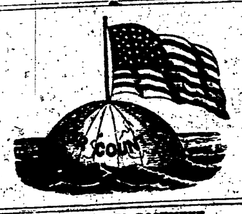
# Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.


## AN INFAMOUS DOCUMENT.

### The Address of the Breckinridge Democracy, Recently Issued to the People of the United States.

We extract from the Address the following:

The Democratic party is the only party capable of carrying on a war; it is the only party which has ever conducted a war to a successful issue, and the only party which has done it without abuse of power, without molestation to the rights of any class of citizens, and with due regard to economy. All this it has done; all this, if need be, it is able to do again. If success, then, in a military point of view be required, the Democratic party alone can command it.

The restoration of the Union, whether through peace or by war, demands the continued organization and success of the Democratic party.

Economy and honesty in the public expenditures, now at the rate of near four millions dollars a day, demand it;

The rapid accumulation of an enormous and permanent public debt demand it—a public debt already one thousand millions of dollars, and equal at the present rate, in three years, to England's debt of a century and a half in growth.

The Address is signed by the following members of Congress:

W. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois.
A. L. KNAPP, of Illinois.
J. C. ROBINSON, of Illinois.
JOHN LAW, of Indiana.
D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana.
W. ALLEN, of Ohio.
C. A. WHITE, of Ohio.
WARREN P. NOBLE, of Ohio.
GEO. H. PENDLETON, of Ohio.
JAS. R. MORRIS, of Ohio.
C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio.
NEHEMIAH PERRY, of New Jersey.
PHILIP JOHNSON, of Penn.
S. E. ANCONA, of Penn.
GEO. K. SHEIL, of Oregon.

A more despicable set of lying sympathisers with Rebels never disgraced Congress, than the above signers. Finding that they are helpless in breaking down the army, by refusing to vote supplies to sustain them in the field, they have now commenced, by the most foul and wholesale lying, to break down the credit of the Government, and thus aid their leaders, who are carrying on the Rebellion.

Without money and credit our army would be powerless, and the Rebellion could not be crushed, and the Rebels would succeed in destroying the best government that ever existed. These men know what money has been voted by Congress to sustain the war, because they are members of Congress, and are cognizant of its acts, and when they state that the expenditures amount to nearly *four millions of dollars a day*, and that the debt amounts to *one thousand millions of dollars*, they deliberately lie, and it ought to be crammed down their foul-mouthed throats on every occasion. Such men ought to be shunned, and cut off from any communion with the people, and a whip ought to be placed in the hand of every loyal man, to

"Lash the rascals naked through the world."

It these men received their deserts at the hands of the Government, they would be incarcerated in Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette, as dangerous emissaries of the Rebels.

On our First Page will be found full statements of the present war debt of the country, which refutes completely the statements on that subject of these Breckinridgers. But as pertinent to the matter an official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which has just appeared, states that the public debt on the 29th of May, 1862, was $491,445,981, at an average interest of 4 35-100. It from this we deduct $120,000,000 debt bequeathed to the present administration by the imbecile Buchanan *regime*, during his four years administration, *in a time of peace*, we have $371,000,000 left as the debt of the nation up to this time, which is less than a million of dollars a day since the war began, in the commencement of which we had to create everything, an army, a navy, an ordnance department, etc. Shame upon these Breckinridge leaders in the North. They are destitute of patriotism, and do not possess the commonest attributes of manhood. The people everywhere should shun and despise them, as they reject their pernicious doctrines. Mark the men in the North who sympathise with these traitors, and avoid contact with them as you would with the plague.

The expenses of the War, are in fact, $100,000,000 less than the people supposed them to be. Notwithstanding the nature of some of the Government contracts made early in the Rebellion, when the emergencies of the Nation were great, the Secretary of the Treasury's statement shows that the war has been conducted systematically and economically. Now let the lying scoundrels of the Vallandigham and Vorhees stripe, hang their heads in shame.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.—We are glad to learn that all the Parties in Philadelphia opposed to the friends of Breckinridge, have formed a satisfactory union to support the Administration in putting down treason both North and South.

## Local Affairs.

### WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| 1862.—June. | SUN RISES | SUN SETS | MOON'S CHANGES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 SATURDAY,..... | 4 28 | 7 27 | | D. H. M. |
| 7 SUNDAY,..... | 4 28 | 7 28 | First Q. 5 | 9 47m. |
| 8 MONDAY,..... | 4 28 | 7 28 | Full M. 12 | 1 31m. |
| 9 TUESDAY,..... | 4 28 | 7 26 | Third Q. 19 | 10 16m. |
| 10 WEDNESDAY,.. | 4 28 | 7 29 | New M. 27 | 1 53m. |
| 11 THURSDAY,... | 4 28 | 7 30 | | |
| 12 FRIDAY,..... | 4 28 | 7 30 | | |

### Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

| | 6 A.M. | 2 P.M. | 9 P.M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 31—Saturday, | 60° | 68° | 66° | clear. |
| June 2—Monday, | 65 | 78 | 75 | cloudy. |
| " 3—Tuesday, | 69 | 79 | 70 | clear. |
| " 4—Wednesday, | 64 | 64 | 60 | rain. |
| " 5—Thursday, | 61 | 66 | 65 | cloudy. |
| " 6—Friday, | 66 | 71 | — | clear. |

*The Reading Railroad* was damaged but slightly by the freshet. The trains are now running regularly.

