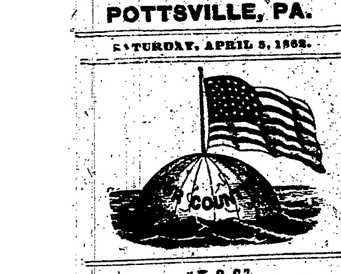
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862.



"K. G. C."

We have before us a pamphlet published in Kentucky, and entitled, "An authentic exposition of the origin, objects and secret work of the organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, published by the United States National Union Club, February, 1862; and entered according to act of Congress, in the Clerk's office of the District Court for the District of Kentucky, February 20th, 1862." It is a highly important publication, and its genuineness is assured in the most solemn manner, by the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, who was in communication with a Knight of the Third Degree. We might state that its revelations agree substantially, with those of the Indianapolis publication, and that the scrip a specimen of which we gave in our columns some time since, contained the password of the organization, "Andalusia." The exposure of the Louisville *Journal* crushed the society of traitors in Kentucky, and the Legislature of that State has passed a law making it a criminal offence, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for from one to five years, to belong to any of its lodges. Its ramifications extend however, throughout the Northern States, and the cry of abolitionism is the handle that the Knights of the Golden Circle have adopted to aid the rebel cause. It was found that the great masses of the people of the North were attached to the Union, and could not be moved; but something might be accomplished by getting them excited on the 'abolition' question." Accordingly, "when a person is invited now to join the K. G. C.'s, he is informed that it is a mutual protection society to oppose Abolitionists, and little by little the candidate is led into the vortex of treason.

We should like to make extracts from this work to give our readers an adequate idea of the peculiar workings and objects of the traitorous organization; but our restricted space will only permit us to advert to some prominent points. At the outset it is the sworn duty of every K. G. C., who is true to his obligation, to deny the existence of the organization, not generally, by *positive* denials, but by heaping ridicule on the idea of such an organization. The immediate object is the overthrow of the Government. The ultimate object, *the spoils of office and the control of the Government*, by the party which sustains the efforts of the traitors. The great majority of the most active *leaders* are those who have heretofore enjoyed the emoluments of place in the Government, and wish to be restored to power. They wish to prolong the war, hoping that something may turn up to get their Southern rebel friends out of their position; and also, for the purpose of tiring out the patience of the country, while they can make a public sentiment ready to "compromise" with armed rebellion. They work by treachery, in getting their members into the Federal army, as officers. Among the K. G. C. of the Third Degree they frequently calculate their prospects of success from the *treachery* of Federal officers, and especially of officers in the Union army, who, if occasion presents, are to disobey orders, and screen themselves behind flimsy excuses for allowing the enemy to escape, when, by acting in good faith, they might be defeated. They point to the singular escape of *Floyd* and his crew in Western Virginia, after Rosecrans had so decoyed them into a position that he was certain to bag the whole command, if orders had been faithfully executed by his subordinates. At the time of the Ball's Bluff disaster, they also gave knowing winks to indicate that it was the fulfilment of a chapter in their programme to disgust and dishearten the loyal North, discourage any advance movements, and encourage the rebel army with the report of victory. They claim a large number of the officers of Companies, Regiments, and Brigades, and Divisions, secretly to be in their interests. They deprecate the appointment of Stanton to the administration of the War Department, and regret that he is not one of their mystical number. Another mode of arriving at their object, is a National Peace or Compromise Convention, the basis to be the Jeff. Davis Constitution of the Southern Confederacy—conceding, and adopting some of its features, and yielding some of the important ones in our present instrument, as a "compromise." The main features of the compromise will be a constitutional recognition, guaranty, and protection of Slavery in the States, and Territories, without distinction. In the meantime, they expect to manufacture a public opinion that will adopt their scheme. To give popular strength to this "convention," there is to be a most earnest and persistent effort to carry every local and State election this year against the Administration, or War, and Union party—so that it will appear that the country has changed, and is against the further prosecution of the war, and that the party calling the "National Peace Convention" are the majority or dominant party, and representing the public will. Further to facilitate party success at the polls, and cover up or draw attention from their own treasonable plottings against the Government, they are to join in a united and harmonious howl of "ABOLITIONIST" against all loyal men who sustain the Administration and the war to crush the rebellion. While none but Southern men are in arms to overthrow the Government, the responsibility of the war is to be persistently charged upon the loyal North, which should be the first to offer terms of "peace" and "compromise." By throwing every obstacle in the way of the Government, added to secret treason, they hope to give plausibility, among the weak-minded, that whenever the control of the nation passes from their hands the country will get into trouble, and that the only party capable of governing the country is the one they lead—that peace and prosperity cannot return until *they* are restored to power.—"Look at the country in a civil war in less than three months after the change of rulers," they say, with exulting triumph. No means are to be left untried to "divide and conquer" the war party at the polls. The foreign influence which they hoped *to* gain, has failed them. That game is "played out." The last resort of this traitorous organization is the blood thirsty scheme of assassinating Northern Union men, (the Breckinridge organ of this Borough, in its last number, intimates as much, as far as we are concerned,) and creating anarchy and civil war in the North, as a means of ending resistance to the rebellion! Believing that other means will fail, they are privately armed and arming for the conflict. All Northern Union men who voted for Lincoln, or *sustain the Government* in a vigorous prosecution of the war to crush out the rebellion, are to be branded "ABOLITIONISTS," *ergo*, "traitors," equally guilty with Jeff. Davis and his crew. "Let the Northern Abolition traitors and the Southern Rebel leaders be hung up together, if at all," is now the watch-word.—"Let them perish in equal numbers, as the *authors* of the war."—"The Abolitionists of the North must first be '*put down*' before the war can come to an end."—"The danger of a Northern uprising against the Government, if the war is not *speedily* brought to a close."—"We are fighting our own brethren."—"They are willing to *compromise*, but the Abolitionists will not."—"The people will rise and fight before they will pay taxes to keep our soldiers killing our brothers in the South."—"The Abolitionists are worse traitors, and are more to blame than the South."—"The Abolitionists must be cleared out, and then we can have peace."—"The people must rise and hang the Abolitionists, at the same time the army put down the rebellion South." "Blood must flow in the North, as well as the South, before we get rid of the worst traitors to the Union."—"Abolitionists must be put in Fort Warren as well as Southern men, if you want peace." These and numerous other similar dark and blood foreboding expressions are the basis of a desperate plot to assassinate Union men to "secure the success of the South." The gentleman who gleaned the facts, and embodied them in the pamphlet before us, states:

