THE MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—*Dr. Johnson.*

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

VOL. XXXVIII. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1862. NO. 19.

BANNAN'S STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured three Presses, we are now prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description at the Office of the MINERS' JOURNAL, cheaper than it can be done in any other establishment in the county, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Bills of Lading, Large Posters, Railroad Tickets, Hand Bills, Paper Books, Articles of Agreement, Fine Bills, Bill Heads, Order Books, &c.

At the very shortest notice. Our stock of JOB TYPE is more extensive than that of any other office in this section of the State, and we keep hands employed expressly for Jobbing. Being a practical Printer ourself, we will guarantee our work to be as well as any that can be turned out in the cities. PRINTING IN COLORS done at the shortest notice.

BOOK BINDERY.

Books bound to every variety of style. Blank Books of every description manufactured, bound and ruled to order at shortest notice.

TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance—$2 if not paid within six months—and $2 50 if not paid within the year.

TO CLUBS:

Three copies to one address, (in advance,) $5 00
Seven do do do 10 00
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Club subscriptions must be invariably paid in advance, and sent to one address.

TO CARRIERS AND OTHERS:

The JOURNAL will be furnished to Carriers and others at $— per 100 copies, cash on delivery.

Clergymen and School Teachers supplied with the Journal at $1 in advance.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing, and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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One square of 10 lines, 50 cents for one insertion—subsequent insertions, 25 cents each. 3 lines one time, 25 cents—subsequent insertions, 12½ cents each. All advertisements over 3 lines, for short periods, charged as a square.

	ONE.	TWO.	THREE.	SIX.	TWELVE.
lines,	63	88	$1 25	$2 25	$3 00
lines,	80	1 25	1 75	2 75	4 00
lines,	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	5 00
lines,	1 25	2 25	2 60	4 00	6 00
lines,	1 25	2 25	2 70	4 50	7 00
lines,	1 25	2 25	2 85	5 00	8 00
lines,	1 25	2 25	3 00	5 50	9 00
OVER FIVE LINES COUNTED AS A SQUARE OF TEN LINES.					
square,	1 25	2 25	3 50	6 00	10 00
squares,	2 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	14 00
squares,	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
squares,	4 50	6 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
col.,	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	30 00

Larger space for short periods, as per agreement.

Business Notices, $1 each—accompanied with an advertisement, 50 cents each.

Advertisements before Marriages and Deaths, 10 cents a line for first insertion—subsequent insertions, 5 cents. Nine words are counted as a line in advertising.

Merchants and others, advertising by the year, with a standing advertisement not exceeding 15 lines, will be charged, including subscription, $16 00. Up to the amount of four squares, with changes and subscription, 20 00

Without changes, at the rates designated above.

Advertisements set in larger type than usual will be charged 50 per cent. advance, on these prices. All cuts are charged the same as letter press.

Trade advertisements received from Advertising Agents abroad, except at 25 per cent. advance on these rates, unless by special agreement with the publisher.

Marriages 25 cents each. Deaths accompanied with notices, 25 cents; without notices, no charge.

All notices, except those of a religious character and educational purposes, will be charged 25 cents for any number of lines under 10. Over 10 lines, 4 cents per line additional.

Proceedings of meetings not of a general or public character, charged at 4 cents per line for each insertion. To facilitate calculations we will state that 328 lines make a column—164 lines a half column—and 82 lines a quarter column. 2952 words make a column—1476 a half column—and 738 a quarter column. All odd lines over a square, charged at the rate of 4 cents per line, for one time, and 8 cents per line for three times.

Yearly advertisers must confine their advertising to their own business. Agencies for others, sale of Real Estate, &c., are not included in business advertisements.

LEGAL CARDS.

GEO. M. DALLAS, Jr., Attorney at Law, PHILADELPHIA. Has removed to 222 South FOURTH St. March 29, '62. 13—

JOHN P. HOBART has resumed the practice of the law. Office on Centre street, opposite American House, Pottsville, Penna. —7, '61. 49-

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, Attorney at Law.—Office—Centre street, below the Episcopal Church, POTTSVILLE, PA. [23-ly*

JOHN H. ADAM, Counsellor at Law. Office—No. 16 Wall street, (Room 38,) New York. —19, '59 47-ly*

MEYERSTROUSE, Attorney at Law. Office—Centre street, opposite the Town Hall, Pottsville. [February 9, '60 6-

THOMAS R. BANNAN, Attorney at Law. Office in Centre Street, opposite the Episcopal Church, Pottsville, Penna. [Nov. 20, '56 47-ly

F. P. SPINNEY, Attorney at Law, Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa., will act as agent for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, collection of claims, &c. [Ashland, May 23, '57 21-ly

CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, Attorney at Law, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa. Office—In Mahantongo street, corner of Second. —11, '57 15-ly

DAVID B. GREEN, Attorney at Law, Pottsville, Pa., South West corner Centre and Market streets, Second Story. Entrance on Market St. —May be consulted in German. —7, '59 19.

BUSINESS CARDS.

STEPHEN HARRIS, Mining Engineer.—Office—Market st., above 3d, POTTSVILLE. —2, '61 ['60 42-ly] 25-

J. A. GODFREY, Insurance Agent. OFFICE—Second Street, near Norwegian. Pottsville, May 12, '60 19-ly

S. LANGDON, Surgeon Dentist, Market street, Second Door above Third street, side, Pottsville. May 5, '60 18-ly

P. W. SHEAFER, Pottsville, Pa., late of the Pennsylvania State Geological Survey, Surveys lands, mines, &c. [October 13, '55 41-tf

FRANK CARTER, Real Estate Agent, MAHANOY CITY, Schuylkill County, Pa. Letter Address—"Mahanoy City P. O." March 30, '61 13-tf

GEORGE K. SMITH, Mining Engineer and Colliery Viewer, POTTSVILLE, PENNA. November 11, '58 50-

GEORGE B. FISLER, Mechanical Engineer and Draughtsman, attends to the sale and purchase of machinery, and to the re-building and setting up of old machinery. Port Carbon, March 5, '59 10-tf

AGENCY—For the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate; buying and selling Coal; taking charge of Coal Lands, Mines, &c., and collecting. Office Mahantango Street, Pottsville. —6, '60 14- CHAS. M. HILL.

John A. Otto, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER, Williamsport, Pa —29, '61 26-ly

WILLIAM MILES, INSPECTOR OF MINES and EXPLORER OF LANDS. Office, West Market street, —11th. Refer to D. R. Nice, M. G. Heilner and Wm. Milnes, Jr. and James Neill, 228 Dock street, Philad'a. Pottsville, September 28, '61 39-ly

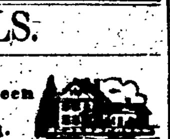
WILLIAM BERNER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Earthen Ware and Yellow Ware. *In Second street, near Kopitzsch's Soap Factory.* Flower Pots, Hanging Vases for Flowers, &c., &c. Pottsville, Dec. 29, '60 52-ly.

B. BANNAN, Agent for the collection of Coal Rents, sale of Real Estate, &c. OFFICE—Centre street, opposite the Episcopal Church, POTTSVILLE, PA. *References*:—Hon. C. W. Hegins, John P. Hobart, Jno. George W. Snyder, Benj. W. Cummings, Edward Parry. [Aug. 10, '61 32-

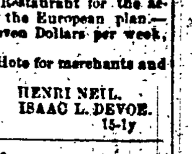
[LEWIS J. MARTIN.

