…re more civilized; in all, there are more provisions grown for home-consumption than ever were raised in the most flourishing days of slavery; in all, the imports have largely increased; in all, a very important trade has sprung up with the United States; from all, there is an exportation of minor articles which were not cultivated twenty years ago, and which, in estimating the industry of a people under a free system, are often most unjustly overlooked. These are considerations from which the planter turns with contemptuous indifference. Sugar, and sugar alone, is his dream, his argument, his faith." Yet the following table of exports of sugar shows that even in that free labor has been successful.

*Comparative Table of Sugar Exportations in Pounds from the Leeward Islands.**

| Islands. | Annual average from 1820 to 1834. | Exports in 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Antigua, | 20 580,000 lbs. | 26,174,000 lbs. |
| Dominica, | 6,000,000 " | 6,263,000 " |
| Nevis, | 5,080,000 " | 4,490,000 " |
| Montserrat, | 1,840,000 " | 1,308,000 " |
| St. Kitt's, | 12,000,000 " | 10,000,000 " |
| Total, | 45,420,000 " | 48,145,000 " |

*Table of Imports in Value.*

| Islands, | Annual average value from 1820 to 1834. | Value of imports in 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Antigua, | £130,000 | £265,364 |
| Dominica, | 62.000 | 84,906 |
| Nevis, | 28 000 | 36,721 |
| Montserrat, | 18,000 | 17,844 |
| St. Kitt's, | 60,000 | 109,000 |
| Total, | £298,000 | £514,835 |

Excess of sugar exportations under free labor, 2,725,000 lbs.

Excess of imports with free labor, £216,835.

Of Guiana, a resident writes,—"The portion of the native population which in other countries constitutes the working class is estimated here at 70,000 souls. They present the singular spectacle, which we can contemplate in no other part of the world, of a people hardly escaped from slavery, enjoying already properties in land and houses for which they have paid nearly £100,000."

In a single county, (Berbice,) says Cochin, there had been built in 1842, since emancipation, 1184 houses, and 7,000 additional acres had been put under cultivation. In the whole colony there were 15,906 landed proprietors among the negroes who had become such since 1834. The imports, according to Lord Stanley, during the last six years of slavery, were about $13,915,000; during apprenticeship, about $17,820,000; in the first year of liberty, over $20,000,000; in the second year, about $17,463,670.

We have given, perhaps, a rather dry account of the effects of emancipation on a portion of the British West Indies. But it should be remembered that this question, as it now stands before the world, is mainly a question of figures. The great and damning argument against emancipation is the supposed experience of the West Indies, *that the negro will not work except under slavery*. The evidences of labor are in part given by figures; the number of freeholds, the price of land, the amount of the productions, the quantity consumed, and the quantity exported. The amount of imports, too, shows the desire and the means of the people to procure foreign commodities. By these plain and irrefutable evidences, we have proved that free labor in the Windward Islands, Trinidad, the Leeward Islands, and Guiana has "paid" much better than slave labor.

As Mr. Sewell has summed it up with reference to four colonies,—British Guiana, Barbadoes, Trinidad, and Antigua,—the total annual export of sugar before emancipation was 187,300,000 pounds, while now it is 265,000,000 pounds; showing an advantage under free labor of *seventy-seven million, seven hundred thousand pounds!* The total imports of the same colonies amounted before emancipation to $8,840,000; they are now $14,600,000; showing an excess of imports under free labor, as compared with slave labor, of the value of *five million, seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars!*

It is a remarkable experience of the West Indies, to be seriously considered in the settlement of our American problem, that the islands which abolished slavery the most summarily and entirely succeeded the best after emancipation. Half-freedom, both there, and in Russia, during the last year, has proved a source of jealousy to the freedman and of annoyance to the master, and ultimately, in the West Indies, interfered with production, and the permanent welfare of the islands.

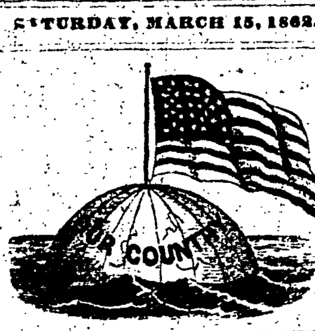
It is true, that the moral curse of slavery upon the habits of the people is not so easily removed, and that we do not behold as favorable a moral and educational condition of the West India Islands as could be desired. But it should be remembered how large a share of the blame for this falls now upon the wealthier classes, who are opposed or indifferent to the education of the lower. Even there evils are being gradually removed, and emancipation is establishing itself, not merely as a grand act of justice, wisely done, but as a successful moral and economical reform, whose *fruits are to be seen in the good morals, industry,* and increasing wealth of many happy communities.

*Sewell's Ordeal of Free Labor, etc.

# Miners' Journal.

## POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.



### DOING BUSINESS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Alexander Cummings may be a very efficient and clever man of business, in his peculiar line, whatever that may be; but he is evidently, a very loose one when he transacts business for the Government, on the strength of "general orders," or by special appointment. Attention to details, is evidently not Mr. Cummings' forte; and the most remote idea of what he purchases, of whom he purchases, and of the propriety of his purchases, as Government agent, is not a weakness he can be charged with.

In April last Mr. Cummings was authorized in a general way, by the then Secretary of War—around which planet the obsequious satellite faithfully revolves, reflecting the rays of his superior—"to assist in pushing forward troops, munitions and supplies," and draw upon the funds, two millions of dollars, placed in the hands of John A. Dix, George Opdyke and R. M. Blatchford, of New York. He then proceeded in a "general way," without requisitions, to purchase for the service, soap, dried beef tongues, Scotch ale, pickles, cheeses, codfish, tea, hams, London Porter, butter, palm leaf hats, linen pantaloons, etc., without examination, without knowing whether the prices he paid were cheap or dear, and without knowing if the articles ever reached their destination. Even if the army regulations recognised the purchase for the use of soldiers, of such articles as we have enumerated, which they do not, a plain, straight forward mode of doing business, would have suggested the making of contracts by means of samples.

These facts are gleaned from his own testimony, as given before the Committee of Congress, to investigate contracts. He remembers nothing distinctly, in connection with his transactions, except the prominent fact that he was appointed by the Secretary of War, to do something or other for the Government, and that a large fund was subject to his order, with which to do that something or other. To read the testimony of Major Amos B. Eaton, of the Army, then commissary of subsistence in New York, it would be seen that the appointment of Mr. Cummings to transact business within the Major's line of duty, was entirely unnecessary, as he (the Major) was fully able to furnish all the supplies that the Government required from that point.

Mr. Cummings we perceive, has published a defence of his course, in bad taste, and worse temper, in which he endeavors to make it appear that the Committee charges him with retaining unaccounted for, $140,000, and on which he dwells with great stress, as the main point of his defence. The Committee does nothing of the kind. Its report contained the following, over Mr. Cummings' signature:

"I have retained, under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, by Messrs. Dix Blatchford & Opdyke, one hundred and forty thousand dollars, besides what I have stated in my testimony, which is accounted for by the vouchers."

Mr. Cummings says "I have retained" should read "there was retained." He did not furnish it in that shape, and this is about on a par in regard to looseness, with his general style of transacting public business.

His defence is very lame; and the testimony before the Committee shows that he was entirely unfit for the position he occupied only for a fortnight. It is very evident that if the country is to be saved; the efficiency of the service promoted, and the treasury kept in an easy condition, it will not be done by transacting public business *a la* Cummings.

### A SALUTARY LESSON.

The Government was taught a severe but profitable lesson on Saturday last, at Fortress Monroe. While Congress was hesitating about appropriating a sufficient sum to add to the Navy some twenty iron-clad gunboats, the rebels had completed the *Merrimac*, and taking advantage of the fact that we had no vessels of similar power to cope with her, they unexpectedly sent her from Norfolk into the midst of our wooden vessels, causing as much consternation as a hawk would among a brood of chicks. And had the iron-clad gunboat *Monitor* not appeared opportunely, on the scene, the *Merrimac* would unquestionably, have swept our vessels from existence, and the rebel flag would now be flying over Newport News. The *Monitor* however, with her two 11-inch columbiad guns, proved more than a match for her unwieldy, sluggish antagonist, and after a fight of several hours duration, the *Merrimac* retired to Norfolk in a crippled condition.