> I have seen and read the special despatches of high "Knights," sent from one castle to the high officials of another, in which the whole programme of operations, and the means to be used were elaborately laid down and commented upon, in which it is always distinctly stated that the only way to succeed in the North, is to secure the *success of the South* by a concerted action throughout the North—that the country must be tired and worried out with taxes and the horrors of war, until a pretense is given to warrant a Northern civil war, and an uprising against the "Abolitionists," as the cause of the beginning and continuance of the conflict. Then the private arms are to be used. Each K. G. C. is pledged to arm himself with a long knife and a revolving pistol. They are also provided with small dark packet or police lamps. One dispatch to a high functionary, stated that if secrecy and success attend the project—and he had no doubt on that score—it would prove a second Sicilian Vesper, which has reference also, to some of the best words of recognition. "Are you going to Vespers?"—"Are you ready for Vespers?" is the sly way of asking each other if they are "armed" and "ready," and also of asking a stranger if he is a K. G. C.—or, if in a mixed crowd, any conversation in which the word "Vespers" is used, indicates membership, which leads to further tests. I have heard the more desperate openly state, that if this war is not closed in less than four months, "Abolition" blood would flow in every Northern city.

The New York "Democratic" newspaper, sustained by a private fund of the traitors, is the *special* organ of the "Castles." The principal headquarters in the North, are Philadelphia, New York City and Cincinnati. They have a large number of small newspaper editors in their secrets, some of which have to be checked occasionally for too plain talk.

While the "Concession" is the *special* organ, and privately circulated in many places, there are many leading newspapers in the North, said to be edited by "Knights," and eagerly sought for by the brotherhood in their respective States, and in different States, to indicate the progress of the work, and which are deemed able auxiliaries. Among them I may mention the *Herald, Journal of Commerce, Express* and a French newspaper, New York City; the *Courier* and the *Post*, Boston; the *Times*, Hartford; the *Atlas* and *Argus*, Albany; the *Union*, Rochester; the *Courier*, Buffalo; the *Enquirer*, Cincinnati; the *Free Press*, Detroit; the *Times*, Chicago; the *News*, Milwaukee, and many others of less note. These are the principal names on the list of traveling messengers for these States.

This is the society and these the emissaries of the "K. G. C." When our readers hear a man inveighing against Abolitionists, or see newspapers like those scattered throughout this State, headed by the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, devoting columns to the denunciation of Abolitionists instead of the rebels, be sure they cover designs similar perhaps, to those disclosed in the pamphlet under consideration. Treason stalks unblushingly, through the land. Artful, intriguing politicians and unprincipled demagogues have brought your noble Government to the verge of destruction.

THE DEBATE ON THE PROPOSITION TO TAX COAL.

