture, and therefore the whole proceeding is wrong, not only because the passengers were taken from the ship, but also because the ship, however guilty morally, was not guilty legally in receiving such passengers on board. If this question were argued on English authorities it might be otherwise; but according to American principles the ship was legally innocent. Of course, I say nothing of the moral guilt forever indelible in that ship. In the middle of the last century, the Swiss Professor Vattel declared that on the breaking out of the war we cease to be under any obligation of leaving the enemy to the free enjoyment of his rights; and this principle he applied loosely to the transit of the embassadors. (Vattel, book 4, chap. 7, sec. 85.) Sir William Scott, quoting this authority at the beginning of the present century, let fall these words:

"The belligerent may stop the ambassador of the enemy on his passage."—(The Atalanta, 6 Robinson R., p. 446.

And this cart proposition, though in some respects indefinite, has been often repeated since by writers on the law of nations. On its face it leaves the question unsettled, whether the emissaries of an unrecognized Government can be stopped? But there is another case in which the same British Judge, who has done so much to illustrate International law, has used language which seems to embrace not only authentic embassadors but also pretenders to this character, and all others who are public agents of the enemy. Says this eminent magistrate:

"It appears to me to a *principle* to be but reasonable that whenever it is of sufficient importance to the enemy that such *persons should be sent out on the public service, and at the public expense*, it should afford equal ground of forfeiture against the vessel that may be let for a purpose so intimately connected with hostile operations.—(The Orozembo, 1 Robinson Rep., p. 65.

Admit that the emissaries of an unrecognized Government cannot be recognized as embassadors with the liabilities as well as immunities of this character, yet, in the face of these words, it is difficult to see how a Government bowing habitually to the authority of Sir William Scott, and regarding our rebels as "belligerents," can assert that a steam-packet, conveying emissaries from these belligerents, "sent out on the public service and at the public expense," was, according to the language of Lord Russell, "pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage." At least, in this assertion, this Government seems to turn its back again upon its own history; or it sets aside the facts so openly boasted with regard to the public character of these fugitives. On this question British policy may change with circumstances, and British precedents may be uncertain, but the original American policy is unchangeable, and the American precedents which illustrate it are solemn treaties. The words of Vattel, and the judgments of Sir Wm. Scott, were well known to the statesmen of the United States, and yet, in the face of these authorities, which have entered so largely into this debate, the American Government at an early day deliberately adopted a contrary policy, to which, for half a century, it has steadily adhered. It was plainly declared *that only soldiers or officers could be stopped*, thus positively excluding the idea of stopping embassadors, or emissaries of any kind, not in the military or naval service. Mr. Madison, who more than any other person shaped our national policy on maritime rights, has stated it on this question. In his remarkable dispatch to Mr. Monroe, at London, dated January 5, 1804, he says:

"The article renounces the claim to take from the vessels of the neutral party, on the high seas, any person whatever not in the *military service of an enemy*, an exception which we admit to come within the law of nations, on the subject of contraband of war. *With this exception, we consider a neutral flag on the high seas as a sanctuary to those sailing under it.*"—[State Papers, vol. 3, p. 63.

Then again, in the same dispatch, Mr. Madison says:

"Great Britain, then, must produce an exception in the law of nations in favor of the right she contends for.—In what written and received authority will she find it? In what usage, except her own, will it be found?"

* * * "But nowhere will she find an exception to this freedom of the seas and neutral flags, which justifies the taking away of any person, not *an enemy in military service*, found on board a neutral vessel."—[Ibid., p. 84.

And then, again, in the same dispatch, he says:

"Whenever a belligerent claim against persons on board a neutral vessel is referred to in treaties, *enemies in military service* alone are excepted from the general immunity of persons in that situation; and *this exception confines the immunity of those who are not included in it*."—[Ibid., p. 84.

It was in pursuance of this principle, thus clearly announced and repeated, that Mr. Madison instructed Mr. Monroe to propose a Convention between the United States and Great Britain, containing the following stipulation:

"No person whatever shall, upon the high seas and without the jurisdiction of either party, be demanded or taken out of any ship or vessel belonging to citizens or subjects of one of the parties, by the public or private armed ships belonging to or in the service of the other, *unless such person be at the time in the military service of an enemy of such other party*"—[Ibid., p. 52.