The fact to be deduced from this affair, is simply this—the people are ahead of their representatives in the matter of conviction as to the absolute necessity of the latest improved means of waging an irresistible war. While Congress hesitates to adopt, the people express a desire to give, and private enterprise and ingenuity, as in the case of the Ericsson iron-clad gunboat, place the most formidable vessels afloat.

Let us hope there will be no further delay, in placing our Navy as regards iron-clad vessels, on a footing to render it the equal of any other Naval power. Their usefulness is now placed beyond the shadow of a doubt. In fact, the days of merely wooden vessels of war, are numbered, while sailing vessels are becoming nearly as antiquated for effective handling in a naval fight, as the "tubs" of the sixteenth century are considered in these days of steam and clipper-build.

MR. RYON'S BILL.—We learn from Harrisburg, that Mr. Ryon has engaged the services of Mr. Cessna of Bedford County, to aid him in pushing through the Legislature a bill purporting to be for the benefit of the working classes of Schuylkill County, but, which if adopted, will prove to be one of the most destructive bills to their interests, that ever passed the Legislature of the State. It would not only tend to destroy business, which must affect the interests of the laboring classes, but it is *rascally* in character, as first reported, and his amended bill, we learn, is but little if any better. We were the first to advocate a bill for the protection of labor in this County. Such a bill was in force for a number of years until a decision was made by the Supreme Court, which destroyed some of its most important features. Another bill was passed about three years ago, which was framed with great care, free from the objections to the former bill, and which was framed with a view of guarding the interests of all parties, without intrenching too much upon the rights of either. This bill was passed, and has been in force ever since. Ex-Sheriff Hobart, who sold out more Coal operators in this County, than any Sheriff who had preceded him, informs us that the present law is amply protective, and that the Miners and laborers were protected by it, and in every case were secured in their wages. The Miners and laborers were satisfied, and did not ask any change in the law; but it is the act of a demagogue, who expects to reap political capital from its passage, and has thus appealed to the laboring classes to petition in favor of his bill.—We assert positively, that the large mass of the working classes in this County, do not desire any change in the present law, and it is only advocated by the most worthless portion, through political agency, who expect to further political interests by fostering prejudices which must result in injury to the very classes whose interests they profess to advocate. We will urge what is just and right for all interests, and at the same time, we will condemn all unjust schemes of mere political demagogues, who only flatter to deceive and betray.

### IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDERS.

In another column we publish Military Orders of the President, directing a vigorous advance on the Rebels at all points, reorganizing the several Military Departments and placing John C. Fremont at the head of one of them, relieving Gen. McClellan from the command-in-chief of the armies of the United States and resuming it himself, directing all the independent Generals to report directly to the War Department, and dividing the army of the Potomac into five distinct army *corps*, under the command respectively of Gens. McDowell, Sumner, Heintzelman, Keyes and Banks, Gen. McClellan retaining the command-in-chief of this army alone, placing Gen. Buell under the orders of Gen. Halleck, and assigning to Gen. Fremont the new Mountain Department, composed of Western Virginia, Eastern Kentucky, and East Tennessee. The new arrangement is a good one in a military point of view alone, and we hope that Gen. McClellan relieved of the vast responsibilities and multifarious duties which were certainly, too great for an untried man, and which would have overtaxed the power and endurance of Napoleon, will gain a series of rapid and brilliant victories in his Department, amid the congratulations of his countrymen.

THE REAL CAUSE OF GEN. LYON'S DEFEAT.—The enemies of Gen. Fremont flippantly accuse him with having been the cause of Gen. Lyon's defeat and death. In conversation with an officer a day or two since, he informs us that he recently had a conversation with the Adjutant General of Missouri, and that the General told him that Lyon's defeat is not attributable to Fremont, who was not in a condition at the time to render Lyon assistance; but is laid on the shoulders of the Department to which it properly belongs, the Adjutant-General's at Washington. That Department suffered Gen. Lyon to move forward without adequate transportation, while the men had not been paid. Fremont is considered by the entire West, blameless in that affair which lost us a brave and able officer. Yet Gen. Thomas had the sublime assurance subsequently, to furnish a report of the condition of the Western Department and to lay the responsibility of these occurrences on Gen. Fremont. It is unparalleled, to say the least.

THERE seems to be an itching desire to repeal good and wholesome laws. In this County we have had for some two or three years past, a law to secure a stricter accountability of public officers. Under the old system, where a few persons rule a township, no accounts were kept, and it was utterly impossible for the people to tell how things were managed. Under the law which is being repealed almost it would seem, without a protest, accounts of public officers are required to be filed, in order that citizens may examine them. If this law should be repealed, the township officers will again adopt the former loose way of transacting business, and the tax-payers will be robbed. Legislators who assist in the repeal of good laws, will have a heavy account to settle with a deceived and fleeced constituency.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY for March, did not reach us until this week. It has been enlarged we perceive, sixteen pages. The number before us contains contributions from some of the most eminent writers in the country, and are of marked excellence. Among the articles which must secure attention, is a searching review of General Patterson's campaign in Virginia. The following "bit," entitled "Hemming Cotton," is good:

"Hem them in," is the country's cry;
See how the bayonet needles fly!
Nothing neglect and nothing leave,
Hem them in from the skirt to sleeve.
Little they reck of scratch or hurt
Who toil at hemming the Southern shirt;
Little they'll care, as they shout aloud,
If the Southern shirt prove a Southern shroud.
Hurrah for the needles sharp and thin!
Cotton is saved by hemming it in."

The *Continental* is published by J. R. Gilmore, 110 Tremont street, Boston, at three dollars a year. It is a Magazine, the tone of which is manly, able and independent.

THE new Union game, called, "The Game of Secession, or Sketches of the Rebellion," can be obtained at the bookstore of B. Bannan, in this Borough.

# Local Affairs.

### WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| 1862.—March. | Sun Rises | Sun Sets | Moon's Changes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 SATURDAY, | 6 12 | 6 6 | D. H. M. |
| 16 SUNDAY, | 6 10 | 6 7 | First Q. 8 6 25 ev |
| 17 MONDAY, | 6 9 | 6 8 | Full M. 16 0 21 m |
| 18 TUESDAY, | 6 7 | 6 9 | Third Q. 22 4 53 ev |
| 19 WEDNESDAY, | 6 5 | 6 10 | New M. 30 2 49 m |
| 20 THURSDAY, | 6 3 | 6 12 | |
| 21 FRIDAY, | 6 2 | 6 13 | |

### Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

| | 6 A. M. | 2 P. M. | 7 P. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 8—Saturday, | 35° | 42° | 41° | cloudy. |
| " 10—Monday, | 39 | 43 | 42 | " |
| " 11—Tuesday, | 40 | 47 | 44 | clear. |
| " 12—Wednesday, | 38 | 48 | 47 | cloudy. |
| " 13—Thursday, | 34 | 36 | 36 | " |
| " 14—Friday, | 35 | 37 | 32 | " |

☞ *Monday next*, the 17th inst., will be St. Patrick's Day.

☞ *Blue Birds* are here, vocal harbingers of the speedy advent of mild and pleasant weather.

☞ *Removed.*—Mr. Houghton has removed his glass and queensware store to the Arcade Building, Centre street, where he keeps a fine assortment of articles in his line, at reasonable prices.

☞ *Colonel Simmons* we are pleased to learn, is recommended for a brigadier generalship, by Governor Curtin. The Colonel is not only an old but an able army officer, and is well fitted for the position named.

☞ *Rev. Mr. Mecaskey*, Pastor of the Methodist Church, of this Borough, will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow morning. The community regrets parting with Mr. Mecaskey, and sincerely wishes him health and success amid the scenes of his future labors.

☞ *Pardoned.*—Charles Bretz, who was convicted in the criminal Court of this County, about two years since, of robbery and incendiarism in Port Carbon, and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment, has been pardoned by Governor Curtin. Bretz was released from confinement on Saturday last.

☞ *Dr. J. P. Askom*, of Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa., has been assigned to the 48th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, (Col. Nagle,) Roanoke Island. The former Surgeon of this Regiment, Dr. Minis, recently died from exhaustion, caused by attendance on the wounded at the Roanoke Island affair.

☞ *A sword* and belt were presented in Washington a few evenings since, to C. M. Zulick, Adjutant of the Second District Regiment, by his brother officers of the Regiment. The occasion was one of great pleasure, to all concerned. We regret that our limited space precludes the possibility of publishing the eloquent remarks Lieut. Zulick made on the occasion.