*Strawberries.*—Dealers in Strawberries, can be supplied wholesale, by making arrangements at Greenwood Nursery.

*Fatal Accident.*—On Wednesday last a miner named Neil Breslin, employed at Spencer's slope, Minersville, was instantly killed by a fall of coal.

*What Next?*—Last week lightning was after the Breckinridgers. This week benzoin came near blowing up a nest of them. Truly, there is no rest for the wicked.

*If you want anything in the Glass and Queensware line, of the first quality and at reasonable prices, by all means visit Houghton's store, in the Arcade Building, Centre street.*

*The employes of the JOURNAL office are indebted to Mr. George Laner of the Orchard Brewery, for a specimen of his ability in his line of business. Mr. Laner is an A No. 1 man of business.*

*Gardner & Heaning's* Circus will exhibit in this Borough on Monday, June 16. It is said to be a good "show." Of course, "everybody and his wife" will go and see it. A circus here is always a "sure card," to draw a crowd.

*The Associate Judgeship.*—This position which was made vacant by the death recently, of Judge Rahn, has been filled by the appointment made by Gov. Curtin, of Mr. James Focht of this Borough. The appointment is a good one, and gives general satisfaction.

*Be Careful of the Water.*—The water pipes were cut off at St. Clair, by the flood, and the only supply of water for the Borough is now in the Basin. It will take several days to repair the damage. In the meantime be careful in the use of water.

*Mr. George Schalk*, gunsmith of this Borough, has gone to Europe, to attend a shooting match. He takes with him his improved rifle, which will, we do not doubt, attract great attention on the other side of the "big pond."

*Sudden Death of a Methodist Minister.*—Rev. Lewis C. Pettit, a member of the Philadelphia M. E. Conference, died suddenly in Cressona, this county, on Wednesday last, aged 42 years. The cause of Mr. Pettit's sudden death, was heart disease.

*Luscious Ice Cream.*—Mr. George W. Scanlon of Reading, will accept our acknowledgment for sending us a quantity of his celebrated Ice Cream. It is unquestionably, as fine as any we ever eat at Parkinson's, or at Taylor's Saloons. Mr. Charles Miesse, Centre street, this Borough, is sole agent for its sale here.

*A very severe storm of rain, thunder and lightning, visited this section on Tuesday night. The wind blew a gale, prostrating trees, wrenching off limbs, and injuring gardens to some extent. Rain continued falling the following day. Our pea sticks failed to maintain their "equilibrium," during the visitation, to the evident distress of that affectionate plant.*

*The Old Defenders of the Country with us.*—Among the Vice-Presidents at the meeting of the People of Schuylkill County, on Tuesday last, were the following soldiers of the war of 1814: Peter Filbert, Henry Auman, William Riland, and Jacob Mennig, Esqrs. A large number of the Volunteers, of the present war, was also present. *They* can't swallow Breckinridge doctrines.

*A Trotting Match* will come off at the Schuylkill County Agricultural grounds at Schuylkill Haven, on Monday, June 23d, for a purse of two hundred dollars, between two celebrated trotting horses.

Capt. C. Leader enters Patchin, Jr.
Capt. George Fertig his mare Dolly.
Mile heats—best two out of three.

*The flag staff at the corner of Centre and Mahantongo streets, not being adopted by the "Borough Fathers," as public, it will devolve upon on private means to paint and otherwise put it in order. At any rate the Indian at the top, who has been carrying his head under his arm since last year, should be attended to at once, or some day we may be called upon to record the fact that somebody else's head has been broken, by the descent to terra firma of the aborigine's *caput*.*

*The Breckinridgers* held a meeting on Monday at the Court House, at which Hon. F. W. Hughes presided. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Hughes, who denounced the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, although it was done to crush traitors; by Mr. Strouse, who in the histrionic style for which that gentleman is celebrated, denounced the Administration, the Cabinet, Congess, Abolitionists, in fact everything but Davis, Breckinridge, Floyd, Cobb & Co.; by Mr. Walker, who did not talk about anything in particular, and by Mr. Gowen, who not as happy as usual, labored painfully, to impress upon the audience the fact that the Democracy want to pay the taxes of the war, and that we have no right whatever, to compell by law, the rebels to bear their share. Not many people we take it, Mr. G. will readily adopt *that* view of the subject. Mr. Dewees had commenced reading some resolutions framed in the negrophobia vein peculiar to the negrophobists, when the fire at Mr. Bright's emptied the hall of the meagre audience, and stopped the proceedings. It was a melancholy meeting, lamentably deficient in expressions of patriotism; and appropriate fact, no American flag adorned the walls.