Lewis & Martin, *Civil and Mining Engineers, Surveyors, &c.,* attend promptly to Surveys of Lands, Mines, &c., Roads, &c., and all other business in the line of profession. Mr. Lewis will also continue his business of exploring into interfering claims to land, making out of titles, &c. His long experience, and extensive knowledge of the country, give him peculiar advantages in executing this branch of business. OFFICE—Centre street, 1st door below Silver Terrace. Pottsville, November 3, '60 44-ly

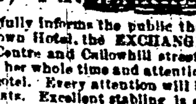
HOTELS.



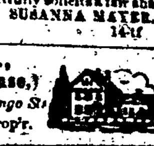
THE ST. LOUIS, Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia. The undersigned having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the 1st of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated, and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office, and the Corn Exchange. Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.— Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location. Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3, P. M. HENRI NEIL, ISAAC L. DEVOE. —12, '62. 15-ly



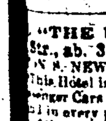
EXCHANGE HOTEL, Centre Street, POTTSVILLE, PA. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that she has taken the well known Hotel, the EXCHANGE, located at the corner of Centre and Callowhill streets, Pottsville, and will devote her whole time and attention to making it a first-class hotel. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Excellent stabling is attached to the house. She respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage. SUSANNA MAYER. —5, '62. 14-tf



FEGER'S HOTEL, (formerly Pottsville House,) *Cor. Centre and E. Mahantango Sts.* [—ly] JOS. M. FEGER, Prop'r.



"THE UNION," —Str., ab. 3d, Philadelphia. —N. S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor. This Hotel is central, convenient to —enger Cars to all parts of the city, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public. Terms, $1 50 per day. December 14, '61 37-ly



AMERICAN HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Located on CHESTNUT Street, Opposite the old State House, in close proximity to the principal Jobbing and Importing Houses, Banks, Custom House, Court Rooms, places of amusement. During the past year it has been entirely refitted. Persons visiting the city on business or pleasure will find this Hotel, from its central location and liberal appointments, well suited to their comfort and convenience. The City Passenger Cars can be taken at the different Railroad Depots, and carry passengers to within less than half a square of the house. Terms, $1 50 per day. —1, '62. WYATT & HEULINGS. 6—ly

HAMS.

GARDINER PHIPPS'S celebrated Hams, just received and for sale by E. A. BEATTY. Pottsville, January 28, '61 4

COAL TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Terminus of the Philad'a & Reading R. R., on the Delaware, at Philadelphia.—Piers for the shipment of Anthracites.

Pier No. 1.

HAMMETT, VAN DUSEN & LOCHMAN, DEALERS IN **Locust Mt. and Broad Top Coal.** ALSO, SHIPPERS OF LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY'S COAL, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HARLEIGH, BEAVER MEADOW, HONEY BROOK, HAZLETON. **Best Qualities of Red and White Ash COAL.** Shipping Wharves—No. 1 Port Richmond. No. 2 Elizabethport. Offices—No. 201 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA. Trinity Building, NEW YORK. No. 5 Doane street, BOSTON. ['62 7-

Pier No. 2.

BLAKISTON & COX, SHIPPERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF WHITE ASH, RED ASH and TREMONT SCHUYLKILL COAL; FRANKLIN COMPANY'S CUMBERLAND COAL; also, HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL. OFFICES: 217 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 4 New street, New York, 17 Doane street, Boston. '5 42

Pier No. 14.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., SHIPPERS OF BROAD MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH AND SUPERIOR RED ASH COALS. OFFICES: 45 South street, New York. 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ['58-43

Pier No. 5.

TYLER, STONE & CO., DEALERS IN VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF **Red and White Ash SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COALS,** AND **GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL.** OFFICES: 328 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 9 Washington Building, Providence. 165 Broadway, New York. PIER NO. 5, PORT RICHMOND. ['38-42

CONNOR & PATTERSON HAVE APPOINTED **Castner, Stickney & Wellington,** Agents For the sale of their celebrated LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL. OFFICES: Trinity Building, New York. 115 Milk Street, Boston. 133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Wharf No. 6, Richmond. April 6, '61 14-tf

Pier No. 7.

JOHN R. WHITE. SHIPPER OF **SCHUYLKILL Coal,** WHARF NO. 7, PORT RICHMOND. OFFICES: No. 316 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 300 West Thirteenth st., New York. October 16, '58 42-

Pier No. 9.

J. J. SINNICKSON.] [R. V. GLOVER.

SINNICKSON & GLOVER, SHIPPERS OF **SCHUYLKILL WHITE AND RED ASH,** ALSO, **Lehigh and Bituminous Coals.** OFFICES: No. 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Old State House Basement, Boston. WHARF NO. 9, PORT RICHMOND, Philad'a. ['69-3

Pier No. 10.

BANCROFT, LEWIS & CO., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE **CELEBRATED ASHLAND COAL,** FROM MAHANOY MOUNTAIN. OFFICE—111 Walnut street, Commercial Building, Philadelphia. New York Office—19 Cedar street. Boston Office—25 Kilby street. [Oct. 23, '58 43-

Pier No. 11.

LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN THE BEST VARIETIES OF **Anthracite & Bituminous Coals.** OFFICES: 205 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 36 State street, Boston. *Pioneer Shippers from Elizabethport,* OF LEHIGH, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HAZLETON AND COUNCIL RIDGE COALS. ['59-13

PHILADELPHIA, &C.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION. Shipping WHARVES for ANTHRACITE COAL, AT GREENWICH, Delaware River, Philadelphia.

Wharf No. 1. LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO. ROMMEL, POTTS & CO. OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. State Street and Merchants' Row, Boston.

Wharf No. 2. REPPLIER & BRO. OFFICES: N. E. cor. Walnut & Fourth Sts., Philada. 35 Pine Street, New York. Merchants' Bank Building, Providence.

DAVIS PEARSON & CO., MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH and SPOHN VEIN **RED ASH COAL,** OFFICES: No. 138 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 9 Trinity Building, New York. No. 11 Doane Street, Boston. WHARF—GREENWICH, DELAWARE AVENUE. DAVIS PEARSON, PHILA. GIDEON BAST, ASHLAND.

CHAS. MILLER. E. P. GORDON.

Wharf No. 3. CHAS. MILLER & CO. MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF COAL. **WHITE ASH,** From the PINE KNOT and MT. LAFFA COLLIERIES; **RED ASH,** From their PHOENIX COLLIERIES. CANAL LANDINGS—GREENWICH AND SPRUCE STS. OFFICE—No. 105 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. April 9, '59 15-ly

CAIN, HACKER & COOK, SHIPPERS OF **LOCUST GAP, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH.** Also, dealers in other first qualities of **White and Red Ash Coals.** *No. 214 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill River.* THOMAS CAIN. MORRIS HACKER. JESSE M. COOK. WM. F. MOODY, *Shipper and Agent.* Schuylkill Haven, Pa. February 15, '62 6-ly

LOCUST GAP COAL. NOTICE.—I have appointed CAIN, HACKER & COOK sole agents for my LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, from Locust Gap Colliery. GEORGE W. FARVIN. Locust Gap, Jan. 3, '62. 7—

Hammett, VanDusen & Lochman, MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF CELEBRATED **LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.** OFFICES. 201 Walnut St., Philad'a. Trinity Building, N. York. No. 5 Doane St., Boston. March 29, '62. 13—

ROBT. R. CORSON'S Shipping Wharves. WIND-MILL ISLAND, DELAWARE RIVER, OPPOSITE THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. Coal landed and shipped to the Eastern market on commission. Captains of vessels and boats will find superior advantages at these wharves. Plenty of water, quick despatch, and good berths. OFFICE—133 WALNUT St., below SECOND, April 5, '62. 14—

GALLOWAY C. MORRIS has facilities for shipping thirty thousand tons of Coal, at his wharf, foot of Tasker St., just below the Navy Yard. Small lots shipped at any time during the season. Office—No. 123 Walnut St., Philad'a. March 22, '62. 12-6m

REPPLIER'S COAL. NOTICE. I have appointed TYLER, STONE & CO. the sole and exclusive Agents for the sale of all my Coal, the product of the Collieries formerly owned and worked by GEORGE S. REPPLIER, viz:

Locust Moun ain,	from	Locust Run Colliery.
do do	"	Tunnel do
Broad Mountain	"	Mammoth Vein do
Peach do R. Ash,	"	Lewis do

CHARLES A. REPPLIER. Philadelphia, November 15, 1860. Parties desiring to purchase any of the above named Coals can order from TYLER, STONE & CO. 328 Walnut Street, Phila'da. Trinity Building, New York. 92 State St., Boston, Mass. FRED'K TYLER, Hartford, Connecticut. Or, as heretofore, from REPPLIER & BROTHER, Nov. 17, '60. 46-tf] Philadelphia.

NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BONNELL, Jr., No. 40 Trinity Building, NEW YORK, Offers for sale. **HONEY BROOK and NORTH SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH COALS,** in boats, or on board vessels at ELIZABETHPORT and JERSEY CITY. **BUCK MT. COAL,** in boats at Mines or Tide-Water. **WILKESBARRE COAL.** do. do. do. **C. F. NORTON & CO'S LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL,** in boats, or on board vessels at PHILAD'A. Pure **LORBERRY,** on board vessels at PHILAD'A. ALSO, **Detmold's George's Creek Cumberland Coal,** For the Sound, Connecticut, and North River Trade. March 29, '62. 13-9m

LYKENS VALLEY.

Lykens Valley Franklin Coal. NOTICE.—The undersigned having leased for a term of years the Mines of the Lykens Valley and Short Mountain Coal Companies, from which the Lykens Valley Franklin Coal is taken, notice is hereby given that he has made an arrangement with Messrs. JAMES B. HENRY, of Delaware City, Delaware, and HALE REMINGTON, of Fall River, Mass., for the exclusive sale and shipment to New England and New York of the same. The genuine Coal can only be found for sale by them, and all orders should be directed to HALE REMINGTON, FALL RIVER, Mass. HENRY THOMAS. (Successor to Sutton & Thomas.) Sole Miner of the above Coal. Philadelphia, March 22, '62. 12—

ELIZABETHPORT, &C.

COAL. COAL. COAL.

LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO. OFFICES: 205 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA. 110 Broadway, NEW YORK. 36 State street, BOSTON.

Wholesale Dealers in the best varieties of DOMESTIC COALS—*Sole Proprietors of Wolf Creek Colliery, capable of producing over 150,000 tons a year of the celebrated* DIAMOND, (*Red Ash,*) and BLACK HEATH, (*White Ash.*) ALSO, Exclusive Agents for the sale of the purely genuine Locust Mountain Coal, from the Locust Dale Colliery of Geo. C. Potts & Co., all of which will be shipped direct to New York, via Canal; or coastwise, via Greenwich Piers, (below Navy Yard, Philadelphia.)

ALSO, **At Philadelphia, from Pier No. 11, Port Richmond.** The choicest qualities of RED and WHITE ASH COALS from Schuylkill County, selected with special care, and shipped under our personal superintendence.

At Elizabethport, N. J. LEHIGH SPRING MOUNTAIN and COUNCIL RIDGE COALS.

From Baltimore, Md. The celebrated HAMPSHIRE BITUMINOUS COAL.

At Jersey City, N. J. (*via Lehigh and Morris Canals.*) The very superior WILKESBARRE COAL, from the *Baltimore Vein,* taken from the "Audenried Improvement and Coal Company's Estate," near Wilkesbarre; also, the COUNCIL RIDGE COAL; both of which, for steam purposes and for family use, are unsurpassed. We hold certificates in our offices from parties who have used and fully tested these Coals, and pronounce them the BEST ANTHRACITE Coals for steam in use, producing no clinker, less ashes and greater blaze, than any other kinds now before the public. May 15, '59. 20-

Coal! Coal! Coal!

STOUT, VAN WICKLE & MARTIN, Room 44, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New York. Miners of the celebrated FULTON (LEHIGH) COAL, from the EBERVALE COLLIERY, near Hazleton, Pa., and dealers in the best varieties of LEHIGH, WILKESBARRE & SCHUYLKILL COALS, Including

HAZLETON,	LOCUST MOUNTAIN,
OLD LEHIGH,	SPOHN VEIN RED ASH,
EMPIRE (WILKESBARRE,)	DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH,
SPRING MOUNTAIN,	BELMONT VEIN RED ASH,
	BUCK MOUNTAIN.

Delivered direct from the Mines and on board of Vessels at— TRENTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, PERTH AMBOY, ELIZABETHPORT, N. J. AUG. T. STOUT. S. VAN WICKLE. MILES R. MARTIN. June 1, '61 22-

SCHUYLKILL CO.

T. H. SCHOLLENBERGER, Agent, MINER AND SHIPPER OF THE CELEBRATED **Black Heath White Ash and Peaked Mountain Free Burning Pink Ash COAL.** P. O. ADDRESS—Pottsville or Minersville, Schuylkill County, Pa. April 12, '62. 15-tf

East Franklin Lorberry Vein Coal. MY EAST FRANKLIN LORBERRY COAL is now sold exclusively by Messrs. NOBLE, CALDWELL & CO., who are my sole Agents. Parties ordering from them, may always depend upon getting a pure article. OFFICES: No. 112 Walnut St., Philad'a. No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New York. No. 31 Kilby Street, Boston. HENRY HEIL. Tremont, March 29, '62. 13—

NOVELTY COLLIERY, SPOHN VEIN. THE UNDERSIGNED have purchased the SPOHN VEIN COLLIERY, formerly worked by George Rickert, and are now prepared to contract for the Coal. HIRAM FOCHT, 110 Broadway, (Room No. 3,) New York, is our sole agent for this celebrated Coal. All orders will meet with prompt attention. A. C. MILLER & CO., *Pottsville, Pa.* Oct. 5, '61. 40-tf

CONNER & PATTERSON, MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED **Locust Mountain Coal.** J. J. CONNER, *Ashland,* J. S. PATTERSON, *Pottsville.* **Schuylkill County, Pa.** ['59 27-ly

I. F. VOORHIES, MINER AND SHIPPER OF THE CELEBRATED **Lewis Vein Red Ash Coal,** From the "NEW DUNCAN COLLIERY." He mines no other Coal—which assures its purity. Cargo sales by GEO. P. NEVIN, *Agent For I. F. VOORHIES.* Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New York. Pottsville, March 12, '59 [June 5, '58 23-ly] 11-

NEW COAL BREAKER. THE SUBSCRIBER having invented and patented a new and simple machine, for breaking Coal to any size the market demands, now offers the use of the patent, upon reasonable terms, to those engaged in the business. The patent-right for one large Colliery in each district will be given to any one who will make a fair trial of the machine, and permit those engaged in the trade to observe its operations. R. A. WILDER. Cressona, Schuylkill County, March 1, '62. 9-ly

SAVE 50 TO 75 PER CENT. In the Waste in the Breaking of Coal. THE SUBSCRIBER, having obtained Letters Patent for a new and useful improvement in the breaking of Coal, respectfully offers the same to the consideration of the mining public and others, and will offer liberal inducements for its introduction to general use. AQUILA BOLTON, Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, Pa. Feb. 8, '62. 6-tf

TO COAL OPERATORS. Great Improvement in Coal Screens. THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to manufacture, at their shop, in Minersville, all kinds of SCREENS for screening Coal, of the improved manufacture patented to Jonas Laubenstein, 4th February, 1862. Screens manufactured by this process, are more durable, maintain their form better, and are furnished as cheap as any to be had in the County. They are made of square iron, in such shape as to prevent the Coal sliding from one wire to the other before it is thoroughly assorted, thus producing it better than can be done by round iron or wire screens. The manufacturers, urgently request, all Operators wanting Screens, to examine these new patent Screens at their shop, or at work at the Mammoth Vein Colliery of George S. Repplier, near St. Clair, where they have been in use for some time. By purchasing Screens made under this Patent, litigation, or any trouble as to patent rights, will be avoided. All work done with promptness and despatch. J. & L. LAUBENSTEIN. Minersville Feb. 15, 1862. 7-3m

BROAD TOP.