Mr. Monroe pressed this stipulation most earnestly upon the British Government; but though treated courteously, he could get no satisfaction with regard to it. Lord Harrowby, the Foreign Secretary, in one of his conversations expressed a concern to find the United States opposed to Great Britain on certain great maritime questions in favor of the doctrines of the modern law which he termed *novelties*."—[State Papers, vol. 3, p. 90.] And Lord Mulgrave, who succeeded this accomplished nobleman, persevered in the same dissent. Mr. Monroe writes, under date of Oct. 19, 1805:

"On a review of the conduct of this Government toward the United States, I am inclined to think that the delay which has been so studiously sought is part of a system, and that it is intended, as circumstances favor, to subject our commerce at present and hereafter to every restraint in their power."—[State Papers, vol. 3, p. 107.

Afterward, Mr. Monroe was joined by Mr. Pinkney in the mission to London, and the two united in presenting the same proposition again to the British Government. (State papers, vol. 3, p. 137.) It was rejected, although the ministry of Mr. Fox, who was then in power, seems to have affected at one time the expectation of an agreement. While these distinguished plenipotentiaries were pressing this principle at London, Mr. Madison was negotiating it at home. In an unpublished communication to Mr. Merry, the British Minister at Washington, bearing date 9th April, 1806, which I extract from the files of the State Department, he declared:

"The United States cannot accede to the claim of any nation to take from, their vessels on the high seas any persons *except persons except soldiers* in the actual service of the enemy."

In a reply bearing date 12th April, 1805, this principle was positively repudiated by the British Minister, so that the two Governments were ranged unequivocally on opposite sides. The treaties of the United States with foreign nations are in harmony with this principle so energetically proposed and upheld, by Mr. Madison. In the treaty of commerce with France, in 1778, it is expressly provided that

"Free goods are all other merchandise and *things* which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods."—[Statutes at Large, vol. 8, p. 148.

In other treaties, subsequent to the judgment of Sir William Scott, recognizing dispatches as contraband, and therefore, practically discarding it, after enumerating contraband articles, without specifying "dispatches," the following provision is introduced:

"All other merchandise and *things* not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free."—[Ibid., p. 312 Treaty with Columbia and later treaties to the same.

