# Miners' Journal,

**POTTSVILLE, PA.**

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.


## THE EMANCIPATION BILL.

This bill was rejected in the House of Representatives at Washington, on Monday last, yeas, 64, nays, 78. The bill as rejected is as follows:

If any person or persons within the United States shall, after the passage of this act, wilfully engage in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or shall wilfully aid or abet such rebellion, or adhere to those engaged in such rebellion, giving them aid and comfort, every such person shall thereby forfeit all claim to the service or labor of any persons commonly known as slaves, and all such slaves are hereby declared free and forever discharged from servitude, anything in the laws of the United States or of any other State to the contrary notwithstanding; and whenever thereafter, any person claiming the labor or service of any such slave shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be sufficient defence thereto that the claimant was engaged in said rebellion, or aided or abetted the same, contrary to the provisions of this act. Whenever any person claiming to be entitled to service or labor of any other person, and shall seek to enforce such claim, he shall, in the first instance, and before any order shall be made for the surrender of the person whose service or labor is claimed, establish not only his claim to such service or labor, but also that such claimant has not, in any way, aided, assisted, or countenanced the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich*, Alley*, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Blair, Pa., Blake, Buffinton, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Conkling, Fred. A. Conkling, F. Cutler, Davis, Duell, Dunn, Edgarton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin*, Gurley, Hanchett, Hickman, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Keling, Mich., Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill, Me., Morrill, Vt., Olin, Patton, Pike, Pomeroy†, Potter, Rice, Me., Riddle, Rollins N. H., Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Thomas, Tim'dge, Vanhorn, Van Valkenburg, Verree, Wall, Walton, Vt., Wallace, Wallace, S. C., Washburne, Wheeler, White, Ind., Wilson*, Windom, Worcester, Pelton, Phelps, Cal., Pike.

NAYS.

Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Pa., Biddle, Blair, Va., Bowman, Ill., Brown, Va., Calvert, Clements, Cobb, Cornell, Cox, Craven, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dawes, Delano, Dimick, Dunlap, Dunn, English, Fisher, Grange, Grider, Haight, Hall, Harding, U., Harrison, Hoffman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg, Ill., Kerrigan, Killinger, Knapp, Law, Lehman, Mallory, U., Maynard, Menzies, Nixon, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Pheips, Mo., Porter, Price, Rice, Mass., Richardson, Robinson, Rollins, Mo., Segar, U., Sheffield, U., Shiel, Smith, Stacie, Stevens, N. Y., Steele, N. J., Thomas, Md., Train, Vallandigham, Vorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Webster, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff.

* Republican. † Democrat. ‡ Union.

The rebels use every means to injure the Government; they butcher our sick and wounded soldiers; they outrage Union men in the South; they pillage and destroy, yet we must still, according to this decision, assisted by dough-face Republicans, continue our rose-water treatment of these wretches. The constant assertion of our soldiers in the field, and the officers with whom we occasionally come in contact, is, we are too lenient with the traitors, that we should fight them with any and every means, even to extermination. This is no time for toying, for child's play. The very life of the nation is in jeopardy, and the people demand the most radical and extreme measures. This very week the cry went forth that the Capital of the nation was again threatened, and we could almost hear the last shots of Banks's little force as it recrossed the Potomac, driven by the rebels from the Valley of the Shenandoah.—The country comes up nobly, to the work of sending more men, for it will spend its last dollar and send its last man in this great cause; but it also asks that we shall no longer be trammeled by old prejudices and traditions. The rebels teach us the lesson we should learn. They fight us with every means God and nature and circumstances have given them. They have no law that is not a law of defence and destruction. They are not strangled by their own laws or hampered by any legislative enactment. It is time that we should meet them as they meet us. At West Point, Virginia, they used negro regiments against us; in Gen. Hunter's department, they are forming brigades of negroes; bullets that have found lodgment in the breasts of our brave boys, were, in many instances, aimed by negroes under the threats of their rebel masters, yet we sit supinely and neglect the opportunity offered of weakening the enemy by emancipation, and ending in a brief space, this most wicked, cruel, and vindictive war against the Government.