BROAD TOP COAL. The Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company Respectfully call the attention of R. R. Companies, Steamboat Owners and Manufacturers to the value of their COAL as a STEAM GENERATOR AND FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

THE BROAD TOP COAL FIELD, Having connection with PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK, both by Canal and Railroad, through Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is not liable to the interruptions of shipments incident to the SOUTHERN BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS, and regular supplies can safely be counted upon throughout the year.

Lewis Audenried & Co. Have made arrangements whereby they are in daily receipt of large quantities of the choicest BROAD TOP, and they are prepared to fill orders promptly, at market rates. OFFICES: 205 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby street, Boston. 34 Westminster street, Providence. June 1, '61 22-

Office of the Celebrated BROAD TOP White Ash Semi-Bituminous AND East Lehigh Coals, No. 104 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the Celebrated Broad Top Coal, mined out of his own property, prepared, directly under his own supervision, and confining his operations exclusively to this region, (*having no other soft Coals for sale,*) the purchaser can rely upon obtaining a pure article of Broad Top Coal without the risk of having a *mixture of Coals from various veins or from other regions substituted,* which in appearance might be similar, but in quality vastly inferior. From the advantageous arrangements which have been effected with the principal Railroad and Canal Companies, purchasers can be supplied at the lowest price, upon the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. For Steam Generating, Marine and Locomotive Engines, Rolling Mills and Puddling Furnaces, Glass Manufacturing, Blacksmithing, Coking, Brick and Lime Burning, this Coal cannot be excelled. Its exemptness from Sulphur and Impurities highly injurious in the manufacturing of Iron, and destructive to Machinery, Boilers and Grate Bars, gives it pre-eminence. Its easy combustion, combined with its beautiful white flame, renders it a desirable fuel for Parlor Grates.

East Lehigh Coal. NOTICE.—The subscriber having also been appointed Sole Agent for the sale of the Celebrated East Lehigh Coal, mined from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's land, by Conyngham & Michler, and shipped at Mauch Chunk, flatters himself that he can supply the trade with an article, in quality and preparation unsurpassed by any in the market. Will be pleased to communicate any further information, and will be most happy to receive your patronage. *I am, Respectfully,* ROBERT HARE POWEL.

Caution.—Purchasers are respectfully requested to require all persons representing themselves as my agents to produce a written certificate to that effect. May 25, '61 21-tf.

LORBERRY CREEK.

Lorberry Coal. AS inferior Coals are advertised and sold under the name of "Lorberry," we hereby announce that the undersigned are *THE ONLY MINERS* of LORBERRY COALS; and that Messrs. SINNICKSON & GLOVER and Mr. JOHN R. BLAKISTON, Philadelphia, receive all our Coal at tide-water—Messrs. SINNICKSON & GLOVER receiving Messrs. Wheeler, Miller & Co.'s and Messrs. Kitzmiller, Stees & Co.'s, and Mr. JOHN R. BLAKISTON receiving Messrs. Graeff & Nutting's—*and they are the only dealers in this kind of Coal,* and it can be shipped by no other parties. KITZMILLER, STEES & CO., WHEELER, MILLER & CO. GRAEFF & NUTTING. Pinegrove, May 25, '61 21-

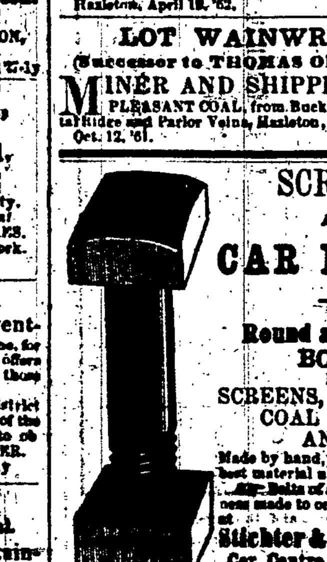
LEHIGH.

CHARLES HAMPSHIRE, MINER AND SHIPPER OF **Spring Mountain Coal. JEANSVILLE, PA.** Successor to WM. MILNES & CO. Address—CHARLES HAMPSHIRE, Jeansville, Luzerne County, Pa. E. G. GILES, Agent, 66 Dock St., Philad'a. February 23, '61 8-

"HARLEIGH COAL." OUR "HARLEIGH" COAL is now sold exclusively, in Philadelphia and vicinity, by DAY & HUDDELL. Parties ordering from them, may always depend upon getting a pure article. OFFICE—109 Walnut St., Philad'a. SILLIMAN & McKEE. Hazleton, April 19, '62. 16-5m*

LOT WAINWRIGHT, (Successor to THOMAS ORAM & CO.,) MINER AND SHIPPER OF MT. PLEASANT COAL, from Buck Mountain, Chrystal Ridge and Parlor Veins, Hazleton, Penna. Oct. 12, '61. 41-ly

SCREEN AND CAR BOLTS.



Round and Square BOLTS, FOR SCREENS, COAL CARS, AND BRIDGES. Made by hand, and none but the best material used. Bolts of any length or thickness made to order at short notice, at **Stichter & Thompson's, Cor. Centre & Market sts., POTTSVILLE.** April 19, '62.

PLUMBING and GAS-FITTING Establishment, Centre Street, Pottsville.

The Subscriber announces to the public that he has purchased the interest of his late partner, Mr. H. B. Sterns, in the Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Business, and that he will carry on the business hereafter, on his own account. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, which he will endeavor to merit by strict attention to business. He has located himself in Centre street, nearly opposite the American House, where he will be happy to meet all those who desire his services.

He constantly keeps on hand all kinds of Brass Cocks, Water Closets, Iron, Copper and Lead Bath Tubs, Porcelain and Copper Wash Basins, Iron and Lead Pipes, Hydrants, Pavement Pipes, Gum and Leather Hose for Pavements, Branch Pipes of all sizes, together with a general assortment of Gas Fixtures, of the most approved kinds, all of which will be sold and put up at the lowest rates. GEO. H. DOWNING. Pottsville, April 14, '61 16-tf

CAULKING MALLETS, Irons, Ship Augers, Adzes, Mauls, and Ship Augers, at April 26, '62. STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.

Union Movement.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

Address of the Union Members of the Legislature.

A UNION OF ALL PATRIOTS RECOMMENDED.

To the Electors of the State of New York:

The undersigned members of the Legislature, feel it incumbent upon them, in closing the session of 1862, to submit to the electors of this State some considerations as to the present condition of the country, and the political duties which it devolves upon them.

