Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

OUR GENERALS.

There is one fact, clear as the light of the unclouded Sun, that the people will award honors to the brave and deserving; to the men who by their blood and courage, win battles for our cause. All attempts to override them, in any way, will be frowned down. This is right and proper. Hardly had the smoke of the recent battles on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers cleared away, before friends of Generals who were not near them, and who could not have known of the movements made, hastened to claim for them the credit of the plans adopted which secured such brilliant victories notwithstanding bad roads which took Gen. Grant about seven days to move his Army *nine* miles. It was actually stated for instance, that General McClellan directed the movements of the battle at Fort Donelson, by telegraph from the station at Washington, when there is no telegraph line within a hundred miles of Fort Donelson, that connects with the East. That story exploded, an impudent forgery was palmed on the press, purporting to be part of the official report of the first day's proceedings of the late Railroad Convention held in Washington. It was as follows:

"Secretary Stanton paid a high compliment to the young and gallant friend at his side, Major General McClellan, in whom he had the utmost confidence, and the result of whose military schemes, gigantic and well matured, were now exhibited to a rejoicing country."

Now, the Secretary never said anything of the kind. The statement it seems, was put in his mouth by somebody (who, the public would like to know,) for effect. A formal denial of the truth of the statement, is made by Erastus Corning, President, and Thomas Kimber, Secretary of the Convention. As the statement came by telegraph, under military censorship, it would seem as if the authorities had tampered with the dispatch, to give it the complexion stated. It is queer, to say the least.

Many very naturally, ask, what does all this mean? We are not behind any in a desire to heap honors, high as Olympus, on the heads of the deserving; but why we would ask, this fulsome flattery, especially by the disloyal press, of a General only distinguished so far, for masterly inactivity? Why not wait until something is accomplished where the army has been and is still inactive, before claiming credit for its Generals? We say frankly, that the recent movements have caused inquiries to be established, and uneasiness to be felt. People want to know what they mean. It is well known that the army of the Potomac is not at this day what it was in December last; that it is not in so effective a condition. Its inactivity has given rise to cliques, the sole object of which seems to be to push forward for position and emoluments, this man or that. How much deeper the evil may extend, it is impossible to say accurately. Rumor even has it that an attempt will be made to organize a party for the purpose of bringing in the disaffected States on the old basis, and thus secure in the ascendant again, the pro-slavery rule under which the country was crushed for so many years. The disloyal press—now a unit in pouring out such fulsome flattery on McClellan—is evidently, striving to use him for the purpose of accomplishing their nefarious designs of bringing about a compromise with the Slave Power, in order to secure their ascendency in the Government again, and also to screen their complicity with the Rebellion, in case the principal actors are brought to justice.

We allude to this matter to show why the discussion is going on. A free people cannot guard too jealously, their liberty.

Our respected cotemporary, the Philadelphia *North American* and *United States Gazette*, published this week, several articles pertinent to this subject, one of which contains the following paragraph:

"By all that a base and dishonored party—that party which met in convention at Richmond in 1860—can do, partisanship will be dragged in and thrust on us throughout the entire war, without doubt. The sleepless activity and ready subtlety of this party we have experienced again and again. Its givings out are as abundant in military quarters as elsewhere, tempting the military to assume civil and political powers, and to dictate the terms on which a brigade or division should move against the enemy. This is the poison that has infused itself into affairs, that threatens to draw partisan lines, and which denounces as "politicians" those who would have a short war and a speedy and final peace. On false and feigned pretences it turns when in front of the enemy to fight the people. It denounces them for wishing to be rid of this war's great costs and greater horrors. It abuses every man who believes that the army was raised to defeat the rebels, not to wait in idleness until they can be coaxed back. It is in everything the misleading, covert treason, which uses thousands of the unthinking as its tools, and will continue to use them now, as before the rebellion it nursed dared to take up arms."

We have written this in no spirit of censure, for we were one of the earliest admirers of General McClellan; but it is due to his reputation that the movements of those who place him in false positions before the people, should be explained, to satisfy the public.

THE POSITION OF THE SECEDED STATES.

It is the opinion of President Lincoln, as a lawyer—and we have yet to hear his profoundness in respect of all constitutional questions disputed—that the rebellion of the Southern States against the Republic has, in fact, converted all their slaves into freemen. In this matter Mr. Lincoln holds substantially, the opinions set forth in the following resolutions which Mr. Sumner lately offered in the Senate:

Resolved, That Slavery being a peculiar local institution, derived from local laws, without any origin in the Constitution or in natural rights, is upheld by the sole and exclusive authority of the State, and must therefore cease to exist legally or Constitutionally, when the State on which it depends no longer exists; for the incident cannot survive the principal.

Resolved, That in the exercise of its exclusive jurisdiction over the territory once occupied by the States, it is the duty of Congress to see that the supremacy of the Constitution is maintained in its essential principles, so that everywhere in this extensive territory Slavery shall cease to exist practically, as it has already ceased to exist Constitutionally or legally.

In addition to the eminent endorsement referred to, we find in the *Continental Monthly* a statement that the same views are shared by the Secretary of War. That periodical attributes to Mr. Stanton the following language:

"First and foremost, I believe Slavery to be the *causa belli*. To treat the *causa belli* above and beyond all other considerations I hold to be the duty of the true commander-in-chief; as the surgeon disregards secondary symptoms and probes the wound. I would treat this *casus belli* as the Constitution allows us to treat it—not one hair's breadth from the grand old safeguard would I step. Under the Constitution I believe Slavery to be a purely local institution. In Louisiana and Texas, a slave is an immovable by statute, and is annexed to the reality as hop poles are in the law of New York. In Alabama and Mississippi, the slave is a chattel. In the first-named States he passes by deed of notarial act and registration; in the other, by simple receipt or delivery. Thus even among Slave States there is no uniform system respecting the slave property. To the Northern States the slave is a person in his ballot relation to congressional quota and constituency, and also an apprentice to labor, to be delivered up on demand. The slave escaping from Maryland to Pennsylvania, is not to be delivered up, nor cared about, nor thought about, until he is demanded. Liberty is the law of nature. Every man is presumed free in choice, and not even to be trammelled by apprenticeship, until the contrary is made clearly to appear. One man may be a New York discharged convict, for instance—an unpardoned convict. He emigrates southward, he obtains property, according to local law, in a slave. The slave escapes to New York. The convict—unpardonable—master enters the tribunal there on his demand. Quoth the escaped apprentice, producing the record of the conviction, 'Mr. Claimant, you have no standing in court. Your civil rights are suspended in this State until you are pardoned. You are not pardoned, therefore I will not answer aye or no to your claim, until you are legitimately in court, and recognized by the judge.' I take it that plea would avail. And if the crier wanted to employ a person to sweep the court-room the next moment, he could employ that defendant to do it. There is not a man in the Rebel States (whom we publicly know of) who has a standing under the Constitution regarding the Slavery question. By his own argument, he lives in a foreign country. By our own argument, he is not *rectus in curia*. Were I an invading general and wanted horses, I would deny them from the Rebels with hay and stable outfit. If I wanted trench diggers, camp [illegible] or artillerists, or guides, or [illegible] and, [illegible] I should press them into my service. [illegible] I believe that the [illegible]

acknowledged fact, the necessary fact, that wherever our army advances, emancipation practically ensues, will carry more terror to the slave-owner than any other warlike incident. But I would have them understand that this result is not our design, but a necessity of their rebellion."