This is all wrong, and the people feel it more keenly every day. Shame upon the Republicans in Congress who were recreant to duty on Monday last. Let their names form a black list, and let their constituents resolve never to return them to Congress to misrepresent their views on important national questions:

**BLACK LIST.**

**Henry L. Dawes**, of Massachusetts.
**Alexander S. Diven**, of New York.
**Charles Delano**, of Massachusetts.
**William McKee Dunn**, of Indiana.
**Bradley F. Granger**, of Michigan.
**Valentine B. Horton**, of Ohio.
**William Kellogg**, of Illinois.
**John W. Killinger**, of Pennsylvania.
**William Mitchell**, of Indiana.
**John T. Nixon**, of New Jersey.
**Albert G. Porter** of Indiana.
**Alexander H. Rice**, of Massachusetts.
**George K. Shiel**, of Oregon.
**Benjamin F. Thomas**, of Massachusetts.
**Charles R. Train**, of Massachusetts.
**Carey A. Trumble**, of Ohio.

## THE CONFISCATION BILL.

This bill was passed in the House at Washington, on Monday last. In brief the bill is as follows:

The bill provides that all the estate, property and moneys, stocks, credits and effects of the person or persons hereinafter named, are declared forfeited to the Government of the United States, and declared lawful subjects of seizure, and of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States, against the expenses for suppressing the present rebellion—that is to say:

*First.* Of any person hereafter acting as an officer in the army or navy, of the rebels, now or hereafter in arms, against the Government of the United States.

*Secondly.* Any person hereafter acting as President Vice President, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner, or consul of the so-called Confederate States.

*Thirdly.* Any person acting as Governor of a State, member of convention or Legislature, or judge of any court of the so called Confederate States.

*Fourthly.* Any person who, having held an office or honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so called Confederate States.

*Fifthly.* Any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the so called Confederate States, or under any of the several States of said Confederacy, or laws thereof, whether such office or agency be National, State, or municipal in its name or character.

*Sixthly.* If any person who, having property in any loyal State or territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion, the said estate, property, and moneys, stocks, credits, and effects of these persons, are declared lawful subjects of capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the use and that they may be confiscated and condemned to the use of the United States—and all sales, transfers or conveyances shall be null and void, and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person, for the possession, and for the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove he is one of the persons described in this section.

The second section provides that if any person within any State or Territory of the United States other than those already specified shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation by the President, cease to aid, assistance, and abet such rebellion, and return to their allegiance, their property shall in like manner be forfeited to the use of the United States;—all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property, after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of the warning, shall be null and void.

The third section provides that, to secure the prosecution, condemnation, and sale of such property, situate and being in any State or Territory of the United States proceedings in rem shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court or Territorial Court, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may be first brought, which proceeding shall conform, as nearly as may be, to proceedings in prize cases, or to cases of forfeitures arising under the revenue laws; and the property so seized and condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sold under the decree of the court having cognizance of the case, and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury of the United States, for their use and benefit.

The remainder of the sections provide the necessary machinery for carrying the act into effect.

*Fourthly.* That the persons thirdly and fifthly described, shall have accepted their election or appointments to office since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of such State, or shall have taken the oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States.

The bill was passed by a vote of 82 yeas against 68 nays, as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Blair, Pa., Blake, Brown, U. Va., Buffinton, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Conkling, Fred. A. Conkling, F. Cutler, Davis, Duell, Dunn, Edgarton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Gurley, Hanchett, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Keling, Mich., Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill, Me., Morrill, Vt., Olin, Pelton, Phelps, Cal., Pike, Pomeroy, Potter, Rice, Me., Riddle, Rollins N. H., Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Trimble, Tr'bridge, Vanhorn, Van Valkenburg, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Wallace, S. C., Walton, Vt., Washburne, Wheeler, White, Ind., Wilson, Windom, Worcester, Porter, Rice, Mass., Richardson, Robinson, Rollins, Mo., Segar, U., Sheffield, U., Shiel, Smith, Stacie, Stevens, N. Y., Steele, N. J., Thomas, Md., Train, Vallandigham, Vorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Webster, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff.

NAYS.

Hall, U., Harding, U., Harrison, Hoffman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg, Ill., Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Lehman, Mallory, U., Maynard, Menzies, Nixon, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Odell, Pike, Pendleton, Perry, Pheips, Mo., Price, Richardson, Robinson, Rollins, Mo., Segar, U., Sheffield, Stacie, Smith, Steele, N. Y., Steele, N. J., Stratton, Thomas, Mass., Thomas, Md., Train, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vorhees, Wadsworth, Wardsw., Webster, Whaley, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff.

## ABOUT NEGROES COMING NORTH.

The Northern Breckinridge leaders in order to organize a party inimical to the Government in the prosecution of the war for the Union, endeavor to impress upon the minds of workingmen the belief that in the event of emancipation the North will be overrun by vagrant negroes; the interests of our working classes be injured; and labor be demoralized. It is all fallacious. The labor of the negro is needed and required at the South, and if permitted to remain there in a state of freedom, he will not come to the cold, frosty North, for the hot Southern climate is more congenial to his nature, and his local attachment is of the strongest possible character.

