ward march of the troops. The alarmed embassadors immediately turned back, crossed the mountains in great haste, and called another meeting at Parkinson's Ferry. With false assurances of the absolute submission of the insurgents, Findly recrossed the Alleghanies to stay the march of the national troops. The President had returned to Philadelphia, leaving Hamilton to act as his deputy. The Minister was not satisfied. He would not trust the professions of loyalty made by men so lately in rebellion. The troops moved steadily onward. They crossed the Alleghanies in a heavy rain storm, encountering mud knee-deep in many places. The two wings of the army met at Uniontown, and proceeded together to the disaffected district. Lee made his head-quarters at Parkinson's Ferry, and there issued a proclamation offering conditional pardon and peace. The inhabitants were all required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

A few days after this proclamation was issued, General Lee made a seizure of all person supposed to have been criminally concerned in the late violent proceedings. The most guilty had fled from the country. Many were dismissed for want of evidence against them, and a considerable number were bound over for trial at Philadelphia. Only two were found guilty of capital offences, and sentenced to be hung—one for arson, the other for robbing the mail. There were palliating circumstances in their cases, and the President finally pardoned them.

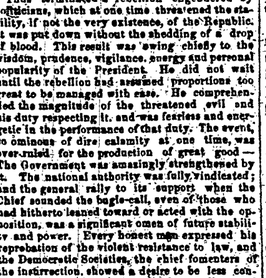
Most of the troops were soon withdrawn from the country of the late rebels. Twenty-five hundred of them encamped in the districts under General Morgan, until spring, when every vestige of disloyalty had disappeared.

Thus terminated a rebellion engendered by politicians, which at one time threatened the stability, if not the very existence, of the Republic. It was put down without the shedding of a drop of blood. This result was owing chiefly to the wisdom, prudence, vigilance, energy and personal popularity of the President. He did not wait until the rebellion had assumed proportions too great to be managed with ease. He comprehended the magnitude of the threatened evil and his duty respecting it, and was fearless and energetic in the performance of that duty. The event, so ominous of dire calamity at one time, was over-ruled for the production of great good.—The Government was amazingly strengthened by it. The national authority was fully vindicated; and the general rally to its support when the Chief sounded the bugle-call, even of those who had hitherto leaned toward or acted with the opposition, was a significant omen of future stability and power. Every honest man expressed his reprobation of the violent resistance to law, and the Democratic Societies, the chief fomenters of the insurrection, showed a desire to be less conspicuous. Hamilton, who had always distrusted the strength of the Government in such an emergency, was now perfectly convinced of its inherent power, and both he and Washington regarded the affair as a fortunate circumstance for the nation. And thus it will be with this Republic; for its foundations are laid upon the solid foundations of Truth and Justice.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.



COME, LET US REASON.

In the North since the existence of this Rebellion, men have been a unit in the idea that it must be crushed; that the authority of the Government must be maintained, and that the rebels must by force of arms be brought into subjection to outraged and violated laws. Here there is no division of sentiment. We believe there is no less unanimity of opinion, that our difficulties have sprung from the existence in this country, of the detestable institution of human slavery; and that, if it could be abolished, the Southern States would increase rapidly in wealth and prosperity; the country be spared in the future, internecine strife, and a foul blot on the escutcheon of the "model Republic," be forever wiped out. While all mean the same, and would be glad heartily, to see this result, there are unquestionably, two classes, divided in opinion, as to the means to be used to accomplish this; the feasibility of the work at this time, and the effect of such a measure on the Border Slave States. While one class, clear-sighted, sees peace and prosperity, in casting off the incubus of Slavery, the other timid and fearful of immediate effects, sees the South consolidated in opposition to the measure. One class nerved to the spirit that animated Washington in suppressing the noted Pennsylvania Whisky Insurrection, desires to punish the rebels speedily and effectually, while the other would have the rebels treated Constitutionally, forgetting that they have forfeited all rights under that instrument, by their violence and treason.

Now, we believe that this war can be brought to an end in three months, with a saving in lives and treasure, by freeing the slaves, for the following reasons:

1st.—The war costs now $500,000,000 a year. By freeing the slaves, we would remunerate Union men, for we believe, not over 500,000 slaves, which would at an average of $300 each, cost $150,000,000.

2d.—The slaves freed, and the estates of rebels confiscated, the latter would have nothing to fight for, and the contest would end. There would thus be a saving of blood and treasure, to the country.