When they assembled here, the great rebellion, whose rising clouds had so long darkened the Southern sky, had already burst in desolating fury upon the land. The bad passions of ambitious and unprincipled men, embittered by the teachings and spirit of an institution, which has long been our shame and our reproach, and poisoned by party hate and lust of power, had finally culminated in open madness, and hurled upon our country all the calamities and dangers we had feared so long and had sought so earnestly by concessions and compromises to avert and avoid. It had become the duty of this generation to meet the most fearful peril our institutions have ever been compelled to encounter. That duty had been rendered doubly difficult by the magnanimous and confiding incredulity of the loyal people of the Northern States, who steadily refused to believe their Southern brethren capable of the greatest crime that has ever stained the annals of any nation, and who resolutely shut their eyes to the movements of organized conspiracy, and even to the marshaling of armies, in open prelude to its preparation. It was not until the bombardment of Sumpter announced the actual outbreak of the rebellion that the North could credit the possibility of such an act. Then they awoke from their delusive dream and began to realize the fearful dangers that menaced them on every side. They then saw the Constitution rent and torn asunder, the nation stabbed in a vital part, the whole fabric and foundation of the Government broken and shaken from its centre to its circumference, treason in the army and navy, and in every department of the Government, and foreign nations looking scornfully on and gloating over the apparent and well-nigh accomplished ruin of the republic.

Never was there a period in the history of the world so well adapted to try the strength of free institutions, or to test the courage and patriotism of free men, and right well did they vindicate the one, and assert, in a manner never to be forgotten, the truthfulness of the other.

Though they found themselves without military training, or organization of any kind—with a new Administration, just elected, and unused to the responsibilities of power—with a bankrupt treasury, and our little army and navy scattered to the four quarters of the world—yet, with a devotion and determination worthy the heroic days of the Republic, and without a parallel in the history of nations, they sprang to arms, and rallied as one man to the support of the Constitution. From mountain top and valley, from the lake, the river, and the ocean, from the city, and from the plain, from all the walks and trades and professions of life, without distinction of taste, or birthplace, or sect, or party, they stepped forth upon the same common level, side by side, to battle nobly for freedom, order, and constitutional law.

In the political world, the crisis produced changes almost as great, and quite as honorable to the patriotic loyalty of the American people.— To a very great extent, in all the Northern States, mere party organizations dissolved and melted away in the presence of this fierce and flaming peril. In this State, as elsewhere, the popular impulse demanded that patriotic men of all parties should lay aside, for the time, their differences of political sentiment, and unite in support of the National Administration in its efforts to maintain the authority of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. The great body of the people were ready for such a Union, and nothing but the obstinate resistance of a powerful organization, claiming to represent the Democratic party, and controlling all its organized means of action, stood in the way of its consummation. This organization, acting in the name, but belieing the spirit and temper of the patriotic masses of the Democratic party, went into the State contest of last fall upon the avowed basis of hostility to the National Administration; and to nearly every one of the measures which, under the pressure of imperative necessity, it had been compelled to adopt for the successful prosecution of the war, and the arrest of measures in progress within the limits of our own State to afford aid and comfort to the rebellion. A strong feeling of dissatisfaction soon made itself manifest among the great body of the Democratic party, whose patriotic sentiments and purposes were thus misrepresented, and who protested indignantly against thus being made the instruments of sacrificing the very honor and safety of the country to the resentments and ambition of political partisans; and, joining others of their fellow-citizens not connected with them in party associations, they met in Convention at Syracuse for the nomination of a State ticket upon the broad platform of loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, and the support of the Administration, which had become responsible for the fate of both. The Republican Convention, which had assembled at the same place, in the same spirit, and for the same patriotic purpose, promptly laid aside the time all thought of independent action, and joined the Union Convention in its declaration of purposes, and its selection of candidates for State officers. The men thus nominated, in spite of the vigorous efforts of the so called Democratic organization, were elected by a very large popular majority.

In the election of members to the Legislature, the same patriotic spirit pervaded the great body of the people. The Republican party in every Senate and Assembly district of this State, as everywhere throughout the country, stood pledged, alike by its principles and by its responsibility, for the National Administration which it placed in power, to the support of that Administration in whatever measures the emergency might require for the suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union. In very many of those districts the Republicans elected members of their own party to the Legislature; while in many others where they had the unquestioned power to elect such candidates, they waived all such preferences, and aided in electing men who had never acted with them politically, but whose loyalty and paramount devotion to the country had been made manifest by their patriotic and independent action. And in still other districts, where the Republicans were in the minority, their union with true Democrats who had been repelled from their own party organization by its thinly-disguised sympathy with the political sentiments and purposes which prompted the rebellion, resulted in the election of Democratic Union men.

In some one of these three ways nearly all the undersigned were elected to be members of the present Legislature. They met at Albany and entered upon their duties on this common platform of devotion to the country, the Constitution and the Union. They have acted together as Union men, ignoring past differences and discarding all political distinctions. They organized the Assembly upon this basis, and their proceedings throughout the session have been characterized by harmonious co-operation in efforts to reform public abuses, to retrench needless expenditures, to check and crush out profligacy and corruption in all departments of the Government, and to strengthen the hands of the General Government in its contest with rebellion. The wisdom of this course in this State and throughout the country, is now apparent. The heart-burnings and bickerings of party have been banished. Traitors at home have been cowed or shamed into silence and submission. The credit of the Government has been sustained, and confidence in its stability and integrity has been restored. Thanks to the courage and heroic constancy of our citizen soldiers, to the wisdom of their leaders, and the hearty support of the great body of the people, the tide of war has been turned back upon the rebellion, its armies defeated, its strongholds captured, and its leaders are one by one paying the penalty of their hideous crime.

Nothing in the history of this nation, or of the world, surpasses the patriotic devotion of the people to the country in this crisis of its fate. Not only have they offered their lives and their fortunes, freely and without stint, for the public good, but they have surrendered *for the moment,* with equal alacrity, what freemen everywhere deem infinitely more valuable than either life or fortune—namely, their personal rights, freedom of speech and of the press, habeas corpus, and whatever else seemed for the time to stand in the way of preserving the nation's honor and the nation's life. None but a nation whose pillars rest on the immovable foundation of a people's love, could endure so sharp and severe a test. With every successive step of the rebellion has the strength of our Government become more manifest. Despotic Powers have seen with surprise this calm surrender by a people living under republican institutions of the fundamental rights and immunities which those institutions were made to protect. They profess to see in it in difference to these rights; whereas, they are surrendered for the moment only, as a means of giving them a firm and immovable basis hereafter. They are waived for the time, in order to preserve the Constitution, which guaranties them, forever.

But, while so much has been done, it cannot be forgotten that a mighty work still remains to be accomplished. While the country has been delivered from the immediate peril by which it seemed a few months since to be threatened, it must be borne in mind that the rebellion has not yet been crushed—that battles have yet to be fought, and victories won, and defeat perhaps encountered, before we can safely relax our united efforts in the common cause.

Nor is the emergency any longer purely military in its character. The dangers which now threaten the Union are not exclusively dangers arising from military force. Questions of political principle, touching the very foundations of the Government, and threatening its stability and integrity quite as really as any menace of military power, are rapidly arising, or are thrust into the controversy by designing enemies of the Union, for the purpose of still further complicating the problem of its preservation. The causes which brought on this rebellion, with all their attendant perils and evils, have yet to be eradicated and removed.

A great and comprehensive system of financial policy, commensurate with our present and future wants, must be inaugurated and administered; the re-establishment of the authority of the National Government has yet to be effected; and the mode of treatment toward persons in rebellion, their property and their slaves, has yet to be determined. We must vindicate the intelligence as well as the patriotism of our people, and put to shame the tyrants of the Old World who laughed at our calamities, and predicted the downfall of popular government and free institutions. And, what is perhaps a more difficult problem still, the system and machinery of a free and representative Commonwealth must be made to move on and work harmoniously with a heavy national debt, and an onerous and exhausting taxation. The experience of the past, and our own Revolutionary history, should admonish us that our greatest perils may yet lie hidden in the future, and that it will require the united efforts and energies, for years to come, of all true, loyal, and patriotic men, to carry us in safety through the storms and dangers that still beset and threaten our way.