While emancipation would relieve the North of hundreds of fugitive slaves, who seek refuge here from oppression, thousands of free negroes in the North, if they were assured of their rights in the South, would go down there to settle among their brethren, and promote their welfare. We have an illustration of their inclination in this respect in the following resolution which was unanimously adopted at an immense mass meeting of the colored people of Chicago, held on the 21st ultimo:

"*Resolved.* That, in the opinion of this meeting—and we speak advisedly for the masses of our people—the abolition of slavery in the Southern States will result in the general migration of the colored people from the North to the South."

Other facts can be adduced in support of the position that the negro will remain South in preference to coming North. Slaves have been offered their freedom on condition that they would remove North, but they have refused the tempting offer on that condition.—The 70,000 free negroes of Maryland could not be induced to remove one step further Northward, unless it was to fly from oppressive laws. The free negro population increases in the South, which it does not in the North. In New York City while there was an increase of 400,000 in the white population in the last ten years, in the negro population there was a positive decrease. The free negro population of the North, according to the last census is 222,745, and of the slave States 259,078, being an increase of 68,667 in the slave States. Now if there be such danger of emancipated slaves overrunning the North, why have the 259,078 free negroes above named remained at the south? In many States the most stringent laws have been enacted for driving them out—even reducing them to slavery in some instances, and yet they refuse to come North. The reason is that a warm climate is natural to the negro, and he will remain in it if possible, and seek it if permitted. The arguments of the Breckinridge leaders on this subject, are not founded on fact, nor warranted by observation or experience. It is simply, to mislead and deceive workingmen, who should understand that the way to keep the negro South, is to proclaim general emancipation, and then give him inducements to settle there and labor. Our word upon it, he will live in a hot climate, quick enough, in preference to a cold one.

## SHALL CONGRESS BE RE-ENFORCED.

There are as good men in the present Congress as in any that ever met. Ability, integrity, and experience are therein embodied. But there are also mediocrity, incapacity, and knavery. It is important that our next Congress shall not only contain good men but be composed of them. Of clever debaters there is always a surfeit; but men who unite perspicacity with knowledge—who are at once original thinkers and ripe observers—who can discern at the first glance wherein a bill is defective or a law wrongly adjusted, and can point out the mistake in a speech of five minutes, stopping when they have said just what was necessary—are apt to be deficient. A House full of such would be worth untold gold to a Nation just settling into the ways of peace after an exhaustive and desolating civil war.

Let us—we speak to men of all parties—resolve that the next House shall be pre-eminently strong. Let us overbear the wretched convention machinery and bring forward the ablest and best men that are to be found. Do not discard a good Member because he has served two years or twenty; but re-elect none for the very reason that he has or has not been sent already. We ask the best citizens of either party in each District to look to this matter early—the sooner the better.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Very true. The importance of this matter was illustrated in this District two years since, when our citizens elected Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, whose antagonist was Mr. John Hughes, now a violent Secessionist in North Carolina. It was a narrow escape, but one upon which the people congratulate themselves. The party—a Breckinridge affair—quite unabashed by the secession of their Congressional candidate from this County, is organizing for another contest with the loyal citizens, and hopes in consequence of the absence of so many men, who are in the army, to win an anti-Administration victory here. It will require the utmost vigilance and hard work to defeat the machinations of the Breckinridgers here, who are wily and untruthful, and operate on the credulous; but we believe that the citizens of Schuylkill will as one man, feel the importance of the next election, and resolve to work and win a victory over the Northern sympathisers in our midst, with treason.

THE GREAT ABOLITIONISTS.—Jeff. Davis and Breckinridge, together with their fellow traitors, are the greatest Abolitionists the country has ever produced. They have set more slaves free within a year, by this wicked rebellion, than all the other Abolitionists combined, since the foundation of our Government, yet we do not hear one word of censure bestowed on these leading Abolitionists, by the Breckinridge organs in the North.

The treatment of our sick in the hospitals at Winchester is represented as having been most horrible. The rebels entered with a black flag flying, and ran their bayonets into the bodies of the sick men lying defenceless in their beds.

## GENERAL SIGEL.

The officer whose name heads this, stands "the great representative of the German race in this war for the liberties of this country." His name will be linked with honor, with the history of the great retreat from Carthage, and the more glorious retreat of that little band of 500 at the battle of Pea Ridge—

Cannon to the right of them,
Cannon to front of them,
Cannon to the left of them,
Cannon behind them.

The General is now in Washington, having come East this week.