Now while we entertain these views, of the practical effects of emancipation, we consider the time, the hour favorable to wiping out on this continent, the curse of Slavery, the existence of which has caused this Rebellion, and which in the eyes of Christendom, is a reproach and a shame to us. We believe that the power to abolish Slavery, as a military necessity, rests with the President, who is Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy. Let the President in a Proclamation, place the matter clearly and plainly before the rebels, commanding them to lay down their arms within a stated time after its promulgation, in default of which, the Slaves throughout the South shall be declared free. If the rebels still remained contumacious, this would be the most effective blow that could be aimed at them. The news spreading with rapidity from slave to slave, they would refuse to work on compulsion, and the masters would no longer boast that while they were in the field in arms, their slaves produced all that was needed to sustain them. There would be no excesses on the part of the slaves, unless they were goaded into them. History exhibits no instance of atrocities on the part of negroes, when emancipated by Governmental proclamation. If any doubt, they have but to look at the slave as he stands to-day released, on the soil of South Carolina. Even in our camps he is not treated with much regard or consideration for his feelings, by the mass of our army, yet how stands it with this race, alleged to be originally inferior, oppressed through successive generations, and in this hour of deliverance subjected to influences which repel rather than attract? Let us in answer quote first an extract from the report of Mr. Edward L. Pierce,—appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury a special Government Agt. at Port Royal, S. C., with duties relating both to negroes and cotton—to the Secretary, the character and thoroughness of whose inquiries are beyond question, and whose evidence has a high value independent of its official weight. Mr. Pierce addresses the Department as follows:

"In the report thus far such facts on the condition of the territory now occupied by the forces of the United States have been stated as seemed to throw light on what could be done to recognize the laborers, prepare them to become sober and self-supporting citizens, and secure the successful culture of a cotton crop, now so necessary to be contributed to the markets of the world. It will appear from them that these people are naturally religious and simple-hearted, attached to the places where they have lived, still adhering to them both from a feeling of local attachment and from a satisfactoriness in securing the means of subsistence; that they have the knowledge and experience requisite to do all the labor, from the preparation of the ground for planting until the cotton is baled ready to be exported; that they are the great mass of them, disposed to labor, with proper inducements therefor; that they lean upon white men and desire their protection, and could therefore, under a wise system, be easily brought under subordination; that they are susceptible to the higher considerations, as duty and the love of offspring, and are not to any way inherently vicious, their defects arising from their peculiar condition in the past or present, and not from constitutional propensities to evil beyond what may be attributed to human nature; that they have among them natural chiefs, either by virtue of religious leadership or superior intelligence, who, being first addressed, may exert a healthful influence on the rest; in a word, that in spite of their severe condition here than almost anywhere else in the rebellious region, there are such features in their condition and character that the opportunity is now offered to us to make of them, partially in this generation and fully in the next, a happy, industrious, law-abiding, free, and Christian people, if we have but the courage and patience to accept it. If this be the better view of them and their possibilities, I will say that I have come to it after anxious study of all peculiar circumstances in their lot and character, and after anxious conference with other reflecting minds here, who are prosecuting like inquiries, not overlooking what to a casual spectator might appear otherwise; and I will unbosom further, that in common fairness and common charity, when, by the order of Providence, an individual or a race is committed to our care, the better view is entitled to be first practically applied. If this view shall be adopted and proved with success, history will have the plad privilege of recilling that this wicked and unprovoked Rebellion was not without compensations most welcome to our race."

On this subject we will make another quotation. A correspondent writing from Port Royal, under date of "Feb. 2, 1862," states:

"The negroes in camp will do anything for Mr. Lee or his assistants, or for Mr. Wilson, or for any one who does not oppress them; while for men who swear at them they will do nothing except on compulsion. It is remarkable how the strong religious element of their character controls their habits of thought and speech. An oath is hardly ever heard from their lips, even after long association with men habitually profane, and they shrink from the curses too often levoled against them, as if from a blow. And it is to be especially noted that what is true of the negroes here may be stated still more strongly in reference to them throughout the South, this being the spot where the influences of Slavery have been most depressing. Whatever virtue has survived it here must exist elsewhere in greater degree. Moreover, even of those negroes, many of the most intelligent and capable were carried off by their masters."

These extracts prove very conclusively, that this race, notwithstanding the years of thraldom in which mind and body have been kept, would not abuse freedom, when directed by a humane and powerful Government like this.

The question may be asked, what do you propose doing with the emancipated Slaves? coupled possibly with the oft-repeated and nonsensical remark, that the mass of the negroes would flood the North, gorging the avenues of labor, and becoming a burden upon the community. To the question we reply, that there is ample territory in the small State of South Carolina to colonize all the negroes who would not be apprenticed or be otherwise employed in the Southern States, or who would not emigrate to Hayti and Liberia, to enjoy the privileges of citizenship. Slavery might be abolished, yet the peculiar labors of the rice and cotton plantations are still the negro's, for which he will always be in demand. In South Carolina the white population is sparse; it is rebel to the core, and the negro should be colonized where the rebellious slaveholder ruled before. There is plenty of room, and it would be just retribution. The argument that the negroes would come North in preference to remaining South, is erroneous. Heretofore to escape bondage the Southern slave has directed his steps Northward, because there was no place of refuge for him in the Slave States; but remove that barrier to freedom, and the negro will illustrate the correctness of history and experience, by remaining in a warm climate. It suits his temperament and habits, and nothing but oppression will cause him to seek the frosty North. This fact cannot be successfully denied; therefore no danger of an inundation of negroes upon the North, following upon the steps of emancipation, can with reason be apprehended.