On this subject the *Washington Republic* boldly asserts the doctrine that nothing is more plain than that States may take themselves out of the Union, and abdicate all their rights *as States*, by their own voluntary act. They cannot, however, without the assent of the nation, withdraw either their territory, or their citizens, from the national jurisdiction. It is probably, one of the dormant powers of the Union to expel a State, for sufficient cause in confirmed misconduct and vicious practice, but beyond all doubt, it is optional with the Union to keep a State out, which has *voluntarily gone out*. Undoubtedly, the Union owes certain indefeasible duties of protection to such citizens of withdrawing States as remain loyal, but it depends upon circumstances whether these duties can be best performed by compelling, or permitting, the return of such States into the Union, or by enforcing the national jurisdiction over the territory of such States in some other way. It may happen that to recognize the actual governments of withdrawing States, may be the very course to subject the loyal minority of their inhabitants to the tyranny from which they ought to be relieved. In the present matter in hand, the true view is, that all the States which have passed the ordinances of secession are now out of the Union, and are to be re-admitted, not as a matter of right, but at such time and under such circumstances and conditions as may be judged best by the nation. Exceptions may, perhaps, be made of Virginia and Tennessee, in both of which, important territorial divisions have remained steadily loyal. Nothing is more absurd than the idea that the object of this bloody and exhausting war is to restore to their former political weight and power in the Union the old aristocracy of South Carolina, of that little nest of repudiating swindlers, heretofore fraudulently dignified as the State of Florida. The war has no such preposterous object as that. It is to preserve our territory intact within its essential boundaries, and to vindicate the vital fact that this is really a nation, and not a mere league of thirty-four sovereignties. We are fighting to maintain our own rightful authority over the territory of South Carolina and Florida, and not to enable the rebels ascendant there to send new Yulees and Mallorys in the Senate to plunder us, or new Hammonds to beard and insult us in our own Capitol. We are fighting, in short, to establish the rights, *not of rebels, but of the nation*. It is, of course, the expectation and hope that *ultimately* the condition of affairs may be such as to render it safe to re-admit into the Union all the States which have left it. But great social and political changes must be made in some of them, before this expectation can be realized.

In the meantime, the monstrous heresy that the Union exists to-day as it did in 1860 contrary as it is both to notorious and to rational legal views, should not be tolerated for a moment. It take two to make a bargain, and any agreement we may hereafter make with South Carolina and Florida, (we speak of them by way of illustration,) is a bargain *de novo*, they having themselves nullified the old one. In treating with them, of course, we must consider our duties to their loyal inhabitants, few at best, but not on that account the less entitled to protection. How it may be next week, or next year, no man can foresee, but to-day the very worst way to protect them, would be to re-invest the bloody and desperate factions which rule them with the powers and attributes of State Sovereignty.

MR. CAMPBELL'S REMARKS ON THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Before the passage in the House of the Treasury Note Bill, Hon. James H. Campbell, Member of Congress from this District, made some strong and patriotic remarks, highly creditable to him. We regret that their publication has been delayed to this time, but we now give them as worthy of preservation. Mr. Campbell strikes the right key, when he says in the way of retrenchment, "let us begin with our own pay, by making a liberal reduction therefrom":

Mr. Campbell. Mr. Chairman, it is proper that each member of this House should, however briefly, express his views on the pending bill—one of the most important bills of this session.—To support our armies in the field and navies on the seas is a plain, patriotic, and necessary duty; to do this prudence, economy, and foresight is the highest evidence of statesmanship. That we have vast national resources all admit; that the public debt has for its security the whole property of the nation is equally plain. The powers of the Government are ample. They extend to life and property. He would fall short of his duty in this tremendous issue, in which free Government is on its final trial, who would not, if necessary, vote the last man and the last dollar to defend and perpetuate the priceless inheritance of our fathers.

I humbly conceive my duty to be a plain one. The path I have marked out for myself I will follow, let it lead where it may. Whatever measure is now or hereafter may become necessary to adopt, in order to maintain the Union and perpetuate free Government, that I support.—Speak not to me of "objections" and "scruples" and "dangers" of "constitutional objections" and "conservative influences." Sophistry is ever plausible, and opposition to a just and necessary measure generally wears the mask of a "constitutional objection." The highest duty of every member is to maintain the Union—to sustain the Constitution against this causeless and wicked rebellion; and in doing this, let us bear in mind that the constitution was made for the people—to secure to them and their posterity the blessings of Free Government. Therefore, with me the primary inquiry is, is this measure necessary to suppress the rebellion? If it is, here am I ready to maintain it. It will be found the Constitution gives ample power to sustain this view.

The bill now before the committee is necessary to sustain the credit of the country, and to carry on the war. It is with reluctance that I have come to this conclusion. I do not like the necessity which exists for the legal tender clause.—Still less do I like to place the issues of the Government in the hands of the brokers and money-lenders of the country. Depreciated now, let the legal tender clause fail, and mark the result to-morrow. The Treasury notes will fall from four per cent. to fifteen and twenty five below par, and the Government will have to pay that percentage additional for every article they purchase.—Your soldiers will be shaved that amount on their blood-bought wages, and the country, flooded with a vast amount of depreciated paper, will grow restless and discontented under so fatal a mistake. If we make the Government issues a legal tender, the demand for specie will be so limited that they will maintain their value.

The measure before us, one of several necessary to support the Government, comes to us with indorsement of the very able chief at the head of the finances and the Committee of Ways and Means. The country demands its passage. Too much time has already been spent in its discussion. Let us sustain the measure, and show the country we are equal to our position.

One word more, Mr. Chairman. I trust during the present session we shall introduce the most complete and ample measures of reform in public expenditures, and in the salaries of all Government employees. Let us begin with our own pay by making a liberal reduction therefrom; and thus placing ourselves right before the country, we can introduce, with propriety, reform in the remuneration of others.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Godey's Lady Book for March, is a beautiful number. It contains eleven full length pages of Spring dresses, four Spring bonnets, a new Riding-dress, back and front view of the new Lancer jacket, Spring dresses for children, a new pattern of the Garibaldi shirt, worsted flowers, embroidery, netting, and crochet patterns, etc. etc. In this number are sixty-eight engravings, and nearly all of them illustrative of the Spring month. The principal illustration is a very fine steel plate, well designed and artistically executed. This feature of the Book never flags; indeed we can say truly, that the succeeding numbers of Godey always compare favorably, with that issued in January. This to its patrons is a fact exceedingly satisfactory.

Downing's Pocket Companion.—Among the multiplicity of books of information and reference, intended to be carried in the pocket, none have come under our notice, so complete as this *multum in parvo* work published at 313 Harmony Court, Philadelphia, by Mr. John S. Downing.—It is in fact, a compendium of useful and valuable statistics of the United States and Europe, and contains practical information for every business man. Among the contents are, a chronological Table of remarkable events from the creation of the world up to 1861; a concise account of the heathen deities and mythology; the most recent appendix of all foreign gold and silver coin, brought to the present standard of United States money, together with all foreign weights and measures, brought to the standard now in use in this country; the United States census in 1850 and 1860, showing the increase and decrease in each State during the last ten years; a dictionary of law terms now in general use; the Tariff of March 2, 1861, with the appendix of August 6, 1861; the British Tariff of 1860; the known governments of the world, with their respective populations, religion, and form of government, and rulers. This will give some idea of the value of this work. It is in pocket-book shape; contains a pencil, and has a receptacle for papers and memoranda. No business man should be without it.

The New American Cyclopedia.—Thirteen of the sixteen volumes of which the *New American Cyclopedia* is to consist, have already appeared, and the three concluding volumes, we understand, are in rapid progress towards completion. We have, therefore, the means of forming a full and accurate judgment of a work which, from its magnitude, and from the eminence of the writers who have contributed to its pages, if for no other reasons, must long occupy a conspicuous position in American literature. Of its magnitude some idea may be formed, when we state that the total number of pages will exceed twelve thousand, and that each of these pages contains as many words as four pages of the common run of books. The sixteen volumes of the *Cyclopedia*, therefore, will equal, in bulk of matter, about two hundred ordinary duodecimos.