He was in Chicago on Saturday evening last; was serenaded at the Tremont House, and acknowledged the compliment in the following remarks:

My Friends—Excuse me if I do not address you at great length. I come from St. Louis, on my way to Washington, in accordance with the order of the Secretary of War. I am a soldier—not a politician. I have my principles—I am not a mercenary. I should despise any man if he had no principles, and was not ready to proclaim them at all times. It is not my duty to make or proclaim laws. We must trust Congress to do that, and to say what the government wants.

I would like to be before the entrenchments of Beauregard, at Corinth. But I must obey the orders of my superiors. I have no command. I believe the Federal army will beat back the enemy at Corinth. They beat the enemy on the 6th and 7th of April almost without officers, and if they conquered them then without officers, they will certainly do it now with officers trained to their duty. I am sure I believe Beauregard will be whipped; and if he is, the war may be said to be at an end. We shall follow up the victory, and continue to conquer States and citizens.

Wherever we carry the Star Spangled Banner, we must carry the principle of liberty—liberty to all men. (Great cheers.) When I see this immense body of young men before me, I can never despair. I am sure if we should by any possibility be beaten, thousands upon thousands will rush into the strife and give their help where it shall be needed. In this war there must be no nationalities; Americans, Irishmen, Germans, Scandinavians, must all be as an unit to put down this rebellion—this civil war.

This must be the last civil war in this Union. It must be so thoroughly put down that it can never again show its head. Rome had three civil wars, and they destroyed the empire. This war must not—shall not be permitted to destroy this glorious Union. (Loud applause.)

The State of Missouri is now safe from the rebellion, and this is what gratifies me. It is now open to a new people—to new principles—the principles of true liberty for all mankind.

I thank you, gentlemen, for this kind and cordial reception, and, as I am weary, I will bid you good night.

The General when he reached Washington, was serenaded at Willard's Hotel, and again made one of his happy speeches, as follows:

My friends, I have not come here on a pleasure trip, or to gratify my own wishes, but from a sense of duty. (good and applause)—to see higher authorities and wait their orders with your and my friends present. I never have had my friends, come here to gather the laurels of a soldier. Coming with such a purpose I should do injustice to those gallant men who have fallen on the field before Fort Henry, before Fort Donelson, in the battles at Shiloh, Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge. (Loud applause and three enthusiastic cheers for the hero of Pea Ridge.)

I care there merely to see whether I cannot be of some service in the future, to this country. (Applause.) I bring you, gentlemen, the hearty greeting of the Army of the West. (Applause.) I assure you that we have never forgotten that we are soldiers of the Union—(Applause)—soldiers of this Republic—(Applause)—that we are all children of one and the same country, and the defenders of one and the same great cause. (Applause) I assure you we have not seen or acknowledged any difference between the Army of the West and that of the Potomac. (Applause. "That's good! Yes you have; you're done fighting West.")

Whenever a great deed was performed, whenever a rapid march was made, whenever a soldier of the West has shown himself a true soldier of his country, we have rejoiced and felt honored; and, gentlemen, when making our dreary marches through the rugged countries near the Arkansas and White Rivers, we thought that the eyes of the Army of the Potomac would follow us, and that they would not forget us in our isolation in that fever-stricken country. We did not forget you, and I tell you that I have found during my trip from St. Louis to this place the people of the United States ready for any emergency that may arise. (Applause.) I have found the American people ready to defend their country, ready to rush at a moment's notice to assist those who are standing before the enemy, should their services be required. (Applause.) But they desire to fight, and their desire took shape in a hearty cheer. (Laughter and loud and prolonged applause.) These people would rather see a bad retreat than a good standing still. (Laughter and applause.) Such people, fellow citizens, those emerging crashed with the danger, are, in my opinion, invincible. (Vociferous cheers.)

(A voice—"That is our motto, with Sigel to lead us.") A republic based on such patriotic feelings and principles, cannot but be immortal. (Loud applause.) Now, fellow citizens, we have to fight; there will be no rest until this country is safe, until the Union is established safer, that in every city the true flag of the Union shall be seen waving in its former pride and glory (applause.) until every city in the South West is made the central point of civilization, the central point of liberty, from which to propagate the guarantees of the Constitution. (Applause.)

There should be the right of free speech ("good,") of free assemblage ("good,") and a free and untrammeled press. (Applause.) Where such rights exist, never can tyranny, rear its oppressive head. ("That's so," and loud cheering.) I thank you, gentlemen, sincerely, for the kind reception you have given me to-night. ("Go on!" "Go on.")