Whatever differences of opinion may have hitherto prevailed, or may still prevail, on the general subject of slavery, no one can doubt that it is, if not the primary cause, the pretext and powerful agent of the present rebellion. The slaveholding interest has aimed for many years to control the political action of the General Government, and to make that action subservient to its own aggrandizement. The result of the Presidential election of 1860, aided as it was by the efforts of conspirators in Southern States, signalized the defeat of that endeavor, and the disclosures of the census of the same year proved conclusively that this defeat was final. The political supremacy of the slaveholding interest—the sway which that interest had previously exercised over the General Government—had been forever overthrown.— To revenge this defeat, and reverse by force the verdict of the ballot-box, was the primary purpose of the rebellion.

That purpose has failed; and the permanent welfare and settled sentiment of the country forbid any attempt to soften this failure or qualify in any degree its disastrous effects upon slavery itself. The rebellion has thus far proved fatal to the interests it was designed to serve. The blows of the war which slavery invoked have fallen with mortal weight upon slavery itself. The whole false structure of the institution has been shaken to its foundation. Not only have its sway over the administration of the National Government, and its hold upon the respectful toleration of the country been rudely and thoroughly broken, but the local laws and usages upon which it rested have been seriously affected by the presence of our armies and the measures of military administration which the emergencies have required.— However men may have differed heretofore as to the power of Congress over slavery, there is now very little difference among those who have acted together in support of the Government as to the practical necessities of the future. We all agree that slavery must never again be permitted to increase its power by invading free territory or bringing new slave States into the Union therefrom; but that it must cease to exist in the District of Columbia, which is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the General Government; and that the Constitution must hereafter be administered in the spirit of freedom, and for the advancement of those principles on which our institutions rest, and not for the perpetuation of slavery. We all agree that slavery, so far as it may be of pecuniary, social, or political value to any individual in rebellion against the Government should be made to bear the penalties which every such individual incurs by the guilt of treason or resistance to lawful authority. And we all agree in sustaining the wise and constitutional policy of President Lincoln, by which, through aid extended by the General Government to such slave States as may initiate measures for the emancipation of their slaves, we may hope, at some future and not distant day, to be delivered forever from the curse of slavery.

Unless the country can rely upon the establishment of these principles in the administration of the Government, the defeat of the rebellion will give us neither indemnity for the past nor security for the future. We oppose, therefore, any peace which shall leave in doubt the power of the General Government to maintain its rightful authority, and to quell any rebellion, however great, and which shall leave the material ability of this treason but partially broken and subdued. And when the end of material operations shall come, we oppose any terms of peace which shall recognize any division of the Union, any concession to the political demands of the slaveholding interest, or any acknowledgment of their claims upon the General Government, except such as are distinctly conferred or admitted by the Constitution. When the war is closed, we demand freedom of speech and of the press in every State and in every section of the common Union. We demand that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. And while we proclaim anew our solemn purpose to stand by the Constitution of the United States, and to respect all its provisions and all its guarantees, we demand such a construction of those provisions as shall conform to its essential spirit; and not, by converting it into an instrument for the aggrandizement and perpetuation of human slavery, pervert it from its original purpose to "form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

We can see but one way of attaining these results, and that is, by sustaining the present National Administration in its efforts to reach them. The Administration of President Lincoln has thus far been characterized by wisdom, integrity, and success. Compelled to encounter dangers and difficulties of the most formidable character, it has met them with firmness and prudence. It has averted the perils of foreign war without any sacrifice of the national honor, and has contended against treason, corruption, and secret conspiracies at home, without any permanent or serious infringement of personal rights. Yet, in everything it has hitherto done, and in everything it proposes to do, for the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the power and authority of the Constitution, it encounters the settled hostility of men who claim to be Democrats, and who seek, by the perversion of the name of Democracy, and by the control of the organized machinery of that party, to defeat its policy and destroy its influence. We have no sympathy for such a purpose. Nor will we act with any party or set of men who will pursue such an object, either by organized or individual action under whatever guise, or with whatever pretext, or by whatever means, direct or indirect, that action may be taken.

As good citizens, we feel bound to resist and defeat all such purposes, and we are unwilling to weaken our power for such an effort by any act which shall divide our strength, or distract our counsels, or separate in the coming election those who agree in the principles and policy we have thus set forth.

We cannot reconcile ourselves to the belief that the time has yet come to revive the feuds and distinctions which once divided and embittered toward each other loyal men: "nor can we regard that man as a safe counsellor of the Government whose thoughts should be mainly bent not upon how the Constitution and liberties of the country may be best perpetuated and preserved, but upon the restoration of distinctions and prejudices, the feuds and corruptions of an era that has gone never to return."

There are higher and holier duties that now demand all our energies. We are now fighting the great battle of the nineteenth century—the battle of freedom, progress, and constitutional right against oppression, tyranny, and wrong. The stake is nothing else than the success or failure of popular government and free institutions. In defence of these great principles, our friends and comrades, our sons and our brothers, have gone forth to the battle field, and are now offering up their lives. Thousands have already gone to the soldier's grave, and tens of thousands more will lie stretched upon the bloody plain before this contest shall be closed. They fall, not in defence of their own homes or firesides, but in vindication of the rights of man—in support of that great theory of free government which has found its home upon our Western shore.

We owe it to ourselves—we owe it to the memory of these brave men—we owe it to the friends of free government throughout the world—that the sacrifices of these martyrs to the cause of liberty shall not have been in vain, and that the fruits of this dire struggle shall not be lost to the coming millions who shall read its record or emulate its example.

We have thus set forth, fellow-citizens, as briefly as possible, the motives which have controlled us hitherto, and the leading principles and purposes by which our action will be guided hereafter. We rely with confidence upon the support of our constituents. We believe the great mass of the people of this State, without distinction of party, will concur in the sentiments we have thus set forth, and will co-operate in measures essential to give them effect. And as one of those measures is harmony of political action, and unity of political counsels, among all such in the elections of the coming fall, we appeal to those whom we address, Republicans, Union Democrats, and all other loyal men who support the Administration and assent to the principles and purposes of this address, and the resolutions by which it is to be accompanied, to waive all questions of mere form and usage in political action, and to elect delegates from each Assembly district of this State, to meet in convention at a time and place to be hereafter designated, for the nomination of State officers, and for such other business as may be brought before them.

Resolved, That the present rebellion had its origin in the determination of Southern politicians to control, by political strategy or by force the policy, foreign and domestic, of the General Government, and that they found their pretext for a resort to arms in the election of Abraham Lincoln to be President of the United States, which demonstrated their permanent and hopeless defeat, so far as legitimate and peaceful measures are concerned.

Resolved, That we recognize as an imperative duty that all patriots and friends of their country should cheerfully and cordially co-operate with each other in rallying to the support of the Government, and in rendering such aid and assistance to the Administration as may be in their power, and that we pledge our support to the Government in whatever lawful measures of punishment or repression it may find it necessary to apply to persons arrayed, or property employed, in rebellion against the Government, to the end that the rebellion may be put down, that the constitution may be vindicated, and that the war in which we are engaged may be brought to an honorable, a speedy, and successful issue.

