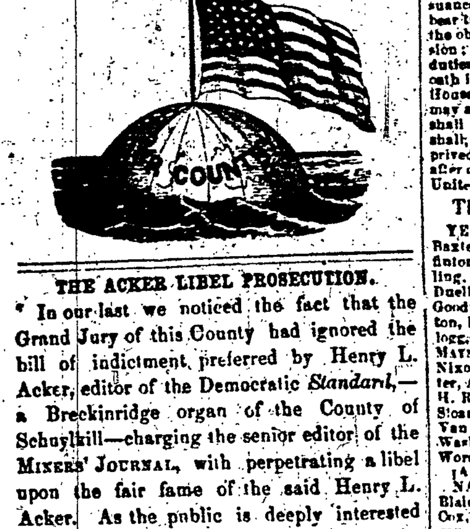
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.



THE ACKER LIBEL PROSECUTION.

In our last we noticed the fact that the Grand Jury of this County had ignored the bill of indictment, preferred by Henry L. Acker, editor of the Democratic *Standard*,—a Breckinridge organ of the County of Schuylkill—charging the senior editor of the Miners' Journal, with perpetrating a libel upon the fair fame of the said Henry L. Acker. As the public is deeply interested in this prosecution, and in the manner of its termination, we esteem it our duty to lay the case in its important details, before the tax-payers and friends of the Government.

The alleged libel consisted in publishing the fact, that it was rumored that the said Henry L. Acker was a defaulter to the Government, while holding the position of Postmaster of the Borough of Pottsville, under the Administration of President Buchanan. That publication was made upon the authority of persons who had been commissioned by the Post Office Department at Washington, to investigate the accounts of the said Acker, and facts connected therewith; and the truth of the statement made by us, was not doubted by any. It was known at the time of the publication, by Acker's leading abettors in the subsequent prosecution, that his bail had been called upon to make up the amount of the alleged defalcation, and they resolved to attempt to muzzle the press, and intimidate its editors from noticing the fact of the alleged fraud upon the Government. The prosecution was unquestionably, deliberately urged by the supporters of the Breckinridge organ. Who else possessed motives for such a prosecution? That the senior editor of the Journal, incurred inconvenience and expense, in preparing a defence necessary, to so grave a charge as a libel upon a fellow-editor, is true; but we hold that no editor can fully discharge his duty, and shrink from giving to the public what is proper for its information, from apprehension that guilty parties will institute legal proceedings that might at least, put him to the expense of a defence. Such shall never be the position of the editors of this journal.—In the case under notice, in preparing his defence, the senior editor of this paper was obliged to have recourse to the records and amounts as they stand in the Post Office Department at Washington. Those accounts as inspected by us, show a balance due the Department, by Henry L. Acker, late Postmaster of the Borough of Pottsville, of $1,390 38, with interest from April 20, 1861.—In addition thereto, there is the following significant entry in those accounts:

This same being stamps erroneously credited in account for first quarter, 1861, per order of Third Assistant Post-master General, bearing date Feb. 21, 1861, and now re-charged per order of said Third Assistant Postmaster General, and dated Oct. 8th, 1861, revoking said erroneous order of the 21st of February, on account of *fraud*. $1000 00.

This entry constitutes a direct charge of fraud against Henry L. Acker, in procuring a credit of $1000 for stamps alleged to have been burned. But this entry would not, and did not cover the defalcations of this official. He stood in the Post Office Department, at the time of the alleged libel, and still stands a culpable defaulter to the Government, and apparently, intends to remain in that position, else instead of expending his forces and means in unfounded prosecutions against the unshackled freedom of the press, he would foot up the amount of his defalcations to the Government.

Why does this man not pay up to the Government, in this time of need, what he is fraudulently detaining from it? The reason is plain. The supporters of the Breckinridge organ, extol him for the act, because this is one of two effective modes of destroying a Government. One is to rob a Government of its means of defence; the other, to subdue it by force. Who are more extolled by the Breckinridge party of the South, than the robbers of the Government in the Buchanan Administration, headed by that Prince of Thieves, Floyd? Why should the same party in the North, not extol acts which subtract from the means of the Government the money to pay the defenders of the country? This Breckinridge party clamors incessantly against war taxes, while it robs the public treasury, thus rendering taxation the more urgent. Characteristic! As a reward for the clever act of the ex-Postmaster and editor of the *Standard*, the party will no doubt, take him to its bosom; nurse him tenderly, and, finally, place him where he can have greater facilities to repeat the operation on a more extensive scale. Already he is spoken of for promotion.