☞ *Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.*—The following property will be sold by the Sheriff at the Court House in this Borough, on Wednesday, March 26, 1862:

Farm with appurtenances, in Union Township; property of Aaron Wolf.

Two tracts or pieces of coal land, in Frailey and Tremont townships, with the appurtenances; property of Henry K. Strong, in the hands of Eliza Strong, Henry R. Strong, Jr., and George H. Hart, his administrator.

☞ *The 48th Regiment, P. V.*—A letter received in this Borough yesterday, from Colonel Nagle, dated March 11, states that he had just received orders from Gen. Burnside, to join him with six companies of his regiment. He was to take with him Company A, Capt. Kauffman; Co. B, Capt. Wren; Co. C, Capt. Pleasants; Co. D, Capt. Potts; Co. H, Capt. Gilmour; and Co. I, Capt. Porter. Co. E, Capt. Winlack; Co. F, Capt. Hoskins; Co. G, Capt. P. Nagle, and Co. K, Capt. Filbert, with the Band, were to be left at Hatteras Inlet until further orders.

☞ *School Matters.*—The following decisions of the State Superintendent are condensed from the official report given in the *School Journal*:

Directors have the right to exclude children from the schools when small pox or any other contagious disease is in the family.

Teachers must give their monthly reports to the Secretary of the School Board, and until this is done they should not receive their pay.

Twenty-five days in a month is the most that Directors should require a teacher to keep school, and twenty days is the least that should be asked by the teacher.

A teacher has the right to oblige his pupils to declaim in school, but if they are by nature too timid to do so, he will not show much knowledge of his profession by forcing them.

☞ *The Battle of Dranesville.*—"O. D. J." of this County, a member of the celebrated Pennsylvania Bucktail Regiment, sends us a letter in relation to the part that Regiment took in the engagement, and with it a well executed diagram of the field and position of the contending forces. We are sorry that our restricted space precludes the possibility of publishing our friend's letter; but can assure him that the people of the country know well how gallantly his regiment behaved that day, and that *Dranesville* was the inauguration of a series of victories that have covered our arms with glory, and the rebels with confusion. "O. D. J." need not fear that a single laurel will be plucked from the brow of his regiment. The Bucktails are too highly cherished for that.

☞ *Major Nagle* of the 48th Reg't., P. V., and Lieut. Rickett, of the 7th Penna. Cavalry, arrived in town this week, on furloughs. Lieut. R. we regret to state, is suffering under an attack of diarrhœa, contracted in Kentucky, in consequence of the impurity of the water. Many others of the same regiment were also, attacked by the same disorder. The regiment is now in Nashville.—We learn that it will be one of the cavalry regiments retained in the service, by the Government.

Major Nagle of the 48th Regiment, will return to Hatteras on Monday next, taking with him a number of recruits for the Regiment.

Since the above was placed in type, Major John E. Wynkoop, of the 7th Penna. Cavalry, has reached here on a furlough. He says that the health of the Regiment is good. It expects to reach Nashville on the 21st instant, and letters intended for the Regiment should be directed to that point. Col. Wynkoop was somewhat unwell from an attack of diarrhœa, but has recovered.

☞ *Lecture on the Subject of the Coal Measures.*—We are happy to learn that at the request of a large number of our citizens, Ele Bowen, Esq., the geologist and author, will deliver a lecture at the Court House in this Borough, on Monday evening next. The subject of the lecture will be the Coal measures between the Mahanoy Region and the Sharp Mountain, in which Mr. Bowen purposes we believe, to discuss thoroughly, his theory of the number, position and depth of the various veins of Coal between the points named. The lecture will be illustrated by sections from the Mahanoy to Sharp Mountain. Mr. Bowen will also, touch upon the geological structure of the country between this Coal Region and Philadelphia. Mr. Bowen brings to the task of lecturing on this subject, observation, experience and study, and we do not question that an instructive and interesting evening will be spent by those who purpose being present at the lecture.

☞ *Another Schuylkill County Boy in the Fight at Fort Donelson.*—Louis J. Boyer, brother of Wm. E. Boyer of this Borough, was in the Fort Donelson fight. He is a sergeant in the 1st Nebraska Regiment. Three of his company were killed, and five wounded. We should like to know what loyal State has not Schuylkill County men in her regiments. They seem to be in every engagement fought. Several were in the naval battle at Fortress Monroe, on Saturday last.

Since the above had been placed in type, we are informed that two more Schuylkill County boys were in the battle of Fort Donelson. One, George Hill, son of John H. Hill, formerly of Pottsville, but now a resident of Fairfield, Iowa, was in the 2d Iowa Regiment, which was the first to plant the American flag within the enemy's works. The other, Thomas, son of Sheriff Rausch of this County, was also, in an Iowa Regiment. All honor to these gallant sons of Schuylkill.

☞ *Schuylkill County* is represented in the regiments of nearly all the loyal States. George W. Kram, son of an old citizen of this County, is Captain of Company H, 9th Kentucky Volunteers, a Regiment made up of refugee loyal Tennesseans and of Kentuckians. The members of Capt. Kram's company are nearly all, Tennesseans.—The Regiment was recently stationed at Columbia, Ky., and subsequently moved to Glasgow. In a letter written to a relative in this Borough, Capt. Kram thus describes the reception of the Regiment in Glasgow:

Our march from Columbia to this place (Glasgow) has been a fatiguing but interesting one.—The inhabitants at every place seem delighted as we approach. We are feasted, and toasted, and cheered wherever we go. The American flag is again flying where, for several months it would have been death to raise it. At this place our entry was a magnificent triumph. The town has about 4000 inhabitants, and the population is about one half secesh. It has been for several months one of the rebel encampments. They left the place on Sunday, and we came into it on Monday. They took their flag down from the court house when they left, and we run up the Stars and Stripes when we came. As we passed through the streets, we were cheered by the inmates of every Union dwelling and scowled at by the rebels. The difference between the Unionists and rebels was plainly discernable, for on the countenances of one was a look of relief and delight, while on the other a look of utter hatred. I'll never forget the shout that arose when the Stars and Stripes were run up on the court house. One old, gray haired man, with tears streaming down his cheeks, came up to me and took me by the hand as he said, "Thank God, that the Stars and Stripes are once more flying over our city. Thank God that we are once more free; God bless you my son." The tears came to my eyes too, and I did not try to restrain them.

☞ *The following poem* will be appreciated by all who love to hear on a calm Sabbath morn, the "toll-toll-toll-toll" of church-bells, which are musical even to the most callous and thoughtless:

[WRITTEN FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

### To the Presbyterian Church Bell.

J. T. B.

Toll—toll—toll—toll—
And thy echoes roll
From valley to knoll,
Among the mountains with solemn sound;
All around
They rebound
And resound;
Grandly swelling,
Upward welling,
Time's requiem knelling,
Of heaven telling,
'Till lost in the depth of the still profound.

In other climes
I've heard the chimes
Of bells, whose silvery tones
Gave the music to thrones;
Of those cast in times olden,
With notes grand and golden,
Telling of former ages,
Of Philosophers, Poets and Sages,
Whose history the mind engages;
Of bells whose reverberations
Once startled the nations;
But never did I ever—
No, never did I hear
Which seemed to my ear—
Whether from Cathedral, Dome, or Shrine,—
Peals so sublime,
Or sounds comparable, Old Bell, with thine.

O solemn Bell! O mournful Bell!
How thy clangor makes my bosom swell;
My heart stands still as thy vibrations toll
Speaks solemnly to my wearied soul;
Time is flying, it seems to say,
Prepare O, soul, for the dread array,
For life is fleeting and death is near,
Before high heaven you must appear,
From whose behest there is no retreat—
Come! O come, to the mercy seat!
Prepare!
Beware,
Lest when the heavens are rolled away
On the awful eve of the last great day,
Thou shalt hide in the cleft of the rock and call
For the overhanging mountain to fall
And screen you in night from the eye of Him,
Before whose glances the sun is dim.