Among the men who have written this vast mass of learning are: George Bancroft, J. S. Black, the late Attorney General of the United States, Brown Sequard, the eminent physiologist, George Bush, John Esten Cooke, G. W. Curtis, R. H. Dana, Jr., R. W. Emerson, Edward Everett, C. C. Felton, Parke Goodwin, Horace Greely, G. W. Greene, Prof. Henry, Count Gurowski, H. W. Herbert, Richard Hildreth, G. S. Hillard, Prof. Kendrick, C. G. Leland, J. R. Lowell, F. L. Olmsted, Theophilus Parsons, W. H. Seward, W. Gilmore Sims, Rev. Dr. Sprague, H. T. Tuckerman, and E. P. Whipple. The accuracy and impartiality of the work are commended highly. It is sold by B. Bannan in this Borough, at the following prices: in Cloth, $3; Sheep, Library, Style, $3 50; Half Morocco, $4; Half Russia, $4 50, each.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1862.—March.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's changes
			D. H. M.
1 Saturday	6 35	5 50	
2 Sunday	6 33	5 51	First Q. 8 0 25 ev
3 Monday	6 32	5 53	Full M. 16 0 21 m
4 Tuesday	6 30	5 54	Third Q. 22 4 53 ev
5 Wednesday	6 29	5 55	New M. 30 2 49 m
6 Thursday	6 27	5 56	
7 Friday	6 26	5 58	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

	6 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
Feb. 22—Saturday	29	40	35	cloudy.
" 24—Monday	29	39	30	rain.
" 25—Tuesday	18	28	27	clear.
" 26—Wednesday	21	33	33	cloudy.
" 27—Thursday	33	39	33	
" 28—Friday	21	28	26	clear.

This is the first day of Spring.

Skating was fair this week, at Tumbling Run.

A terrific gale swept over the County, on Monday night. We have not heard of any serious damage therefrom.

Wednesday next, 5th inst., will be Ash Wednesday. Divine services will be held in the Episcopal and Catholic churches of this Borough.

In the absence of Col. B. C. Christ, of the 50th Reg., P. V., who is home on a furlough, to recruit his health, the Regiment will be commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Brenholts, of Reading.

Men are wanted to fill up the marine corps of the service, and a recruiting rendezvous has been opened in this Borough, above R. C. Green's store, by B. W. Hopper, Sergeant of the corps.—It is a service pleasant in its variety and activity.

A fine collection of portraits for photographic albums, can be seen at the bookstore of B. Bannan. In it is a remarkably fine picture of Rev. D. Washburn, Rector of Trinity Church, this Borough.

Rev. Mr. Meredith, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Minersville, has been appointed Chaplain of the 50th Reg., P. V., Col. B. C. Christ. He will soon leave for South Carolina, to enter upon his duties. The appointment is excellent.

Black Siberian Oats.—This oats last year produced about *seventy bushels* to the acre in Bucks county, while ordinary oats produced between forty and fifty bushels. The difference in yield ought to commend this oats to the attention of farmers generally. See advertisement.

Sheriff's Sales.—The following real estate will be sold at the Court House in this Borough, on Saturday next, March 8:

Lot and dwelling in Minersville; property of John George Hohl.

Lot with appurtenances, in Palo Alto; property of Daniel Kelly.

Lot and building near Gordon; property of Wm. Myers.

Treatment of Earache.—M. Emile Duval, of Lyons, France, says that he has, in person, found relief in severe earache, after other means had been tried in vain, from the use of a mixture of equal parts of chloroform and laudanum, a little being introduced on a piece of cotton.—The first effect produced is a sensation of cold;—then there is numbness, followed by a scarcely perceptible pain and refreshing sleep.

Tamaqua Borough Election.—This election which was held on Friday, 21st ult., resulted as follows:

Burgess—Solomon Pfleger.
Councilmen—P. Fenstermacher, B. T. Hughes.
School Directors—Michael Beard, E. G. Rehrer, Benjamin Heilner, John Haldeman.
High Constable—Thomas Moyer.
Assessor—S. Morganroth.
Auditor—James B. McCamant.
East Ward.—Judge of Election—John Schelfly. Inspector of Election—Nathan Krause.—Justice of the Peace—F. M. Reinhart. Constable—Thomas Moyer.
North Ward.—Judge of Election—John Sassaman, Inspectors of Election—Henry Buri, W. K. Jones. Justice of the Peace—E. Youngkort.
South Ward.—Judge of Election—John Haldeman. Inspectors of Election—John N. Speece, Thomas Clark.

Middleport Borough Election.—"Union" sends us a return of the election held in Middleport, on Friday, 21st ult. He informs us that as some of the Union men of the place had gone to war, and some had moved away, that the Straight Democrats of the place formed quietly, a ticket, in hopes of electing it. In this however, they were mistaken, for the entire Union ticket, with the exception of one, was elected. We condemn the drawing of party lines during this war, and record with satisfaction, the result in Middleport. The ticket elected is as follows:

Chief Burgess, Joseph Miller; Town Council, Charles Bensinger, Adam Greenwalt, Christ. Mohrman, Daniel Scheib, Corn. Grouse; Town Clerk, H. H. Barr; School Directors, Chas. Bubb, Dr. E. K. Weber; Justice of the Peace, R. S. Unger; High Constable, Charles Knittle; Assessor, J. C. Feldtrappe; Auditors, Robert Easton, John Coombe, D. F. Ritter; Judge of Election, Thomas Jennings; Inspectors, E. A. Kleckner, Peter Kiefaber.

The Borough Council.—A special meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Beveridge, Derr, Strauch, Focht, Inness, Morris, Evert, Gressang, Heffner, Bittle, and Pitman, President *pro tem.* The object of the meeting was to receive and act upon a report of the Street Committee, on the subject of widening Third street, between Norwegian and Mahantango. Upon the report being read, Mr. Focht offered the following:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be instructed to prepare a petition for the widening of Third street; have it signed by citizens, and present it to the Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday next, in order that viewers may be appointed; and that the Clerk notify Mr. N. L. Loose, that such action has been taken in the matter by the Council.

Adopted.
Adjourned.

Spring Wheat.—A Farmer who has paid attention to the raising of Spring Wheat in this neighborhood for a number of years past, states that he is satisfied that it can be raised to great advantage in this section, and that it will pay better than the ordinary oats crop. His plan is to sow it as early in the Spring as the weather will permit, and cut it as soon as the stalks assume a silvery appearance, and the grain is of a paste nature. If left to stand longer the hull thickens and the grain is easily lost in the process of gathering. Failures have occurred for the want of this knowledge. By cutting it at the proper time, the flour is increased nearly twenty per cent. and the straw is as good to feed to cattle as common meadow hay. This is worth knowing. See advertisement.

Pottsville Borough Election.—An election for Assessor, and Ward officers, was held in this Borough on Friday, 21st ult., which resulted as follows:

Mr. George W. Good was elected Assessor, there being no opposition.

South Ward—*First Precinct.*—Judge of Election—Christopher Little. Inspectors—Henry C. Russel, Frederick S. Fotter. Constable—John Hanley.

South Ward—*Second Precinct.*—Judge—Jeremiah Reed. Inspectors—Henry Gressang, A. Cochran.

North-East Ward.—Judge—Daniel Shiperly. Inspectors—Jacob Olewine, Daniel Kershner.—Justice of the Peace—James Smith. Constable Jacob Christman.

North-West Ward.—Judge—James Focht.—Inspectors—J. Franklin Harris, Henry Boehmer. Justice—Wm. Hill. Constable—John W. Shaw.

Middle Ward.—Judge—Daniel H. Leib. Inspectors—Stephen Rogers, Peter Fassold. Justice—J. C. Conrad. Constable—Henry Saylor.

