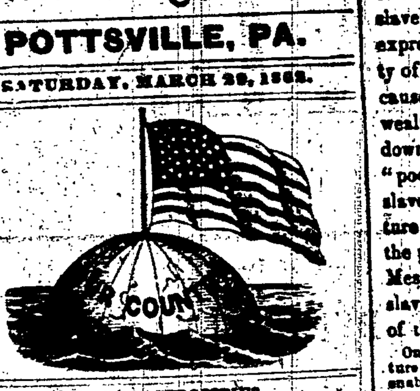
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862.



REBEL ATROCITIES.

Many cases of rebel barbarity continually see the light, as our forces advance into their territory; and none seemed to have suffered more than Irishmen. To exhibit the sentiments which the aristocratic slaveholders of the South entertain for Irishmen, we might state that when the South was engaged in making the effort to extend the area of slavery over Kansas, a slaveholder was asked, "what do you intend to do for slaves, to work your new territory? You certainly have none to spare in the South." "Do?" said the aristocrat, "Do? why we will sell the Irishmen among us into slavery; they are fit for nothing else." This was the sentiment towards Irishmen, before the rebellion was actively inaugurated, and we may be assured that they have suffered untold horrors since. Early two Irishmen were brutally whipped, and universal indignation was expressed by their countrymen in the North. But we have a more recent instance of rebel barbarity to Irishmen. When the first of our troops reached Centreville, on the recent occupation of Manassas, they found an Irishman who had done some service on the railroad. Our men inquired of him how it was that so many Irishmen were deserting the Rebel service.—At first he hesitated in replying, but finally said that the Irishmen had been badly treated, and that a few days before the evacuation, two poor fellows, Irishmen, had been taken out and shot, and their bodies were afterward mutilated. This is but a solitary instance of the manner in which the rebels treat Irishmen, and as our troops penetrate the heart of the South, they will, we doubt not, find the cases of inhumanity to a worthy class, multiplied. Col. Corcoran, the gallant commander of the 69th New York Regiment, has been no exception; but for months was immured in a filthy Southern dungeon, and is still held, the rebels refusing to give him up, although we hold as prisoners of war, a dozen of their Colonels, and can readily exchange. The rebels hate and despise Irishmen, and take every opportunity to exhibit it.

These are facts for the Irishmen of the North to think of. Let them remember that the leaders of the pro-slavery Democratic party of the North, sympathise with the rebels, and are using every exertion to obtain for them a general amnesty, in order that the same power that has crushed the poor white workingmen of the country, may again have full sway in the Government of the nation. Let Irishmen think how their countrymen are treated in the South, and repudiate the party that is in secret sympathy with the inhuman rebels.

WHOLESOME CRITICISM.

Some of our friends think we have been too severe in criticising the "masterly inactivity" of Gen. McClellan. We have done it conscientiously; free from prejudice, and in a tone mild compared with that of the Western papers, when treating the same subject. Thousands are of the opinion that the rebels should never have escaped unmolested from Manassas; while the plea of mud is not a strong one, when we consider that months since, at a Council of Generals held, Heintzelman, Sumner, McDowell and Keyes voted to march forward, but were overruled. The people are certainly dissatisfied that a fine army of a couple of hundred thousand men; eager for the fray, should be kept inactive for months at an expense of half a million dollars a day, and decimated by disease. For the purpose of showing how many beside ourselves, esteem Gen. McClellan's do-nothing policy, we subjoin the following from this week's Germantown *Telegraph*, a paper published at the home of McClellan; a paper not political; a paper which has been published by its present proprietor for thirty-three years, and a paper which enjoys the confidence of the people. We have been censured for writing strongly against McClellan. Have we published anything stronger than the following from the *Telegraph*:

Injudicious Friends.