Sweet Bell! Joyful Bell! how thy blythe notes awaken
In my bosom old memories and affections;
And, as budding fruit-trees by soft winds shaken
Showers flowers, so thy tones rain fond recollections
Upon my mind. Again I live in childhood—
That happy time when at thy wooing invitation
I sought thy presence, like children seek the wildwood,
And there, beneath thy subtle influence, took my station
To listen to the gracious words of sovereign love
From lips of him by loving Heaven sent,
To lead our wandering footsteps to the world above,
The loved of many hearts—the old man eloquent.

O, that my wish be granted!—
With its spirit I'm enchanted—
That when the soul-awakening trumpet calls
From the high watch-tower on Salem's lofty walls,
That all who dwell within the magic circle where
Thy solemn music fills the palpitating air,
Shall be gathered, like the ripened sheaves, in that garner of the blest,
Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.
Dear Bell—sweet Bell—
Farewell, farewell.

*February*, 1862.

☞ *Pott vs. School Directors of Pottsville.*—In our last we stated that the Supreme Court of this State had decided that the old burial lot on Centre street, should remain under the control of the School Board of this Borough. The opinion of the Court in this matter, is very interesting. It is as follows:

Schuylkill C. P.

POTT vs. SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF POTTSVILLE.

*Opinion of the Court, Lowrie, C. J.*

From the bill, answer and testimony, and especially from the evidence of the acts of the donor and from the long continued conduct and practice of the donees in accordance with his acts in relation to the property, which are much better evidence than the loose recollections of loose conversations occurring forty years ago, it seems to us quite clear that this lot was dedicated as an appurtenance of Pott's town plot for a burial place for the inhabitants thereof, and perhaps for his own descendants also, and for a school, and if the inhabitants could agree on one, for a church also. The difficulty arises from the dedication not being in writing. It was made about 1817, and in a year or two afterwards a school house was erected and has been used as such ever since. Very shortly after the dedication the burial part of the lot was fenced in, and though the position of the fence has since been somewhat changed, it has never been so changed as to interfere with the portion of the lot where the school house stands.

Even if the evidence were clear that the first oral dedication was for a burial place only, that could not prevent a subsequent change of the purpose by the donor and donee, and the declaration of the donor and the perfectly uniform usage of the donor and donees ever since, make it perfectly clear that the purposes of a school was added directly after the first dedication, if it was not a part of it. No doubt the privilege of burying was confined to the inhabitants of the donor's town plot and to his own family; but how was the school house to be used? By the inhabitants of his town plot alone? It contained but six or seven families when the school house was built. Were they alone to have the privilege of the school? And the church, if built, were the inhabitants alone to be allowed to attend it? It is not usual thus to limit the use of either church or school. Nay, it is never done except with schools under our school laws. Usually, before the public school system, schools were for all the neighborhood that could be accommodated at them, and who were within such distance that they could conveniently attend them.

And so we must presume this school lot was used, for no one intimates that it was used with any limitation of the ordinary custom of schools. And in 1835 the public school directors took charge of it, as of course and of right, and have used it ever since without objection from any one for the schools of the whole district. We infer from the evidence that the school portion of the lot has been used for the benefit of the neighborhood rather than for the inhabitants of his town plot, even since the house was built, and we do not discover that this is inconsistent with his dedication, and common customs helps to convince us that it was not.

No doubt he intended it to be under the management of the inhabitants; but he made no provision of trustees to manage it. In Kleckner vs. the School Directors, 1 Jones, 447, it was decided that in such a case the management would fall on the School Directors under the Common School Law. Here the *Legislature* have by special act put it under the same direction.

And what interest has the plaintiff to dispute the use of the property? It is no encroachment on the right of burial, but a use of part of the lot for the general purpose intended. It does not injure him. That too many may be admitted to the school, for he not being an inhabitant of the town, has no right of schooling. It does not increase his taxes but rather tends to diminish them. We do not see how he can object to its being used as heretofore; the School Directors would hardly offer to sell it, and there is not much danger of any one buying or accepting a mortgage on such a title.

There can be no valid objection on the ground of the increasing number of people attending the school; for that must have been in the hopes of the original donor and donees, and it is of the nature of things that the numbers must greatly vary; but with the growth of a population, or neighborhood, or a church, or school, territory naturally contracts. The territory that 40 years ago had but one school, may now in some instances have ten, and yet each school may have more pupils. A trust or dedication can hardly be said to be *diverted from its purposes* by such natural, social changes as this. Equity cannot so enforce a dedication as to make it conflict with natural but only with arbitrary changes of human society, though these are not always easily distinguished.

If the School Directors, who are now, the trustees of the lot for the uses to which it was dedicated, offer to encroach upon the burial ground, no doubt the court on application of parties interested, will see that the boundaries between the respective parts shall be properly defined, fenced and observed. But we do not see that the erection of the proposed school house will do any wrong to the plaintiff.

Decree of the Common Pleas reversed, and the plaintiff's bill is dismissed at his costs, and the cause is remanded for execution of this decree.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and accurate copy of the opinion, delivered by Chief Justice Lowrie in the above case, March 3d, 1862.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, this 5th day of March, A. D., 1862.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, *Proth'y.*

This case was fully argued in May last at Harrisburg, by Benjamin W. Cumming, Esq., and John Bannan, Esq., for the School Directors, and by F. W. Hughes, Esq., for B. Pott.

### PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Our regular term of the Court of Common Pleas has been in session during the last week, and a number of cases was disposed of. We present our usual report:

*William Richardson vs. Michael Murphy.*—This was an action to recover the balance due on a mortgage given by the deft. to the plaintiff on May 1, 1847, for the sum of $2500. The mortgage was given to secure the purchase money of the one half of a lot of ground in Centre street, Pottsville, located below the Episcopal Church, and which the deft. purchased from the plaintiff "clear of all incumbrances." The balance claimed on the mortgage was one thousand dollars with interest for 10 or 11 years. The deft. claimed that he was entitled to more credits for payments than had been allowed him, and further claimed that he had not received the property "clear of incumbrances," inasmuch as there was an outstanding coal reserve on one half of the property in the heirs of John Potts and others, and that thereby the value of the property was greatly lessened. The plaintiff alleged that deft. knew of the outstanding coal reserve before he purchased, and that it did not in the least affect the value of the property. The jury deducted about $700, as the value of the coal reserve from the claim, and rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1036 52.

*John R. Brick vs. M. Murphy.*—This was also a *Scire Facias* to recover the balance due on a mortgage given by the deft. to the plaintiff for $2500, on May 1, 1847, for a part of the purchase money of the other half of the above lot. The amount claimed was $1500 with 10 or 11 years interest. The only ground of defence was that sufficient credit had not been allowed the deft. on account of his payments made. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim, to wit, $2230 38.

[Conclusion next week.]

☞ An examination of the works at Manassas and an account of the huts, &c., renders it certain that there never was more than 60,000 men there, and for two months not more than 30,000.

### Naval Letters.

U. S. FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA, Port Royal, S. C., February 24th, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—We are ready for sail and anxiously awaiting the Commodore's signal to get under weigh. The "Harriet Lane" and "Ben. Deford" arrived here last week, and the U. S. Marines stationed on Bay Point, opposite Hilton Head, embarked yesterday on the "Gen. McClellan." There is every indication of another naval attack, although the destination and real purpose of this preparation is kept profoundly secret. While we continue lying here ready to start at a moment's notice, I avail myself of the opportunity of having another chat with the JOURNAL.

I expect old coal-producing Schuylkill did its part towards celebrating the birthday of the immortal George last Saturday. "Washington's Birthday" last year was spent in a grand time. We were then as you will remember, in Alexandria, Egypt. Our ship was beautifully trimmed and dressed with the flags of all the civilized nations, signal-flags and pennants. The officers and the Guard were in full uniform, and the band discoursed delicious music all day long. In the afternoon and evening there was a ball aboard, and, especially during the evening, the quarter-deck presented a gay and beautiful appearance. After the ball there was a grand display of fire-works, and, what is of more consequence to the ardent-loving sailor, the main-brace was spliced, or, in nautical phrase, every one so disposed received an extra drink of that nectar (?) which causes so many human crafts to be "three sheets in the wind."

This year however, we have sterner matters on hand, and so the 22nd was not celebrated as it otherwise would have been. On the evening of the 21st the Commodore signalized that a general National salute of 21 guns should be fired on the 22nd. I do not remember ever having seen so many American ensigns displayed at one place, as floated here last Saturday from the shipping. The Susquehanna had no less than four flags and one union jack flying. At noon all the war vessels fired the salute, after which the forts kept the air vibrating with the thunder of their guns.