Thus we have not only positive words of enumeration, without mentioning "dispatches," but also positive words of exclusion, so that dispatches cannot be considered as contraband. These treaties constitute the conclusive record of our Government on this question. And here let me remark, that while decision of British Admiralty Courts on all these matters are freely cited, no decisions of our Supreme Court are cited. Of course, if any existed, they would be of the highest value; but there are none, and the reason is obvious. These matters could not arise before our Supreme Court, because under our Government they are so clearly settled by treaties and diplomacy as to be beyond question. Clearly then, and beyond all question, according to American principles and practice, the ship was not liable to capture on account of dispatches on board. And here again we have the concurring testimony of continental Europe, and especially of the French Government, in the recent letter of M. Thouvenel. Of course this is the discussion proceeds on the assumption that the rebels are to be regarded as belligerents, which is the character already accorded to them by Great Britain. If they are not regarded as belligerents, then the proceedings of Captain Wilkes is indubitably illegal and void. To a political offender, however deep his guilt—though burdened with the undying execrations of all honest men, and loaded down beneath the consciousness of the ruin which he has wrought upon this country—the asylum of a foreign jurisdiction is sacred. Whatever shore or ocean, and it is among the proudest boasts of England, at least in recent days, that the exiles of defeated democracies, as well as defeated dynasties, have found a sure protection beneath her mighty flag. And yet this power has not always accorded to other flags what she claimed for her own. One of the objections diplomatically presented by Great Britain, at the beginning of the present century, to any renunciation of the pretension of impressment on board American vessels was, "that facility would be given, partic-larly in the British Channel, by the immunity claimed by American vessels, *to the escape of traitors*." (State Papers, vol. iii, p. 56.) thus assuming the traitors—the companions of Robert Emmett, in Ireland or the companions of Horne Tooke, in England—ought to be arrested on board a neutral ship; but that the arrest could be accomplished only through the pretense of impressment. But this flagrant instance cannot be a precedent for the United States, which has always maintained the rights of asylum as firmly as it has rejected the pretension of impressment. If I am correct in this review, then the conclusion is inevitable. The seizure of the rebel emissaries on board a neutral ship cannot be justified according to our best American precedents and practice. There seems to be no single point where the seizure is not questionable, unless we choose to invoke British precedents and practice, which beyond doubt led Capt. Wilkes into the mistake which he committed. In the affidavit of his ship he consulted familiar authorities at hand, and felt that the following Vattel and Sir William Scott, as quoted and affirmed by eminent writers, and reinforced by the inveterate practice of the British Navy, he could not err. He was mistaken. There was a better example; it was the constant, and firm, unhesitating practice of his own country on the ocean, refusing to consider dispatches as contraband of war—refusing to consider persons, other than soldiers or officers, as contraband of war; and protecting always, even to an adjudication of personal rights by the summary judgment of a Writer-day. Had these well attested precedents been in his mind, the gallant captain would not, even for a moment, have been seduced from his allegiance to those principles which constitute a part of our country's glory. Mr. President, let the Rebels go. Two wicked men, unexcelled by their country, we let loose with the sword of Cain upon their kindred. Prison doors are open, but principles are established which will help to free other men, and to open the gates of the sea. Never before in her entire history has Great Britain ranged herself on this side. Such an event is an epoch. *Novus saeclorum nascitur ordo.* To the liberties of the sea this Power is now committed. To a certain extent, this cause is now under her tutelary care.—If the immunities of passengers, not in the military or naval service, as well as of sailors, are not directly recognized, they are at least implied; while the whole pretension of impressment, so long the pest of neutral commerce, and operating only through the lawless adjudication of a quarter-deck, is made absolutely impossible. Thus is the freedom of the sea enlarged, not only by limiting the number of persons who are exposed to the penalties of war, but by driving from it the most offensive pretension that ever stalked upon its waves. To such conclusions Great Britain is irrevocably pledged. Her twenty nor bond was needed. It is sufficient that her late appeal can be vindicated only by a renunciation of early, long continued tyranny. Let her bear the rebels back. The consideration is ample: for the sea became free as this portentous Power crossed it, steering westward with the sun, on an errand of liberation. In this surrender, it will be said, may be called, our Government does not, either, "stoop to conquer." It simply lifts itself to the light of its own original principles. The early efforts of its best statesmen—the patriotic trials of its soldiers in its second war—have at length prevailed, and Great Britain, usually so haughty, invites us to practice upon those principles which she has so strenuously opposed. These are victories of force. Here is a victory of truth. If Great Britain has gained the custody of two rebels, the United States have secured the triumph of their principles. If this result is in conformity with our cherished principles, it will be superfluous to add other considerations of policy; and yet I venture to suggest that estranged sympathies abroad may be secured again by an emphatic adhesion to these principles, which already have the support of the Continental Governments of Europe, smarting for years under British pretensions on the sea. The powerful organs of public opinion on the Continent are also with us. M. Hastelesville, whose work on the Law of Nations is the armoral of arguments for neutrals, has entered into the debate with a direct proposition for the release of these emissaries as a testimony to the true interpretation of international law.—And a journal, which of itself is an authority, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, hopes that the United States will let the rebels go, simply because "it would be a triumph of the right of neutrals to apply them for the advantage of a nation which has ever opposed and violated them." But this triumph is not enough. The accord will in future use his tridant less; but the same principles which led to the present renunciation of early pretensions, naturally conduct to yet further emancipations of the sea. Until the code of maritime civilization is not finished. And here the two nations, equally endowed by commerce, and matching each other, while they surpass all other nations, in powerful ships, may gloriously unite in setting up new pillars, which shall mark new triumphs, rendering the ocean a highway of peace, instead of a field of blood. The Congress of Paris, in 1856, where met and assembled the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, has already led the way. Adopting the early policy of the United States, often proposed to foreign nations, this Congress has authenticated two important changes in restraint of belligerent rights: first, that the neutral flag shall protect enemy's goods except contraband of war, and secondly, that neutral goods, except contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag. This is much. Another proposition, that privateering should be abolished, was defective in two respects: first, because it left nations free to employ private ships under a public commission as ships of the navy, and, therefore, was inoperative; and, secondly, because if adopted, it was too obviously in the special interest of Great Britain, which, through her commanding navy, would thus be left at will to rule the sea. No change can be practicable which is not equal in its advantages to all nations; for the Equality of Nations is not merely a dry dogma of international law, but a vital national sentiment common to all the nations. This cannot be forgotten; and every proposition must be brought sincerely to this equitable test. But there is a way in which privateering can be effectively abolished without any shock to the equality of Nations. A simple proposition, that private property shall enjoy the same immunity on the ocean which it now enjoys on land, will at once abolish privateering, and relieve the commerce of the ocean from its greatest perils, so that, like commerce on land, it shall be undisturbed except by illegal robbery and theft.—Such a proposition will operate equally for the advantage of all nations. On this account, and *this exception*, which our Government has always cultivated, it has been already presented to foreign Governments by the United States. You have not forgotten the important paper in which Mr. Marcy did this service, or the recent efforts of Mr. Seward in the same direction. In order to complete the efficacy of this proposition, and still further to banish belligerent pretensions, the contraband of war should be abolished, so that all ships may freely navigate the ocean without being exposed to any question as to the character of persons or things on board. The Right of Search, which on the occurrence of war becomes an omnipresent tyranny, subjecting every neutral ship to the arbitrary invasion of every belligerent cruiser, would then disappear. It would drop as the chains drop from an emancipated slave; or rather it would only exist as an occasional agent, under solemn treaties, in the war waged by civilization against the slave trade; and then it would be proudly recognized as an honorable surrender to the best interests of humanity, glorifying the flag which made it. With the announcement of these reforms in maritime law, which forgetting blockades under international law, war would be despoiled of its most vexatious prerogatives, while innocent merchant vessels would be exempt from its terrors. The statutes of the sea, thus refined and elevated, will be the agents of peace instead of the agents of war.—Ships and cargoes will pass unchallenged from shore to shore, and those terrible belligerent rights, under which the commerce of the world has so long suffered, will cease from troubling. In this work our country began early. It had hardly been proclaimed to the nations before it sought to secure a similar independence for the sea. It had hardly made a Constitution for its own Government before it sought to establish a constitution similar in spirit for the government of the ocean. If it did not prevail at once, it was because it could not overcome the unyielding opposition of Great Britain. And now the time is come when this champion of belligerent rights "has checked his hand and changed his pride." Welcome to this new alliance. Meanwhile, amid all present excitements, amid all present trials, it only remains for us to uphold the constant policy of the Republic, and to stand fast on the ancient ways.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CAMERON.