Resolved, That while we earnestly desire an early and honorable adjustment of our national difficulties, that we are opposed to any hollow truce, or any compromise, which shall give us present peace at the expense of the future safety or honor of the nation; and that we will consent to no sheathing of the sword nor cessation of the conflict until armed rebellion shall be effectually put down, and the authority of the Government and the Constitution, in their full force and vigor, be fully re-established in every State and Territory of the Union; and that we are unalterably opposed to any division of the Union, or to any permanent suspension of the local sovereignty of the several States which compose it.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the Congress of the United States in initiating the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and of the message of the President to the national Congress, offering pecuniary aid to such of the slave States as will emancipate their slaves; and we pledge ourselves to the adoption of this policy so far as the same may be practicable.

Resolved, That we regard the Administration of President Lincoln, in its conduct of the war against the rebellion, in its intercourse with foreign Powers, and in its general supervision of the domestic affairs of the country, as having been characterized by eminent ability, patriotism, and success; that it has met the unprecedented difficulties it has had to encounter with firmness and prudence, and that it is entitled to the support and confidence of all loyal people of the United States, without distinction of party.

Resolved, That we cannot too severely condemn that spirit, nor denounce those men who have sought, or who now seek to make personal profit from the necessities of the Government, or who have availed themselves of its wants and calamities, and of their opportunities of official position, to plunder its property or abuse its trusts; and, to the end that peculation, corruption, and dishonesty may be banished from each and every department of the Government, we pledge ourselves that, in the appointment and election of all agents and officers, civil or military, State or national, we will recognize but one test of merit or qualification among loyal men, and that shall be the Jeffersonian requisite: "Is he capable? Is he honest? Is he faithful to the Constitution?"

Resolved, That the present wants and expenditures of the Government emphatically call for the most rigid and scrupulous honesty and economy in the administration of its affairs. Officers and agents should be held to the strictest accountability; and all dishonesty, extravagance, and fraud, should be summarily and sternly punished, since in no other way can the heavy burdens which now threaten the people, be alleviated or averted.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying into effect at the coming election, the principles and policy thus set forth, we recommend that a State Convention be held for the nomination of State officers to be supported at the election next fall; that all Republicans, Union Democrats, and other loyal citizens, supporters of the policy of the Administration, and responding to the principles and policy set forth in the address and resolutions herewith submitted, be invited to unite in the election of three delegates from each Assembly district to such convention, and that the following persons be appointed a committee to designate (after proper deliberation and consultation with the committees of any organization in this State, whose co-operation we hope to obtain) the time and place of holding it, and to arrange such other preliminary details as may be necessary.

I.	E. J. BROWN, New York, M. H. GRINNELL, New York,
II.	E. M. MADDEN, Orange, J. S. T. STRANAHAN, Kings,
III.	C. V. R. LUDDINGTON, Sullivan, LYMAN TREMAIN, Albany,
IV.	EDWARD DODD, Washington, R. W. JUDSON, St. Lawrence,
V.	ALONZO WOOD, Onondaga, ALEX. CAMPBELL, Jefferson,
VI.	WM. S. LINCOLN, Tioga, DAVID L. FOLLETT, Chenango,
VII.	JAMES C. SMITH, Ontario, WM. S. BONHAM, Steuben,
VIII.	HENRY W. ROGERS, Erie, THOS. T. FLAGLER, Niagara.

Committee.

The Address is signed by fourteen Senators and seventy-nine Members of Assembly, of all parties.

Miscellaneous.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA REFUGEES.

[Among the Chaplains of the Union army in South Carolina is the Rev. W. P. Strickland, D. D., formerly one of the editors of *The Christian Advocate and Journal,* the national organ of the Methodist Church. In one of his letters to that paper from Dawfuskie Island he gives the following account of two refugees from slavery.]

They were from Barnwell district of the mainland. Several weeks ago they left their owner, a widow Stevens, whose plantation is about one hundred miles above Savannah. They lost their way several times, as they could only travel by night. When asked how they knew where the Yankees were, they said, "We heard your guns, massa, and dey seemed to call us dis way." Once they were surprised by pickets, and in their flight one of them was shot through the arm and ear; but, preferring death to slavery, they heeded not their pursuers and escaped. "We knowed, massa," said they, "dat we could run faster dan dey could, and dey had no blood-hounds." Living on raw potatoes, which they foraged on the route, and wading swamps and swimming creeks, at length they reached Cooper river and crossed over to our pickets stationed there as on the island.— From thence they came to our camp.

The one who was wounded in the arm and ear had been a house servant, and he was, of course, better acquainted with the movements of our army, as he heard the conversations of the family from time to time on the subject. What is strange in the history of these contrabands, is the remarkable fact that they were all of one mind in regard to the character of the war. Their masters told them that the Yankees were coming to take them off to Cuba, or to kill every one of them; but of the thousands here not one of them believed it. Nothing but a divine inspiration could have produced, in the absence of all instruction, such a general impression. The trumpet proclaiming the year of jubilee to the slaves in the Jewish nation did not utter a more certain sound to those poor oppressed and downtrodden slaves than was the boom of our cannon a sound of redemption to the slaves of these islands. No music is so sweet to their ears as the scream of our shells, or the whiz and hum of our rifled shots.

The other contraband, whose name is Pompey, was a field hand. He is twenty-two years of age. I asked him if he was married. "Yes, twice, massa. My first wife is done gone three years ago. Sent to Orleans. I didn't been married no more, so I "spect dey had a right to took her. I had another wife one year. De overseer took her for himself, and she has child white as de children of overseer."

"How did you act, Pompey, when he took your wife?" "I felt mighty bad, and if I had the overseer here I would cut him in pieces." "What made you run away and leave your wife?" "I tell you. The old driver had been lashed so hard that he could not leave his bed for a year, and I was appointed driver. I said I did not want to drive; I couldn't lash people. Overseer said, 'If you don't lash them I'll lash you.' Overseer told me to tie up and whip my own mother. I told him how could I whip my mother? 'If you don't,' said he, 'I'll kill you.' Den I run away, and dey sent after me three white men with their troop of dogs. Dey were bloodhounds, sixteen of them.— They chased me seven miles, and I kept dem off until de white men came and knocked me down; den dey seized me and tore of all my clothes, and bit me all over till I was nearly dead. It was cold, frosty weather, and de blood dripped from my body all de way back. When I got back four hundred lashes were put on my back with a rawhide and a shingle. Dey den chained me by neck and heel, and kep me chained all day Sunday, and at night took me to blacksmith shop and put a free iron on me, which was a ring round de ankle and one above de knee, den a wide bar on each side de leg. At night dey put me in the stocks. Next day de old driver was tol'd to lash me, but he said he could find no place to lash, as de legs, and arms and back were all gore."

Some of your readers may ask, Can this be true? Yes, terribly true. Pompey showed me his scars. His back is cut in furrows, in one of which I could lay my finger; his legs and arms are literally covered with the teeth-marks of the bloodhounds.

I recollect, when a boy, of being shocked at what I considered the barbarity of a butcher who was accustomed to set the dogs upon his cattle to bring them to the slaughter. The dogs were so trained that they could seize and hold the steer or bullock. I never knew of dogs being used for catching horses or sheep, even if the latter were for slaughter. I had heard of stories of catching slaves with bloodhounds, but these were said to be Abolition lies. Now, however, before my eyes, in my tent, I have ocular demonstration of the fact. Twenty-five years ago I was marched out of Western Virginia for being an Abolitionist of the Wesleyan school. In the days of John Brown I was sneered at for being a conservative and denouncing his raid; but now in the day of rebellion, originating in the doctrine that the normal condition of the black man is the same that belongs to the brute creation, I am and ever shall be opposed to slavery in Church and State.— Whatever it may cost let it be extirpated, and the foul canker removed from the nation's vitals. In my instruction to these poor fugitives I wish the government to understand that I teach them the doctrine that they are free, and their masters have no more right to them than they have to me. I tell them never to submit to slavery again, and to die a thousand deaths rather than go back to slavery. This will form part of my instruction, and I care not who knows it, nor what may be the consequences. The time is past for those masters who have fled from these islands under the black flag of treason and rebellion, to claim what otherwise under the Constitution would have been their right, and hence to all intents, purposes, and constructions, they have forfeited all their property in lands, productions, cattle, and human beings.