The Commodore issued a general order lately, to the effect, that no one connected with the fleet should hereafter write to friends, or editors of papers, anything about what was expected to be done, and where intended attacks were to be made. The order, however, read more like a request than a positive order. This is perfectly right, as much harm and little good is done by anticipatory publications of movements and attacks.

The naval part of the expedition to Savannah returned some time ago to the different ships. They have accomplished what they set out to do, namely, cut off communication with Fort Pulaski from Savannah. They erected a battery between the fort and the city, and mounted some ten guns, thus preventing any supplies being taken to the fort. A part of Genl. Sherman's command holds this battery. There are also three Union gunboats still stationed there.

* * * * * * *

Dear JOURNAL:—To realize the truth and beauty of "At Fort Royal, 1861," which you copied in your issue of the 5th, one ought to pay a visit to this place at present.

"The tent-lights glimmer on the land,
The ship-lights on the sea."

With what force these simple lines strike us who have assisted in re-taking this rebellious land, upon which our own *Union* tent-lights now nightly glimmer. The "shiplights" look like a host of bright stars, suspended lower in the air. Some ships sometimes, have *two* lights at the peak, which means that the Captain is not aboard then. The flag-ship sometimes has *three*, which tells the absence of the Commodore.

Again:

"With our stroke timing to their song,
They weave in simple lays,
The pathos of remembered wrong,
The hope of better days."

How appropriate in this case the Greek word *pathos!* How often in the calm quiet of early night, do we sit and listen to these "dusky gondoliers," rowing about the harbor, and singing in "their broken Saxon words!" We sometimes hear such lines as these: "*Massa he has run away.*" "*Tank de Lord, Oh, we are free.*" "*De Yankee is the man for Secession.*"

Are Mr. Bingham's views on that "sublime act of justice," Emancipation, *righteous* ones? He would have them emancipated *rather than* carry on the war,—*rather than* expend "the people's treasure,"—*rather than* have the people themselves "mangled, maimed, and murdered." He evidently desires not so much "to give liberty to the slave," as to give "relief to the people," "stability to the Constitution," "peace to a distracted country." In short, he evidently thinks emancipation the best, *perhaps* the only means of ending the war. A fig for such motives. Something like philanthropic England, when she emancipated her slaves in order to injure France.

Slavery is *wrong*, and *because* it is wrong, it should be immediately abolished—destroyed—utterly annihilated. No matter what is to become of them; *after* complete emancipation there is time enough to think of their future. Look at the slave. We have some on board ship, who once were slaves. They are intelligent, capable, ingenious, and willing to learn and work. They are stout, strong, and physically perfect. They look like men, and in truth, I believe they *are* men. They have the same passions, cravings, feelings, and sympathies we have. They are governed by the same affections and natural associations that we are. They have an ear to hear the supplicating cries of wife and children, and a heart to feel for them.

If we—man, does not liberate them soon, God will, and He will at the same time, condignly chastise us nationally, for our long-standing, grievous offence. What a source of calm, deep satisfaction it is to know, that He who sitteth upon the Eternal Throne of Justice and Right, will inevitably, sooner or later, end the miseries and sufferings of the poor slave, notice his longings for freedom, satisfy his cravings for knowledge, prevent his soul and body being sold to the highest bidder; in short, break their galling and oppressing chains, and place them where they can in time obtain a position equal to that of their arrogant, selfish, God-forgetting oppressors.

However, I am yet too young to be damned as an Abolitionist; still I am fortunately independent enough to care a little less than nothing for the opinion of a *doughface*, and as for pro-slavery men, I have no sympathy with them.

I expect soon to have some glorious intelligence for the JOURNAL. I was glad you endorsed a former suggestion of mine, and, finally, I wonder what those *boxes*, your Hatteras, Inlet-correspondent with the numerous initials speaks of, contained.

Our address still always continues to be the same, viz: Port Royal. This latter piece of information in regard to our address, might possibly convey the idea that a continuance of JOURNALS would be thankfully accepted. I have thus far received them regularly; and have now revoked all the blessings I showered upon the supposed donors, and bestowed them properly. More anon.

Yours Respectfully, S. S. B.

U. S. FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA, At Sea March 1st, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—One of the best appointed and best regulated fleets, left Port Royal under command of our gallant Commodore, on the afternoon of Friday last. The purpose and destination was kept profoundly secret. The fleet consisted of the Flag-ship Wabash, the Susquehanna, the Mohican, Pawnee, Flag, Florida, Alabama, Seminole, and a large number of others—all fighting ships. A number of troops accompanied the expedition, and a large company of U. S. Marines was formed from the guards of the different large vessels. We are to-day all anchored here around the Flag-ship. Commodore Du Pont is giving final orders to the different commanders, and perfecting his arrangements and plan of attack. It is evident that a hard fought battle is expected from the preparations being made on board the vessels of the fleet.

They are "snaking" the rigging, that is, the heavy stays are fastened to each other by means of ropes tied in a zig-zag manner from one to the other all the way down from aloft; something like a grape vine growing about an arbor. This is done so that in case any of the rigging is shot away it will not fall on deck. The iron stays of the huge smoke-stack are taken down and ropes ones substituted. Everything not absolutely necessary on deck in time of action is stowed away below. The railings of the hatchways are taken away and some of the hatches are covered over with stout planks. Some of the boats are brought in-board, and the rest secured out of the way. A number of extra cots are slung and prepared for the wounded. Everything as far as the condition of the ship is concerned is ready for action. The men themselves are as ready for battle as the good old ship. The glorious news of the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson has just reached us. We have unlimited confidence in our Navy.

OFF FERNANDINA, FLA., March 2nd.

It has at last transpired whither we are going. Fernandina is to be taken.

Fernandina is on Amelia Island, on the coast of Florida, and connects by railroad with Cedar Keys, Pensacola, and other important places. There is a battery on Amelia Island, commanding St. Mary's Sound. This battery may be enfiladed from vessels coming towards it from the inside.

The fleet got under way this morning early, and the programme was this: the Wabash and Susquehanna cannot get inside as they draw too much water, so the Commodore transferred his flag to the Mohican.

All the gunboats, following the Mohican, made for, and entered the channel above Cumberland Island, north of Amelia Island, which channel is defended on both sides.

The gunboats were to enter this channel and then run down inside, between the island and mainland, to St. Mary's Sound, while the Wabash and Susquehanna came where we now lie, some miles off Fernandina, waiting the appearance of the gunboats inside.

We can from here see the battery and the rebel flag, but it is evident we can after all not get near enough to take an effective part in the affair. We have seen or heard as yet no evidence of any action on the part of the gunboats inside.

AT SEA, March 3rd.

Last evening at about nine o'clock a light was observed out at sea. Signals were made and the vessel was soon up to us. She proved to be the U. S. Steamer Alabama, coming to us from the gun-boat fleet inside with despatches for us from the Commodore. We learned that the fleet had met no obstructions and were then anchored in the sound. *The rebel batteries were reported to have been deserted at the approach of the fleet.*

This morning early large fires were observed at and about the battery on Amelia Island. We fired several shot and shell towards Fernandina which were however, not responded to on their part. They have evidently, abandoned this place too, otherwise they would have defiantly returned our shots. The fires, which were buildings around the fort, were kindled by the rebels themselves, probably to prevent them falling into our hands.

The gun-boat fleet was observed coming into St. Mary's Sound just as we got up anchor and left the Southern extremity of the island.

As I write, just after dinner, it is very foggy and rainy with considerable wind, and our engine is whistling like a Pottsville locomotive, to indicate our whereabouts to other vessels.

OFF FERNANDINA, March 4th.

This morning the "Keystone State" came to us as we lay anchored near the mouth of St. Johns River, and by signal informed us that *Fernandina was taken*, and the Commodore wanted us there. We then got under way and came here again, where we found the fleet anchored and the *American Ensign flying*. We have not yet heard whether there was any fighting done, or whether the rebels surrendered or decamped. The latter is most probable.

It is not likely that the rebellion will hold out much longer, hemmed in and surrounded as they are by the Federal forces. The whole Atlantic coast is now ours again. Our glorious flag flies once more in troublesome and extensive, Florida, and I trust,—who does not?—will soon float in every State.