This party saved him from the payment of the costs of his unfounded and malicious prosecution, and put those costs upon the tax-payers of the County. If the prosecution was unfounded, as was certainly, determined, the costs of such a prosecution should not have been put upon the tax-payers. Is it not evident that his supporters approve of his taking and keeping the funds of the Government, and that it is their purpose to support him or any one else of their party, who may be reckless or bold enough in the future, to do the same thing?

Tax-payers, spurn these miserable partizans from your presence, with loathing and contempt. When they prate to you about taxation to carry on this war, point them to the acts of the men of their party who stole the arms of the Government, and fired on our dear old flag at Fort Sumter; point to the money stolen by their partizans, and resolve like a patriot to support the Government, and cheerfully to contribute your quota to pay those noble men who have gone forth, with their lives literally in their hands, to defend the best form of government in Christendom.

THE SYMPATHY OF NORTHERN BRECKINRIDGERS WITH THE REBELS.

How anxious the Breckinridge leaders and journals of the North are, to cherish in every way, the fidelity and the utility of the rebels to the Democratic party and cause. The integrity of the country; its unsullied honor; peace in the future; strength at home, and respect abroad, are matters of secondary importance to these partizans. They see the rebellion in its death-throes, and their energies in and out of Congress, are devoted to attempts to save their Southern friends from the punishment they merit, and their party from dissolution. How hollow their professions of loyalty, when their practices are so palpably at variance with them. We will give an instance.

In the House on the 4th inst., Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, reported from the Judiciary Committee, a substitute for House bill No. 371, declaring traitors ineligible to office under the Government. This bill as reported and acted on—and the material provisions of which had been prepared by Mr. Maynard of Tennessee—a border State slaveholder) substantially provides

"That any person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military, or naval department, shall, before entering on the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe an oath that he had never voluntarily borne arms against the Government of the United States since he had been a citizen thereof; had voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; had never sought, or accepted, or attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the Government of the United States; that he had neither voluntarily renounced his allegiance to the Government of the United States, nor yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution hostile or inimical thereto; that he will support and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, against all enemies, foreign or domestic; bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that he takes the obligation without any mental reservation or evasion; and that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which he is about to enter. This oath is to be preserved among the files of the Court, House of Congress, or Department to which such office may appertain; and any person falsely taking such oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof shall, in addition to the penalties now prescribed, be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable forever after of holding any office under the Government of the United States."

The bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Samuel S. Blair, Blake, Buffinton, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edwards, Ely, Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hale, Harrison, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, William Kellogg, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Maynard, Mitchell, Anson P. Morrill, Justin S. Morrill, Nixon, Timothy G. Phelps, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Riddle, Edward H. Rollins, Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spaulding, Stephens, Stratton, Train, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Verree, Wall, Walton, Washburne, Albert S. White, Wilson, Windom, and Worcester—73.

[All Republicans but Maynard.]

NAYS.—Messrs. William J. Allen, Ancona, Jacob B. Blair, George H. Brown, Calvert, Casey, Cobb, Corning, Cox, English, Grider, Haight, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, May, Menzies, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugen, Pendleton, John S. Phelps, Richardson, Robinson, James S. Rollins, Segar, Shiel, Smith, John B. Steele, Stiles, Benjamin F. Thomas, Francis Thomas, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Chilton A. White, Wickliffe, and Woodruff—47.

[All Democrats and Border-State men but Thomas of Massachusetts.]

The provisions of the bill which, in the eyes of every loyal man, are just and proper, are voted against to a man, by the Democrats in Congress, and their course is applauded by the organs of the party.

Pennsylvanians—citizens of Schuylkill county—your relatives and fellow-citizens are being shot down by the enemies of the country, yet in your midst miserable partizans and papers apologize for, and sympathise with the rebels. Shun these men as unworthy of association with you, and their views as unpatriotic and disloyal. Set it down as a fact, that the man who opposes adequate punishment of the slaveholders who have involved this country in civil war; caused the destruction of thousands of precious lives, and an expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, is one who is himself, "fit for treason, stratagem, and spoils."

LINCOLN AND LABOR.