*Destructive Fire—Explosion of Benzoin.*—On Monday afternoon last, a destructive fire happened at the hardware store of Mr. George Bright, in Centre street, this Borough. The fire was caused by a man named Wm. Wenrich, in the employ of Mr. Bright, accidentally communicating it to a barrel of benzoin from which he was drawing some at the time. It was situated in the cellar of the back building. Wenrich was badly burned before he succeeded in getting out of the cellar. He had hardly got out, and Mr. Bright had just succeeded in rescuing his books, when the benzoin exploded, throwing out the side and rear walls of the back building, and letting the fire proof roof down on the fire.—This in a great measure, prevented the flames spreading. When the explosion took place there were a large number of persons on Centre street, and in the yard in the rear. The glass, sash and doors in front were blown out cutting quite a number of persons on the face and body. Two employes of the *Standard* office, a man named Rank, and a boy named Thomas, were seriously injured. Rank was caught in the yard by the falling walls and badly burned before he was extricated. He is, we are glad to learn, likely to recover. The fire department was early on the ground and through its exertions, and the energy of our citizens, the fire did not gain headway in the main building, and was soon extinguished, involving alone the destruction of the back building. Bright's stock of hardware, was however, much injured by the fire. His loss on the stock and building, is about $15,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

*Presentation of a Sword to Captain J. R. Porter, of the 48th Reg., P. V.*—From the Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* of the 24th ult., we extract the following account of the presentation of a magnificent sword to Capt. Porter, by his command:

Capt. John R. Porter, Co I. 48th Reg., P. V., a gentleman, scholar and a soldier—was presented by his command, on Thursday morning, with a beautiful sword from the establishment of Tiffany & Co., N. Y., costing over $130. The sword was presented in behalf of the company, by Serg't. Francis D. Koch, with the following speech:

Capt. John R. Porter, our Worthy and Respected Commander:—*Sir*:

We the Members of Company I, under your Command, have assembled here this morning, for the purpose of performing a pleasant duty. We deem it proper to present to you this beautiful sword as a token, of friendship, in behalf of the company, for your kindness towards us. You have mingled with us day by day, not as one who would make us comfortable to win the better ends, but as a brother, sympathizing with us in all our cares, and assisting us in all our difficulties, and troubles. We have ever found you on the side of reason, working day and night for our welfare, and always anxious as a father, to secure the rights of the men under your charge. We appreciate your worth, we know the value of a generous and good commander. We can meet the enemy with that confidence in the success of our arms and your skill, so necessary to the soldier in the hour of need and trial to secure victory.—Accept this sword, then dear sir, in the full assurance that it is the hearty and honest outpouring of loyal hearts of men who love and esteem you, and who will not hesitate to follow you wherever duty leads the way. May this sword protect you in the hour of danger, and be treasured up as an heirloom by your posterity untarnished by dishonor, and emblazoned with glory.

On receiving the sword, Capt. Porter made the following reply:

"Fellow Soldiers: Allow me to thank you for this handsome sword. It is indeed a beautiful and costly present; beautiful and costly as it is I shall prize it not for its pecuniary value, but as an evidence that I have the good will of my companions-in-arms, and that my conduct has met the approbation of my command.

When our Government, in the gloomiest period of her history, called upon her sons to defend the flag which has been the pride and boast of our people for more than a century, the flag, which; prior to the outrages at Fort Sumter, was honored and respected wherever it was unfurled—the flag under whose folds millions of the oppressed of other nations sought and found refuge. You were among the first to respond to the three years call. Yes, the very first who took up the march from the noble county of Schuylkill. This day nine months ago, you bade farewell to your families and friends; you left comfortable homes for the tented field, fully resolved to stand by your country's flag or fall in its defence. Thus far you have performed your part nobly; you cheerfully submitted to all the privations incident to a soldiers life, and performed every duty assigned to you by your commanders, not gradgingly, but willingly. I must confess that I feel proud of such a command. I do not wish to flatter you when I say that as a company, you are second to none in the service for good conduct and military discipline. While I accord all this to you, let me caution you against vanity; do not foster the idea that you have up more to do, you can do still more. You must remember the character of the company will depend upon the conduct of individual members thereof; therefore I shall demand of you a strict observance of the rules and regulations of the army, so that by your conduct you will not only reflect credit upon yourselves, your company and your officers, but also upon the regiment to which you have the honor of being attached.

You have this day reassured me of the confidence you reposed in me when first you selected me by unanimous consent as your commander—a position which I deeply regret that I am not more competent to fill. Imperfectly as my duties have been performed, I have constantly aimed for the welfare of my command; if I have failed, it was an error of the head, and not of the heart.