We have the Washington *Globe* with the debate which transpired in the United States House of Representatives on the 27th ult., on the proposition to tax Coal. We should like to publish the entire debate, but its great length and our restricted space forbid. We therefore, must content ourselves with publishing the remarks of Hon. James H. Campbell, made on the occasion. Mr. Noble offered the following amendment to the tax bill:

> On anthracite Coal, twenty-five cents per ton; on bituminous coal one-half of one cent per bushel.

MR. CAMPBELL. I am opposed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio. The remarks made by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Menzies] in relation to pig metal, apply with equal force to the production of anthracite and bituminous coal. I invite the attention of the committee to the consideration of a few facts which I shall submit in the brief period allotted for debate. The annual production of anthracite coal in the country reaches seven millions of tons, if it does not exceed that amount. I speak without the statistics before me, but believe that to be about the annual production. One of the counties which I have the honor to represent (Schuylkill) has produced one half that amount, and now it will not fall much short of that amount. The average cost of production of a ton of coal is about one dollar and sixty-one cents. This will include cost of mining, wear and tear of machinery, oil, and powder, coal rent, and transportation on lateral roads.

Gentleman may inquire, if coal is worth so little per ton at the mines, why is the price so largely enhanced in the cities of the East and West. It is on account of the cost of transportation by rail and water. Our transportation companies and coal brokers pocket the profits, while the operator and the miner hardly realize enough particularly of late years, to keep soul and body together. The people have lost money for the last three years in this rather unfortunate business, or have not realized on an average one cent per ton profit. It cost is high, it is owing entirely to the cost of transportation. It costs $1.37 a ton to carry a ton of coal from Mount Carbon in my district, to Port Richmond near Philadelphia, and so on in greater or less proportion to the towns and cities on the Atlantic coast.

The coal lands of Pennsylvania are worth very little for agricultural purposes, yet they are assessed at a very high rate in view of taxation. Every dollar of tax laid upon coal land is a direct tax upon coal itself, for the lands are only valuable on account of the coal they contain. Landlords will not pay high taxes for the rents upon the coal, and the rent is necessarily added to the cost of production. The lands pay an enormous tax for State, county, school, and road purposes, and the *direct* tax laid by Congress last session, and again contemplated at this, was and will be a *direct* tax upon coal. It is the same as if you in the East and in the West, in addition to paying the direct tax which rests upon your farms, should have a tax placed upon your wheat, corn, rye, and your hemp and barley, for they are all obtained from the soil. We pay the direct tax of last session, and you pay the direct tax upon lands in all sections of the country; but your wheat, your corn, and your flax is not taxed in addition, as you propose to tax our coal.

Again: this contemplated tax will not bear upon us alone, but it will bear upon the consumer of every article in which coal is used in the manufacture of as fuel. If you place a tax of twenty five cents per ton upon anthracite coal, that amount will be added to the price of the manufactured article; for the manufacturer, having to pay that sum in addition to the duty he has to pay under this bill for the privilege of manufacturing the given article, will add the additional price of fuel to the cost of the article. Whether the manufactured article be of cotton, wool, hemp, iron, copper, or lead, he must pay twenty five cents per ton for the fuel which is used in its manufacture, and he will protect himself by adding that sum to the price. Now, I submit to this committee whether it is fair to tax the manufacturer upon the article he manufactures, and then add a tax of twenty-five cents a ton upon his fuel; or whether our New England and western friends desire to pay more for fuel, whether used in their manufacturing districts or for domestic purposes? It is for them to consider this question well; for, in my judgment, they will have to pay the tax. Coal is one of the articles included in the schedule of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain; and the coal from the British provinces, from the mines of Pictou, comes in free of duty, and is used as low down as Boston and New York and Philadelphia. Some three or four hundred thousand tons come in annually free of duty. This tax of twenty-five cents per ton on coal will have one effect; it will either add that much to the cost of fuel in the manufacturing districts of New England and of the West, or it will close our mines and give the whole coal trade to the British provinces. I admit that that would be unjust and unfair to the domestic interests of the country.

[Here the hammer fell.]