A Remedy for Sleeplessness.—How to get sleep is to many persons a matter of great importance. Nervous persons, who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a tendency of blood on the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let such rise and chafe the body and extremities with a brush or towel, or rub smartly with the hands, to promote circulation, and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few minutes. A cold bath, or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good run, or a rapid walk in the open air, or going up or down stairs a few times just before retiring, will aid in equalizing circulation and promoting sleep. These rules are simple and easy of application in castle or cabin, mansion or cottage, and may minister to the comfort of thousands who would freely expend money for an anodyne to promote "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

How to Save your Eyes.—By sitting in such a position as will allow the light to fall obliquely over the shoulder while reading or sewing.

By not using the eyes for such purposes by an artificial light, especially gas light.

By avoiding the special use of the eyes in the morning before breakfast.

By resting them for half a minute or so, while reading or sewing, or looking at things at a distance or up to the sky, relief is immediately felt by so doing.

Never pick any collected matter from the eyelids or corners of the eyes with the finger nails; rather moisten it and rub it away carefully with the ball of the finger.

Keep the feet warm, and never cool the head suddenly under penalty of inflammation of the eyes.

It is better to bathe the eyes on the outside at night than morning, but it will not do harm to bathe them both morning and evening.

The moment the eye feels tired, the moment you are conscious of an effort to read or sew, lay aside the book or needle and take a walk of an hour, or employ yourself in some active exercise not requiring the close use of the eyes.

The Remains of Colonel Francis M. Wynkoop.—In the Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, the case of Angeline C. Wynkoop *vs.* Anna McK. T. Wynkoop was argued on an appeal from the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, and it involved a very interesting question as regards the rights of relatives in the disposition of the body of a deceased member of the family. The history of the case discloses the following state of facts:—Col. Francis M. Wynkoop died suddenly, from an accidental gunshot wound, at his residence, at Valencia, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of December, 1857. His body, very shortly after his decease, was removed to the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas I. Atwood, at Pottsville, and from there buried in Mount Laurel Cemetery, in the borough of Pottsville, with military honors. Colonel Wynkoop had commanded a regiment during the Mexican war, composed in part of volunteer companies from Schuylkill county, and those whom he commanded, together with those with whom he served in Mexico, as far as practicable, attended his funeral and formed part of his military cortege. The blood relatives of the deceased were desirous that the funeral should take place in Pottsville, and the remains deposited in the lot of ground in the Mount Laurel Cemetery, owned by the mother of the deceased (Angeline Wynkoop). To this the widow, Mrs. Anna McK. T. Wynkoop, yielded a reluctant assent, with the understanding, as she claims, that the body might afterwards be removed to Laurel Hill Cemetery, at Philadelphia, but a portion of the relatives, however, whose assent is thus claimed, controvert this allegation.—Mrs. Anna Wynkoop, the widow, some time after the burial, made arrangements for the removal of the body to Philadelphia, and this coming to the ears of Mrs. Angeline Wynkoop, the mother, she, in writing, requested one of the wardens of Trinity Church, Pottsville, to forbid any trespass or opening of the ground, in any way, in her lot in Mt. Laurel Cemetery, without the written order of her daughter, Mrs. Atwood, or her son John E. Wynkoop, until further notice, &c. In consequence of this order the keys of the Cemetery were refused to the undertaker employed by Mrs. Anna Wynkoop. The widow then, on the 30th of November, 1858, filed her bill of complaint, setting forth the desire expressed by Col. Wynkoop, in his lifetime, to be buried, after death, at Laurel Hill Cemetery, near the monument there erected to the memory of Mrs. Wynkoop's father, Major Twiggs; that she consented to his burial at Pottsville only after earnest solicitations by her husband's relatives, and after a promise assurance from the relatives that she should be permitted to remove the remains to Philadelphia, whenever she pleased to do so. In the bill she asserts that, as widow and administratrix, she has the legal right to remove the remains to Laurel Hill Cemetery, and an injunction was prayed to prevent the defendants (Mrs. Angeline Wynkoop and others) from interfering with the complainant in the removal of the body.

The answer to this bill of complaint, filed in the Common Pleas, at Schuylkill county, among other things, denied that Col. Wynkoop had ever expressed a wish to be buried at Laurel Hill; on the contrary, so early as the year 1847, the following passage was written by him on the fly leaf of his bible, when he was in command of his regiment in Mexico, and just before he was to set forth upon a duty which was regarded by the army as extremely hazardous:

"Mountain Pass, forty miles from Vera Cruz, Monday evening, April 12th, in my tent, at Camp.

"Santa Anna is within forty miles, with 15,000 troops. I go to reconnoitre to-morrow. I may fall there, and most probably will on the next day. I care but little where my bones lie, but have an idle fancy which looks beyond dissolution, and points out a green spot in the cemetery at Pottsville, where those I love might raise a simple stone, and visit it occasionally. It is a silly thought, but it is written here because I like the recollections it brings forth. I remember dear Anna's verses: 'Let Neddy plant the Willow, &c.'"

It was further alleged that the deceased had frequently expressed a desire to be buried by his regiment at Pottsville. The answer further set up that as Mrs. Angelina is the owner of the burial lot in Mt. Laurel Cemetery, she has the absolute and unqualified right to control the removal of the remains deposited therein, and to prevent the lot from being invaded or disturbed in any way.

With these different allegations before the Court, the Common Pleas at Schuylkill County, granted the injunction asked for by the widow, and this decree of the Court was brought to the Supreme Court for revision. The case was fully argued on Tuesday, by F. W. Hughes, Esq., for Appellant, and by Benj. W. Cumming, Esq., for Appellee. It was urged on behalf of the mother of the deceased, that unless the widow could show, after the burial, she has property or right in the mortal remains of her deceased husband, she cannot enter upon the admitted right of burial and right to protect inviolate the graves made under that right, vested in the mother of the deceased. Blackstone holds: "But though the heir has a property in the monuments and escutcheons of his ancestors, yet he has none in their bodies or ashes, nor can he bring any civil action against such, or indecently, at least, if not impiously, violate and disturb their remains, when dead and buried."

On behalf of the widow it was urged that the claimant as administratrix has a legal right to remove the remains of the deceased. The right is derived from the duty of burial. The equitable right belongs to her as the widow of the deceased. Husband and wife while living are regarded as one person in law. She is therefore, more than next of kin. The rights and duty were imposed on her by the wishes of her deceased husband expressed in his lifetime. The right was conceded to her by all the parties to this suit who are now estopped by their agreement. In regard to the wish of the deceased, expressed on the leaf of the Bible, the fact was referred to that this was written when he was an unmarried man, and no weight was attached to it. Decision was reserved.

Observance in Pottsville, of the Anniversary of Washington's Birthday—Proceedings at the Court House—Illumination in the Evening.—Pursuant to the request embodied in the President's Proclamation, the authorities of this Borough made arrangements to have Washington's Farewell Address read on Saturday last, with other ceremonies appropriate to the occasion.—Early in the day, almost every house in the Borough had been decorated with flags, and at noon places of business were closed. At 2 o'clock, P. M., the Borough Council entered the Court House, which was soon filled to its utmost capacity, by ladies and gentlemen.

The following named gentlemen acted as officers of the meeting:

President—SAMUEL CHRISMAN, Chief Burgess.

Vice Presidents—Charles W. Pitman, Evan J. Thomas.

Secretaries—A. K. Whitner, Joseph Heisler.

The exercises were opened by reading the Proclamation of the President of the United States.

A fervent and patriotic prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. McCool.

Two songs, "Eighty Years Ago" and "E. Pluribus Unum," were sung in excellent style, by the Glee Club, composed of Messrs. G. Hoffman, T. Bowen, W. R. Potts and S. Whitney.

The Farewell Address, was read in a clear and distinct tone of voice, with appropriate emphasis, by Edward Owen Parry, Esq.

Another song, "Sword of Bunker Hill" was well rendered by the Glee Club, and elicited rapturous applause and an *encore*.