I shall take this sword, I will use it in the cause of my country, I will endeavor by my actions not to dishonor it. When the rebellion is crushed, (God sparing me,) I will take it to my home, preserve it as a memento of those who had linked their lives, their fortunes, and their all with me and others, in aiding to crush the foulest rebellion the world ever knew.

Again let me thank you for this beautiful emblem of my authority.

## TERRIBLE FLOOD.

### Great Destruction of Property.

### COAL MINES DROWNED OUT, AND RAILROADS DAMAGED.

This week Schuylkill County experienced the greatest freshet known here since the flood of 1850, which destroyed a large amount of property.

On Tuesday evening last a severe storm burst upon the County, which settled into a steady, heavy rain, and continued without intermission, for thirty-six hours. The streams which empty into the Schuylkill River, were much swollen by Wednesday afternoon, and by evening they overflowed their banks, submerging railroads, filling cellars, demolishing houses, and sweeping off bridges, lumber, etc. St. Clair was actually deluged, the water sweeping in a steady, heavy stream through the main and adjoining streets of the Borough, destroying dwellings and making many persons homeless.

We will give a list of damages sustained as far as we have been able to glean them.

The collieries very generally, of the County, were drowned out, the operators in some instances, losing mules that were in the mines.

### AT POTTSVILLE.

The Norwegian Creek was on the "rampage" at an early hour on Wednesday evening, and foamed and tumbled on the Mount Carbon Railroad track, and in Railroad street, as saucily, as if it was pursuing its usual course in the bed of the stream. Cellars were speedy inundated, and all communication between the eastern and western section of the Borough cut off, except at the bridge crossing the railroad at Mauch Chunk street, at the lower end of town. At the height of the flood there were two feet of water on the track at Norwegian street, while below at the Depot, it was still deeper. Huge logs, fragments of small bridges and boards, (we saw even a blacksmiths' bellows), came floating by swiftly, and hurried off into the darkness to be borne to, and swallowed up by the Schuylkill which was rising rapidly inch by inch. The earth on which the tracks at the freight and passenger depots of the Reading Railroad rested, was being washed away, and the cars were sinking, some of them finally toppling over and resting on their sides. A curious scene was presented in that vicinity on last Wednesday evening. During the night the water rose higher and higher, until it was at least ten feet above low water mark, at the furnace bridge. Opposite the Palo Alto Rolling Mill, there stood on Wednesday evening a stone bridge, spanning the Schuylkill River—recently built by the County at a cost of $1800—but on Thursday morning the place that knew it, knew it no more. At midnight two old hulks of canal boats were carried down to the bridge from the dam above, lodged against the centre pier, and there beat until the entire structure was carried away. The fragments of the boats we observed next morning decorating the gardens just below

At Shelley's boat yard, considerable lumber was carried away.

The Pioneer Furnace was flooded.

The passenger depot of the Reading Railroad was submerged, and the track so torn up that the cars on Wednesday evening, could not come up farther than Mount Carbon. They will not be able to come to the depot here until next week. On Thursday no trains reached here from Philadelphia, the track being washed away for three hundred yards, near Port Clinton.

In the upper part of the Borough, many houses on Norwegian Creek were completely sub merged, and every few yards might be seen extempore islands.

The main pipes of the gas works were injured, and the supply of gas was cut off on Wednesday night, adding to the gloom of a stormy night, during the whole of which the waters surged in no gentle humor, through every conduit of the town.

Mrs. Hannah Gough, who resides at the corner of Norwegian and Railroad streets, elicited our warmest sympathy for her distressing position on Wednesday evening. She has been singularly unfortunate during the entire season. But a few weeks since her beautiful garden was destroyed by a similar visitation; but on Wednesday, the water actually poured into her front door with the irresistible power and volume of a Niagara, and made its exit at the back door, with similar velocity. It was trying, but Mrs. Gough bore the visitation with her usual meekness and amiability under trying circumstances.

Philip Davis, residing above Temple's, had his stable carried away and two valuable cows drowned.

We might enumerate many instances of the encroachments the water made to the discomfort of tidy housekeepers, but our space forbids.