On Monday last Simon Cameron resigned the position of Secretary of War, and Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, was nominated to fill his place.

The retirement of Mr. Cameron may be attributed by some, to his frankly-expressed views on the "contraband" question; but it is not the case. President Lincoln is not the man to permit a member of his Cabinet to retire on such grounds. After the speech of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, of the Government Contract Committee, in the House, on Monday last, the Secretary of War was placed in a position, in which he must either explain why certain contracts were made, or resign. He chose the latter course; and while we do not impugn either Mr. Cameron's patriotism or honesty, we believe that he decided wisely. Early in his official career, when the wants of the Government were urgent, and great impediments were in the way of cheap and quick supply, much latitude must be allowed for the nature of his contracts; but later contracts to be filled months hence, at exorbitant prices, are inexcusable. These and other matters, of a loose character, have led unquestionably, to the resignation of the Secretary. To illustrate, Mr. Dawes said, in his speech to which we have referred,

That the charge on the Treasury are now such as nearly to exhaust its bottom. He related authentic cases of the facts touching the manner of immense public depredations. One of the very first contracts made in April last was for furnishing two thousand and two hundred cavalry. The parties who received this contract put into their pockets $52,000 without moving from their seats, they having sold it to parties who furnished the cattle, and who also made $50,000 by the speculation. Second contract was the article of shoes. A million dollars worth had been already worn out, and a million more are to be manufactured, and to each of these there has been a profit of seventy-five cents. There were eighty-three regiments of cavalry, a thousand strong each, in the field, and it required two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to put each regiment in a condition to take the field. Twelve hundred required to be expended on the cavalry before they left their encampments. Many of the horses had been brought hither, and literally starved to death, while immense parts of the district present a horrid Golgotha.—Four hundred and eighty-five of a thousand horses which had just reached Louisville, were found to be utterly worthless, while the others were not worth twenty dollars apiece. Some were blind, spavined, ring-boned, and affected with every other disease to which horse flesh is heir. These 485 horses cost the government $58,000, and $10,000 more to get them to Louisville. They were purchased in Pennsylvania, and belonged to Col. William's regiment of cavalry. He next referred to the contract for delivering six months hence, a million and ninety-two thousand muskets, at twenty-one dollars apiece, while the same kind of arms was manufactured at Spring field for thirteen and a half dollars.

An ex-member of Congress from Massachusetts is now very busy in getting machinery made by which these arms can be manufactured in six months from this time. In addition to this there are contracts for two hundred and seventy-two thousand Enfield rifles and nearly two millions of cartridges at extravagant prices. Such alter the breaking out of hostilities there was organized in New York a corps of plunderers. Two millions of dollars were placed in the hands of an incompetent editor of a newspaper for disbursement. He went straightway into the purchase of linen pantaloons, straw hats, London porter and dried herrings, until he spent two hundred and forty thousand dollars. He then got scared and quit.—Firewood has been contracted for and drawn at seven dollars a cord, while the Government was left to cut the wood. He noticed other abuses, saying that a hundred millions have been expended since Congress met in December for the army in repose. What, then, will the expenditures be when that coveted day of an army in motion, arrives?