Isaac, an intelligent colored pilot, who has piloted our boats through these crooked rivers, said to me the other day, you would have thousands more of contrabands if they could be convinced that they would not after the war be returned to slavery. Their condition is bad enough now, but it would be much worse then.

From another Correspondent of the same paper.

I visited the negro quarters on the Elliot plantation, and found the women and children basking in the sun. They were of all ages, from tottering decrepitude to prattling infancy, and for the most part all of the same dusky hue. One little girl, about ten years of age, attracted my notice. She looked as if she belonged to another race.— Her hair was flaxen and curly. The color of her skin I know not how better to describe than by resembling it to what second-rate house painters palm off as imitation of oak. She was barefooted and ragged. Presently another, her precise counterpart, save that she was a year or so younger, made her appearance. Then another, this time a boy, differing from his sisters scarcely at all, except in the more miserable wretchedness of his apparel; and another, and yet another, until a group of seven stood about me, all of the same sickly pale yellow complexion, with the same long fine hair, and a similarity of features most remarkable. A middle-aged woman of unmixed African blood told me, in answer to my question, that she was their mother, and gave me the name of their father, but I will not print it. Let it rot (Prov. x. 7). But I pray that his soul may find mercy "in that day." The mother gave me the outlines of her own history, all the principal facts of which were confirmed by a gentleman to whom they are familiar. The father of these children was a man of great wealth, reputed to be a *millionaire.* A little while before his death he made his will, in which he bequeathed his money and lands to distant relatives, and to these, his seven sons and daughters, he pretended to give that to which neither nature nor nature's God ever gave him any title—their freedom! Possibly the adulterous lecher, in that dread hour when death stared him in the face, lulled his conscience with the magnificence of his generosity, forgetting for the moment the universal sentiment of South Carolina that, for children such as these, a state of bondage is far preferable to freedom. But the chivalrous Palmetto State, either of her own accord or at the instance of the legal heirs, asserted her sovereignty, set aside the will, and anew branded as slaves these boys and girls with all their posterity to the end of time. But that was a mistake. The echo of the guns of Dupont's squadron had hardly died away, when the gallant Carolinians fled in one direction, and the mother with her loved ones in another. By the good Providence of God they found their way within the lines of those they had been taught to regard as their worst enemies; and now, although they are poor and ragged, they are free! May the blessing of the Father of the fatherless be upon the curly heads of these little ones; and if, in the book of His remembrance, the obedience of their mother to the command of a tyrant has been recorded as a sin, may it, through the grace of Jesus, be blotted out.

On the plantation of Gen. Drayton at Hilton Head an enterprising and remarkably cute Yankee from New Hampshire now holds sovereign sway. The negroes were busily at work: women in the fields preparing the ground for future crops, planting sweet potatoes and corn; the men ginning cotton and packing it in bales; and a gang assisted by two or three white men, getting out timber for the creation of a saw mill. The colored people, for the most part, under the stimulus of moderate wages, work faithfully. I was surprised to see how handily some of them used the plane, the broad-axe, the saw, and the chisel.— Accidents "done on purpose," by which "old massa's" tools were so frequently broken and destroyed, are very rare, and there are but few cases of sham sickness, once so grievous an annoyance to overseers and drivers. The stimulus of the lash has been done away with; and while the people have imbibed the precious truth that the laborer is worthy of his hire, they begin to comprehend the pertinency and the power of the apostolic precept, "If any will not work neither should he eat."

"Do you see that fellow?" asked Capt. Lane, pointing to a good-looking, stalwart colored man, in whose veins there was evidently not a drop of aught but African blood; "his name is Prince.— He came here from Parry Island. That fellow, sir, can make a trunk, manage a boat, take charge of a steam-engine, or build a house. He comes as near being a universal genius as any man I ever saw." Of course I was glad to make his acquaintance, for men who can do all these things are not to be met with everywhere.

COLORED PROPERTY-HOLDERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The following letter exhibits very important facts. Our colored population, with 2,487 males over the age of twenty years, had 1,175 property-holders returned in the census of 1860:

CENSUS OFFICE DEP'T OF INT., WASHINGTON, March 17, 1862.

HON. LOT M. MORRILL—*Sir:* The value of property owned by the free colored population of the District of Columbia, as returned by the census of 1860, is as follows:

Real estate,	$612,040
Personal property,	146,894
Total,	$758,934

The real estate is owned by 508 persons, averaging $1,205 each. The real and personal property is owned by 1,175 persons, averaging $646 each. The total free colored population in the District of Columbia is 11,131; the value of their property returned averages $68 to each man, woman and child. The number of free colored males over 20 years of age is 2,487.

JOHN G. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

There is a native California wheat, the kernels of which are about three times larger than the common kind. Its shape is more like a rye kernel, being longer in proportion to its breadth than common wheat. It ripens very early, grows from five to six and a half feet high, and has heads averaging ten inches long.

The quantity of rice consumed in the rice-eating countries of the East has been estimated at three ounces per day for each person, or seventy pounds per year. The population of these countries is estimated at 671,242,916 souls, and the rice crop at 63,176,062,000 pounds, 50 per cent. greater than the Indian corn crop of the United States.

It is remarkable that in proportion as the enginery of war is improved the destruction of life is diminished. To have taken Fort Pulaski by the old method would have involved the slaughter of hundreds; to take it by means of the "latest improvements" in artillery, costs the life of but one man!

The recent change in naval warfare from wooden to iron-clad ships, has had the effect to give an extraordinary impetus to the iron business. The iron trade is very decidedly recovering from the depression of the last twelve months, and many establishments throughout the country, heretofore closed for want of something to do, are again at work.

It is said that several rebel editors have been recently hung by order of Jeff. Davis, for publishing news contraband of war. There would be a sort of "poetic justice" in this. These chaps have been active agents in raising the storm of rebellion: it would be nothing more than a legitimate exercise of righteous retribution should it smite them in its wrath. It would be the illustration of the fable of Acteon by his hounds.

An officer in a New England regiment, now on service with Burnside, writes to his father a letter, which we find in the Hartford *Press,* and from which we extract as follows:—I was in a negro house yesterday, and had a conversation with the inmates. I asked one old gray-headed negress if she ever had any children sold away from her. "Sold! Dey *all* sold! chil'en and grandchil'en and *great grandchil'en,* dey sell eb'ry one!" She clasped her bony hands over her head and looked up at me as she spoke—"Dere was one—de last—de only gran'chile I hab lef'. He neber knowed his mammy. I took him when he *dat* little. I bringed him to massa, and I say, 'Massa, dis my little gran'child; may I keep him 'bout heah?' And he say, 'I don't care what you do wid him.' So I take him; he *dat little.* Den one mornin when he all rolled up in blanket 'tween my knees, Massa Green hear'd in and say, Dis boy sold, and dey take him 'way." "Oh, Lord Jesus, help me pray!" I can't begin to do justice to the way in which she told me this, nor describe the earnestness of voice and gesture which made it impressive. I wish some of our Northern editors who cringe just as abjectly as ever before their old masters, and howl in consternation whenever it seems likely that the war may interfere, directly or indirectly, with their pet devility—I wish some of them could have heard and seen her.