It would appear from the course of those who arrogate to themselves the exclusive keeping of Gen. McClellan, that it is worse than sacrilege to question his sagacity, genius and general military ability. They are not willing to be content in sustaining his course themselves, but charge upon all those who will not join in singing his praises before he has even seen an enemy, as being governed by the most unworthy motives.—They do not hesitate to apply also the vilest epithets to those who will not fall down and worship the object of their idolatry. They are not willing that any one should differ from them, except at the risk of their coarse denunciation. This is most injudicious, and cannot but result to the injury of the Commander of the army of the Potomac. It is a most happy manifestation of social popularity to have friends; but unless they are discreet friends, possessing at least the common wisdom allotted to our race, their friendship is frequently more damaging than the hostility of the bitterest foes. Such we apprehend Gen. McClellan will find some of those whose journals are redolent of scribblings in his behalf.

KENTUCKY—SLAVERY AND THE PRESIDENT.—It is the general impression that a majority of the voters in Kentucky are opposed to slavery if they could give an untramelled expression of their feelings; but the minority of slave-holders control the majority, because they possess the largest portion of the wealth of the State, which is used to keep down the working-men who are called the "poor white trash," and scarcely any but slaveholders are elected to the State Legislature or to Congress. To show the spirit of the professed Union men towards the recent Message of the President on the subject of slavery, we copy the following proceedings of the Legislature of that State:

On the 12th inst., a Mr. Martin moved in the legislature (House) of Kentucky, a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer the following:

"*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That any person or persons who have or may advocate the doctrine of the Abolition or Emancipation of Slavery in the State of Kentucky, either directly or indirectly, or who sympathise with the same, be and are hereby disfranchised for life.

"2. That all persons so offending shall take no part in elections, either as Judges, Clerks, or Sheriffs of the same, and be requested to leave the State within ten days.

"3. This act shall take effect ten days after its passage."

The *loyal* and Union-loving House (having expelled all the Union traitors) gave 48 Yeas (for suspending the rules) to 29 Nays; but, the former being less than two-thirds, the motion did not prevail, and the civilized and humane proposition, which would have banished Henry Clay—alike in his early manhood and in his old age—from the State he did so much to honor, is not yet a law.

We would not give much for the loyalty of such men. The only difference is, that they prefer slavery in the Union, while the rebels prefer slavery out of the Union. President Lincoln sprang from the "poor white trash" of Kentucky, and we think it is high time that he heeds the interests of the poor whites in the Slave States, instead of the lordly slaveholders—or as Gerritt Smith says, he had better heed the advice of the nation instead of that of the Border States men.

MR. RYON'S BILL.—We have received a copy of Mr. Ryon's bill in reference to the protection of the wages of labor, in its altered shape, and would publish it, if we had an assurance that it would not assume a new phase before the present issue of the JOURNAL. A legal friend after reading it, thought it might more appropriately be termed "An Act to compel Miners and Laborers to pay their wages into the hands of lawyers, in the shape of fees," than "An Act to protect the wages of labor." Possibly, Mr. Ryon being a lawyer, had an eye to his business, in framing it. Mr. Ryon's bill is considered by every thoughtful working-man in this Region, not only unnecessary, as we have a good law on the subject already, but actually mischievous, placing as it does the power in the hands of a small number who are always complaining, to stop collieries at their pleasure. The fact is, the movement is a gross outrage on the interests of this Region, and the people should protest earnestly against the passage of the proposed bill.

MINING PRIVILEGES.—We have every reason to believe that the united effort to strike out the right to mine and sell Coal by those companies that have been instrumental in putting down the price of coal below the cost of production, on the ground that they have proved destructive to the best interests of the State, will succeed in our Legislature. This is no sectional interest. The whole State is interested, because the policy of those companies is to destroy the value of the property of the State, and diminish its revenue.

It has been asserted that those companies could raise money sufficient to defeat the measure before our Legislature. We doubt this, but if they should offer to bribe the members, we would advise them to take all the money offered, and hand it over to charitable institutions, and vote in favor of the repeal of the clause of the charter, notwithstanding. That is the best way to serve those who attempt to influence legislation by such means.