When the history of the present times shall be written, the question will be determined whether the guilt will rest on him who conspired to destroy the country, or upon him who proved incompetent to preserve the institutions bequeathed to him by our fathers. As to our finances, treasury notes were now at five per cent. discount. The matter—the curse of the camp—was following the paymaster as the shark follows the ship, and buying for four dollars in specie five dollars of the wages of soldiers paid in treasury notes. An ignominious press is upon us unless we see that the credit of the country is sustained; and unless we convince the people of our determination that we will treat as traitors notoriously those who in arms, boldly and manfully meet us face to face, but those who clandestinely and stealthily draw our life blood from us.

As far as these charges affect the integrity of the Department of War, there can be no question, and we regret it, that Mr. Cameron has been surrounded by troops of noisy sycophants, whose incessant clamor has wrung from him contracts of a character which cannot be endorsed by Congress, and which should be annulled at once. At this time, when the very existence of the country is trembling in the balance, death would be a punishment not too severe for the men who make a profitable traffic of the country's necessities. Congress would be sustained by the people in the passage of such an Act.

The present Republican Congress is marked contrast to its Democratic predecessors, is probing abuses to the quick, and appears resolved to institute reform. The charge of inaction will not apply to it, for it is doing a work for which public credit will thank it.

In justice to Gen. Cameron, we must say that we believe nothing but errors of judgment in his administration can be imputed to him; but the country hopes that he will speak out promptly and frankly.

Gen. Cameron goes out as Embassador to Russia, relieving Cassius M. Clay, who has expressed a wish to be re-called. Clay does not well comprehend how there should be fighting in Kentucky, and he have no hand in it.

The new Secretary of War, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, has for years been a resident of Pittsburgh, where he has held a distinguished position as a lawyer. When Mr. Buchanan remodeled his Cabinet, on the resignation of Gen. Cass, Mr. Stanton became his Attorney-General and retained that position until the close of Mr. Buchanan's term of office. To his exertions, with those of Mr. Holt and Gen. Dix, the country is indebted for what of good distinguished the last few months of the Buchanan Administration. Like Messrs. Holt and Dix, Mr. Stanton has always been an unswerving friend of the Union; and the first article in his present political creed is the energetic and unresting prosecution of the war, until the last vestige of Rebellion is removed.

Tax-Payers, be on Your Guard.

An Attempt in the Legislature, to Repeal an Act which has Saved Schuylkill County from $30,000 to $40,000 a Year.

In the proceedings of the State Legislature this week, is the following:

"Mr. Reilly presented a petition from 264 citizens of West Penn Township, Schuylkill County, for the repeal of the act of February 17, 1859, relative to the sureties of public officers."

West Penn Township may have no particular interest in the existence of the Act, and it is probably, a good Section of the County, to commence agitation for its repeal; but the citizens of the Coal Region should protest earnestly promptly, and energetically, against the movement. The Act requiring real, *bona fide* sureties for public officers, was imperatively demanded, to keep sharks out of the pockets of our tax-payers, and the People's Party when it came into power, passed it. The result was, a saving to our tax-payers of from $30,000 to $40,000 per annum. It is now proposed to repeal the law, thus reopening to irresponsible parties the opportunity to again fleece the people. Will the tax-payers of this County, permit this thing to be done? Surely, past bitter experience is not so readily forgotten.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, on Wednesday, reported from the Judiciary Committee to the United States Senate, an original bill in lieu of those which had been referred to that Committee. This bill, very simple and bluntly decrees that the property of rebels shall be confiscated and their slaves made FREE. This bill, possibly with verbal alterations, will go through both Houses and become a law. Let none fear that the revolution now in progress will be arrested, much less turned back. Slavery has taken the Nation by the throat, determined that there shall be a funeral at the end of the fray, and there will be. Meantime push on the revenue bills and let ample means be provided for carrying on the war and maintaining the public credit. When the Slaveholders' Rebellion shall have been thoroughly suppressed, there will be little of Slavery left to quarrelabout.

The real and personal tax of Schuylkill County, was assessed in 1861, as follows:

Valuation,	$10,878,518 00
Amount of tax on watches,	279 50
Amount of tax,	27,961 87
Population,	90,173 00
Taxables,	19,540 00

Gen. Cameron has broken almost 25 regiments of cavalry and converted them into infantry, giving them their choice of entering the service or of being mustered out.