After some further debate Mr. Campbell again obtained the floor, and said:

> I move to amend the amendment by reducing the amount to one fourth of one cent per ton. I submit this amendment to afford me the opportunity of saying an additional word upon the general subject before this Committee, for I am strongly impressed with the belief that coal should not be taxed, unless it is the intention of the committee to abandon the leading principles upon which this bill was framed, and which, up to this time have controlled our deliberations, and proceed to place a tax upon all the necessaries of life, of which fuel is among the chief, as well as to impose burdens upon raw materials.
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> The Committee of Ways and Means, in reporting the bill before us, evidently aimed at a molding as far as possible, a tax on necessaries and raw materials.—The argument that a tax on coal is a tax upon a raw material has not been answered by any member of this committee. Coal is emphatically a raw material. We may differ as to whether pig iron is or not, though I have no doubt that it is; but coal dug from the earth without change is unquestionably so. It enters into the manufacture of almost everything. Little or nothing can be made without heat, and therefore to tax coal is to put an additional tax upon everything in the manufacture of which fuel is necessary.
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> Again: as I have already remarked, we have not adopted the policy in this bill of taxing the necessaries of life. This bill proposes mainly to tax the luxuries of mankind—their pleasures as well as vices. We do not propose to tax wheat, corn, or wood, nor any of the necessary articles without which life would be a burden or could not be supported. Now, coal is beyond question a necessary of life, and should come within the rule.
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> MR. LOVEJOY. I wish to ask the gentleman whether a tax upon coal would not cheapen it, upon the same principle that a tariff upon every article has the effect to cheapen it? [Laughter.]
>
> Mr. CAMPBELL. If the gentleman is serious I would reply certainly not. A duty upon coal would make that a much additional burden upon the manufacturer and the consumer generally, while the experience of all countries goes to show that to protect home industry by a specific tariff, cheapens the articles protected to the public, because it builds up the home production by shutting out the competition of the foreign manufacturer, and enables home competition in a short time to produce a better article at a less price. That is the reason why iron is now so cheap; so says my colleague, [Mr. Hale.] We have to thank the Morrill bill for that. But we must excuse the gentleman from Illinois, as he lives in the backwoods. It is too late now, the world has advanced somewhat in experience, to question the duty of the Government to protect home industry. But the proposition of taxing the necessaries of life is quite another question. We have gone far enough in that direction by taxing tea, coffee, and salt. Unless it shall become indispensable, we had better not proceed in that direction.—If you tax coal, why not tax wood and flour and hemp? Sir! I do not propose to do the one or the other. And yet Pennsylvania asks nothing but even-handed justice. She does not ask, as the gentleman from Ohio intimated, "strike a duty upon her productions." She shrinks from nothing, asks nothing, but demands equality and justice. She has struggled this accursed rebellion from the top of her mountains to the depths of her valleys, and will vote all her sons and all her treasure to crush out rebellion and sustain the Union. Myself and colleagues would be ashamed to return to our people and tell them we had refused to vote the necessary supplies to sustain the Government and pay our victorious volunteers.
>
> Then, Mr. Chairman, what I ask is that gentlemen should stand by the principle of the bill. We do not propose to tax the land of Illinois, nor the copper of Michigan, nor the flour of New York, nor the hemp of Kentucky. It would be a disastrous tax, affecting every manufacturing district and every heartthstone where coal is used as a fuel in the whole country.
>
> I differ with the gentleman from New York [Mr. Diven] on the subject of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain and the coal from the mines of Pictou. Every ton of coal brought into the United States from the British provinces drives one ton of domestic coal out of market. It is true that the Pictou coal is semi-bituminous, but it is used for manufacturing purposes, in the steamboats, to manufacture gas, and for various other purposes. It comes into competition with both anthracite and bituminous coal. Place the tax proposed for in this amendment on anthracite coal, and it will go up in the market, and at the same time it will so stimulate the production of the Pictou coal that, to the extent of that increased production, it will drive the domestic article from the market. It is, in effect, a tariff on the domestic article in favor of the foreign article. I trust we shall avoid the grave mistake of taxing necessaries and raw materials. We have difficulties enough in our path in devising a judicious tax bill. Let us not increase them.
>
> I withdraw my amendment, as I am opposed to placing any tax upon coal.

[Loud from the hammer fell.]

Subsequently Mr. Campbell arose and said:

> I move to reduce the tax on anthracite coal to five cents a ton; not that I advocate any tax on coal, but if any is to be imposed I desire that it shall be as small as possible.

It was not agreed to.

The following was subsequently adopted:

> On anthracite coal, fifteen cents per ton, and on bituminous coal one-eighth of one cent per bushel.

MR. MORRILL, of Vermont. I move to add to what has just been adopted, the following proviso:

> *Provided*, That no duty shall be collected on coal until the expiration of the reciprocity treaty with England.

Adopted—ayes, 61; noes, 59.

GOVERNOR ANDREW JOHNSON.

One of the purest patriots of the present time, is Gov. Johnson of Tennessee. Brave, chivalric and self-sacrificing, he possesses the entire confidence of the Administration, and is esteemed highly, by all classes. As military Governor of his hitherto deluded State, he will be kind but firm, and win if any single man can, the population back to loyalty.