Emancipation will cause a decrease of the negro race in the United States. The systematic breeding for a Southern market of slaves, in the Border States, will be discontinued, and statistics show that free negroes mixed with white populations, do not increase in numbers.

What a glorious future would open, with Freedom triumphant on every foot of our vast territory. A hardy race of Northern men would settle the now sparsely populated districts of the Slave States; the resources of those States would be fully developed; and Free Labor, the strength of the Republic, would be respected and encouraged from the great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. This would be the practical result of emancipation, when peace shall be established, while its promulgation would be the shortest and most effective means of ending the present war.

On the other hand, concede that we succeed in subduing the rebels in three, six or twelve months from this, by force of arms, and that we again establish them in all the rights and privileges of citizenship, with their institution of Slavery still a power within the land. Will it not engender still stronger feelings of hatred against the North, and the old difficulties in course of time, be again renewed, with even a more formidable front? Truly, it will be a dangerous experiment, and one which another generation may curse us for entering upon, instead of crushing the monster, when it was within our grasp, and at our mercy. Admit the South again into fellowship with us with Slavery, and we might live to see Jeff. Davis, the slaveholders' candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and the free sentiment of the North crushed as it was for a long series of years by the pro-slavery party. Depend upon it, that the parties favorable to the perpetuation of Slavery, would in that event, unite on the igoble principle that party and the spoils of office and power, are everything; our country nothing. We blush for our kind when we make the assertion; but we unhesitatingly say, that that principle exists even here and at this time of our country's peril and difficulty, in this great free State of Pennsylvania. We can unerringly, place our finger on at least a dozen papers published in this State, the tone of which would indicate that they are willing to support Davis, or any other deeply-dyed traitor, for the Presidency, if thereby, power could be secured for their party. A base pack; but such are the men in the North, who are interested in the perpetuation of Slavery in the United States.

Before closing this article, we would say that in the event of emancipation as a military necessity, the Union men of the South, who are slaveholders, would with those who are not slaveholders, be more than compensated by the enhanced value of their property, springing from the great prosperity which would follow the act. We believe that three-fourths of the slaveholders in the Border States, are in word and deed, rebels; and think it a false and injurious delicacy which in this matter, would consult their wishes.—Every true Union man in the South, slaveholder or not, will say cheerfully, with the true Union man of the North, "I will make any sacrifice, possessions, life, all, to preserve my country." The man who would not, is no patriot. Let us remember that we are making history for all time, and see to it that posterity will have occasion to admire not despise our record.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAIL ROAD CO.—The following bill relating to this Company, was read in the Senate on Tuesday last, by the Hon. Mr. Reilly. We publish it for the information of the people of this County. To the first portion of the bill there can be no objection. To the latter clauses there may be objection, and it is for those interested to say whether that portion ought to pass or not. It might open the door for incorporations for Mining Privileges, to which the people of this County are directly opposed, but at the same time they do not oppose the formation of properly guarded Improvement Companies, for the purpose of developing coal property, and leasing the same:

Be it enacted, &c., That the privileges granted and conferred upon the Schuylkill Navigation Company by the act approved April 5, 1828, entitled, "a further supplement to an act to authorize the Governor to incorporate a Company to make a lock navigation on the river Schuylkill," passed March 3, 1815, be and the same are hereby extended to and conferred upon the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and that it may be lawful for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to aid in the construction of or to own in whole or in part vessels engaged in the transportation of coal from the Port of Philadelphia, and the said Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company may own or lease two mines in the County of Schuylkill, and mine coal therefrom for the use of their engines and machinery, and sell the surplus production of said mines, if any.

No Company can mine coal as cheap as individuals. This is an established fact, and it has been abandoned by all Companies, except where they own the lands, as well as transport the coal; and even in many cases where so situated, they enter into contracts with individuals to mine the coal for them.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

In to-day's JOURNAL we give details of the great fight and victory at Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, in Tennessee, which is the most decisive so far, of the war. The fight was terrific, but the gallant Western men were equal to every emergency, and their resolution, pluck and brilliant charges won the place in the face of the deadliest musket and artillery fire on record.