The Rev. Mr. Mecaskey, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this Borough, delivered a most eloquent, earnest and spirit stirring Address on the life, character and example of Washington, in the progress of which the speaker was frequently interrupted by loud applause, as the sentiments enunciated touched the hearts of the audience.

It was our intention to publish Mr. Mecaskey's Address in full; but as it was extemporaneous, and Mr. Mecaskey's health and engagements would not permit him to write it out, we are compelled to give only an Abstract of his Address.—The following correspondence in reference to the matter, passed between the Committee of Arrangements and Mr. Mecaskey:

Pottsville, 25th February, 1862.

Rev. J. W. Mecaskey, A. M.—*Dear Sir*:—On behalf of the citizens of Pottsville, we respectfully request, that you will furnish us for publication, a copy of your able, and eloquent address, delivered on the 22d inst.

We are, with sentiments of the highest regard, Yours truly,

Charles W. Pitman,
James Focht,
Simon Derr,
Henry Strauch,
Com. of Arrangements.

Pottsville, February 26th, 1862.

Gentlemen:—To your kind and flattering invitation, requesting a copy of the address delivered by me on the 22d for publication, I am very sorry, owing to circumstances over which I have no control, to return a negative reply. With the exception of a very few brief notes, the address was entirely extemporaneous, and would require considerable time to prepare it for the press. But since its delivery I have been too unwell to perform literary labor, and the near approach of the time of Conference, devolves upon me many duties which will closely occupy my time and attention for several weeks. Truly thankful to you and the citizens of this community, for the favor with which you have been pleased to receive my humble effort, I remain truly yours,

J. W. Mecaskey.

To Messrs. C. W. Pitman, J. Focht, S. Derr, and H. Strauch, *Com. of Arrangement.*

Abstract of Mr. Mecaskey's Address.

Mr. Mecaskey after some preliminary remarks in relation to the brief time permitted for preparation, said earnestly, that the occasion however, was preparation enough for any speaker. If that did not inspire him, nothing would. On this day one hundred and thirty years ago, George Washington was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia. The speaker suggested the thought that the place of a man's birth, had often, much connection with his destiny. If Washington had been born in one of the kingdoms of the old world, where the iron heel of despotism was on the people's neck, he might have been known only as a local benefactor, or would have lived and died in obscurity; but the innate nobleness and dignity of the man, would never have permitted him to become a sycophant, or a tool of tyranny. But born in this Western Hemisphere, at a comparatively early period in the history of Virginia, then the most flourishing of all the colonies; before its civil institutions were petrified, and where already political germs were visible, which gave promise of wonderful and vigorous development, Washington was emphatically, in a sphere where all the genius, power and virtues of the man, had a field for active exercise when the time and occasion demanded it. Speaking of Virginia, the birth-place of Washington, Mr. Mecaskey said that long did she retain her greatness and glory,—the mother of Presidents, and the home of Statesmen. But alas! how are the mighty fallen! But said the speaker, she will yet be redeemed. Light generally, breaks in the East; but in her case we see it first in the West, irradiating her mountains, and already tinging the hills even to the waters of the Potomac.—That star will not be blotted from our national constellation.

Mr. Mecaskey said that Washington boasted no descent from patrician blood; that his name before he ennobled it by historic and immortal deeds, was not renowned. He alone, made it imperishable. The speaker referred to the fact that there is no lineal descendant of Washington, and thought it providential, as that name borne possibly, by a degenerate son, might have been a spell as potent for purposes dangerous to Freedom, as that exercised by the present ruler of France. Those who have borne the name of Washington, by more remote consanguinity, might have worn it proudly, as a heritage of inestimable value. But sadly, of late, has it been disgraced; and its recent possessor now sleeps in a dishonored grave. While the name of George Washington will live forever, the disgraced appellation with its traitor possessor, will sink into oblivion.

Mr. Mecaskey said that the youth of Washington, was the precursor in every respect, of his manhood. As a boy he was as prompt to obey, as afterwards, he was efficient to rule. Very early in life, with self-sacrificing devotion, he placed himself at the service of his country, and we find him appointed in the 19th year of his age, a Major in the forces of Virginia; and at 21 years of age, complimented by the Legislature of Virginia, for his bravery and generalship. In this connection the speaker said that nothing had pleased him more than to observe in this crisis of our country, the alacrity with which the young men emulating the example of Washington, had sprung to arms at the call of their country. And foremost among them he was proud to say, were the young men of Pottsville, who wear the proud distinction with three companies from other sections of the State, of being in April last, first in the National Capital for its defence, at a time when the nation was apprehensive of its safety. Let their names, exclaimed the speaker, be handed down with honor, to posterity.

Washington during the whole Colonial War, was eminently prudent, wise and skillful, and at its close married Mrs. Custis, and retired to private life, in which he remained for fifteen years. In the 41st year of his age he was again called to active service, and by a unanimous vote was placed at the head of the Army. His career during the scenes of the Revolution, is impressed upon the minds, and the speaker hoped upon the hearts of all. In 1781, Washington was urged by the Governor of Virginia, to return to that State for its defence; but the General being no States-rights man, in the modern acceptation of the term, and regarding the whole country as having a stronger claim upon his services, refused.

Mr. Mecaskey touched feelingly, upon the scene presented when Washington parted with his soldiers at the end of the War; and predicted that another scene equally affecting, will be witnessed shortly, at the close of this Rebellion, when McClellan, Burnside, Halleck, Grant, and others who might be named, will fall upon each others' breasts and weep tears of joy at the happy deliverance of their country from the machinations of a wicked insurrection. The speaker alluded in glowing terms, to the services of the Army and Navy, and said, cherished indeed, in our history, are the names of Saratoga, Trenton, Princeton and Yorktown; but no less sacredly remembered in the future, will be Hatteras, Port Royal, Dranesville, Somerset, Roanoke, Fort Henry and Donelson.

Love of country, said the speaker, was Washington's pre-eminent passion. Neither gold, nor popularity, nor power, nor posthumous renown, nor the ambition of sordid men, actuated him.—His was a life signally free from reproach.

Washington died on the 14th of December, 1799, mourned by a nation—by the world.—Sixty-two years have passed since that event; but no second Washington has arisen; because perhaps, in the interim, no man possessing such eminent qualities, has been needed. He evidently, it would seem, was given by Providence, to be equal to the time and occasion. The speaker had been sometimes tempted to think that the great and noble qualities of our sires, died with them. But in reality, it is not so. We have but to look at the Army now breasting the surges of Rebellion, to see that men equal to the occasion, are there in every position. Daily events prove that the noble qualities, the stoicism, bravery, resolution, patience of the sires, are multiplied in their sons. The speaker instanced the recent fight at Donelson, as an illustration of the truth of the remark; while he adverted to the fact that a young man in the Battle of Dranesville fought for two hours, while a portion of his jaw was shot away, and then joined in the pursuit of the enemy for three miles, until he fainted from loss of blood, as an instance of heroism as distinguished as any ever known in our history, or in the history of mankind.

In closing Mr. Mecaskey contrasted the feelings of the people at the celebration of the Anniversary a year since, and that of this year.—Then all was gloomy and uncertain, and the future loomed up portentous for evil. Already the distant mutterings of the storm, soon to burst upon the nation, were heard, and as State after State withdrew, no consolation could be gleaned from a weak and imbecile Administration. What momentous events have since transpired. Now however, the gloom is pierced by the strong arm of the Government; the prospect is bright, and the speaker believed that ere long the Star Spangled Banner would wave in triumph, over every foot of territory within our dominions.

We have not attempted to, nor, could we give the filling in of his Address. Much of it sprang from the speaker's mind and heart, on the inspiration of the moment, and fell eloquently, from his lips. We have contented ourselves with giving merely the outlines of a speech, which in every respect, was worthy the ability of Mr. Mecaskey, and the occasion.