On the 22d ult., Gov. Johnson addressed a large audience in the hall of the House of Representatives, Nashville, and in the course of his remarks, proved conclusively, that the rebellion was not only without a single justification, but that it was determined upon by the Breckinridge leaders, of which we have some specimens yet scattered throughout the North, to dissolve the Union rather than submit to defeat at the ballot-box. How blatingly these Breckinridge presses and leaders yet talk of the Republicans bringing on the war, which might have been averted by the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise, and how Andrew Johnson confounds them when he shows that the Southern Senators refused to vote for it, as they would have been deprived of a pretext for their treason, if it had been passed. These are facts for the people to dwell upon when the Breckinridge press endeavors to cast odium upon the Republicans as the authors of the war. The subject is thus treated by Gov. Johnson in his Nashville speech:

> I was a witness of the reign of terror which followed the defeat of Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas, and when the election was over I repaired to Washington. It was there that Breckinridge showed the cloven foot. South Carolina was basely and adroitly attempting to dissolve the Union. I saw Breckinridge and conversed with him; told him the people were all disappointed; that we had been caught in a snap; secession was not dreamed of in this Union. What was his reply?—"Can we coerce a *State*?" I remarked, "It is our duty to save the Government." "Will you *coerce*?" He again demanded. I told him not to deal in technicalities—the laws must be enforced.
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> My interview with Breckinridge was like an iceberg in my bosom. I was deceived in him and discovered that Breckinridge had no hope of being elected—no hope but for Kentucky and the Southern States. I asked him if he was willing to disunite the States because of Mr. Lincoln's success, and because discontented South Carolina agitates the subject? To this question Breckinridge replied in *ad captandum* slang about subjugation and the horrors of a civil conflict, convincing me that he had gone into the army of Disunion. As he could not be President of *all* the States, he was willing to divide them, and become President of part of them. We separated. I turned my back upon him and said, "You deceived me then; that was your fault; but when you deceive me again, it will be mine."
>
> In returning to my native State, I offer the olive branch in one hand, and the Constitution in the other. With and for it I come to perish, if need be—to pour out my blood a free libation for its preservation. The Federal Government is made responsible for this war by the men who have entailed its horrors upon the country, by crying out their pretended *rights* are gone. Let us forget all parties and former associations, and see the question as it is.
>
> Tariff was the pretext for disunion in 1832, and slavery or the negro question is the pretext now. How do the facts stand when we come to examine them? Turn back to the proceedings of the last Congress. What was the true phase of the times? A compromise, you remember—the Crittenden proposition—was introduced. The Southern Senators, including Benjamin, Toombs, Iverson, and a list of others, pretended that if the measure passed, the South would be satisfied; but they desired everything but compromise. The Senator Clark offered an amendment to which he believed would be acceptable to the South. It had critically kept pace with these pretenders. Their protest was only to disguise their real intentions. When the vote was put on Clark's amendment—mark well—only 35 ballots were recorded. The amendment was adopted by two votes, thus defeating the original compromise. Who is responsible for this wicked act of destruction? Six Southern Senators standing there and refusing to record their votes. If the Crittenden Compromise had been adopted, they would have been deprived of a pretext for their treason. Judah Benjamin, a sneaking thief and purjurer, and an unconscionable traitor, was seated near me while the vote was being taken. I told him it was his duty to come to the relief of the country by voting on this important proposition. He sneeringly answered that "when he wanted my advice he would make the request." I said, you are a Senator, and I demand that your vote be recorded. With six others, he contrived to defeat the measure by slipping out. They wanted no compromise.
>
> Those who have been deceived and deluded into a feeling of hostility to the Government, shall be treated as leniently as possible, but conscious, intelligent treason must be punished; and, when that is done, your Government will be stronger than ever.
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> After a eulogy on patriotic women, he said: "Let us look forward to the time when all will be well. I come here to restore Tennessee to the position it once occupied when I relinquished the reins of government four years ago; having done which, I will retire, and leave it in such hands as you may select." After alluding to the Fort Donelson prisoners, and to the suffering of many helpless families here in Nashville, he said: "You have got to understand that you who inaugurated this war, must be made to take care of the widows and children, and if those who are marauding and guerrilla parties are not stopped, you will be held responsible for the destruction of bridges and other property in the neighborhood." Again he returned thanks for the attention paid to him, and sat down at fifteen minutes past two.