There is a possibility of France having something to say about our affairs shortly. A sailing vessel was cruising around here on the blockade *under French colors*, and our rebel friends down here, not knowing the difference between a man-of-war and a merchant vessel, sent a boat out to pilot the supposed French merchantman in, when lo! they became prisoners to a veritable Uncle Sam war-ship. France will hardly stomach that. However, the Captain of that vessel will doubtless be cashiered, thus proving that the Government does not recognize the action, and France will have to be satisfied.

March 5th.

Last evening the Captain visited the Commodore, and upon the return of the barge, we heard the accounts of the affair. Our victory was one of the "nobody hurt" order. The Commodore's official reports will give the *circumstances of the whole affair, and, as there is no actual fighting to be described*—for which comfortable fact, I, for one, am decidedly not sorry, it is not necessary to lengthen out this letter. It is said that an officer of one of our ships came across a regular Xantippe, who called him and the rest, a "parcel of sneaking, Yankee rascals, coming with their big ships and frightening honest folks into deserting their homes," with a lot of other such choice language.

Yours, Respectfully, S. S. B.

Since our attentive correspondent's letters came to hand, we have received the official report of Commodore Dupont, which gives full details of the operations of the Expedition. The dispatch is as follows:

FLAGSHIP MOHICAN, Harbor of Fernandina, March 4, 1862.

SIR:—I had the honor to inform you in my last dispatch that the expedition for Fernandina was equipped and waiting only for suitable weather to sail from Port Royal. I have now the pleasure to inform you that I am in full possession of Cumberland Sound and the Island of Fernandina and Amelia Island, and of the river and town of St. Mary's.

I sailed from Port Royal on the last day of February in the Wabash, and on the 2nd instant entered Cumberland Sound, by St. Andrew's inlet, in the Mohican, Commander S. W. Godon, on board of which ship I have hoisted my flag.

The fleet comprised the following vessels, sailing in the order in which they are named:

The Ottawa, Mohican, [accompanied by the Ellen,] Seminole, Pawnee, Pocahontas, Flag, Florida, James Adger, Bienville, Alabama, Keystone State, Seneca, Huron, Pembina, Isaac Smith, Penguin, Potomska, the armed cutter Henrietta, the armed transport McClellan—the latter having on board the battalion of marines under command of Major Reynolds—and the transports Empire City, Marion, Star of the South, Belvidere, Boston, George's Creek, containing a brigade, under the command of Brigadier General Wright.

We came to anchor in Cumberland Sound at half past ten on the morning of the 2nd, to make an examination of the channel and wait for the tide. Here I learned from a contraband, who had been picked up at sea by Commander Lanier, and from the neighboring residents on Cumberland Island, that the rebels had abandoned in haste the whole of the defences of Fernandina, and were even at that moment retreating from Amelia Island, carrying with them such of their munitions as their precipitate flight would allow.

The object of carrying the whole fleet through Cumberland Sound was to turn the heavy works on the south end of Cumberland and the north end of Amelia Islands; but on receiving this intelligence I detached the gunboats and armed steamers of light draught from the mainland, and placing them under the command of Commander P. Drayton, of the steam sloop Pawnee, I ordered him to push through the sound with the utmost speed to save the public and private property from threatened destruction, to prevent the poisoning of the wells, and to put a stop to all those outrages by the perpetration of which the leaders of this nefarious war hope to deceive and exasperate the southern people.

In the meantime I went out of the sound and came by sea to the main entrance of this harbor. In consequence of the bad weather I was unable to cross the bar till this morning.

Commander Drayton, accompanied by Commander C. R. P. Rogers, with the armed launches and cutters, and the small armed companies from the Wabash, had arrived several hours before me. Immediately on his entering the harbor Commander Drayton sent Lieut. White of the Ottawa, to hoist the flag on Fort Clinch—the first of the national forts on which the ensign of the Union has resumed its proper place since the first proclamation of the President of the United States was issued.

A few scattering musket shots were fired from the town by the flying enemy, when it was discovered that a railroad train was about to start. Commander Drayton, on board the Ottawa, Lieut. Commanding Stevens, chased this train for two miles and fired several shells at it, aiming at the locomotive, some of which took effect.

It was reported that the Hon. David Yulee, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Florida, escaped from this train and took to the bush.

Commander C. R. P. Rodgers, pushing ahead with the launches, captured the rebel steamer Darlington, containing artillery stores, army wagons, mules, forage, &c., and fortunately secured the draw-bridge, which was held during the night by the second launch of the Wabash. There were passengers including women and children, aboard the Darlington, and yet the brutal captain suffered her to be fired up, and refused to hoist the white flag, notwithstanding the entreaties of the women. No one was injured. I send the captain of the steamer home, a prisoner. His name is Jacob Brock. He is a native of Vermont, but has been a resident of Florida for twenty three years.

The same night Commander C. P. Rodgers ascended the St. Mary's with the Ottowa, and took possession of the town, driving out a picket of the enemy's cavalry.—Early in the morning the town of Fernandina was also occupied by a party of seamen and marines from Commander Drayton's command. In both places most of the inhabitants had fled, by order, it is said, of the rebel authorities.

A company of seamen and marines, under Lieut. Miller, was sent from the Mohican to hold Fort Clinch.

It is reported to me by Lieut. Commanding Downes, of the Huron, that the whole structure of the railroad on the Fernandina side, including the swinging drawbridge, is quite uninjured. The rebels have done some damage by fire to the tressel work on the other side of the river, but I am not yet informed of its extent. Several locomotives, baggage tenders, freight cars and some other property besides that found in the steamer Darlington, have been recovered. The whole number of guns discovered up to this time is thirteen, embracing heavy 32 pounders, 8 inch guns and one 80 and one 120 pounder rifled guns.

The towns of St. Mary's and Fernandina are uninjured. I visited the town, Fort Clinch and the earth-works on the sea face of the Island. It is impossible to look at these preparations for a vigorous defence without being surprised that they should have been voluntarily deserted. The batteries on the north and northeast shores are as complete as art can make them. Six are well concealed and protected by ranges of sand hills in front of them, and contain perfect shelter for the men, and are small and thoroughly covered by the natural growth and the varied contours of the land, so that to strike them from the water would be the mere result of chance.

A battery of six guns, though larger and affording therefore a better mark, is equally well sheltered and masked. These batteries and the heavy guns mounted on Fort Clark command all the turnings of the main ship channel, and rake an approaching enemy.

Beside them, there was another battery of four guns on the south end of Cumberland Island, the fire of which would cross the channel inside the bar. The difficulties arising from the indirectness of the channel and from the shoalness of the bar would have added to the defences by keeping the approaching vessels a long time exposed to fire under great disadvantage.

And when the ships of an enemy had passed all these defences they would have had to encounter a well constructed and naturally masked battery at the town which commands the access to the inner anchorage.

We are told that Gen. Lee pronounced the place perfectly defensible. We are not surprised at this if true.—We captured Port Royal, but Fernandina and Fort Clinch have been given to us.

We had in the expedition Mr. W. H. Dennis, an assistant in the Coast Survey, who possessed an accurate local knowledge of a part of the ground we passed over—of which, indeed, he had made the topographical map, under the direction of the superintendent. He was zealous and active, and it gives me pleasure to mention him.

The Empire City, on board of which was General Wright, grounded on the bar. As soon as he arrived in another steamer, immediate steps were taken to transfer to him the forts and all authority and possession on the land. I desire here to speak of the harmonious counsels and cordial co-operation which have marked throughout my intercourse with this able officer. Our plans of action have been matured by mutual consultation, and have been carried into execution by mutual help.

I take great pleasure in reminding the Department that the principal and ultimate object of the naval expedition which I have the honor to command was, in its first conception, to take and keep under control the whole line of the sea-coast of Georgia, "knowing" to use the language of the original paper, "that the naval power that controls the sea-coast of Georgia, controls the State of Georgia." The report that the fortifications at St. Simons, armed with heavy columbiads, had been abandoned, which first reached me at Port Royal, is confirmed. Thus the whole of the coast of Georgia is now either actually in my possession or under my control, and thus the views of the Government have been accomplished.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
[Signed] S. F. DUPONT,
Comm'g South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
To Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, Washington.

### Letters from our Volunteers.

From the 96th Reg., P. V., Col. H. L. Cake.