REVENUE FOR THE WAR.—What does Congress mean by reducing the taxes on liquors and tobacco, and putting them on the necessaries of life? The people demand that our Government, like all other well regulated Governments, shall derive revenue from those articles that injure and destroy the people, and from luxuries, instead of taxing the necessaries of life. Then again, if Slaves are property, as the Rebels contend, why not tax Slaves heavily, so as to render them unprofitable? Either negroes or cotton ought to be taxed, as well as other kinds of property. Have the border men, and the pro-slavery Democracy of the North, so cowed down the present Congress, that it is afraid to touch Southern interests? We hope not. The people are not disposed to show such tenderness to Southern interests, after causing this wicked Rebellion, and wasting so much blood and treasure, and they will hold the members to a strict accountability for their acts.

RATHER AN UNEXPECTED VISIT.—Mr. John Hughes, a lawyer, formerly a resident of this Borough, but more recently, of Newbern, N. C., to which place he returned on the breaking out of the Rebellion, was the recipient of a visit from quite a number of the members of Col. Nagle's Schuylkill County Regiment, a few days since. Mr. Hughes however, did not experience the pleasure of receiving them, as he was not at home, when they called.—We presume however, that they left their cards. The occurrence was rather singular, and the party one in the nature of a surprise. We understand that Gen. Burnside occupies as his headquarters, the very fine and spacious residence of Mr. Hughes's father, which is located in Newbern. Six companies of Col. Nagle's regiment are at Newbern. They did not however, reach Gen. Burnside in time to participate in the fight. The other four companies are still at Hatteras Inlet.

IT is stated that a paper has been circulated and signed by nearly all the Democratic members of Congress, and by Senator Carlile, having in view the rallying of the Democratic party, and a Convention in Washington City at an early day, to give direction to its future movements. What a despicable movement at this time. When the North should remain united, and party be crushed, we see a set of pro-slavery politicians agitating the organization of the Democratic party. Shame, shame, shame. Let every man, woman and child who has a relative in the service of the country, look upon these men as their bitterest enemies.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—We observe by the Legislative proceedings that applications have been made to re open and settle the Accounts of Samuel K. M. Kepner and William Bickel, late Treasurers of this County. We were under the impression that the accounts, particularly the former, were settled long ago, and the amount of the defalcation ascertained. William Bickel is reported as a defaulter to the State for the sum of upwards of $7000, we believe. Is it not strange that nearly all the Democratic Treasurers of Schuylkill County turn out to be defalters, while those of the Opposition invariably settle up in full, when they leave office?

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—The Homestead bill just passed by the House of Representatives, provides that on and after the first of next January, any person 21 years of age, who is a citizen, or who has declared his intention to be such, and who shall enter upon the land and cultivate it for 5 years, shall be entitled to 160 acres, upon the payment of the land office fees and $10 to cover the expenses of survey. The same privilege is accorded to all men who have been in the military or naval service of the government during the present war. The pro-slavery Democrats voted against the bill, as a matter of course.

THE "Chivalry" hate every thing from the North especially the cold steel which our troops proffered them at Donelson and Newbern.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

WORKING-MEN, and in fact all men, who are in favor of Slavery in a boasted free Republic, are unfit to be freemen. They deserve to be slaves themselves. Do unto others as you would wish to be done by.

SLAVE LABOR depreciates the value of free labor everywhere. A working-man who is in favor of negro slavery, must be a great ignoramus, to uphold a system which strikes at his own Capital, the wages of labor.

WHITE SLAVERY.—There are as many poor whites in the Slave States reduced to abject slavery, as there are black slaves, and must continue so as long as slavery exists; but your slavery advocate in the North, would prefer keeping the white people in that condition, sooner than emancipate the negro slaves. The *humanity* of such a man could not be discovered even by a microscope of extraordinary magnifying powers.

MEN and women send their sons and husbands, to put down the rebellion, when, at the same time, they oppose the emancipation of the slaves, which would speedily put an end to the war. Would they sooner have their sons and husbands slaughtered by the rebels, than urge the abolition of slavery, under the war power, and thus put an end to the rebellion?

A NATION boasts of its greatness by the number of its population and their ability to produce and consume. If the 4,000,000 of slaves were free, they would be twice as valuable to the country as they now are, because they would produce more by receiving wages, and consume twice as much of our products than they now do, and thus add to the wealth of the nation. Besides, all history proves that blacks mixed with the whites, in a state of freedom, do not increase in population, and their places would gradually be filled with free white mechanics and laborers, who would consume four times as much as a slave does, thus adding four fold to the business of the country.