This is peculiarly a war of the slaveocracy against the dignity and rights of free labor, and it is a fortunate circumstance that at the head of the Administration of National affairs there is a man who sprung from the laboring classes. President Lincoln is honest, is able, is firm, is courteous and graceful in his intercourse with men, and among his good qualities is his sympathy with free labor. In his hands this war will be conducted to a successful termination, and one of the great results will be the permanent ennobling of free white labor.

The men who would degrade that labor and reduce the white workman to the condition of a slave, with no rights beyond that of the animal, have thrown down the gauntlet at the feet of free labor, and the present contest is between the two systems. That the result will be a vast step of free labor toward the Gulf we do not doubt. As the fertile lands of the sunny South are thrown open invitingly to our brawny sons of toil, and free institutions take the place of slave, that section of the country will enjoy a degree of prosperity never before experienced.

Every intelligent workingman knows that the assertion that the negro if emancipated and permitted to make his choice, will come North, is but a partizan falsehood framed for effect. The history of the negro proves that he will remain if allowed, in a warm climate—that a cold region has no attractions for him. A few from curiosity might come North, but the mass will either remain south or emigrate to Central America, Hayti or Liberia. It is certain that as free labor moves south it will almost entirely supplant negro labor.

What a prospect for the future, is held out to workingmen, if they maintain a position of firm support of their great representative, Abraham Lincoln. He knows, intimately, the wants and wishes of the working classes; he has an interest in their prosperity, and no man would rather see the fertile lands and immense resources of the South in their hands, than the President. If his Administration shall be distinguished for no other policy, it will be great for its fostering care of free white labor as against the assaults and Rebellion of the Southern Slaveholders, who declare that white workingmen have no rights they are bound to respect.

"The Christian Banner."—We are indebted to Lieut. J. A. Bonawitz, of Co. K, 6th Regiment, P. R. C., for a copy of this paper published at Fredericksburg, Va. The number before us is printed on brown paper, of bad quality at that, and the proprietor announces a threatened suspension, if he cannot obtain means to purchase paper and ink. For want of advertisements, and to save labor, he republishes his editorials of the week before.

From the copy before us we make the following editorial extracts, which are strong and to the point:

Did not secessionists ignore their own principles when they tried to force their Army into the State of Maryland for the avowed purpose of coercing her out of the Union? Did they not ignore their principles, when they tried to force Kentucky and Missouri out of the Union? Strange consistency! A party of leaders seize the public arms, and arm themselves to the very teeth; and thus armed, force the unarmed masses of the people to submit to their lordly behests, and when the proper authorities of the country attempt to carry out the laws of the Constitution according to their sworn obligations, these leaders raise the hue and cry, there must be no coercion, when to force, or coerce all others is the constant, systematic labor of their lives. Secession leaders are the men who inaugurated the system of coercion, and they are determined to keep it up until they force out and kill out every poor man in the Southern Confederacy, to save themselves from infamy and death.

African Slavery.—The fact can be no longer disguised; let this war result as it may, African Slavery in Virginia is already virtually swept from her territory. If she would lay down her arms and return to the Union, her citizens might receive some remuneration for their servants from the Government, if the State would adopt a system of gradual emancipation. But unless this action is taken by Virginia, and that speedily, the slave population of the State will in a few years, under the most favorable circumstances, which can possibly be conceived, all be free. It requires no prophetic eye to see that this will be inevitable.

If the war should continue in Virginia twelve months, or two years longer, there will scarcely be a slave in the whole State. Nor is this all; there will be but very few sons of Virginia left, to read the history of her woes, after the war shall have closed.

Is it possible that Virginians are so blinded and prejudiced, as to be willing to sacrifice their children, their whole State, everything that is near and dear to a true patriot, for no holier purpose than to try to establish a *negro oligarchy* in the Gulf States? And, are the poorer classes of the people, so profoundly ignorant as not to see, that the establishment of such a government would inevitably and forever seal their own religious, social, and political degradation! Great God! What *white* men! What *freeman!* What *American citizen* can tamely, meanly, and cowardly submit to become the dupe of a system, so shockingly revolting to all the noble instincts of free-born, American citizens?

Progress of Emancipation.—The Dutch have decided to abolish slavery in all their colonies by progressive emancipation. All the slaves in the Dutch American possessions are to be free on the first of July, 1863. We hope that before the date specified the same consummation will have been reached in the United States.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Announcement.—Just published, The Historical Pocket War Map, showing at a glance every battle field up to the present time. Likewise, in good plain type on the margin, is given a comprehensive authentic record of each battle, and the name and number of regiments engaged, from what State, &c., &c. Also, the number of killed and wounded, and which army was victorious.