When the intelligence was received in the East, joy was reflected on every countenance, and Congress and State Legislatures hastened to express their sense of the importance of the achievement. The general satisfaction was expressed by flags upon a thousand heights; by the firing of salutes wherever a cannon was left; by the ringing of church bells; by illuminations, and by words of eloquence that sprang involuntarily, to the lips of orators and statesmen.

And thus we are moving on. Brave men go to death as to their bridal, and lie down smiling amid the fiery storm. They win victory, though, in dying, and the country rejoices over their work while it wreathes their memory with green. The rebels are now really first tasting the bitterness of the draught they have prepared for their own lips, and while with us all is joy, and vigor, and hope, they droop in dispondency, or wrangle among themselves in mutual recrimination.

A DISFIGURED BILL.

In Thursday's proceedings of the United States House of Representatives, on the report from the Committee on the Senate's amendments to the United States note bill, we observe the following:

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) had a melancholy foreboding that they were now about to consummate a cunningly devised scheme which will carry great injury throughout the country. At the instance of the bankers, the Senate had proceeded to mangle and destroy what had cost the House months to digest, consider and pass.

The bill has been so disfigured that its very fathers fail to recognize it. Instead of being a beautiful and invigorating measure, and affording a uniform and equal currency for all, it possesses features of positive and great mischief. It now has all the bad qualities which have been attributed to it, with a single benefit. It, in the amended form, creates two classes, one for bankers and brokers, and another for the people. It discriminates between the different classes. Take away the legal tender clause, and the Government would be in the clutches of the bankers.

Assuming the public debt to be $1,200,000,000, the interest fixed for the bonds, namely, 5-10 per cent., would require the payment of $67,000,000 annually in coin, according to the proposed amendment.

He earnestly expressed himself in favor of a uniform currency, doing well and equal justice to all parties.—The interest could not be paid in coin without a large sacrifice of the bonds in the market.

We fear that there is too much truth in these remarks of Mr. Stevens, in reference to the efforts of brokers and "shavers" to secure the passage of the bill in a positively mischievous and bad shape, to suit their purposes. The interest of the people; the welfare of the soldiers; the importance of a national currency of uniform value throughout the country; the security of the Government, appear to be disregarded by the Northern harpies, who would gloat while they sucked the life-blood from the nation. Truly, we have a double war upon our hands—one, against the rebels, the other with the Shylocks of the North. With the latter to judge by their actions, it is a matter of indifference whether the former succeed or not. Not country but the "almighty dollar" is *their* god. Shame! Shame!!

IMPROVEMENT COMPANIES.—There are two bills before our Legislature for the incorporation of the North American Shaft Company, and also the Pioneer Shaft Company. These Companies will be restricted from Mining Coal. The object is to develope the Mineral Lands by sinking shafts and then leasing the Collieries to individuals. These corporations have become necessary in the Southern portion of the Coal basin, because the expense of sinking shafts to great depths to reach the large White Ash veins has become beyond the reach of individual enterprise, and besides, it will be necessary to consolidate several tracts together upon a single Colliery. In passing these Acts, however, no company ought to be permitted to hold over 1000 acres, or at furthest 1200, otherwise a few corporations will embrace the whole Region, and might drive half the population away.—We can instance the large bodies of lands belonging to the North American and Delaware Coal Companies, which laid idle for years, in our vicinity. One thousand acres of land will give a run of three miles on the veins, three-fourths of a mile wide, which is ample for a Colliery, which at the lowest depths will last from 75 to 100 years. This is important, and we hope our members of the Legislature will limit all corporations to the holding of from 1000 to 1200 acres of Coal land.

A MILITIA NAVY.—A friend communicates the following sound and statesmanlike views:

That, under the sanction of the law, with ample guards and restrictions, there should be organised a MILITIA NAVY, an arm of defence corresponding to that employed by the government in the land service, under our enrolled militia system, by which shipowners should receive encouragement and aid by law, in constructing at their ranks, so as to make them capable of bearing guns, if required, in the service of the country. That the Captains and subordinate officers be commissioned in the name of the general government, upon some equitable plan that will give them rank and emolument, in proportion to the demands upon their time and service in the new capacity of representing the naval power of the Union. (Cheers.) That the humblest youth who enters as a cabin boy or in the lowest capacity as a seaman, should be educated and trained in his honorable, though adventurous and dangerous profession. That not only in the navy proper, but in this new service, in which the interest of commerce and the naval power of the Union will be represented.

The above is taken from a speech full of interesting facts, delivered in New York in 1856, by General Hiram Walbridge, member of Congress from the city of New York, and reported in the New York *Herald*, Aug. 21, 1856.

The speech is well worthy of perusal. If the plan there suggested had been adopted, what a still more efficient force our gallant Navy would now be. It is not too late to mature and adopt some such measure as that recommended by the General.