After the Address the Glee Club sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus. The effect was very fine.

The exercises closed with a benediction by the Rev. Mr. Washburn.

We remember but few assemblages in this County, in which the sentiment was so perfectly a unit, as in the meeting of Saturday last. All seemed animated by one feeling, that of patriotic devotion to their country, while manly eyes, "albeit unused to the melting mood," were suffused with tears, as the Orator of the Day touched on affecting reminiscences of the present war.—All in all, the meeting of Saturday last, was long to be remembered, as one alike creditable and honorable to this community.

When the audience separated, a large number of persons proceeded to the Public House of Daniel Hill, in Centre street, for the purpose of witnessing the raising of a new flag—36 by 22 feet—on the pole at that spot.—The meeting organised by electing C. W. Pitman, Esq., to preside. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Pitman and Mr. Mecaskey, and songs were sung by the Glee Club. The flag was hoisted in man-of-war style, by Mr. Riland, a soldier of the war of 1812, who though old, is very enthusiastic in the cause—so much so, that he wanted to go with the three months' troops, and was much vexed at being refused in consequence of his age. During the ceremonies at Mr. Hill's, a small cannon in the vicinity, "cracked away" in spirited style.

In the evening there was a patriotic illumination of the Borough, which considering the short notice many had of the intention of some of our citizens to illuminate their places of business and residences, was indeed, highly creditable.

The Mansion House, at Mount Carbon, was beautifully illuminated, and decorated with various colored lamps. The effect was fine, and much admired.

Many of the private residences in Morris' Addition, were illuminated, and decorated in a manner that exhibited taste and patriotism.

In the Orchard Mr. Baber's residence was brilliantly illuminated, and from Centre street presented a fine appearance.

Crosland's Hotel was brilliantly lighted up.

Mr. Womelsdorf had in his store windows two circles of gas jets, which attracted much attention.

"Terrapin Row" with its long line of lights, regular and brilliant, presented one of the finest effects of the evening. It was much admired.

Pennsylvania Hall, the Miners' Bank, the Masonic Hall, Matz's and Feger's Hotels, the stores of the Messrs. Beatty, Bright, R. Morris, and the private residences of Messrs. Parry and J. Silliman, were finely illuminated. In Mr. Morris's store window was a well executed portrait of Washington—above it a star formed by means of gas jets—which attracted crowds of persons during the entire evening.

Centre street from this point up to the old gas works, presented a beautiful view, almost every store and residence being illuminated. The building at Centre and Norwegian streets, owned by Mr. Johns, looked particularly well.

Many admired the appearance of Mr. Bodafield's residence on Port Carbon Road opposite George street, which standing out in relief from the surrounding buildings, presented a beautiful view from Centre street.

Mahantango street from Centre street up to above the residence of Burd Patterson, Esq., was illuminated in a style which reflected great credit upon the residents of that street.

We have not space to particularize all worthy of special mention; but will allude to those most prominent to the eye, in a hasty walk. The Post Office, Russel Building, and residences of the Messrs. Sillyman, Parvin, Shippen, Carpenter and Cake, were beautifully illuminated, and some of them tastefully decorated. In the second story of Mr. Parvin's residence, were red, white, and blue transparencies, bearing the following inscriptions—"Washington," "The Union Forever," "McClellan." The residence of Mr. Clayton; Yuengling's Brewery; the Pinkerton Cottages, and the residences of Messrs. Pott, Patterson, and others, were brilliantly lighted up—the Cottages looking especially beautiful.

Market street from the Cemetery to Centre street presented a fine view. Among the residences illuminated, were those of Messrs. Milnes, Johns, Wolf and Haywood, which were much admired.

Norwegian, Second and other streets were also illuminated; but we have not space to particularize. In the first named street the residence of Colonel George C. Wynkoop was lighted up brilliantly.

During the evening, blue lights, rockets, etc., were set off, enlivening the scene. The streets were crowded with people, and everything passed off without accident.

Truly, Pottsville did her duty on the Twenty-Second.

A Capital Idea.—The N. Y. *Tribune* suggests, in consideration of the disposition evinced by the liberated slaves to work, thus proving them to be good citizens, contrasted with the lazy, turbulent character, of their masters, that it would be much better to leave them in the country to grow cotton and rice, and colonize their masters in Africa, where they could build up their *christian* institution of Slavery, without molestation from Abolitionists and Wilmot provisos. It would be much better for the country to send these rebel masters to Africa, instead of bringing Africa here, for their benefit. This suggestion is worthy of grave consideration.

On the 18th ult., the wife of William J. Hoffman, of Robeson township, Berks county, gave birth to three children, all sons, all well and hearty, the three together weighing 20½ pounds! Or two 7 pounds each, and the other 6½! The mother is also doing very well.

During the gale at Brooklyn on Monday night five two story buildings were blown down, and two steeples.

New Philadelphia Literary Society.—The question of last meeting was decided in the negative. The following are the exercises for Wednesday evening next:—Reader, J. Rhodes; Question for discussion.—"Should the Right of Suffrage be Extended to Women?" Affirmative, Messrs. Wasly, O'Brien, Lewis, Miller and Morgan. Negative, Messrs. Foley, Rhodes, Baddall, Richards and O'Hare.

At the business meeting of the Society Mr. J. HAGERTY was elected President, and Messrs. J. Brenin and H. Morgan Vice Presidents.

"The Life of the Flesh is in the Blood," was said by inspiration long before Harvey's discovery of its circulation had brought to light its purposes and uses. Now we know not only that "life is in the blood," but that disease inhabits it also. Many of the disorders that pervade the human frame, have their home in it: thrive and grow in it. The celebrated Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, has had regard to this important fact in making a remedy to cure these disorders. His Extract of Sarsaparilla purges out the impurities of the blood and induces a healthy action in it that expels disease. This looks reasonable, and it is true, for we know by our own experience. Seldom as we take medicine, we have nevertheless several times been under obligations to the skill of Dr. Ayer for the relief which his remedies never fail to afford us when we are obliged to have recourse to them.—*Catholic Herald, N. Y.* 5-1t

The greatest natural ornament to the "human form divine," is unquestionably, a fine, luxuriant, healthy growth of hair. It has been so esteemed in all ages of the world, and among all nations, savage and civilized. Hence the Indian brave regards the scalp of his enemy as his greatest trophy. For a similar reason, the fashionable belle often disguises the region of vanity, as well as her other phrenological organs, with borrowed locks.

He who should discover a mode of preventing the hair from showing the inroads of envious Time by turning prematurely gray, a method by which it could be restored when falling off or turning white, and a way of promoting its continued and luxuriant growth, would be justly entitled to rank among the benefactors of the human race. Read the testimonials in another column of the wonderful act to say almost miraculous effects of "Professor Wood's Hair Restorative," and see if he has not accomplished all this.—*Capital City Fact.*

Sold by all respectable Druggists. 9-1m

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

Doctor Thomas F. Chapman will send to all who wish it (free of charge,) the Recipe and full directions for making and using a beautiful vegetable Balm that will effectually remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, &c., &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean and beautiful; also full directions for using Pelatreau's Celebrated Stimulant, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a Mustache, in less than thirty days.—Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage) DR. THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York.

Jan. 11, '62. 2-2m.

The Confessions and Experience of a Sufferer.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicine prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y.

Jan. 11, '62. 2-2m.

N. B.—Look out for counterfeits. Buy no GOLDEN PILLS of any kind unless every box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are a base imitation and unsafe; therefore, as you value your lives and health, (to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money,) buy only of those who show the signature of S. D. Howe, on every box, which has recently been added on account of the Pills being counterfeited. ['60 6-1y

Religious Intelligence.

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

By Divine Permission the Rev. Mr. Corey will supply Mr. Colt's pulpit for the 2d Presbyterian Church, to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

NOTICES.