### AT ST. CLAIR.

The most afflicted town in the County, in consequence of the flood, was unquestionably, St. Clair. To judge from the appearance of the place on Wednesday, when we saw it, the water still rushing with great force and in large quantities through the main street, Second, the experience of the inhabitants the night previous, must have been terrible. About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, an immense body of water, from twelve to three feet in depth, came pouring down upon the devoted town from Mill Creek Valley. In its passage it swept all the bridges of the Railroad, and of the town, and this mass of debris was hurled with irresistible force upon the head of the main street, looking up the Valley. The citizens were naturally alarmed at this sudden and awful visitation, and some of them came near being drowned amid the excitement that ensued.—Fortunately no lives were lost, though several narrow escapes were made. Jonathan Johnson, who keeps a tavern near the head of the main street, was carried down the street by the force of the water, and if he had not been grasped by a man who happened to be opposite the store of Mr. Price, he would have been drowned, as he was much bruised, and was rapidly becoming exhausted. A son of Mr. Holmes, who attempted to cross the street to his father's residence, was carried down by the current, and was rescued after much difficulty. The water cut a channel several feet deep in Front street, one of the prettiest streets in the Borough, and on this street, the destruction of property was sad to view. A row of stone houses, the property of John H. Davis, now in California, but whose wife and children occupied one of them, was almost completely destroyed, only a portion of the back walls remaining standing. The family escaped saving only the clothing on their backs. This is truly, a melancholy case. At other points in the Borough could be seen partially demolished houses, and furniture, etc., strewn in confusion around. It will require years for St. Clair to recover from the catastrophe of Wednesday night, as to the Borough itself without including individual losses, and they fall unfortunately, on those least able to bear it, the loss will amount in the destruction of its bridges and injury of its streets, to thousands of dollars. Seven houses were swept away in St. Clair on Wendesday night. They were owned by the following persons:—John Howard, Wm. Naylor, John H. Davis, Henry Carl and John Ruch. Wm. Milnes, Jr., lost twenty four barrels of flour. Wm. Price, lumber merchant, lost the principal part of his lumber. It is impossible to estimate the aggregate loss to private parties in St. Clair; but it must be heavy; and as many of the sufferers are poor, and have been deprived of their little all by the catastrophe, we think Pottsville should adopt measures to extend relief to them. If our citizens generally, could have seen St. Clair on Wednesday, they would we are sure, coincide with us in this opinion. Just above St. Clair, the Mill Creek Railroad was destroyed, while the pipes which conduct the water from the Creek to this Borough, were broken, shutting off our supply from that source for some days. Our citizens now depend upon the basin in this Borough, for water.

Patrick Dormer in the employ of Geo. S. Rappler & Co., had his dwelling destroyed, with everything in it. He lost also, a considerable sum of money.

It is supposed that the unusual flood in the Mill Creek was caused by an embankment in the extension of the Railroad above St. Clair, containing too small a culvert; that the culvert became choked up with logs, etc., the water dammed up, and finally the embankment gave way, swelling the stream in the sudden manner stated. If this is the case, a larger culvert at the point stated must of course, be constructed, to avoid in the future, a similar occurrence.

### AT PINEGROVE.

During the flood, two dams on the Swatara feeders to the Union Canal, one at Pinegrove, and one at the Gap, were broken. Three grist mills with their contents, were swept away and destroyed. One in connection with a saw mill, which was also destroyed, was the property of Mr. Berger; another was owned by Mr. Heberling; the name of the owner of the third which was located below Pinegrove, is not in our possession. The county bridge at Berger's was carried away, with it is thought, a couple of other bridges in that section.

At Tamaqua, two county bridges, new, were swept off.

A stone county bridge at Port Carbon, was seriously damaged.

### THE LATERAL AND OTHER RAILROADS.

All of the lateral roads which branch off from the Reading Railroad, and run to the different collieries of the County, suffered more or less.

On the Mill Creek Railroad, six bridges one iron and five wooden, were destroyed, and about two thousand feet of the track were carried away, while other portions were damaged to some extent. The loss is about $10,000, and about two weeks will elapse before the road can be put in running order again. The bridges destroyed on this Road were as follows: wooden bridge, 45 feet span, at Geo. W. Snyder's red ash colliery; iron bridge, 54 feet span, on High Germany Branch, Snyder's white ash colliery; wooden bridge opposite John's colliery, on main road, two spans, one 50, the other 40 feet; two wooden bridges on Reppler's branch, joint span, 130 feet. About two weeks will be required to put the road in working order.

The Schuylkill Valley Road was but slightly damaged. All the bridges on the main road are safe. Two bridges on branches of the Road were washed away. The Road is now working.

The Mount Carbon Road did not seriously damaged, except between the Junction and Mount Carbon. The Road will be in running order next week.

On the Mine Hill Road seven small bridges were washed off the abutments, and the track at different points, damaged. We believe that nearly all, if not all, the bridges can be replaced very readily. But one abutment was badly damaged. In the neighborhood of Heckscherville where the Road passes over collieries, it has sunk. From a week to ten days will be required to put the Road in working order.

Some of the bridges on the Little Schuylkill Railroad, and a portion of the track are washed away. The principal damage on this Road is to the bridges.

The Broad Mountain and Mahanoy Railroad is injured to such an extent by the destruction of embankments, etc., as to interrupt the traffic of the Road.

The Catawissa railroad has also, been seriously damaged.

We learn that two bridges on the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad, in the neighborhood of Pinegrove, were destroyed.