It may be wrong to laugh at solemn things, *says the Tribune*, but Gen. Simon B. Buckner's complaint of the "ungenerous and unchivalrous" terms accorded his 15,000 Rebels by Gen. Grant, is enough to raise a broad grin on a horse-block. Gen. Buckner had opened the correspondence by proposing an armistice till noon with a view to arranging terms of capitulation; knowing well that noon might see Gen. Bishop Polk's army from Columbus or Albert Johnson's from Bowling Green on hand. "You must surrender unconditionally and at once, or I go in again," says in substance, Gen. Grant. "Well if I must, I must," responds the doleful Simon; but it is very ungenerous and unchivalrous in you to exact such conditions. Of course it was; but what could you expect from a Yankee "mudsill" at the head of an army of that sort? If the Rebels insist on chivalry in their opponents, they should fight each other.

NOTHING indicates more clearly, the rapidly waning proportions of the rebellion, than the circular recently issued by the Secretary of War in substance declaring that the national safety is now assured, and that, for this reason, none but the usual and regular methods of civil and military law will be resorted to in conducting the Government. All feel that the crisis has passed, and look forward to the time, which a few coming weeks may embrace, when the leaders in this Rebellion will be fleeing for refuge to some foreign shore. From Floyd's recent escapade at Fort Donelson, we expect to see him leading the van. He is an excellent thief, and will keep up his reputation to the last, by stealing out of the country.

MAJ.-GEN. FREMONT.—It is stated that Gen. Fremont has been completely vindicated of all the charges brought against his conduct of the war in Missouri, by the vote of the Joint Committee of investigation. A highly important command is indicated for him in the far West.

SIGNIFICANT.—This week Hon. C. J. Faulkner made a speech at Martinsburg, Va., pronouncing secession a failure. He said that secession had been accompanied by an unnecessary sacrifice of life and property, and that the sentiment of western Virginia was opposed to it. His remarks were acquiesced in by those present.

It will be curious to see how Jefferson Davis will treat in his Inaugural, at Richmond, to-day, the recent trifling occurrences on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and at Roanoke Island. He will probably, in his usual cool manner, conclude that such trifles have little or no bearing on the question of ultimate success.

From the New York Tribune of Thursday.

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I cannot suffer undue merit to be ascribed to my collaborator. The glory of our recent victories belongs to the gallant officers and soldiers that fought the battle! No share of it belongs to me.

Much has recently been said of military combinations and organizing victory. I hear such phrases with apprehension. They compassed in infidel France with the Italian campaign, and resulted in Waterloo. Who can organize victory? Who can combine the elements of success on the battle-field? We owe our recent victories to the Spirit of the Lord, that moved our soldiers to rush into battle, and filled the hearts of our enemies with terror and dismay. The inspiration that conquered in battle was in the hearts of the soldiers and from on high; and whenever there is the same inspiration there will be the same results. Patriotic spirit, with resolute courage in officers and men, is a military combination that never failed.

We may well rejoice at the recent victories, for they teach us that battles are to be won now and by us in the same and only manner that they were ever won by any people, or in any age, since the days of Joshua, by boldly pursuing and striking the foe. What, under the blessing of Providence, I conceive to be the true organization of victory and military combination to end this war, was declared in a few words by Gen. Grant's message to Gen. Buckner—"*I propose to move immediately on your works!*" Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

The profound modesty and unaffected religious feeling of Mr. Stanton do him more honor than any laudation that even the voice of Historical Justice herself could bestow upon him. He is right, too. It is to the men who fought and bled and died that the glory belongs, and, under God, the glory of the victory belongs. But for their skill and valor, their devotion and heroism, the wisest organizations and the most brilliant combinations of others had proved worthless. But we, whose office it is, as far as possible, not alone to chronicle the facts of this great war, but also to preserve for future use, the interesting relations and moving causes, and to extricate the real truth of events from the fallacious pretensions and appearances with which party spirit and individual ambition often conspire to mislead the people, it is clear that, whereas the Nation was but lately at the very point of death, it now stands forth in the plenitude of new life and power, and whereas the People were full of doubt and almost of despair, they now breathe nothing but hope and confidence. For a change so mighty any noble and unselfish patriotic spirit may naturally shrink from claiming any personal merit, ascribing it to God and the People alone. But we will believe that impartial History will hereafter record this auspicious transformation as not merely contemporaneous with the Secretary's accession to Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, but as bearing to it a much more vital relation. And we here once more declare it as our deliberate judgment that if Mr. Stanton had not organized victory, he has at least unbound it, and set it in motion.