The Map is in every respect complete and reliable for the entire Southern States and coast.

At this time the Historical Map will be found of great importance, as each battle-field is distinctly marked in colors, accompanied by the date and particulars. Its accuracy and convenience bespeak for it an immense sale. The publishers, Messrs. Asher & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., request us to say that the Map will be sold principally by agents, to whom liberal inducements will be given by applying to them immediately. Also, a sample copy will be sent, post paid, on receipt of 30 cents.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1862.—June.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's changes
			D. H. M.
14 Saturday	4 28	7 31	
15 Sunday	4 28	7 32	First Q. 5 9 [illegible]
16 Monday	4 28	7 32	Full M. 12 1 21m.
17 Tuesday	4 28	7 33	Third Q. 18 10 16ev.
18 Wednesday	4 28	7 33	New M. 27 1 56m.
19 Thursday	4 29	7 34	
20 Friday	4 29	7 34	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

P. R. & P. Telegraph Office, Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.

June	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
7—Saturday,	67°	75°	65°	clear.
9—Monday,	60	67	65	
10—Tuesday,	57	65	60	cloudy.
11—Wednesday,	58	61	60	
12—Thursday,	64	76	75	clear.
13—Friday,	75	78	76	

Miss H. E. Sears, M. D., who visited this Borough professionally, some years since, died in Hollidaysburg, Pa., on the 6th instant.

William Maize and Frederick Brown have been honorably discharged from the service, and have returned home.

Fine Fresh Strawberries for preserving can be obtained by sending orders to Greenwood Nursery, or leaving them at Bannan's Bookstore.

Frank Pott of this Borough, has been re-elected a director of the Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company.

The Odd Fellows' Cemetery.—A lot of ground for the interment of deceased soldiers, has been given gratis by the managers of this Cemetery, located in this Borough.

The pipes of the Pottsville Water Company which were damaged at St. Clair by the late freshet, have been repaired, and the Borough has again a full supply of water.

The Mount Carbon Railroad which was injured considerably in this Borough, by the late freshet, has been repaired and is again in running order. The work was expeditiously done.

A Truism.—"Editors are never arrested for telling lies."—*Ex.*

Precisely. But tell some intolerable scoundrel the *truth*, and you'll soon have a "libel case" to answer.

At Work.—The Breckinridge wire-pullers are getting themselves into working order for the fall election. The leading strings will be "Taxes," "Abolitionists," "War Debt," "Peace," and "Compromise."

Patriotic Orwigsburg.—The little village of Orwigsburg, this County, containing about 800 inhabitants, has sent as volunteers to fight for the Union, 29 men. Three cheers and a tiger for Orwigsburg!

The Fourth of July will be observed with great enthusiasm throughout the country this year. Pottsville should move at once in the matter. Let us have the Declaration read, an Oration delivered, patriotic songs, etc. It is now less than four weeks to the time.

The Reading Railroad roadway at the freight and passenger depots in this Borough, which was injured to some extent by the freshet, has been repaired. The cars were detained but a day or two, from reaching the Borough. The work of repairing was promptly attended to, as it always is on this well managed road.

On Monday next, afternoon and evening, Gardner & Hemming's Circus will exhibit here. The company is said to be excellent; the clown we know to be funny; the horses and ponies are well trained, and the entire performance will it is said, be fresh and interesting. Of course the spacious tent will be crowded on Monday.

Returned Prisoners.—The following members of the 15th Regiment, P. V., who were captured at Falling Waters, on the 2d of July, 1861, have been released. Some of them belong to Minersville, this County, and have reached home. They do not give the most flattering description of rebel accommodations:

J. Wooley, J. Thomas, G. Went, C. Schlotterbeck, H. Shankey, A. Saylor, G. W. Walters, G. Thretto, J. Wilson, J. Williams, D. S. Sibert, G. W. Threkeld.

"Can you tell me," asked a blooming lass, of a suitor, "what ship carries more passengers than the Great Eastern?" "Well, madam, I really don't think I can." "Why, it is courtship," replied the maiden, with a conscious blush.—When that lass is launched on the sea of matrimony, we'll wager that she will give another proof of her smartness by ordering all her glass and queensware from the store of Mr. Houghton, Arcade Building, Centre street, because he sells a good article cheap.