Gen. McClellan was on Wednesday, before the Committee on the conduct of the War. It is understood that he satisfied the Committee.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"The Continental Monthly."—The second number (February) is before us, and contains articles by ex-Governor Boutwell, Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. George P. Disosway, A. Oakey Hall, Richard B. Kimball, Henry T. Tuckerman, Frederick W. Shel on, J. Warren Newcomb, Jr., Henry S. Leland, Miss Delia L. Colton, Charles G. Leland, and other well known writers. Our War and Our Want, is an able political article, probing the National wound with a skillful hand. Brown's Lecture Tour, is quite humorous. Tints and Tones of Paris, affords a glimse of life in the French Capital. The True Basis is another political article, short and to the point. The Actress Wife, a novelette, is concluded. The Huguenot Families in America, is the commencement of a very interesting series of papers on the migration of the French Protestants to escape persecution. The Black Witch, is an interesting sketch of early New England life. Seven Devils, is an Arabian tale with a moral. James Russell Lowell, is an enthusiastic criticism of his poetical ability, by a warm admirer of the poet. Among the Pines, is a sketch of North Carolina life, by the author of "The Cotton States." Mr. Seward's Published Diplomacy, is a fair, just article on the official labor performed by the Secretary of State, so far, since the advent of the present Administration into power. The Heir of Rosetown, is *a la* the sensation literary newspaper style. Our Danger and its Cause, is full of food for thought. The poetry in this number is excellent. The Editor's Table is spicy. The Continental is published by J. R. Gilmore, 110 Tremont street, Boston. It is ably conducted, and will make its mark.

Something New that is Worth Having.—The new War Map recently published by Asher & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has been revised and thoroughly corrected so that now it is not only the most *correct Pocket War Map*, but the *most correct*. They advertise for county agents to sell in each county, and offer a good discount. Any person in want of a good map, by sending 25 cents by mail will receive one. Any man with from five to ten dollars capital can make good wages as county agent. Address as above.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1862.—Jan.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.	D. H. M.
18 Saturday,	7 10	4 50	First Q. 7 5 46 ev	
19 Sunday,	7 9	4 51	Full M. 15 8 54 ev	
20 Monday,	7 8	4 52	Third Q. 23 1 26 m	
21 Tuesday,	7 7	4 53	New M. 29 9 00 ev	
22 Wednesday,	7 6	4 54		
23 Thursday,	7 5	4 55		
24 Friday,	7 4	4 56		

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

P. R. & P. Telegraph Office, Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.

	6 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
Jan. 11—Saturday,	20°	34°	29°	clear.
" 12—Sunday,	28	30	24	"
" 14—Tuesday,	16	23	20	cloudy.
" 15—Wednesday,	22	36	33	snow.
" 16—Thursday,	29	31	28	clear.
" 17—Friday,	24	32	28	cloudy.

Sleighing is excellent in the County.—The storm of Wednesday last fixed it up, splendidly.

The skating on the lower dam at Tumbling Run, on Tuesday, was very fine, and many ladies and gentlemen were on the ice enjoying the sport.

Measles.—This nauseous visitor of the nursery, is now extensively prevalent in this County. Its ravages are confined mostly to children, but adults are frequently attacked.

Grand Division, Sons of Temperance.—A quarterly session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, of this State, will be held on Wednesday next, in this Borough, at the Hall of Pottsville Division.

Attempted Suicide in St. Clair.—The *Sentinel* states that Catharine Thomas, aged 17 years, a resident of St. Clair, attempted last week to cut her throat with a razor, but was prevented by a neighbor. She was taken to the Alms House, and will shortly, it is stated, be taken to the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Paul Lengel, an old and highly respected farmer of Washington Township, this County, died on Sunday last, aged 55 years. Mr. Lengel was one of the Commissioners of this County, when the present Court House was built in this Borough, on the removal of the County seat from Orwigsburg to Pottsville.

Promoted.—We are happy to learn that James Sillyman, Jr., of Company A, 28th Regt., P. V., Col. Geary, has been promoted on the ground of merit, from Orderly Sergeant to 1st Lieutenant of the Company. Mr. Sillyman was formerly a resident of this Borough, and his many friends here congratulate him upon his advancement.

Recruiting for the 48th Reg., P. V.—Lieut. Thomas Bohannan, of Co. E., Capt. Winlack, and Lieut. Wm. Binkle, of Co. H., Capt. Gilmour, 48th Reg., P. V., now stationed at Hatteras Inlet, are here recruiting for the Regiment. Lieut. Bohannan will be stationed at Tamaqua, and Lieut. Binkle in this Borough. As this is a Schuylkill County Regiment, those wishing to enlist in the service of their country, should join it.