DECIDEDLY fighting is getting popular at Washington. The Secretary of War, instead of reprimanding General Lander for his brilliant dash on Thursday last, has thinked him fit to put that Napoleonic style of slaughter of which Mr. Stanton appears to be so thorough a master. The country will hail this new manifestation of the Government with delight. Gen. Lander is an earnest man, and not only believes in fighting the rebels, but knows how to do it. It is cheering to see such men encouraged.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1862.—Feb.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
22 SATURDAY,	6 44	5 43	*D. H. M.*
23 SUNDAY,	6 43	5 45	First Q. 6 3 15 er
24 MONDAY,	6 41	5 46	Full 14 6 9 10 er
25 TUESDAY,	6 39	5 57	Third Q. 21 9 15 m
26 WEDNESDAY,	6 38	5 48	New M., 28 11 53 m
27 THURSDAY,	6 37	5 49	
28 FRIDAY,	6 36	5 49	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

Feb.		8 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	
15	Saturday,	22°	24°	22°	cloudy.
18	Monday,	26	28	29	"
18	Tuesday,	28	40	41	"
19	Wednesday,	32	33	31	"
20	Thursday,	37	41	33	rain.
21	Friday,	22	31	26	clear.

Confirmed.—Norman H. Farquhar, who was appointed lieutenant in the Navy, has been confirmed by the United States Senate.

The residence of Col. J. W. Cake, in this Borough, was illuminated very beautifully, on Tuesday night last, in honor of the recent brilliant victories of the Federal arms.

On Monday when the news of the surrender to the Federal forces of Fort Donelson, was received, the church bells in this Borough, were rung, and every flag in the Borough flung to the breeze.

Col. B. C. Christ of the 50th Reg., P. V., now stationed in South Carolina, reached his home in Minersville, this County, on Saturday last, on a furlough. He comes to recruit his health, which is somewhat impaired.

Lieut. Ellrich of the 96th Reg., P. V., is confined to his residence in this Borough from the effects of a broken leg, which happened recently while on duty with his company in Virginia.

The Stars and Stripes.—A large and handsome United States Flag will be raised at Mr. Daniel Hill's Hotel this afternoon, (February 22d,) at 3½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. W. Mecaskey, Capt. C. Tower and others.

Capt. Hipple of the 96th Reg., P. V., has, we regret to learn, been compelled to resign his position, in consequence of ill-health. He returned to his home in this Borough, much reduced by fever, which might have been fatal if he had remained in the service.

Early this month a patent was issued to J. Laubenstein, of Minersville, for improvement in Coal screens. Mr. L. claims an improved manufacture of screens for the screening and preparing of anthracite coal, or other coals and hard substances, similarly handled and prepared, substantially as described.

Body Found.—We learn that the body of a man named Jacob Dress, of Cressona, who was drowned in the Schuylkill River, sixteen months since, was found this week in the dam below Schuylkill Haven. The body was considerably decomposed; but the head was in a state of preservation sufficiently good to enable him to be identified by those who knew him in life.

Married Compliment.—On Sunday last Col. James Nagle of this Borough, now in the field, in the service of his country, was made a life member of the Missionary Society of the Methodist church of this Borough. At the suggestion of B. Haywood, Esq., the amount necessary for the purpose, was subscribed on the spot. Mr. Mecaskey, the highly esteemed pastor of the church, will soon be removed to another sphere of usefulness, by the Conference, which will shortly assemble in Philadelphia.

The troops of "Old Folks" gave several concerts in this Borough this week. It numbers twelve members, seven ladies and five gentlemen, who were arrayed in costumes worn during the last century. One, Mrs. Nichols, wore a dress once owned by Queen Elizabeth, while others of the ladies had dresses, bonnets, veils, etc., worn from eighty to two hundred years ago. This feature was quite interesting. The singing is quaint and humorous. Mrs. Nichols possesses a rare voice, and was frequently encored. This troupe is excellent.

The Academy, which has been closed for a time by the illness of Rev. P. M. Stryker, reopened on Monday, under the care of his brother late of Quincy, Illinois, who has come immediately from St. Louis, to continue the school. References may be made to the Rev. Mr. Washburn, or any of the patrons of the institution. One of Mr. Stryker's pupils has creditably entered at West Point, another has successfully passed examination before the Engineer Board of the Navy, and the instruction generally is thoroughly satisfactory.

The Missionary services referred to in our last issue, as about to take place in the Methodist E. Church of this place, passed off with eminent success last Sabbath. Eloquent and powerful discourses were delivered in the morning by the Rev. J. W. Mecaskey, and in the evening by the Rev. Wm. Major of Phoenixville. In the afternoon, at the Anniversary of the Sunday School Missionary Society, Rev. Mr. Major and Benj. Haywood, Esq., made excellent addresses. During the day, about three hundred dollars were contributed, which with Sunday School and private contributions before received, will make an aggregate of nearly four hundred dollars from this church within a year for Missionary purposes.