CAMP NORTHUMBERLAND, Va., March 10th, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—My attention has been called to a letter published in your issue of March 8th, dated Feb. 24th, 1862, in which myself and a number of my brother officers are held up to the view of our friends in Pottsville in a very unenviable light, viz:—that of a set of Bacchanalians. To me no other conclusion can be drawn from the letter.

I desire to say for myself, and I feel authorized to say for others that what purports to be the proceedings of a social meeting of the officers of the 96th Regt. on the evening of the 22nd ult., is almost entirely destitute of truth. Equally untrue is it, that the letter was written at the "Head quarters" of the Regt. The toasts alleged to have been offered on that occasion emanated almost exclusively from the fertile brain of the young officer, who is so wonderfully troubled with the *Cacoethes Scribendi*. Inasmuch as this young man, who habitually dates his communications at the "Head Quarters" of the Regiment, will in the future, only confine himself, more closely to his own peculiar duties, he will be the more efficient, and be will be infinitely more respected by his superior officers, as well as those having equal rank with him.

Thus much I have felt it my duty to say for my own satisfaction, as well as for those for whom I write. Be kind enough to give this a place in your last issue.

Truly yours, J. G. FRICK,
Lt. Col. 96th Regt. P. V.

P. S.—I have written the above to you at the hour of half past 2 o'clock, this Monday morning, whilst preparing to march, in accordance with orders just received.

J. G. F.

### Letter from Harrisburg.

THURSDAY, March 13, 1862.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—Again I am without anything of local importance to communicate. Both branches of the Legislature appear to be busy, and yet everybody is at a loss to discover what has been done. Much of the time of the House for a week past has been consumed since I last wrote to you, in discussing Mr. Hopkins' bill for repealing the law commutating the tonnage tax. Although the debate is a fair and legitimate subject upon which to make buncombe speeches, the discussion is nevertheless, a profitless one to the State, or the persons engaged in it—because, when all is said and done, the bill will fall in the Senate. It is well known that the bill passed in 1861 abolishing tonnage duties, was in the form of a contract, and no Legislature can abolish the law of contracts. Such a procedure is out of their reach; and even if they would annul this binding contract made in good faith, it is not at all likely that the Supreme Court would recognize a law that would conflict with the Constitution.

During the week Mr. Reilly has presented seven petitions from citizens of East Brunswick, praying for the repeal of the stricter accountability law so far as it relates to this township. If the petitions were signed by a majority of the taxpayers of the township, it is altogether likely that their wishes will be complied with at an early day.

On Tuesday a bill which had passed the House, allowing the Borough of Minersville to become the purchaser of the franchises of the Water Company, came up in the Senate, and was on the point of being passed without word or comment, when Senator Penny suddenly discovered that there is either a clause in the constitution, or a law, which prevents Boroughs from purchasing any stock of the kind. Under these circumstances, Mr. Reilly did not press the passage of the bill, and the consequence is that the Water Company must continue in existence, or sell out to somebody else.

Mr. Ryon has not completed his new bill for the better security of wages to laborers—at least, I have not heard that he has read it in place up this time. I anticipate that it will give rise to a long debate, especially, if rumors as to the character of its provisions are true.

We have had a grand passage at arms between a few of the leading partisans in the Senate, on the resolution to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. During the week we have had a speech from Lamberton against the passage of the bill, and another by Clymer, on the same side, while we have been treated to a lengthy disquisition on the subject of slavery, and in favor of the passage of the resolution, by Morrow B. Lowry.

The speech of Mr. Lamberton was not such a one as could be received with favor by even his Democratic friends, many of whom condemned it without stint or measure. The remarks of Mr. Clymer, were received with more favor. Although opposed to the resolution, his remarks on the war and the Union, which came in juxtaposition with the subject, were highly patriotic. I did not hear Mr. Lowry's remarks, but I learn that they were mainly arguments in favor of general and universal emancipation.

The investigating committees will probably continue their labors up to near the close of the session. Nothing has transpired as to what discoveries they have made up to this time.

The General Appropriation bill passed the Senate in one day—a feat unparalleled in the history of Pennsylvania legislation. As it has come from the House it contains no features of retrenchment to distinguish it from its predecessors, except that it reduces the salary of two messengers from $660 to $500 per annum. The bill, however, has to pass the Senate yet before it becomes a law. The Senate is, a mill that grinds slow, but it grinds remarkably fine.

Yours, BROAD GUAGE.

GENERAL McClellan has been in Virginia since Monday and there are no indications of his return.

SINCE the retreat of the rebels from northern Virginia, large numbers of fugitive slaves are coming within our lines.

THE rebels encamped at Occoquan, Virginia, have retreated, and the position has been occupied by our troops.

THE Navy Department has issued proposals for building ten more iron-clad gun-boats for the western waters similar to those now in use.

CENTREVILLE is utterly deserted by all the residents, and Manassas is a terrible wreck. Ruin and desolation reign everywhere.

THE Norfolk *Day Book* says that in the recent battle the Merrimac was penetrated by some of our shot, and that one shell killed seventeen men and mortally wounded her commander, Captain Buchanan, so that he subsequently died. Captain Buchanan had a brother in the U. S. service as paymaster on board the Congress.

CAPTAIN Buchanan, who commanded the Merrimac in her first day's fight, is reported to be wounded. On the second day, when she encountered the Monitor, she was commanded by Captain Jones.

In the naval battle at Fortress Monroe, the Minnesota had six men killed and seventeen wounded; the Oregon had three wounded; the Whitehall three killed; the Cumberland's loss was 150; the Congress 50 killed, 27 wounded, and 40 captured. Total loss, 296 men.

GENERAL LEE has been appointed General in-chief of the rebel forces, and their retreat from Manassas is formally announced as having been caused by the adoption of a new line of defences, of which Staunton, Gordonsville and Fredericksburg are the main points.


**The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.**—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, SINGLE COPIES may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.
March 15, '62. 11-1y

**A CARD, FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC.**
THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and former patrons, that, in connection with his Fashionable Stock of Military and Citizens' Ready Made Clothing, he will open March 1st, 1862, one of the best assorted stocks of Boys' Ready-made Clothing ever before offered in this city, all of which will be sold at one low uniform price. A portion of the Store has been furnished for this department exclusively, in good style, and particularly private for ladies with children. We cordially invite all to call and examine the stock before purchasing. All Goods sold at 824 Chestnut street, under the Continental Hotel, warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, always on hand, direct from the best Importing Houses in America. Clothing made to order at short notice, and in the most Fashionable Style. Also, will be kept on hand, a large and complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, selected from the most Fashionable Importing Houses in New York, and will receive our special attention, in order to be ahead of all competitors. Price low, and uniform in all cases. Umbrellas, Silk, Alpaca, Cotton, Gingham and all other styles, will be found in our stock at No. 824, Chestnut street, under the Continental Hotel.
CHARLES STOKES.
Philadelphia, Mar. 1, 1862. 10-tf.

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 DELATREAU'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.


# 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. Dr. Nevin of Philadelphia, will supply Mr. Colt's pulpit to-morrow, morning and evening at the usual hours, for the 2d Presbyterian Church, now worshipping in Thompson's Hall, corner of Market and Second street. Entrance on Second street.

### NOTICES.

☞ TRINITY CHURCH SERVICES, March, 1862. 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 7½ 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.

HECKSCHER—WHITNEY.—At Trinity Chapel, New York, on Tuesday, March 4th, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, Lieut. JOHN G. HECKSCHER, U. S. A., to CORNELIA L., daughter of the late Henry Whitney.

### DIED.

HEISLER.—On the 6th inst., in Schuylkill Township, GIDEON HEISLER, son of Jacob Heisler, Jr., aged 7 years, 2 months, and 11 days.

BUTLER.—On the 4th inst., in Blythe Township, DENNIS FRANCIS BUTLER, (School Teacher,) a native of Ireland, aged 50 years.

### Obituary.

At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the 48th Regiment, P. V., held at the Colonel's Quarters, on Saturday evening, Feb. 22, 1862, the following business was transacted:

On motion, Colonel Nagle was appointed Chairman, and Lieut. O. C. Bosbyshell, Secretary. Colonel Nagle stated that the meeting had convened for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the death of our late Surgeon, Dr. David Minis, Jr.

The following General Order was then read:

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF NORTH CAROLINA, Roanoke Island, Feb. 20th, 1862.