Explosion of Fire Damp.—On the 4th inst., an explosion of fire damp, caused by incautiously opening a safety lamp, took place in the mines of Llewellyn & Clark, in Norwegian Township. Mr. Llewellyn Llewellyn, one of the proprietors, was seriously injured on the face and head, but it is thought, will recover. A miner named Thomas Lewis, and a boy named William Mead, were also injured, but not badly. A horse harnessed to a wagon in the gangway, was also injured.

Wounded During the Retreat of General Banks.—Lord B. Overbeck, son of Jacob B. Overbeck of this Borough, a private in the 46th Regiment, P. V., Col. Knipe, that distinguished itself greatly, during the recent masterly retreat of Gen. Banks to the Potomac, was wounded during a fight which the retreating column had at Winchester, with the Rebels. Mr. Overbeck was wounded in the thigh. He arrived here on Monday last, and is now at the residence of his father. He expects to be able to rejoin his regiment in about a month.

The 7th Penna. Cavalry.—A despatch dated Nashville, Tenn., June 8, states:

Six hundred of Stearns's rebel cavalry attacked sixty scouts of Lester's Third Minnesota while breakfasting near Reading, twelve miles from Murfreesboro', killing six and capturing all the rest but five. The rebels afterwards murdered several of their prisoners. The scouts belonged to Wynkoop's Cavalry.

We learn that about twenty of Wynkoop's Cavalry were captured; but it is thought none were from this County.

A Noble Act.—During the retreat of Gen. Banks, Brigade Surgeon Peale of this County, voluntarily surrendered himself to the enemy in the hospital at Winchester, for the care of the sick and wounded placed under his charge.—Several other surgeons did the same thing. In the language of Gen. Banks in his official report, "It is seldom that men are called upon to make a greater sacrifice of comfort, health, and liberty for the benefit of those entrusted to their charge. Services and sacrifices like these ought to entitle them to some more important recognition of their devotion to public duty than the mere historical record of the fact." Very true.

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Saturday last, Stanley, son of John W. Roseberry, Esq., of this Borough, aged 10 years, was accidentally drowned while bathing in the lower dam at Tumbling Run. A son of Mr. Womelsdorf who was in the vicinity, made an effort to rescue the lad at some risk to himself. It seems that Stanley who could not swim, was paddling near the bank on a small raft; that it got, before he was aware of it, some distance from the shore in deep water; that he became alarmed, and jumping in was drowned. Stanley was a remarkably intelligent, promising lad, and the stroke upon his parents is severe. They have our sympathy in their bereavement.

Presentation of a Flag.—The Gov. Curtin flag which we recently described, was presented to Capt. Wagner at Schuylkill Haven, in the Collector's office, on the 3d inst., by Mr. John H. Guertler. Mr. W. A. Field made an eloquent and patriotic address, receiving the flag, and replying for C. Wagner. He eulogized the fervent patriotism of the illustrious and eminent Chief of the armies of Pennsylvania. All present were highly pleased and gave repeated cheers for the President, the Governor, and for the Union. Mr. Wagner invited his friends to partake of a collation at the Washington Hall. Everything passed off pleasantly.

When we viewed the Mill Creek Road above St. Clair, last week, after the freshet, we considered that it would take pretty sharp work to put it in running order again throughout its entire length, in two weeks. But the active Engineer of the Road, Mr. H. K. Nichols, has succeeded in doing it in considerably less time. He commenced work on the Road on Thursday of last week, and to-day it can ship coal from Mr. Repplier's mines. When it is considered that six hundred and thirty feet of bridging and cribbing were constructed in five days, the fact becomes still more creditable to the exertions of the Engineer of the Road.

Three trains run daily on the Schuylkill Valley Road, morning, noon and evening, to Tuscarora, and will continue until the Little Schuylkill Road which connects the Reading and Catawissa roads, is again in running order. The Schuylkill Valley road, is now the only connection for passengers, between the Reading and Catawissa roads.

Eclipse of the Moon.—A total eclipse of the moon, visible over the whole United States, took place on Wednesday night last. The weather here was not favorable for a view, clouds and rain being the order of the night. We presume however, that it came off according to the programme. In Philadelphia they had a clear sky, and enjoyed the performance hugely, according to the papers.