The flags on the Court House and Wren's machine shops, were flung to the breeze this week, on the reception of the glorious news from Tennessee, and on Tuesday night a storm of wind and rain tore them into ribbons. They were visible next morning, still on the halyards, but in that condition. A lady poetical friend thus immortalizes the Court House flag:

Impromptu.

When unexpected, at last, we heard the news glorious,
That our long waiting arms were greatly victorious,
And triumph and joy spread in every direction,
The Flag on the Court House soon caught the infection,
And waving fantastic in violent motion,
It wore itself out in its fervent devotion.
Who can, but a traitor, condemn its raving,
While the rags of that banner hung so faithfully waving?

February 20th, 1862. E.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Beveridge, Derr, Dunness, Focht, Morris, Pitman, Heffner, Little, Strauch, Ebert, Gressang, and Boone, President.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

On motion the Survey Committee was discharged from the subject of election of Surveyor.

Mr. W. L. Yoder presented a list of discounts allowed to tax-payers, and also of unseated lands, which was referred to the Com. on Act.

Mr. Focht offered the following:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to pay five hundred dollars on account of Bond in favor of Saml. Hillman, reserving the right to deduct any claim the Council may have against the balance of said Bond.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pitman it was resolved that the subject of widening Third street, between Norwegian and Mahantango streets, be referred to the Street Committee.

Bill of Pottsville Water Company, $10, was referred to Com. on Markets.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Mr. Zweibel (on acct.)	$25 00
J. L. Mennig,	15 34
J. C. Quinn,	2 50
Previous issue,	$45 84
	7,985 61
Total,	$8,031.45

Adjourned.

Special Meeting of the Borough Council.—A special meeting of the Council was held on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of acting on the subject of observing the Birth-day of Washington, in compliance with the suggestion of the President's Proclamation. Present, Messrs. Beveridge, Derr, Focht, Gressang, Strauch, Ebert, Heffner, Little, and Pitman, President *pro tem.*

A communication from the Chief Burgess, in reference to the matter, was read.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Town Council and officers of the Borough, will meet at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 22d inst., in the Court House, to hear read the Farewell Address of Washington, and they request the citizens of Pottsville to meet with them for that purpose, and thus celebrate the day, by listening to the wise and patriotic advice of the man who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Resolved, That the Chief Burgess be requested to act as President, and that the County Commissioners act as Vice Presidents, and the Town Clerk and the Clerk of the County Commissioners, act as Secretaries.

Resolved, That Edward Owen Parry, Esq., be requested to read Washington's Farewell Address.

Resolved, That a Committee of Arrangements be appointed.

The chair appointed Messrs. Focht, Derr and Strauch.

On motion of Mr. Focht Mr. Pitman was added to the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Evert it was resolved that the Council meet on the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., in the Council Chamber.

Adjourned.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Town Council for the celebration of Washington's Birth-day, have adopted the following programme:

1. Opening Prayer by Rev. Mr. McCool.
2. Patriotic Song by the Glee Club.
3. Reading of Washington's Farewell Address, by Edward Owen Parry, Esq.
4. Patriotic Song.
5. Address by Rev. J. W. Mecaskey, A. M.
6. The Star Spangled Banner.
7. Benediction by Rev. Mr. Washburn.

Sheriff's Sales.—At the request of many of the business men and members of the bar of this County, who shrink very naturally and properly, from admitting into their offices, places of business, or residences, the *Democratic Standard*, a notorious partisan and unpatriotic sheet, published in this Borough; but which now contains the Sheriff's advertising, we will from this time forth, for their information, and to save the annoyance of taking that paper, give a summary of the properties advertised for sale by the Sheriff.

The following is advertised to be sold at the Court House, Pottsville, on Tuesday next, February 25th:

Four lots in Minersville, with appurtenances; property of John Volpert.

Lot and dwelling in Schuylkill Haven; property of Louisa L. Bast.

Tract of land with appurtenances, in East Brunswig Township; property of Moses Sassaman.

Building and lot of ground in Tamaqua; property of James Taggart.

Five tracts of land in Rush Township; one tract (Township not given); one tract adjoining division line of Schuylkill and Carbon counties; one half part of tract on waters of Catawissa Creek; one half part track called "Wheatfield," on waters of Catawissa Creek; lot of ground with appurtenances; one messuage tenement, saw mill and tract of land, in Rush Township; three-fourth parts of tract in Union Township; property of James Taggart.

Tract of wood land in West Penn Township; property of Daniel Levan.

Eleven tracts in Pinegrove Township; property of John R. Breitenbach, Wm. S. Breitenbach and Samuel Schects.