A SUBJECT FOR GENERAL CONSIDERATION.—If slavery is abolished, the negroes will remain in the South where the climate is more congenial, and at least one-half of the negroes now in the North will go South. But if slavery is maintained, the hundreds of thousands of contrabands who will become free, during the progress of the rebellion, will be compelled to come North, the same as many slaves now do. This is a subject worthy of great consideration, particularly among the working classes of the North. At least a half million of slaves have already been declared free by the acts of Congress, and they will all be driven out of the South if slavery is permitted to exist after the war has terminated—but if it should be abolished, they will remain South. Will it not be much better to finish the business while we are at it, and wipe out slavery forever in this great Republic?

NOT HELPING THE UNION MEN.—We favor the emancipation under the war power, of all the slaves, making reasonable remuneration to Union men wherever found, for their slaves. The professed friends of the Union men, (but generally, secretly pro-slavery,) proclaim this as all wrong. It would, they argue, be a great outrage upon the Union men. Free the slaves of the rebels, but do not touch the slaves of those in favor of the Union. Now we should like to know how much the slaves of the Union men would be worth if all the slaves of the rebels comprising nine-tenths of the whole, were set free? and how long they could keep them as slaves? If we desire to protect the Union men who ought to be protected, we think it would be a much better policy, and we would be doing him a greater service, by freeing all the slaves and remunerate the loyal men. This would be just, and none could complain.

"WHAT will you do with your Poland after you get it?" was the question of an Englishman a short time ago in New York, to a Union man. "Free the Poles and keep it," was the prompt and proper reply.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

AMOS LEWIS, Esq., has published "A Dissertation on Prophecy and its Fulfillment, as strikingly corroborated by historical facts, in connection with the Israelites, and their final restoration; together with an exposition of the 11th chapter of Daniel." The argument is plausible and ingenious. Copies of the pamphlet can be obtained at the bookstore of B. Bannan in this Borough.

TRAIN'S UNION SPEECHES.—L. P. Garrigues, Centre street, this Borough, has for sale, embodied in book form, these celebrated speeches, delivered in England during the present War. The profits of the sale of the book, are to be devoted it is stated, to the establishing of the "London American," the only American organ in Europe.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1862.—March.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's changes.
			D. H. M.
29 SATURDAY,	5 51	6 21	
30 SUNDAY,	5 49	6 22	First Q. 8 0 25 ev
31 MONDAY,	5 47	6 23	Full M. 16 8 21 m
1 TUESDAY,	5 45	6 24	Third Q. 22 4 53 ev
2 WEDNESDAY,	5 42	6 25	New M. 30 2 49 m
3 THURSDAY,	5 41	6 26	
4 FRIDAY,	5 39	6 27	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

March	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
22—Saturday,	30	40	43	Cloudy.
24—Monday,	44	45	44	
25—Tuesday,	36	37	35	Clear.
26—Wednesday,	37	45	40	
27—Thursday,	42	49	45	
28—Friday,	40	49		

Delaware shad are here—at a 'scaly price' though, seventy-five cents a piece.

A large stock of marbles of every variety, have just been received by Slichter & Thompson.

Mr. Z. Jones, formerly a cigar maker in this Borough, lost an arm at the Battle of Donelson.

Libel Suits.—This week H. L. Acker prosecuted Mr. Leyburn, editor of the Tamaqua *Journal*, for libel; and Mr. Leyburn also held Acker to bail on a similar charge. *On dit*, the *Standard* office was sold out yesterday at Constable's sale, Mr. L. Reeser being the purchaser. Ye *Standard* man has ye lively time.

The Reading Railroad Company in order to avoid detention give notice to the holders of coupons of the Company, due on the 1st proximo, to leave them at the Company's office on or before the 31st instant, when receipts will be given, and checks will be ready for delivery on the 1st, in exchange for said receipts.

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. 3-6mo

WANTED.

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. WYNKOOP.

Feb. 15, '62. 7-tf

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

Feb. 1, 62.