THE FIRST TROOPS TO REACH WASHINGTON.—The Philadelphia *Press* of Tuesday, says:

> We understand that a gentleman of high position and cool judgment, who has taken a very prominent part in public affairs ever since the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, recently declared that the small band of Pennsylvania troops, who arrived at Washington on the 18th of April, saved the capital from seizure by the conspirators. He is his judgment, if their response to the call of the President had been less prompt, the traitors would inevitably have gained possession of the archives and public buildings of the nation, and probably of the highest officers of the Government.
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> Sufficient credit has never been given to the brave men who, at the first summons of danger, abandoned their peaceful avocations. There has been no little controversy in regard to the question whether the volunteers of Lewistown, Reading, Pottsville, or Allentown first left their homes. But this is comparatively an unimportant matter. The main fact to which we wish to direct attention is that five Pennsylvania volunteer companies, numbering in all about four hundred and fifty men, reached Washington, after running the gauntlet of insult and opprobium at Baltimore, in time to turn back the tide of treason that was about to overwhelm the country; and, as we understand that it is in the power of the State authorities to obtain the names of all these soldiers, we trust that such action will be taken as will secure their publication; so that our sons may be properly honored in the future history of the Republic.
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> Of the four hundred and fifty men who reached Washington on the memorable 18th of April, 1861, Pottsville furnished two hundred and thirty-one, embodied in the Washington Artillery Company, Capt. James Wren, one hundred and twenty-nine members, and National Light Infantry, Capt. Edward McDonald, one hundred and twelve members. The rest of the force, two hundred and nineteen men, was embraced in the Reading Artillerists, Capt. McKnight, Logan Guards, of Lewistown, Capt. Selheimer, and an Allentown Company, whose Captain was one of the most indefatigable drill-masters we ever saw. We are under the impression that the names of the members of all these companies, are recorded at Harrisburg. If not we can furnish a list of the names of the members of the two companies from this Borough. Pennsylvania has the honor as stated in the extract from the *Press*, of having saved the Capital, and she should take special pride in having the names of the men who were prompt at the first warning note of danger to Washington, honorably recorded.

ROLL OF HONOR.—The Legislature of this state has passed resolutions making an appropriation for the preparation of a "Roll of Honor," of the names of officers, privates and musicians who have volunteered from Pennsylvania during the present war, and honorably served therein; a copy thereof to be published in the report of the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth, and thus communicated to the General Assembly.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE April number of the *American Agriculturist*, contains over a hundred plain, practical, reliable articles and useful items for the farm, garden and household. An invaluable publication.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1862.—April.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
5 SATURDAY	5 37	6 28	*D. H. M.*
6 SUNDAY	5 35	6 28	First Q. 7 7 16m.
7 MONDAY	5 33	6 30	Full M. 14 10 8m.
8 TUESDAY	5 31	6 31	Third Q. 21 1 7m.
9 WEDNESDAY	5 30	6 32	New M. 28 6 30m.
10 THURSDAY	5 28	6 33	
11 FRIDAY	5 26	6 34	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	
April 29—Saturday,	35°	39°	33	cloudy.
" 31—Monday,	36	44	40	clear.
" 1—Tuesday,	45	51	43	cloudy.
" 2—Wednesday,	39	41	41	cloudy.
" 3—Thursday,	44	60	48	clear.
" 4—Friday,	45	57	54	cloudy.

Col. James Nagle of the 48th Reg., P. V., reached here on Sunday evening last. The Regiment is at Newbern, in good health and spirits.

Confirmed.—On Monday last the United States Senate confirmed Dr. Douglas B. Bannan of this Borough, to be assistant-surgeon in the Navy.

Maj. John E. Wynkoop, of the 7th Penna. Cavalry, now in Tennessee, left this Borough on Saturday last, to join his regiment, having been here for a few days on furlough.

It is stated that a portion of the army will be held as a reserve at Nashville, Tenn., to be commanded by Gen. Negley. The 7th Penna. Cavalry, Col. Wynkoop, will form part of the force.

Death of a Convict.—Nicholas Wagner, a German, who was sentenced September 16, 1859, to six years imprisonment in the County Prison for killing Frans Fry, a tavern keeper of St. Clair, died on Tuesday last in the Prison, of bronchitis, aged 26 years.

Deaths in the 96th Reg., P. V.—On the 25th ult., Michael Nash and Elijah Gloss, members of Company A, 96th Reg., P. V., Col. Cake, died in camp. They were from this County.—Nash's remains were brought on here, and interred.

The 107th Reg., P. V., Col. Ziegle, is now encamped near Washington, and is said to be in excellent condition. Capt. J. A. Moore's Company (D) attracts, it is stated, much attention.—There is quite a number of Schuylkill County men in this Regiment.

Birds are warbling; trees are leaving; trout are springing; and people generally, are rushing to the Glass and Queensware store of Mr. Houghton, in the Arcade Building, Centre street, to buy bargains. Mr. H. has now a large and choice stock of goods on hand, which he sells at the lowest prices.