Safe.—It was reported last week that Mr. Peter Bowman, coal operator, formerly of this Borough, had with his family, been drowned below Mauch Chunk last week, during the terrible flood. We are really very happy to correct the rumor. Mr. Bowman and his family are safe and entirely uninjured. Mr. B.'s nephew, Oliver, had however, a very narrow escape. He was in his store at Parryville, when he was washed away, but succeeded in getting out on the furnace bridge uninjured. The news of the safety of this interesting family, the members of which have many friends here, will be received with pleasure.

Opinion Abroad, of the Recent Breckinridge Meeting in this County.—"Occasional," the able Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writes under date of June 10, as follows:

Painful as it was to contemplate the false and disloyal spirit that pervaded the late meeting of the so-called Democratic Convention of Schuylkill County, headed by the Hon. F. W. Hughes, who, as a delegate to the Charleston National Convention in 1860, gave all his energies to the men who were even then plotting the overthrow of the Democratic party as one of the means to consummate the overthrow of the Union, I rejoice that there is another tribunal before which the great issues involved in this fearful struggle are to be tried. A convention is not an election, and the chiefs of the Breckinridge organization in the loyal States must prepare to render an account of their stewardship to an indignant people.

What is Wanted for the Wounded.—The "Ladies' Aid of Philadelphia," at Fortress Monroe, have appealed as follows, by dispatch dated June 4th:

"Mosquito netting, by the thousand yards, is greatly needed; shirts, sheets, old or new; arnica tincture, and all kinds of stimulants demanded by the terrible exigency of the times. No time for loyal women to idle or indulge self, when our sons and brothers, by thousands, need their kind offices. You cannot know half; be assured that it is the time to tax every energy and all our resources."

Any of the above named articles, directed to the "Ladies' Aid of Philadelphia," and hospital supplies of every kind, will be thankfully received, on Friday, at the rooms, Twelfth and Walnut streets, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at 701 Walnut street, on any day of the week. Articles sent will be forwarded without delay.

Killed in the Battle of Fair Oaks.—Benjamin Franklin Jones, of this Borough, who was in the three months' service, in Co. H, 25th Reg., P. V., and subsequently entered the three years service, in Captain Beaton Smith's Company, 52d Reg., P. V., Col. Dodge, was killed at the recent battle of Fair Oaks, in Virginia, by a musket ball through the body. His regiment distinguished itself greatly in the battle, and suffered severely, losing one hundred and nineteen men, killed, wounded and missing. Mr. Jones was 20 years of age at the time of his death; was a son of the late John J. Jones, school teacher, and brother-in-law of Capt. Smith, who feels the loss severely, as young Jones was 1st sergeant of the Company, an excellent soldier, and an exemplary man.—We knew his worth well, as we had full opportunity of observing him during the three months' campaign.

Died from His Injuries.—Mr. Lewis Rank, an employe of the *Standard* office, who was burned by the explosion at the recent fire at Mr. Bright's store, died from the effects of his injuries, at the residence of Mrs. Bushar, in this Borough, on Wednesday evening last, aged 20 years. At first hopes were entertained that he would recover, and through the unremitting kindness and attention of the lady to whose house he was transferred after the accident, such a result was probable. This week however, a change for the worse, took place, and the unfortunate young man died as stated. On Thursday his remains were conveyed to Jonestown, Lebanon County, his native place, and were attended to the depot in this Borough, by the printers and many citizens. Mr. Rank had been a resident of our Borough about six months, and was highly esteemed by his friends and acquaintances.

The Rush for Office.—At the County meeting of the *Breckinridgers* held on Monday of last week, the following *applicants* for office at the ensuing election were in attendance:—1 candidate for United States Senate, 3 candidates for Congress, 17 candidates for the Assembly, 5 candidates for Associate Judge, 13 candidates for County Commissioner, (including one *standing candidate* since 1853,) 4 candidates for District Attorney, 7 candidates for Director of the Poor, 4 candidates for Coroner, 2 candidates for Auditor, besides 7 standing applicants for Tip staves, 5 candidates for Court Criers, (in the place of Major J. H. Downing, who, we are happy to say, is rapidly recovering from his recent indisposition, and not as near his dissolution as some interested folks suppose him to be,) also several *defaulting* Ex-County Treasurers, a number of old demo-cratic Tax Collectors, who collected the money from the people many years ago, but instead of paying it into the Treasury, put it into their own *pockets*, and a host of other *disinterested patriots*, who look to the party in future for nominations for Sheriff, Prothonotary, County Treasurer, &c.