I do not regard it as a personal favor, nor do I regard it as thanks tendered personally to me, but as an expression of such to every good soldier, who, in the perilous and dangerous times does his duty.

EXECRATION OF MANKIND.—If any person were to endanger the lives of our soldiers, by aiding in their defeat, or crippling their energies, and thus subjecting them to capture and butchery by the Sepoy Rebels, such person would be subjected to the bitter curse of every friend of the soldier for his inhumanity, if he was even permitted to breathe the free air of Schuylkill County. Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and relatives of the four thousand gallant volunteers now in the army from Schuylkill County, do you not know that every rebel sympathizer in Schuylkill County, is just doing that thing, and ought you not to spurn him from your presence as you would a reptile? When the people begin to realize the object of the Breckinridge sympathizers in lying about the Administration, and trying to weaken it by creating opposition to it, they will have to hide from the indignation of a justly incensed people.—They had a specimen of it in Baltimore a few days ago when the rebel sympathisers were rejoicing over the slaughter of the Union soldiers.

ON Tuesday last, President Lincoln sent in a special message to Congress, assuming the responsibility of whatever wrong, error or fault, was committed during the exigencies of national affairs while Mr. Cameron was in office. We cannot see, like some of our contemporaries—the *North American*, for instance—that this is a complete exculpation of the acts of Mr. Cameron's agent, Alexander Cummings, in purchasing London porter, straw hats, red herrings, etc., for the army, when his duty was to superintend transportation; nor of the later disgraceful beef contracts of Mr. Cameron; but it is simply another instance of the President's noble nature, who is willing to bear the odium attached to the acts of a former member of his Cabinet. Why, we would ask, Mr. Cameron's sudden exile to Siberia, if he is the pure, immaculate, able Secretary of War his organs would have us believe? The truth is, President Lincoln is as magnanimous as he is honest, while ex-Secretary Cameron is—well, he is Minister to Russia, and his friends here are rich, many of them suddenly.

THE Constitution was made for peace, the War Power was created for war. In war, when necessary to preserve the life of the nation, the war power takes the place of the Constitution, just the same as the Constitution takes the place of the war power in times of peace. The man who prates about the violation of the Constitution in the exercise of the war power, you can set down either as a tool without any brains, or a traitor, who sympathises with the rebels. There is no use of spending breath with such a person unless it is to point out his ignorance, or spurn him as a traitor.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE REBELLION RECORD.—Part XVII, of this valuable work, contains two fine portraits of Col. Corcoran and Secretary Chase.

THE KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.—Friend Knick is in new hands, Mr. Morris Phillips, 532, Broadway, New York; but no change is to be made in the editorial department. The contents of the June number, light, sparkling, racy, are—Sunshine in Thought; Fanny and I; To Maecenas; Tappan Tupp's Love Blight; War-Notes; We are all Cousins Together; A Cry for Rest; Carl Almendinger's Office; or, the Mysteries of Chicago; The Alderman of York; Song of the Secession Warrior; A Picture of the East; Editor's Table. Jolly Knick, may you live long and prosper amazingly, under your new auspices.

THE Marietta (Ohio) *Intelligencer* contains the following notice of the forthcoming work of Capt. Charles Leib:

"*Nine Months in the Quartermaster's Department; Or the Chances for Making a Million.*"—Capt. Leib has kindly permitted us to look over some of the proof-sheets of his forthcoming work, under the above-named title. It is written in a bold, dashing style, and depicts the trials of a Quartermaster with great vividness. The work is interspersed with brief and slashing notices of prominent men, and contains many laughter-provoking scenes between the author and verdant commissioned officers. Capt. L. has opened a new vein and worked it well. The book is bound to sell, and he read too.

CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—The June number of this admirable Magazine is before us. The contents are, the Constitution and Slavery; A Story of Mexican Life; The Red, White and Blue; Mocorrel and Canvas; En Evant; Desperation and Consolation; The Education to be; Travel-Pictures; The Hugenots of Staten Island; Recollections of Washington Irving; New England's Advance; Was He Successful? Monroe to Ferragut; Among the Pines; Literary Notices; Editor's Table. The new contribution of Mr. Kimball, "Was he Successful" will be continued throughout the year. The *Continental* is growing monthly, in favor. It is a thoroughly American Magazine, and ably conducted. It is published by J. R. Gilmore, 532 Broadway, New York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The June number of the "Atlantic" is up to the high mark that distinguish this Magazine. The contents are, Walking; War and Literature; An Order for a Picture; The South Breaker; The Sam Adams Regiment in the Town of Boston; Out of the Body to God; The Health of our Girls; Sonnet; The Horrors of San Domingo; Methods of Study in Natural History; The Author of "Charles Auchester;" Astræa at the Capitol, (a remarkably fine poem); Pere Antoine's Date-Palm; "Solid Operations in Virginia"; Santhia' in the Pastoral Line. The writers in this number are, J. G. Whittier, J. R. Lowell, Henry D. Thoreau, Prof. Agassis, Richard Frothingham, Harriet Prescott, Alice Carey, Rose Terry, T. W. Higginson, E. E. Hale, John Weiss, F. G. Tuckerman, and T. B. Aldrich. The next number of the "Atlantic" will commence the Tenth Volume, which will it is announced by the publishers, Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, Boston, contain a number of attractive articles from the pens of popular authors.—Copies of the June number can be obtained at the store of B. Bannan in this Borough.

## Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| 1862.—June. | | SUN RISES | SUN SETS | MOON'S CHANGES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | SATURDAY | 4 31 | 7 25 | *D. H. M.* |
| 1 | SUNDAY | 4 31 | 7 24 | First Q. 5 9 47m. |
| 2 | MONDAY | 4 30 | 7 25 | Full M. 12 1 21m. |
| 3 | TUESDAY | 4 30 | 7 25 | Third Q. 18 10 16m. |
| 4 | WEDNESDAY | 4 29 | 7 26 | New M. 27 1 55m. |
| 5 | THURSDAY | 4 29 | 7 27 | |
| 6 | FRIDAY | 4 29 | 7 27 | |

**Thermometrical Record for the Week.**

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

| May | | A. M. | P. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Saturday | 58° | 63° | 61° | clear. |
| 26 | Monday | 58 | 67 | 65 | |
| 27 | Tuesday | 56 | 65 | 62 | cloudy. |
| 28 | Wednesday | 61 | 63 | 63 | |
| 29 | Thursday | 56 | 70 | 70 | clear. |
| 30 | Friday | 61 | 67 | — | |

*Lieut. Cyrus Sheets* of the 48th Reg., P. V., has resigned his commission.

*There* was a heavy frost on Wednesday night, doing some damage to young vegetation.

*Flags* were flung to the breeze on Thursday in honor of the victory, over the rebels, at Hanover Court House, Virginia.

*Adjutant Horon* of the 7th Penna. Cavalry, is in town, on a furlough. He is unable to use his right arm in consequence of a wound received in the fight at Lebanon.

*Mr. James Sillyman's* new building on Centre street, is fairly under way, and will soon be finished. Bricklayers and masons are not numerous this season, as many are in the army.

*Sailed for Europe.*—Mrs. Amelia Farquhar and son, and D. G. Yuengling, of this Borough, sailed on Saturday last, in the steamship *Hansa* for Southampton and Bremen.

*Viewers* have been appointed on the widening of Norwegian street at George, and will act immediately. A movement in this matter has been needed badly, for some time.

*Mr. John Dubley* announces that the remaining stock of new and second hand carriages of the firm of Hoffman & Bishell, is now being sold very cheap at the shop in Norwegian street near Coal.

*Death of a Schuylkill County Volunteer.*—Mr. Bernard West, of Company A, 48th Regiment, P. V., died in Newbern, N. C., on the 1st inst., aged 41 years. Mr. West was a native of Germany, and leaves a family in Tamaqua.

*Wiped Out.*—The Postmaster General orders the following:—Change the name of office at Hendl r, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, to "Sillyman," and appoint Samuel G. De Trunk postmaster, vice Paul Longel, deceased.

*Rejoined their Regiment.*—Much to their relief, for they had been stationed there six months, Companies E, F, G and K, of the 48th Regiment, P. V., left Hatteras on the 22d of May, and joined their Regiment at Newbern, on the 23d.

*Court.*—The regular session of the Court commences on Monday next. We understand that Judge Hegins is too unwell to hold Court, and that Judge Woodward, of Reading, and the Judge of the Northumberland District, will officiate in his stead during the two weeks' Court.

*The excitement* growing out of the reverse to Gen. Banks has subsided, and no fears are now entertained for the safety of the National Capital. The principal excitement at present is the rush to Houghton's Glass and Queensware, store, Arcade Building, Centre street, to purchase bargains.

*Capt. Zulick*, brother of Col. T. C. Zulick, of Schuylkill Haven, of the 29th Reg., P. V., Col. Murphy, was in the recent fight at Front Royal, Va. Col. Murphy was captured. Capt. Zulick escaped, and is Colonel of the Regiment at present. Of the Regiment, 560 men esc ped, after a forced march of thirty-three miles to Falling Waters.