Just So.—It is surmised that the late publisher of the Breckinridge organ of this Borough, removed to a neighboring Borough recently, in consequence of possessing Legislative aspirations, which in his opinion, can be more readily realized there than by remaining a resident of Pottsville. "It mought be, and then agin, it moughn't."

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Bittle, Strauch, Heffner, Evert, Gressang, Morris, Innes, Derr Kiesele, Focht, and Pitman, President *pro tem.* The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Street Com. reported adversely to the proposition of Septimus Thomas.

Com. on Markets made report in reference to letting of stalls. It states that the market men refused to make any offers, alleging that the market laws are not stringent enough. They want the ordinance modified before they will take stalls.—Report accepted and ordered to be filed.

Com. of Lamp and Watch was continued on ascertaining number of frozen gas lamps from December, 1861, to April 1, 1862.

Com. on Room and Stationary, and Fire Apparatus reported that they had examined a safe at the establishment of C. Kehrer, in this Borough, price $275, and recommend its purchase. Report accepted.

The Special Com. on matter of conferring with the Commissioners, in regard to Palo Alto bridge, reported that the Commissioners would send in their final decision in the matter, in writing, to the Council. The Com. was discharged.

The Special Com. to which was confided the duty of obtaining the opinion of the Borough Solicitor, on the legality of the members of the former West Ward holding seats in Council, reported the opinion which decides that it would be illegal for the members to retain their seats, since the passage of the Act abolishing the Ward.—Report accepted and Com. discharged.

Report of Borough Treasurer was read and ordered to be filed.

A petition of citizens praying for the widening of East Norwegian street above Coal, was read, whereupon Mr. Focht offered the following:

> *Resolved*, That the Street Com. act in conjunction with the citizens who have petitioned for the widening of East Norwegian street above Coal, and that they procure signatures to a petition to the Court of Common Pleas, to appoint viewers on said street.

Adopted.

A petition from citizens praying for sidewalks in Coal street from Union to Mauch Chunk street, and in Union street from the railroad to Coal street, was read and referred to the Street Com.

A petition from citizens asking for modifications of the 1st and 2d sections of the market ordinance, was read and ordered to be filed.

A communication from H. Rosengarten asking the privilege of putting up a one-half inch board awning over the pavement at his store, was read and referred to the Com. on Ordinance.

Mr. Innes offered the following:

> *Resolved*, That the wages of the street hands be fixed at 90 cents per day, and at $1 80 for horse, cart and driver.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Innes it was resolved that the subject of repairs of Nichols street be referred to the Street Com. and Com. of Survey, with power to act.

Mr. Innes submitted to Council a modification of the 2d section of the market ordinance, which was adopted. It strikes out all in reference to the delivery of market produce.

Messrs. Strauch, Bittle and Heffner, members of the former West Ward, asked and obtained permission to withdraw from Council.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

J. L. Mennig and others,	$35 68
Four Watchmen,	111 60
Benj. Evert,	1 02
S. Hoover,	31 85
High Constable,	10 00
	$193 15
Previous issue,	8,319 89
Total,	$8,512 04

Adjourned.

Beautiful and Valuable Present.—On the 19th ult., in camp near Newbern, N. C., the members of Capt. D. B. Kaufman's Company (A, 48th Reg., P. V., Col. Jas. Nagle), presented to the Captain a sword, sash and belt, valued at one hundred dollars. The presentation took place beneath the folds of our glorious old flag, and closed with nine hearty cheers and a tiger for their Captain by the members of Company A.

The presentation speech was delivered by Sergeant L. B. Eveland, and was as follows:

> CAPT. D. B. KAUFFMAN—*Sir*: We have assembled here this morning to perform a pleasant duty. In behalf of the Company here assembled, I stand here to express our sentiments towards you. Not the sentiments of a few, but of the whole Company, who have been so fortunate as to have you for their Captain. You have mingled with them day by day, not as one who would make an uncomfortable by the assumption of authority unnecessary to win proper ends, but as a brother, sympathizing in all our cares, and assisting in all difficulties. We have found you on the side of justice and reason. Ever faithful to our interests, guarding our welfare with jealous care, working day and night to make us efficient, until you could have the proud satisfaction of placing us on foes here on soil, one of the most efficient and best drilled companies in the service. Inspired by the best body feelings of regard and affection we bring a slight tribute of respect. We appreciate your intrinsic worth. We know the value of a good commander, and we feel that in you we are blessed with all we could desire in our Captain. We can meet the enemy with that confidence in the success of our arms and your skill, so necessary to the soldier in the hour of trial to secure victory.
>
> Accept then, this sword, sash and belt, and may it never be stained until every traitor in the land shall be wiped from the face of the earth; until the cause for which we are battling shall triumph everywhere; until the blood of innocent men, that has been shed in the cause of the Union, shall have the Star Spangled Banner waving over it everywhere; until the curse of bondage, an institution which has ever rest upon and one man; until the power of the spoilers of the Constitution, of liberty, of humanity, justice and honor has shaken off the shackles of every slave, and brought liberty and justice to every family North and South; until the very earth in hell tremble in seeing the power of mauling against humanity wrested from their agents; until the banner of peace shall float over this happy land, loved, honored, and respected as of yore.
>
> "When the crest and the lion went down"
>
> until our mission shall be fulfilled, then and not till then may that sword be sheathed.