At a meeting of the Pottsville Section, No. 29, Cadets of Temperance, held in their Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 8th, the following persons were installed into their respective offices.—W. A., Frank Miller; V. A., William Dieus; Sec. William Lloyd; A. S., Thomas Russell; Treas. James Hodgson; A. T., James Staats; G., John Olewine; U., Alvah Boyer; W., Charles Tower; A. W., John Derr.

At a meeting of the Pottsville Scientific Association held at their rooms, Saturday evening, December 28, 1861, the following persons were elected as officers to serve for the ensuing year. President, Dr James S. Carpenter; Vice President, Samuel Lewis; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Daniel Washburn; Recording Secretary, J. S. Patterson; Treasurer, C. Little; Curator, P. W. Shaefer.

At a meeting of Valley Section, No. 39, Cadets of Temperance, of Cressona, held on Saturday evening, Dec. 28th, the following Officers were elected to serve the ensuing term. Worthy Archon, A. H. Bromley; Vice Archon, Chas. A. Keefer; Secretary, Alex. C. Wilson; Ass. Secretary, Henry Grim; Treasurer, David Evans;—Ass. Treasurer, John F. Dontzer; Guide, Frank Kantner; Guler, Lewis Lebengood; Watchman, E. Bonham Grey; Ass. Watchman, James Bracefield.

To Teachers of Private Schools, and Superintendents of Sabbath Schools in the Borough.—We would be under great obligations if those who have not handed in to us the condition of their schools on the first of the year, would do so during the coming week. We would like to have number of pupils; average attendance; average ages, and studies; and in Sabbath School statements, names of officers; number of teachers, male and female, and number of volumes in Library.

The Burns' Club of this County, had in contemplation, the idea of celebrating this year, as usual, the anniversary of the birthday of Scotland's favorite Poet, Robert Burns; but in consequence of the fact that many members are absent, in the armies of the Union, it has resolved to dispense with part of the usual festivities, this year.

The Club has therefore, arranged to have a supper at Feger's Hotel, in this Borough, on Friday evening next, 24th instant, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets can be had of Mr. David Beveridge.

Since the murder of Miss Bavor, near Mohrsville, Berks County, an impenetrable mystery has hung over the case. It has been dissipated however, by the confession of John Ezra Lovering, who was executed in Mifflintown, Juniata County, Pa., on the 3d inst., for the murder of Henry Auker, on the 9th of March last.—His life and confessions have been published in book form in Mifflintown. In it Lovering gives the particulars of his early life; of his enlistment in the Navy, cruise on board the *Plymouth*, and his final desertion; of his forgery on Christopher Tyson and subsequent detection; and confesses that he murdered Adeline Bavor, of Berks County, and a man in Tuscarora Valley, this County. This is welcome news to parties who have rested innocently, under suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Miss Bavor.

Mr. H. Davis's Panorama of American scenes, and views of some of the battles of the Rebellion, has been on exhibition here during the week, attracting large audiences. It is a work that reflects the greatest credit on the artist, and in which the citizens of this Borough, take peculiar pride, as they consider "Harry" to the manor born," he having painted here before going to Harrisburg, where he commenced and finished the work now attracting so much attention. We admire the scene, an Indian attacked by grizzly bears, very much. Also a scene in Minnesota. The group of celebrated Indian chiefs is one of the finest we ever saw. The colors which Mr. Davis has used, are warm and rich, imparting to his costumes, flags, etc., the finest and most lasting effects. We congratulate friend Davis on the peculiar excellencies of this his first extensive work of art; and upon the decided success which has attended so far, its public exhibitions. An exhibition will be given this afternoon, for children, and this evening will be the last in this Borough, for the present. On Monday Mr. Davis will go to Allentown.

The Ladies Aid Society of Pottsville, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations, since last report.

B. Bannan, 94 cts. from "Soldiers' Box"; Misses Clara & Minnie Bannan, 4 pairs knit stocking; Mrs. Noble, 2 Bolsters and cases, 4 pillows and cases; Mrs. Geo. Marts, 1 can tomatoes, 1 jar grape jelly, 1 pillow and case; Mrs. Leyman McDaniel, 1 jar plums; Mrs. Baird, 2 pairs mits, (10 pairs knit stockings, 23 hospital tin-cups; Mrs. Sanderson, 1 pair stockings; "A Lady of Minersville," 2 pairs stockings, 1 needle case, 3 pin cushions.

The Ladies' Aid Society return thanks. to Mr. R. F. Weaver, (of Howards' Express Co.,) for his liberality in forwarding the goods to Philadelphia, and to Messrs. Beatty, Henderson, and Nichols & Beck, for boxes to pack the goods in.