It is impossible to estimate at this time, the aggregate loss, but it must be enormous, as all of the lines of Railroad in the Region have more or less suffered. The Road most heavily damaged, and which will require the most time and expense to repair, is the Mill Creek.

We have no information of any loss of life in this locality, from the flood, although many narrow escapes are reported.

*Proceedings of the Borough Council.*—A stated meeting of Council was held on Tuesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Cochran, Miller, Evert, Inness, Derr, Beveridge, Dobson, Kiensle, Pitman, Gressang, and Focht, President.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Street Com. was continued on unfinished work.

The Com. on Finance and Account made the following report:

The Committee on Finance and Accounts submit the following as the probable expenditures needed for Borough purposes during the ensuing year, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Streets, | $3000 00 |
| " Culverts, | 2000 00 |
| " Lamp and Watch, | 2500 00 |
| " Fire Apparatus, | 400 00 |
| " Incidental expenses, | 1500 00 |
| " Interest, | 175 00 |
| | $9575 00 |

From the best information they have received, this sum will absorb nearly all the revenue that can be derived from the Borough Duplicate for 1862. If the Council should deem it proper to levy a tax of *Seven Mills*. This the Committee would recommend, as in consequence of a reduction in the valuation of property in the Borough, seven mills on the present duplicate will realise about the same sum as six mills would have realized on the duplicate of 1861, which would be a virtual reduction of one mill on the assessment.

As there seems to be a misapprehension as to the amount of taxes received from certain portions of the Borough where considerable outlays are required, for the information of the Council, the Committee have obtained through Wm. L. Yoder, collector of the duplicate of 1861, the following amounts of taxes received or returned last year from these sections, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Jalappa, including St. Clair road and vicinity, | $303 84 |
| The late West Ward, | 342 65 |
| Fishback, | 474 34 |

The books and accounts of the Borough for the past year kept by Mr. Whitner, have been inspected by the Committee, and the carefulness and accuracy manifested throughout, are deserving of this special notice.

The application of Mr. Fisher for a return of taxes paid by him, on seven acres of land not within the Borough, but assessed in the duplicate of 1861, has been considered by the Committee, and they recommend that an order be drawn in his favor for $1 75; the seven acres being assessed in the present valuation at $350.

The report of the watchmen, the bill of Saml. Chrisman, Chief Burgess, and the bill of Charles A. Rahn, have been examined by the Committee and approved.

The Committee on Lamp and Watch reported that they have made the proper inquiries regarding the proceedings and conduct of the watchmen serving the Borough during the last year, and are satisfied with the attention and care they have exercised in their several districts. The Committee would therefore, recommend that the Council make no changes among the watchmen for this year. The Northern portion of the Borough requires particular watchfulness, and the Committee particularly commend the usefulness of the two watchmen guarding that important section. The report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

The Committee on Fire Apparatus referred the petition of R. Lee, for removal of fire plug, back to the Council for its decision whether it would be advisable to grant the prayer of the petitioner or not.

A petition from citizens of the North-east Ward, asking for the appointment of B. Smith as watchman in that Ward, was referred to the Com. on Lamp and Watch.

A petition from residents on Church Alley asking for the extension of the culvert to Fourth street, was referred to the Street Com.

A communication from residents on Lyon street, asking for an improvement to carry off the water from that street, was referred to the Street Com.

A communication from G. H. Sichter in reference to furnishing lights for street lamps, was referred to the Com. on Lamp and Watch.

The statement of the Borough Treasurer was read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Geo. Lauer one of the sureties of the late Borough Collector, Mr. Enoch Boyer, whose account with the Borough, is still unsettled, made a verbal statement, asking an extension of the time for settling Mr. Boyer's duplicate, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Yuengling, also one of the sureties. The matter was referred to the Com. of Finance and Accounts with power to act.

The Special Com. on the subject of Borough police, reported the following list of police officers for the ensuing year:

SOUTH WARD—Joseph Seiders, James R. Shearer, F. Bodifeld, James B. Reed, Lewis Burkhard, Levi Bland, John Stine, H. B. Smith, Charles Bosbyshell, George Hoffermamp, Frederick Foster, Daniel Hill.

MIDDLE WARD—F. C. Epting, D. D. Morton, M. B. Bell, J. F. Petre, Joseph Houck, John Pollard, Thomas Quirk, D. W. Miller, Charles Dimmich, R. D. Shoener, Jr., Joseph Quinn, Jacob Kohler.

NORTH-WEST WARD—Jonathan McAnelly, Isaac Best, John Derr, James Gilbreath, Adam Kohl, Jeremiah Lord, John Drill, John Cummings, John Johnson, George M. Smith, Henry W. Buck, Jacob Schumacher.