Lot with appurtenances, in Minersville; lot with appurtenances, in Branch Township; property of James Richards.

Lot with appurtenances, in Minersville; property of John Tanner.

Lot with appurtenances, in Llewellyn; property of James Rodgers, deceased.

Two tracts of Coal land, with improvements, in Tremont Township; property of Orson W. Whitaker.

Lot with appurtenances, in St. Clair; property of Francis A. Mowrey.

Lot and building, in Swatara; property of Charles Nicholas.

Farm with appurtenances, in South Manheim Township; property of George Berger.

Tract, in Union Township; lot and house in Pottsville; one-fourth part of tract of woodland in Union Township; property of Franklin C. Smith.

Lot with appurtenances, in Green street, Tamaqua; property of John Simmons.

The following property is advertised by the Sheriff, to be sold at the Court House, Pottsville, on Saturday next, March 1:

Lot and dwelling, Lyon street, Pottsville; property of Samuel Clark, deceased.

Two half parts of tracts with appurtenances, in Blythe Township; property of Diller Luther.

Lot with appurtenances, in Minersville; property of Philip Jones.

Tract with appurtenances, in Pinegrove; property of Cornelius Umbehower.

Fourteen lots with appurtenances, in Tremont; tract known as the Furnace tract, situate partly in Tremont, and partly in Pinegrove Township; one-half part of a farm in Tremont and Pinegrove Township; tract in Potter Township; tract in Branch Township; tract of timber-land in Tremont Township; property of Augustus M. Seltzer.

Lot with appurtenances, in Tremont Township; one-half part of a tract of Coal land, in Tremont Township; property of Christian A. Seltzer and Augustus M. Seltzer.

Farm with appurtenances, in Pinegrove Township; property of Nicholas Bachert.

Three lots with appurtenances, in North Manheim Township; property of Philip Bachert.

Two lots with appurtenances, in A. Potts' addition to Port Carbon; property of Thomas Wiley.

Lot with appurtenances, in Minersville; property of Mary Ann Hohl.

Lot with appurtenances, in Reilly Township; as the property of John P. Bettinger.

Lot with appurtenances, in Ashland; property of Jonathan Goodman.

Half part of tract of Coal land situate partly in New Castle and partly in Norwegian Township; two lots with appurtenances, on Minersville Road, Pottsville; property of James H. Fitzsimmons.

Tract of unseated land in Rush Township; tract of Coal land in Mahanoy Township; tract of Coal land situate partly in Union and partly in Mahanoy Township; property of Edwin F. Weston.

Lot with appurtenances, in Ashland; property of Michael Heran.

Farm with appurtenances, in Barry Township; property of Reuben Yoder.

Lot with appurtenances, corner Centre and Market streets, Pottsville; property of Thomas W. Yardley.

Lot of ground with appurtenances, in Minersville; property of Michael Weaver and Charlotte Weaver, his wife.

The above list embraces all published up to this date. We will hereafter, furnish to our readers, regularly, a condensed list of forthcoming sales; and as the circulation of the Sheriff's medium for advertising his sales—the *Standard*—is limited, while the JOURNAL circulates largely, everywhere in the County, we will not intimate how much the Sheriff will be benefitted by the publication in this paper. We presume, however, that in due course of time, that official will offer to us *for our kindness* a testimonial of thanks, beautifully engrossed and elaborately framed.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 20, 1862.

The petitions for an extension of the Stay Law are beginning to pour in from every direction, and more especially from the Western part of the State, where the people appear to feel the stringency of the times, and the utter prostration of business, even more keenly than they do in the Coal regions. It is scarcely necessary to petition for this purpose, as the refusal to pass such a law would be productive of a considerable amount of ruin. An extension of some kind is certain—probably one that will continue in force until the end of the war. Under existing circumstances, can any one possibly object to such an extension?

A bill, having for its object the payment of recruiting officers from the *commencement* of their services, was debated for some time in the Senate this morning, and then postponed for the present. Although the object of the bill seems plain upon its face, and no doubt many meritorious men, who have done the State some service, would get their pay under its provisions, it is not so certain but what men would recover money not fairly entitled to it. For this reason, action upon the bill was postponed.

On Tuesday, Mr. Ryon's supplement to the act "to protect the wages of laborers," came up in the House, and was made the subject of a long debate. He offered an amendment to increase the preferred claims to the sum of $200. The bill was finally postponed, and made the special order for next Wednesday.

Nothing else of local importance.

Yours, BROAD GAUGE.

Naval Letters.

U. S. FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA,
Port Royal, S. C. January 22nd, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL: There is every appearance here now of another engagement shortly. A large number of troops from Hilton Head are to march to-morrow, or next day for Savannah. The gunboats are already under direct orders to accompany