A Panorama of the Russian War is on exhibition at the Town Hall, which is quite meritorious as a work of art. An exhibition for children, will take place this afternoon, when they will be admitted at a low price. The Panorama is well worth seeing.

We learn that Mr. Joseph A. Pinkerton, of Tremont, brother of C. L. Pinkerton, Esq., was seriously wounded at the battle near Winchester, and is now in the Winchester Hospital. He is a private in Company B, 84th Reg., P. V., the Colonel of which, Wm. L. Murray, fell in the engagement, while gallantly leading his men.

Since the above had been placed in type, a letter from Joseph to his brother has been placed at our disposal. It is as follows:

> WINCHESTER, VA., March 30th, 1862.
>
> H. W. PINKERTON—DEAR BROTHER: I take the opportunity to give you some particulars of the fight we had about a mile from here. Our Regt. was cut up badly. There were about 300 of us in the fight, and as near as I can learn, half were killed and wounded. I received a ball in my left shoulder. It took all the flesh off the bone; but did not fracture the bone. It was very close to it, however. We fought like bull dogs, and they did the same. The noise of the fight sounded like a continuation of thunder. It was equal to the Bull Run fight, but did not last as long, as the rebels soon ran. We went up on them on their left, and had orders to take the cannon at the point of the bayonet. When we got near them the Col. gave orders to halt and fire, which was done. But our Lieut. did not stop as until we got within 20 paces of the enemy, and shot 4 paces ahead of the other part of the Regt. The position was trying. Men were falling fast one after the other in our Regt., and sometimes three and four at a time. Our Col. was shot through the brain and killed. When you see my name among the wounded, do not grieve, for I am stand another one yet. My wound is, however, very sore, and it is very difficult for me to write this to you. I will give my life, if it is necessary, for the Union. There is no cowardice in me. We had a fight that you may call a fight, but the rebels lost a great many more than we did. The balls flew over our heads and into us like hail. My shoulder pains me very much, or I would write more. It is a great satisfaction to know we whipped the Rebels out, for I think they numbered five to one of us.
>
> JOSEPH A. PINKERTON.

Letter from Ames T. Beisel, (in Commodore Foote's Mississippi Flotilla,) son of the late Felix Beisel, of this County, to his cousin Erastus Seitsinger, Fountain Spring, dated:

> OFF ISLAND NO. 10, ON THE MISS.,
> *Friday, April 4, 1862.*
>
> COUSIN ERASTUS:—I suppose ere this, you have heard through the papers, of our attack on the first battery of the enemy on Island No. 10. We, on Monday, commenced fire at one o'clock and continued until dark, when it was necessary for us to retire; which I believe they now boast of, as driving the Yankee Gun Boats back. I was on a mine which blew up, which throws an eighty pound ball. You better think we were tired when night came, as we loaded and fired as fast as we could during the whole engagement. Their first shots, all 64 to 128 pounds, fell short. Their boys began to throw over us. Now I tell you when those big fellows came whizzing over our heads, it was enough to make a fellow jump, which I did until I got used to them. We received three shots which made things crack. The first, (a 68 pounder,) struck midway on the upper deck, came through, struck on a heavy timber on the main deck, glanced in again, spread out a foot square, and laid lying down on a desk of the Commodore, breaking through into the drawer, where it still lies. The next one struck almost directly in front of the pilot house, and fell back next to our gun. It made a big hole in the 2½ in. iron. Had it been three inches more to the right, it would have come through the port, and swept the deck. The second shot struck our starboard side, tore up some of the iron on the upper deck, but did not come through. We have kept up a continual fire on them every day since; they only return at intervals. We have sixteen mortar-boats, which throw shell across the point at them. It is astonishing how those things can throw so much iron. It is a beautiful sight to see the shell flying at night and bursting over the rebels. We can hear each another attack until we get land forces. We could easily take their batteries, but have no troops to hold them. We are expecting forces every day, and then we will give them the finishing blow. I tell you we have to wait and wait for our reinforcements. We have to wait for our reinforcements. We have to wait for our reinforcements. We have to