NORTH-EAST WARD—Isaac Ammon, William Nunemacher, Andrew Kiensler, Anton Alber, Isaac Moyer, Charles T. Bowen, George Beyerle, Alexander Cake, Augustus Fox, Joseph Derr, Peter Jennings, Owen Hoy.

Report accepted and Com. discharged.

The bond of Adam Schertle, Borough Treasurer, was read and approved.

The Com. on Finance and Accounts recommended that the amount of the bond of Wm. L. Yoder, Borough Collector, be fixed at $11,000, and that the sureties offered, be accepted. The recommendations were adopted.

The matter of condition of culvert in the west end of Middle Ward, was referred to the Street Com.

Mr. Derr offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the rate of tax on the Borough duplicate of 1862, be fixed at 7 mills, and that the tax on dogs be the same as in the preceding year.

Adopted.

Mr. Pitman offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Street Com. be authorized to receive proposals for extending the Market street culvert from its present terminus to the front of Jacob Snyder's house in the new addition to the Middle Ward, and to make plans and specifications for said culvert.

Adopted.

An ordinance regulating the width of pavements on the east and west side of Coal, and south side of Union street, was read and adopted.

Mr. Inness offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Clerk be instructed to give the usual notification to parties owning properties on the west side of Coal street between Mauch Chunk and George; on the east side of Coal between Mauch Chunk and Washington, and on the south side of Union between Railroad and Coal streets, to pave, gutter and curb in front of their respective properties in accordance with the ordinance passed this 24 day of June, A. D., '61.

Adopted.

*Resolved*, That the Com. on Ordinance be instructed to revise the ordinances of the Borough as prepared by the Borough Solicitor, and have them published in book form as speedily as possible, for the use of the Council.

Adopted.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to examine into the circumstances connected with the fire at George Bright's hardware store on Monday, June 2, 1862, and if deemed necessary by them to prepare an ordinance with suitable penalties, against the storing of explosive substances in such quantities as will endanger life and property within the Borough.

Adopted.

The Chair appointed the following Committee: Messrs. Inness, Pitman and Dobson.

The matter of repairing culverts in Fishback, was referred to the Street Com.

On motion of Mr. Inness it was resolved that the Street Com. be instructed to confer with the property holders on Railroad street, between Wynn's Alley and Railroad street, in reference to the removal of obstructions, so that the Council can proceed with the erection of a stone culvert at that point.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

| | |
|---|---|
| Four watchmen, | $111 66 |
| Pottsville Water Company, | 10 00 |
| A. K. Whitner, | 50 00 |
| B. Barr, | 27 50 |
| Mrs. Dieus, | 10 00 |
| Supervisor and Street Laborers, | 139 34 |
| A. W. Sterner, | 12 00 |
| Benj. DeLong, and others, | 6 00 |
| C. Rahn, | 2 50 |
| Sol. Bauseman, | 2 00 |
| S. Chrisman, | 16 05 |
| Geo. Fisher, | 1 75 |
| | $388 77 |
| Previous issue, | 492 15 |
| Total, | $880 92 |

Adjourned.

*People's County Meeting.*—On Tuesday last a Mass Meeting of the People of Schuylkill County was held at the Court House in this Borough, on which occasion the spacious Hall was thronged by a large and enthusiastic audience.

The meeting organized by the appointment of the following citizens to preside:

*President*—GEORGE N. ECKERT.

*Vice Presidents*—Jacob Mennig; Jas. S. Kirk, St. Clair; Jerome K. Boyer, Pottsville; Dr. Philips, New Castle; Abraham Heebner, Port Carbon; Peter Filbert, Pinegrove; A. M. Riland, Pottsville; Henry Auman, Pottsville; Dr. Augustus Schulze, Auburn; Daniel Hill, Sr., Pottsville; John Fenstermacher, Union; Walter S. Chillson, Palo Alto; Wm. A. Hammer, Cressona; John H. Guertler, Schuylkill Haven; Wm. Getting, St. Clair.

*Secretaries*—Jos. P. Houck, R. L. Leyburn, Henry Hanner, John W. Kopps.

On motion of F. B. Wallace, it was resolved that a committee of thirteen be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

The Chair appointed the following citizens on the Committee:

F. B. Wallace, Hon. Col. Foster, Benj. Bannan, Dr. G. W. Brown, Dr. Philips, J. L. Pinkerton, Jos. Women, Jos. M. Frick, Geo. Wernert, Danl. Herb, Danl. Koch, Jno. Drill, Jno. B. Reed.

On motion of B. Bannan, Esq., the Hon. James H. Campbell was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in an effective manner, being frequently interrupted by the most vociferous applause. Mr. Campbell was followed by Benjamin Heywood and Lin Bartholomew, Esq., who spoke most eloquently.