*An Appeal from Bishop Potter.*—Bishop Potter has recommended to every congregation in the diocese to make an annual contribution to the treasury of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society, and, Whitsunday, the 8th of June, has been selected as the day. The money thus raised is to be used in the distribution of the Book of Common Prayer among soldiers—particularly amongst the prisoners of war at Chicago and Columbus.

*Prompt Payment.*—On Thursday last T. A. Godfrey agent of the York Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, paid Wm. Draper, of Tamaqua, $403, amount of his loss on a house consumed two weeks ago by fire. This Company has earned for itself a strong reputation for honorable adjustments and prompt payment of losses. The Company has now been over nine years in business, and have made no assessment.

## Letters from our Volunteers.

From the 90th Regiment, P. V., Col. Lyle, Commanding.

FREDRICKSBURG, VA., May 21st, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—I write to inform you of the movements being made by the rebels. They are gathering in great numbers on the other side of the Rappahanock river, and are constantly shelling our picketts, whenever they appear in sight. It is impossible for any of the troops of this Division to get across the river, until the bridges are rebuilt. The railroads and bridges have been destroyed all about this place, but have been repaired only by the members of this Regiment. It is composed of a great many men from Pottsville and vicinity, which is one reason why I write. Old Schuylkill County has men everywhere, ready to face the enemy. This Regiment is in Gen. McDowell's Division, and in good condition. The bridge that was commenced over the Rappahanock was completed yesterday, and an engine that was used on the Reading Railroad, is now running on this road from Acquia Creek. This road is a direct route to Richmond. The troops of this Division have been reviewed by Gen. McDowell, and a number of other officers of the Division. He spoke a few words to them. He said "we will make a move in a few days, and I hope you will all do your duty!" The men replied that they would. They then cheered him, and he rode briskly off. The health of this regiment is good; and the weather is pleasant for the troops. It is a mean chivalry, night to use the flag of truce and houses. There was recently a rebel Major blindfolded brought into Gen. McDowell's headquarters, with a flag of truce. He was afterwards escorted back until he reached the rebel lines. What the flag of truce was for I cannot say. Deserters are coming continually up to our picketts, and delivering themselves up, and laying down their arms. They say that the rebels are falling in large numbers, but that a great many of them were deserting. They say they hardly get anything to eat, and are badly in want of clothing, &c.

I remain your obedient servant,

L. C. C.

The wheat crop in the west promises well.

A four-inch plank, 107 feet in length, was recently turned out in a saw-mill at Oregon.

A passenger railway, two miles long, is to be built in Geneva, Switzerland.

E. P. Christy, the Ethiopian performer, died in New York last week.

The port of Norfolk will be re-opened as soon as the city returns to its allegiance.

It is said that the American flag was raised in Raleigh some days ago.

Fernando Wood, of New York, is in Chicago, reorganizing the democracy.

The people of Nashville generally believe that the rebel army will return.

Gen. Cox has been checked in his advance toward the Tennessee railroad.

The taxable property of Cincinnati, is worth $91,000,000.

All slaves in the Dutch West India Colonies will be set free on the 1st of July, 1863.

The steamship Niagara, carries out a message from Lord Lyons.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has been elected to the United States Senate.

The Maryland Episcopal Convention assembled at Baltimore on Wednesday.

*Flag Raising.*—On Saturday afternoon last, a beautiful Union Flag was raised on a flag staff on the public house of William Hunter, in this Borough. The Stars and Stripes were raised by Barnard Barr and Peter Douty, both members of Capt. James Nagle's Company during the Mexican war. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

GEORGE WOOLLEY, President, Henry Miller, Philip Pletz, Dr. G. N. Bowman, H. Lindenmuth and Jacob Shoemaker, Vice Presidents; FRANK W. CONRAD and JOHN JOHNSON, Secretaries.

Patriotic addresses were delivered by Howell Fisher, Myer Strouse and Wm. R. Smith, Esqrs., which were enthusiastically applauded by the audience. The Pottsville Band was present, playing patriotic airs.

*Acknowledgment.*—Drum Major Henry K. Downing, of the 96th Reg., P. V., having been presented recently, by a number of the citizens of this Borough, with a sword and belt, makes the following acknowledgment:

OOL. LEE'S PLACE,
*White House, Va., May 17th 1862.*

*To the Citizens of the Borough of Pottsville, &c:*

GENTLEMEN. It is with pride and pleasure, that I acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful Sword and Belt, sent me by you, as a present, the 12th ult., at Camp Boyle. Please accept my sincere thanks, for this token of respect: it shall ever be remembered. I can assure you, gentlemen, that if required, it will be used in defence of the Constitution and the Union. And as long as I can see the Stars and Stripes floating to the breeze, the blade shall never be dishonored while in my possession. With my best wishes for your long, prosperous and happy lives, allow me to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,
HENRY K. DOWNING,
Drum Major, Regt. Band, 96th Reg., P. V.