TRINITY CHURCH SERVICES, March, 1862.
2d—Quinquagesima Sunday. Scriptural Lessons: Lamentations 1, Mark 6, Lam. 3, Eph. 3.
5th—Ash Wednesday. 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M.: Isaiah 59, Luke 6, v. 20, Jonah 3, 2 Peter 3.
9th—1st Sunday in Lent. (Missionary collection.) Jeremiah 7, Matt. 10, Jer. 9, Eph. 4.
12th—Ember Day. Wednesday evening service.
14th—Ember. Friday morning service.
16th—2d Sunday in Lent. Scripture Lessons: Eze. 14, Luke 10, Eze. 18, Eph. 5.
19th—Wednesday. 7½ P. M. 21st—Friday, 10½ A. M.
23d—3d Sunday in Lent. Scripture Lessons: Ezekiel 20, Mark 9, Eph. 6.
25th—Annunciation. 10½ A. M., Luke 10.
26th—19th day of Lent. Wednesday evening, 7½ o'clock.
30th—4th Sunday in Lent. The Scripture Lessons will be Micah 6, St. Luke 19, v. 28, Habakkuk 3, and Philippians 1.
Hours of Service—10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. D. WASHBURN, Rector.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville. Rev. J. W. Mecaskey, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square. Prayer Meeting regularly every Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Weekly Prayer-Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Callowhill Street. Rev. C. S. Haman, Pastor. German preaching every Sunday Morning at 10 o'clock, and English in the Evening at 7 o'clock.

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

MARRIED.

All Marriage Notices must be accompanied with 25 cents to appear in the Journal.

KNOWLES—DAVIS.—On 22d February, by Rev. D. Washburn, Mr. George Knowles and Miss Sarah Davis, all of Pottsville.

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FOR RENT.—2 Dwelling Houses, situated on Centre street, Morris' Addition. Apply to ROBT. RAMSEY. March 1, '62. 9-3t

A RARE CHANCE FOR MODERATE MEANS!—The only real prospect for a good business stand, as a Grocery and Provision, or Flour and Feed store, at a moderate rent, is now offered on the premises of the subscriber, Midway between Morris Addition and Pottsville proper, there is no better location for a Grocery store than this, and parties about to start in this or any other store business had better call at once. Possession first of April. JOHN M. CROSLAND. Pottsville, March 1, '60. 9-3t

FOR RENT.—Two Offices, first and second stories, in Market Street, Pottsville. Rent very low. Apply to CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, Agent for Owners. Feb. 22, '62. 8-tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with a stone basement, situated on Second street, in the Borough of St. Clair, is offered at private sale. The house is calculated for any kind of business, and can be purchased at a bargain. Apply to JOSEPH HESSE, on the premises. Feb. 22, '62. 8-3t

STEAM MILL AND COTTAGE DWELLING HOUSE FOR RENT.—The subscribers offer for rent, HERTZLER'S STEAM PLANING MILL and SAW MILL, located near Myerstown, on the Union Canal, and about ¼ mile from the Railroad. This Mill has two pair of Burrs for Flour and one pair for Chop. Also, COTTAGE DWELLING HOUSE, in Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pa., on the road leading from Myerstown to the Mill. Possession will be given immediately, or on the 1st of April next. JOHN A. DONGES, THOMAS BASSLER, Assignees of Levi Hertzler. Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa., Feb. 22, '62. 8-4t

ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, FOR RENT.—At the National Steam Mill, Fourth street, above Walnut street, Reading, Pa. Rooms can be had from 10 by 15 feet, to 37 by 60 feet, with constant power, at a moderate rent. Address R. M. SHOUSE, Reading, Pa. Feb. 15, '62. 7-4t

FIXTURES FOR SALE.—Counters and Shelving can be bought cheap, by applying to N. C. MORRISON, Market street, Pottsville. Feb. 15, '62. 7-

FOR RENT.—2 three-story Dwelling Houses, with modern conveniences. Apply to Mrs. JAS. RUSSELL, Morris Addition. Feb. 8, '62. 5-7t

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—Two 40 horse power STEAM ENGINES, with Gearing, Boilers, &c., in good order. Apply at the MINERS' BANK. Feb. 1, '62. 5-

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of MICHAEL MORTIMER'S HOTEL, POTTSVILLE, FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell, at private sale, between this and the 1st of February, 1862, all the Furniture and fixtures of his Hotel, Centre street, Pottsville—comprising Beds, Bedsteads, Chamber Furniture, Parlor Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Carpets, Stoves, Bar Room Fixtures, several Pigs, Wagons, &c., &c.
If not sold by private sale, by the 1st of April, 1862, the articles enumerated will be sold on that date at Public Sale. MICHAEL MORTIMER. Jan. 25, '62. 4-4t

MAHANOY COAL FIELD.—Two Collieries to Lease, on lands of Dundas, Troutman and Biddle, Trustees: One in the vicinity of Mahanoy City, and the other on the Waste House Run, in the Shenandoah Basin. Apply to the Trustees, No. 326 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, or to the undersigned, at Mahanoy City. FRANK CARTER. Jan. 11, '62. 2-

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

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP.—One 60 horse Engine, with boilers and all connecting machinery for pumping water. One [illegible] horse Engine, and Boilers, with all the connecting machinery for breaking Coal. About 1300 feet of 16 inch pipes, with pump rods, connecting irons, &c. Two chains, wire rope, &c. Apply to A. RUSSEL. Office—corner of Mahantango and Second streets. Pottsville, March 24, '61 12-tf

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

FOR RENT.—The property known as the YORK STORE, in the Borough of Pottsville, consisting of a Dwelling House and Store, with a large Store House adjoining. Possession given immediately, if required. Enquire of EDWARD YARDLEY. Pottsville, Dec. 3, '61. 49-tf

SHAMOKIN VALLEY COAL LANDS TO BE LEASED.—The Fulton Coal Company will lease, on favorable terms, a portion of their COAL LANDS, to responsible parties, who will make the necessary outlay preparatory to mining. The Coal is known to be of the best quality of Anthracite. Great facilities are afforded to Operators, as the Coal lies above water level, and the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad runs through the property. For further particulars, apply to H. VANGASKEN, Agent, Shamokin, or to CHARLES S. FOLWELL, Sec'y, No. 30 South 3d st., Phila'a. Shamokin, Nov. 19th, 1861. 47-3m

TO COAL OPERATORS.—The Locust Mountain Summit Improvement Company offer to lease to an approved party, the South dip of the Mammoth vein of Coal, in the "Mahanoy Coal Region." Its location is 3½ miles west of Ashland, on the line of "The Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad," and near to that of "The Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad," now rapidly approaching completion. The run on the vein is about 1 mile—breast above water level at least 120 yards—thickness of the vein at the opening at water level 20 feet—below water level, at a dip of 15 degrees only, it underlies about 200 acres—Coal unsurpassed in quality. Above the Mammoth is a 6 feet vein that might be included in the lease. This property contains within itself all the natural elements and facilities for a strictly first class operation, in the highest degree. For a view of the vein which is opened to mining, and the detail of terms, apply to the undersigned, at Shamokin, Northumberland County. WILLIAM H. MARSHALL, Agent. September 14, '61 37-tf

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR GOLD, SILVER, AND PAR BANK NOTES.
United States 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, of all Denominations, for Sale.
L. F. WHITNEY, Banker, Pottsville, opposite Episcopal Church. Jan. 18, '62. 3-6m

SELLING OFF CHEAP, TO REMOVE.
LADIES' Trimmings, AND FURNISHING GOODS.