*General Order, No. 10.*

The General Commanding desires to render a tribute to the memory of Dr. Minis, of the 48th Regt., P. V. He was detached from his own Regiment, and appointed to accompany the 9th New Jersey, then going into the field. He lost his life by disease, brought on by his untiring devotion to the wounded, during and after the action of the 8th. To the forgetfulness of self, which kept him at his post at the Hospital, regardless of rest or sleep, the Department owes a debt of gratitude.

By command of Brigadier General A. E. BURNSIDE.
(Signed) LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The following preamble and resolutions were then read, and unanimously adopted, to wit:

WHEREAS, By a decree of Divine Providence, death has removed from our midst our worthy and esteemed Surgeon, Dr. David Minis, Jr., at Roanoke Island, N. C., on the 14th inst.—[Surgeon Minis was detailed on the 24th inst., to accompany the 9th N. J. Volunteers upon the expedition to Roanoke Island, N. C., and, regardless of all exposure and danger, he left with a glowing heart and a strong mind, determined to perform the duties of his calling to his fellow-man and to his country, with the hope of returning to his own Regiment in a few days. Regardless of his own health and life, he was in constant attendance in the Hospital, administering to the wants of the wounded and the dying, in and after the engagement at Roanoke Island, N. C., on the 8th inst., until he himself was stricken down, and now sleeps the sleep of death.]—Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, the officers of the 48th Regt., P. V., have heard with feelings of much sorrow and regret, of the death of our beloved surgeon and fellow-soldier, Dr. David Minis, Jr. Dr. Minis although an entire stranger to us a few months ago, had endeared himself to both officers and men, by his exemplary life, and his respect and kindness to the sick.

*Resolved*, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of our Creator, we feel that in the death of Dr. Minis we have lost not only a skillful surgeon, but a true friend, and his loss to the Regiment is almost irreparable.

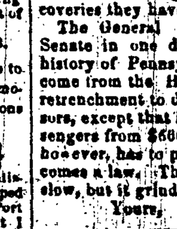
*Resolved*, That we sympathize deeply with the family and friends of the deceased in their bereavement, and although the loss to them can never be filled, yet it is to his eternal gain.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and be published in the papers of Beaver and Schuylkill counties, Pennsylvania.

On motion, adjourned.
(Signed.) O. C. BOSBYSHELL, Sec'y.


**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, if purchased to the amount of 50 cents or more, *for cash only*, thus forming an inducement for persons to provide themselves with many useful and necessary articles. Our 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 Feger's Hotel.
☞ After the 1st April, the Bee Hive Trimming Store will be removed to Market Street, between Second and Third, (formerly Dr. Nichols' house,) where, thankful for past patronage, we will be pleased to see our customers. Feb. 22, '62.

**BLACK SIBERIAN OATS,**
WHICH yielded last year *seventy* bushels, to the acre, where the ordinary Oats only yielded from 40 to 45 bushels, just received, and for sale by the bushel or smaller quantity, at the Seed Store of the subscriber, Pottsville, B. BANNAN.
Pottsville, March 8, '62.

**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.

**WANTED.**

WANTED.—A Man to drive out, and make himself generally useful about the store, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.
March 8, '62.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner 22d and G. Streets, WASHINGTON, February 28th, 1862.
200 EXPERIENCED TEAMsters can obtain immediate employment, on application at this office. Wages $25 per month, and a daily ration.
J. J. DANA, Capt. Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. Army.
March 8, '62.

WANTED.—10 good MULES, to work in and about a Coal Mine, for which the cash will be paid. Apply to JOHN SIMMONS, Market street, Pottsville.
March 1, '62.

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 on board of unequal-war vessels. All information that may be required, will be given at the Rendezvous, over E. C. Green's Jewelry Store, Centre street, Pottsville.
B. W. HOPPER, Recruiting Sergeant.
Feb. 22, '62.

WANTED.—The Subscriber offers to an experienced vine-dresser, a rare chance. He is in possession of a Vineyard of 5,000 plants, in the 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. WISKOOP.
Feb. 15, '62.

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 1831, 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.

**NOTICES.**

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that FRANKLIN C. SMITH, of Union Township, Schuylkill County, is employed by me as Agent, at the Grist and Saw Mills in said Township and County aforesaid, and that all the business at said Mills will be transacted for me. Witness my hand.
JONAS SMITH.
Pottstown, Montgomery County, March 7, '62.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The subscriber having been appointed Administratrix to the estate of Wm. Rehem, dec'd, late of Schuylkill Haven, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment, and those having claims to present them to. ANGELINE REHEM, Adm'rx.
March 15, '62. Schuylkill Haven.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the repairing of the Public Roads of East Norwegian Township, in Schuylkill County, will be let at public outcry, to lowest and best bidder, for the road year of 1862, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of March, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of James Lockard, in said township, when and where parties interested may attend if they think proper.
PATRICK CAVENAGH, Supervisor.
March 15, '62.

NOTICE TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned will sell to the lowest and best bidder, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Mansion House, (Smith's) in Mahanoy City, in two divisions, the repairing of the Roads in Mahanoy Township, for the ensuing year. Conditions of sale and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, in Mahanoy City.
FRANK CARTER, Supervisor.
March 15, '62.

NOTICE.—The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has purchased two Mules and has placed the same in possession of Robert Davey. All persons are hereby forbid molesting said property, as it belongs to me. DENNIS BUCKLEY.
Port Carbon, March 15, '62.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Jefferson, deceased, having been duly granted to the subscriber, all persons having claims upon the same, and all persons indebted thereto to present the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to ROBERT JEFFERSON.
March 15, '62. Cass Township.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING COAL FOR THE PHILADELPHIA ALMS HOUSE.
Sealed Proposals, for furnishing 3000 (three thousand) tons of first quality hard White Ash, Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal for the Philadelphia Alms House, will be received at the Office of the Guardians of the Poor, No. 42 North SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, until MONDAY, March 24th, 1862, at 12 M.; the coal to be delivered, free from slate, dust or other impurities, at the Alms-House wharf, on the Schuylkill, before the first of July, 1862, and to be inspected and weighed in carts on the wharf, 2240 pounds to the ton—in the Alms House grounds as delivered. The proposals will state the prices, payable in city warrants, for each size—Lump, Egg, Stove—

1000 tons of Lump Coal,
1500 tons of Egg Coal,
500 tons of Stove Coal,

and the location and mine from which it is proposed to deliver; accompanied by certificates from persons known to the Board, that the person or persons making the proposal is or are actually engaged in the business of mining coal, and of sufficient ability to execute the contract; for the faithful performance of which security will be required. The Guardians of the Poor reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed advantageous to the Institution, and to alter the proportions of the quantities as stated.
Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Coal for the Almshouse."
Blank printed forms of Proposals will be furnished on application at the Office of the Guardians of the Poor, by mail or otherwise.
C. T. MILLER, Secretary.
March 8, '62.

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.

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.

**FOR SALE & TO LET.**

MACHINE SHOP FOR RENT.—The Machine Shop, Foundry and Blacksmith Shop, known as the McGinnis Machine Shop, and two houses, in Coal street, to rent, on accommodating terms. Apply to RICHARD HIRST or WM. MILNES, Jr., Pottsville, or WM. MILNES, Tamaqua.
March 15, '62.

FOR RENT.—2 Dwelling Houses situated on Centre street, Morris' Addition. Apply to ROBT. RAMSEY.
March 1, '62.

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.
Pottsville, March 1, '62. JOHN M. CROSLAND.

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

STEAM MILL AND COTTAGE DWELLING HOUSE FOR RENT.—The subscriber offer for rent, HERTZLER'S STEAM PLANING MILL and SAW MILL, located near Myerstown, on the Canal and about ½ mile from the Railroad. The Mill has two pair of Burrs for Flour, and one pair for Chopping. 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.

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.

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

FOR RENT.—2 three-story Dwelling Houses, with modern conveniences. Apply to Mrs. JAS. RUSSELL, Morris' Addition.
Feb. 8, '62.

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

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 day at Public Sale. MICHAEL MORTIMER.
Jan. 25, '62.

**GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.**
THE subscriber keeps for sale a large assortment of all kinds of Garden and Field Seeds, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at his Seed Store, Pottsville.
B. BANNAN.
March 8, '62.