*Beautiful Present from Governor Curtin.*—Last year a barge intended for the trade between here and the East, was launched at Schuylkill Haven, and on the suggestion of Mr. John H. Guertler, was named "A. G. Curtin." The Governor has acknowledged the compliment by sending a blue silk flag, 6 feet by 4, to Captain Wagner, of the barge. It will be presented next week upon the return of the boat from New York. The flag was made by the Horstmanns, Philadelphia, and is a very neat affair. In the centre of the flag, is the coat of arms of Pennsylvania.—The flag bears the following inscription:

A. G. CURTIN.

PRESENTED TO THE UNION BARGE, A. G. CURTIN OF SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, BY ANO. CURTIN. 1862.

The worthy Captain will unquestionably, be quite proud of this beautiful present from the worthy Governor of Pennsylvania.

*Col. George C. Wynkoop* of the 7th Penna. Cavalry, has transmitted to Gov. Curtin a report of the part his Regiment took in the Battle of Lebanon, Tennessee. The facts in it were nearly all embraced in the admirable letter from Lieut. Ricketts, of the Regiment, which we published in our last. The following additional facts are furnished by the Colonel in his report:

"Among the prisoners taken is Lieut. Colonel Wood, (late of the United States army,) nephew of Gen. Taylor, and cousin of Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Lieut. Houston, son of Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas.

"Of my command there were four killed, Sergeant John Reilly of Company L, Corporal Thomas M'Grand, of Company B, Private Henry Prime, of Company C, and Private Henry Winklebeck, of Company E; five wounded, among whom are Richard F. Mason Regiment Adjutant, Lieut. C. S. Green, of Company C, Lieut. James G. Taylor, of Company K."

*Promptness of the Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company.*—This Company was the heaviest sufferer by the recent destructive fire in Troy, N. Y. The Company had 130 policies in the burnt district, involving $153,380. The local agent issued the following advertisement to all policy holders, and the Albany and General Agent of the Company, devoted himself the whole of the week, to adjusting and paying the losses as fast as he could get through them. He paid out $60,000 in Troy within the week following the fire:

Policy holders of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, are requested to call immediately at their office, that their losses may be at once adjusted and paid in full, without any deduction of interest.

The total assets of the Company are over $6,000,000. This new evidence of the promptness of the Company in adjusting its losses, must give it an additional hold upon the confidence of the public. Mr. H. P. Smith, whose office is at the Penn-ylvania Hall, this Borough is agent for the Company, in this section of Pennsylvania.

*Public Examination.*—The classes in the High School, Female Grammar School, and the first and second classes in the Male Grammar School, will be examined in the different branches, as follows:

*Monday, P. M., June 2, 1862*—
In Orthography, Etymology and Reading.
*Tuesday, A. M., June 3*—
Oral Arithmetic and Geography.
*Tuesday, P. M., June 3*—
Written Arithmetic and English Grammar, (except 3d class in High School and 2d in Female Grammar School.)
*Wednesday, A. M., June 4th*—
History U. S. and English Grammar.
*Wednesday, P. M., June 4th*—
Algebra—4 classes.
*Thursday, A. M., June 5th*—
Geometry, Astronomy and Chemistry.
*Thursday, P. M., June 5th*—
History, Ancient and Modern, and Physical Geography.
*Friday, A. M., June 6th*—
Constitution of Penna., Book Keeping and Latin and Natural Philosophy.
*Friday, P. M., June 6th*
Moral Science and Constitution U. S., Reading, Compositions and Essays.

Parents and citizens are respectfully invited to attend the examinations. They will be held in the High School room, commencing at 9, A. M., and 2, P. M.

By order of the Board,
J. P. SHERMAN, *Supt.*

*The School Law Supplement.*—A supplement to the school law was passed at the late session of the Legislature. It is given in full in the *School Journal* for April, edited by Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, the State Superintendent. This supplement is of considerable importance, though it makes very few essential changes.

It discontinues, by express law, all Saturday teaching. It makes the School month twenty-two days, of which twenty are to be spent in teaching, and two positively, viz: two Saturdays in the month, in exercises or Institutes for the improvement of the teachers of the district. It provides that each of the following items of the business of directors shall be determined only by the affirmative votes of a majority of the whole Board, and not by a majority of a quorum, as was