The following articles were forwarded, this week, by the Ladies' Aid Society, of this place, to Miss Green, Philadelphia, for the hospital at St. Louis:

39 towels, 11 sheets, 26 pillow slips, 2 bolsters and cases, 6 bed gowns, 5 day shirts, 11 night shirts, 3 wrappers, 4 mantels, 7 pillows, 2 cushions, 3 pads, 10 comforts, 4 spreads, 2 pairs drawers, 19 pair stockings, 2 pairs mittens, 3 pin cushions, 1 needle case, 10 napkins, 1 scarf, 1 hospital tin-cups, 2 cans tomatoes, 6 glasses jelly, 2 jars plums, 2 jars grapes, 1 jar strawberries, 2 rolls linen, 82 magazines, and a number of papers, &c.

Free Reading Room and Library Association of Cressona.—The annual meeting of the members of this institution was held at their room in the Borough of Cressona, on Tuesday, January 7th, 1862, for the purpose of hearing the annual report of the Board of Control and electing officers for the current year. The following is a synopsis of the Report.

Books in Library on the opening thereof,	514
May 1st 1861,	136
Since added,	
Total No. books in Library, Jan. 1st, 1862,	650
American newspapers in Reading Room,	20
European " " "	1
Total,	21
American Magazines,	4
European " and Reviews,	5
Total,	9
Persons using Library,	150
Books Loaned,	842
" Returned,	821
Still out,	21

The Treasurer reported total amount of

Receipts,	$228 05
Total amount of Expenditures,	185 66
In Treasury,	$42 39

The following gentlemen were elected for 1862, President, Henry Hazel; Vice President, Luther R. Keefer; Secretary, John McCollin; Treasurer, Wm. H. Bines. Board of Control, Rev. G. A. Leidmer, Jno. K. Wilson, Wm. S. Coulter, Jno. B. Keefer, and A. N. Raub.

In addition to this a much larger number have used the reading room. A series of pauz lectures will also be given under the auspices of the Association, one of which has already been delivered by the Rev. W. W. Wythes. Subject, "a journey to the earth's centre."

Broad Top Coal Trade.—In last week's Journal we gave the aggregate reports of Coal from the Broad Top Coal Region. The Table giving the different operations, improvements, &c., made and progressing, did not reach in time for our last number. We to-day, give it this week, and it will be found quite interesting.

BROAD TOP COAL REGION.

Statement exhibiting the amount of Coal mined and sent to Market in 1861, from the Collieries in the Broad Top Basin, Huntingdon County, with Collieries and estimated capacity for 1862.

Name of Operators.	Name of Collieries.	Tons sent to Market in 1860.	Increase.	Tons sent to Market in 1861.	Gangways. Feet.	Heading & other parts. Feet.	Outside Mine. Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Total.	Length of Railroad Sidings. Feet.	Number of Miners at Work.	Number of Miners' Houses at Collieries.	Capacity with Boarders, Miners.	Total Mining Population, all Persons.	Width of Mining Face in Collieries.	Average capacity of Colliery. Tons per day.	Average No. days worked by Miners in year.	Estimated Value of colliery Improvements and Fixtures.
Pratt, Lee & Co.,	Pratt, Lee opening,																		
H. A. & T. R. R. A. C. Co.,	No. 1,	14,000	1,000	15,000	300	300	50	1	250	1,550	300	50	11	40	200	500	50,000		
do	No. 2,	9,000	2,000	11,000	300	300	50	1	250	1,550	300	50	11	40	200	500	50,000		
do	Pratt,	7,000	500	7,500	100	100	50		50	300		15	4	20	80	200			
Chill & Co.,	Chill,	3,000	500	3,500	100	100	50		50	300		15	4	20	80	200			
Barnett, Dunn & Co.,	Barnett,	1,000	1,000	2,000	100	100	50		50	300		15	4	20	80	200			
Dunn, Bro. & Co.,	Dunn,	1,000	1,000	2,000	100	100	50		50	300		15	4	20	80	200			
Smith, Porter & Co.,	Smith, Porter, (Upper),	1,000	1,000	2,000	100	100	50		50	300		15	4	20	80	200			
H. A. & T. R. R. A. C. Co.,	Broad Top No. 1,	14,000	1,000	15,000	300	300	50	1	250	1,550	300	50	11	40	200	500	50,000		
do	Broad Top No. 2,	9,000	2,000	11,000	300	300	50	1	250	1,550	300	50	11	40	200	500	50,000		
Broad Top Coal & Iron Co.,	Broad Top,	1,000	1,000	2,000	100	100	50		50	300		15	4	20	80	200			
Smith, Porter & Co.,	Smith, Porter, (Lower),	1,000	1,000	2,000