Mr. Campbell's speech was unquestionably, one of the ablest, clearest and most powerful we ever heard him deliver. He opened by saying that being at home for a few days, he could not decline speaking to his fellow-citizens on the great events now in progress. Mr. Campbell alluded to our material prospects, and spoke eloquently of the fact that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and that a full day's work is worth a fair day's wage. In alluding to National questions, Mr. Campbell said there were only two parties now, the one for, the other *against* the Union. The People's movement in Pennsylvania, is not one of party tactics on the part of the Republicans, for they could stand alone, being in a large majority everywhere in the North, on the platform of 1860, and again be overwhelmingly victorious; but it is a patriotic movement on the part of the masses of the people. The People's State Committee have taken the initiative in the great movement, and patriots everywhere will rally around them and the standard of their country. The speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the patriot, Stephen A. Douglas, and to the men who clung to him to his dying moments; and referred to his last public effort. Mr. Campbell then reviewed the progress of the war, and the cause of it. He charged that the Abolitionists caused it, yes, before this rebellion broke out, abolitionism in this country was weak and powerless for evil. The real Abolitionists are the rebels. Davis, Breckinridge, Cobb, Floyd, and the rest of the conspirators, are the real Abolitionists—the men who in one year have done more to destroy slavery in the United States, than the Northern Abolitionists could have effected in scores of years. What caused the war? The speaker went on to show that it commenced in 1832, in South Carolina, when the first conspirator against the Government, Calhoun, was threatened by Jackson, that if he caught him, he would hang him as high as Haman. Ever since, the same conspiracy existed, until it culminated into huge proportions two years since. The reasons that actuated the corspirators of Calhoun's period, actuate the present conspirators against the Government. They were communicated to Lord Russell by Yancey. It is a desire to establish an aristocratic form of government, in which the rights of free labor are ignored; to protect and extend the institution of slavery, and to afford a congenial sphere for my Lord and Lady Davis to flourish in. To bring this about, the conspirators first broke up the Democratic party, for although Douglas had a clear majority in both the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, yet they would not concede his nomination. In the United States Senate, they still further pre-ipitated matters by refusing to vote against the Clark amendment to the Crittenden resolutions, a measure of compromise which many Republicans were willing to concede to avoid war, and which the Breckinridge men could have carried in the Senate; but they wanted nothing of the kind. They wanted to destroy the country. Mr. Campbell read from a speech of Andrew Johnson, now Governor of Tennessee, a noble Democrat, in the front rank facing the enemies of the country, then a Senator, giving a conversation that he had with Buchanan, of Louisiana, in which the latter stated frankly, that he wanted no compromise. The fact is, the Breckinridge party did not want compromise. They wanted to rule or ruin. Mr. Campbell alluded to the fact that the burden of the speech of Mr. Hughes at the Democratic meeting the previous day, was a complaint of the suspension by the President, during the critical state of the country in the early part of 1861, of the writ of *habeas corpus*. On this question the Democratic orators take *the same ground as Jeff. Davis*. Why, asked the speaker, was the writ suspended? Because the Department were teeming with traitors, and the rebels were carrying on their machinations in the North, by means of the very men who were sent to Fort Warren and Fort Lafayette. No loyal man was affected by the suspension nor objected to it.—When the English threatened New Orleans, Jackson suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, to defeat the action of the myrmidons of Great Britain, within the City, and the American people, with one voice, sustained him in the act.—Like Jackson, Abraham Lincoln takes the responsibility, and the people will sustain him. It is asserted, said Mr. Campbell, that the Democracy is the only party that could save the country.—He would ask, who attempted to destroy the nation? Was Calhoun, the first conspirator against the country, a Whig or a Republican? Was it not under a Democratic Administration that the recent attempt to destroy the nation was made? Was it not under a Democratic Administration that the batteries in Charleston harbor were constructed, to batter down the walls of Fort Sumter, and murder its little band of seventy men? Could not James Buchanan when President, have nipped the rebellion in the bud? Why did he not arrest and hang the traitorous members of his Cabinet? But he would not more a soldier, nor order home a ship; contenting himself with folding his arms and declaring that the rebellion could not be coerced. What, the speaker asked, were Jeff. Davis, Jno. Slidell, Benjamin, Toombs, Wigfall? What were the Governors of all the rebel States? What was Toucey, Thompson, Cobb, Floyd, Wise? What was John C. Breckinridge? Not Republicans, but Democrats. The masses of that party were honest, he complained of the leaders. While their political leaders in the North, protest that they do not endorse the man Breckinridge, yet they still seek to place his *platform in the Constitution*. Mr. Campbell then reviewed in a soothing manner, a portion of one of Mr. Hughes's letters. The speaker, in a thrilling manner, compared the situation of the country, under the last days of the Buchanan Administration—no army, no arms, a scattered navy, a bankrupt Treasury, fraud and corruption everywhere, gloom in the hearts of the people, and the Government despised abroad—with the present Administration of Mr. Lincoln. But a year has passed, yet we have shown that we are a nation one and indiv