In consequence of removing on the 1st of April, and being desirous of reducing our stock as far as possible by that time, we will sell at a reduction of 20 per cent. from regular prices, any goods in our line purchased to the amount of 50 cents or more, for cash; thus forming an inducement for persons to provide themselves with many useful and necessary articles. The stock consists of a general assortment of TRIMMINGS of every description; EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, KNITTING ZEPHYRS, HOOP SKIRTS, of the best makes; Perfumery and Toilet Articles, &c. &c. Call early, and secure a good selection. A. E. WARDLE, Centre st., adjoining Fegers Hotel.
After the 1st April, the Bee Hive Trimming Store will be removed to Market Street, between Second and Third, (formerly Dr. Nicholas' house,) where for past patronage we will be pleased to see our customers. Feb 22 '62

WANTED.

WANTED.—A good, modern dwelling house. Rent two to three hundred dollars. Address Box 275, Pottsville Post Office. 9-1t

WANTED.—10 good MULES, to work in and about a Coal Mine, for which cash will be paid. Apply to JOHN SIMMONS, Market street, Pottsville. March 1, '62. 9-1t

U. S. MARINES.—WANTED, for the U. S. Marine Corps, 700 able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 40 years, for sea service. All information that may be required, will be given at the Rendezvous, over R. C. Green's Jewelry Store, Centre street, Pottsville. B. W. HOPPER, Recruiting Sergeant, U. S. M. C. Feb. 22, '62. 8-

WANTED.—The Subscriber offers to an experienced vine dresser, a rare chance—He is in possession of a Vineyard of 5 000 plants in its fourth year of their growth, in a very favorable location near Gordon, in this County. The Vineyard will be rented, or given in shares. For further particulars apply to A. S. WILSON, Esq., in the vicinity, (a few miles from Ashland.) J. E. WYNKOOP. Feb. 15, '62. 7-

WANTED.—A 6-inch Pump, and column of Pipes for same. Inquire of GEO. H. POTTS & CO., Minersville. Feb. 8, '62. 5-

CLOVER SEED WANTED.—The highest price will be paid for good Clover Seed at B. BANNAN'S Seed Store, Centre st. Feb. 1, '62.

TO COAL LAND OWNERS, &c.—The subscriber, who arrived in this County in 1833, sunk the first Shaft of any depth in Schuylkill County, and also the first Slope of any depth in Carbon County. He is now ready to engage in driving any Tunnel, Slope or Shaft, or examine and develop any Coal Lands, either in this or any of the Coal Regions, as Agent; or will contract for the driving of Tunnels, or sinking Slopes or Shafts at so much per yard. He is 51 years of age, and has had great experience in the business. Address GEORGE RICH, Pottsville, Pa. Jan. 25, '62 4-3m*

NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Swatara Company," will be held at No. 46 North Seventeenth street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 10th, 1862, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place an election will be held for twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. GEO. VAUX, Secretary. March 1, '62. 9-1t

NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditors, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, to revise and ascertain the indebtedness of Cass Township for road purposes, as far back as 1854 and up to the present time: Therefore, all persons holding orders or other claims upon the said Township, are requested to present them to the said Auditors, on or before the 10th day of March next. M. WEAVER, W. G. JOHNSON, JACOB KLINE. Pottsville, February 25, 1862. 9-1t

PROPOSALS will be received for mining and preparing the Coal at Kaskawilliam Colliery, by the ton, in cars at the breaker. For particulars, apply to P. D. LUTHER. Pottsville, Feb. 22, 1862.

NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration on the estate of Mary Magdalen Rehm, late of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Schuylkill County: Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. JOHN FREHAFER, Adm'r. Feb. 22, '62. 8-6t

LORBERRY CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY. Philadelphia, Feb. 7, 1862. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lorberry Creek Railroad Company will be held at the Office of TYLER, STONE & CO., No. 328 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, the third day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock, when an election will be held for President and Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. WM. M. DAVIDSON, Secretary. Feb. 15, '62.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between Samuel Auman and Lefever Womelsdorff, in the Brick making business at West Wood, under the firm of SAMUEL AUMAN & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by Samuel Auman, and all demands against the same are to be presented to him for payment. The business hereafter will be conducted by Samuel Auman. SAMUEL AUMAN, LEFEVER WOMELSDORFF. Feb. 11, '62. 7-3t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Executors, Administrators and Guardians, hereinafter named, have filed their respective accounts of the following estates in the Register's Office, at Pottsville, in and for the County of Schuylkill, which accounts have been allowed by the Register, and will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court of said County on Monday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for confirmation and allowance, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they think proper.

The 1st account of Ellen Brouse, Administratrix of the estate of Charles Brouse, late of Rush Township, deceased.

The account of Jacob Huntzinger, Jr., Guardian of Mary Magdalena Hallman, (now Mary Magdalena Ms Tate,) minor daughter of Charles Hallman, and granddaughter of Abraham Berger, Sr., deceased.

The account of Samuel Jock and Levi Meck, Administrators of the estate of John Meck, late of West Brunswick Township, deceased.

The account of A. P. Smith, Administrator of the estate of John W. Smith, late of Norwegian Township, deceased.

The account of Eli Miller, Executor of the last will, &c. of Christina Seaman, late of Schuylkill Township, deceased.

The account of William Marr, Guardian of Mary Ann Dunmoyer, (now Mary Ann Meuse,) minor daughter of Henry Dunmoyer, deceased, Pinegrove Township.

The first account of Daniel B. Kershner, Administrator of the estate of Nathan F. Seltzer, late of East Brunswick Township, deceased.

The account of Charles S. Leader and Henry Keiber, Administrators of the estate of William Keibner, late of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, deceased.

The account of Sarah B. Wendling, one of the Administrators of the estate of Edward Widower, late of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, deceased.

The final account of John A. Kehl, Administrator of the estate of Charles L. Heller, late of Union township, deceased.

The account of Simon Shucker, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Kimmel, late of Porter Township, deceased.

The first account of Elizabeth Temple, Executrix of the last will, &c. of John Temple, late of the Borough of Pottsville, deceased, as re stated and re settled by J. P. Dewees, Esq. JOSEPH BOWEN, Register. Feb. 8, '62.

NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County. Notice is hereby given, that the appraisement of the estates of decedents hereinafter named, setting apart the real and personal property to the use of the widows, has been filed in the Register's Office, and the same will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court, of said County, on Monday, the 3d day of March, A. D. 1862:

The appraisement of the personal property of Solomon Guldner, late of West Penn Township, deceased.

The appraisement of the personal property of Joseph Dengler, late of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, deceased.

The appraisement of the personal property of John Kimmel, Sr., late of Barry Township, deceased.

The appraisement of the real estate and personal property of Edward Rodgers, late of North Manheim Township, deceased.

The appraisement of the personal property of David Snyder, late of Pinegrove Township, deceased. JOSEPH BOWEN, Clerk O. C. Feb. 8, '62. 6-4t

NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration on the estate of Michael Brown, late of the Borough of St. Clair, Schuylkill County, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Schuylkill County to the subscriber: Notice is therefore given to all those indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. JOHN BROWN, Adm'r. St. Clair, Feb. 8, '62. 5-6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters testamentary upon the estate of Mark Crawshaw, late of the Borough of Pottsville, deceased, have been duly granted to the subscribers, those indebted to the said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to make known the same without delay to the undersigned. THOMAS JOHNS, Pottsville. JOSHUA CRAWSHAW, Mt. Hope. Feb. 1, '62. 5-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, upon the estate of Geo. Spencer, dec'd, late of Minersville, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to ELIZABETH SPENCER, Adm'x. Minersville, Schuylkill Co. Jan. 25, '62. 4-6t

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT PAINT. CHEAPER and more durable than any other Paint, for covering Iron and Tin Roofs &c. For sale by the barrel or gallon, by BANNAN & DeFREHN. Cheap and Durable Roofers, Pottsville. Dec. 14, '61.

SUPERVISORS' ORDER BOOKS. PRINTED and for sale at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore. Feb. 15, '62.