The Sufferers at St. Clair by the Recent Freshet.—At a meeting of the citizens of St. Clair, held on Tuesday evening last, to devise ways and means to relieve the sufferers in that Borough, by the late flood, Rev. Mr. Allen, and Messrs. Whitfield and Slobig were appointed a committee to investigate the extent of the damage to private sufferers, and the amount that will require to relieve them; and the Rev. Mr. Allen and Messrs Jones, Jenkins, Yeo, and Hughes, were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions.

On Wednesday the committee of investigation discovered that over one thousand dollars would be required to enable the families that have suffered, to go to housekeeping—some having lost everything, and being dependant upon public charity. The people of St. Clair have resolved to do their utmost to relieve these distressed people, and the citizens of Pottsville are asked to help them also. We cannot think that the appeal will be disregarded by our proverbial, big-whole-souled people. Next week some of the Committee named above, will visit this Borough to solicit subscriptions, and we trust that they will be welcomed. Those who wish to assist, and do not see the members of the Committee, can send their donations to any one of them, or to Mr. John Dawson, Treasurer.

The pastor of the Episcopal Church of St. Clair, has already received $27 77 from Rev. Mr. Washburn, it being the amount of the collection taken for this purpose last Sunday morning, in Trinity Church, Pottsville. We shall be happy to receive the reports of the Committee, upon the completion of their labors.

Extraordinary Performance of a Coal Burning Engine.—We find the following in the Reading *Gazette and Democrat* of the 7th inst.:

A Model Engine and Engineer.—The superiority of the Machinery, constructed by the Reading Railroad Company at their shops in this city, has recently been amply demonstrated by the remarkable performance of the "Hiawatha," designed by and built under the direction of James Millholland, Esq., Master Machinist of the company.

This Engine burns Anthracite Coal and was built and placed on the Road to run between Philadelphia and Pottsville, in June, 1859; and on 4th inst. completed a daily run of ninety-five miles for three years, during which time she did not lose a single trip, for repairs or from any other cause. The total number of miles run during this period was 98,377.

Equally remarkable is the fact that her engineer, Mr. Benjamin Wagner, did not lose a single trip during thirty five months of the above time. We can therefore, safely challenge competition in behalf of Reading Mechanics, and assert, that no other Road in the country can produce a record similar to the above.

The "Hiawatha" is an eight wheel Engine, having four 67½ inch driving, and four 30 inch truck wheels, and weighs 25 tons. The cylinders are 15 inches in diameter, and stroke of Piston 20 inches.

The valve is worked with a shifting link and has a throw of 5¼ inches. The total heating surface in fire-box and flues, is 945 square feet, and the Engine is provided with 2 inch water pipes for grate bars; and with a variable exhaust, varying in area, from 18 to 6 square inches.

The maximum grade of the Reading Railroad is 22.4 feet per mile; with an average inclination of 6.16 feet per mile, and the trains hauled by this Engine had an average weight of eighty-two tons; run at a speed of twenty-six miles per hour and making twenty-two stops during each trip.

A visit to the shops, and a ride over this Road is always replete with interest. The many specimens of mechanical skill and ingenuity that arrest the eye of the observer; the admirable system and order with which their business is conducted; the regularity in the running of all their trains, and the comfort and convenience of their Passenger Cars; all attest the superior management of its officers.

The Freshet at Tamaqua.—The Tamaqua *Journal* of Saturday last, states:

On Wednesday night, our citizens residing on Pine street, fearful of a recurrence of the scenes of 1850, left their homes, and sought shelter and safety in some more elevated parts of the town; but fortunately, about twelve o'clock the rain ceased, and the swollen and angry torrent of the Little Schuylkill began to subside.

Within the limits of our Borough, the loss has been comparatively trifling; and beyond the destruction of bridges, and the inundation of cellars, the damage is slight.

The railroad bridge at the upper end of Railroad street, leading from the "High Mines" to the Little Schuylkill Railroad, although not swept away, is so much sunken and strained as to be useless.

The bridge across the Little Schuylkill near the Gas works, was entirely swept away; as was also the new stone bridge on Centre street, but recently erected, at a cost of some $2000; and the bridge below, leading from "Greenwood Mines" to the Little Schuylkill Railroad.

The saw mill of Mr. George Cole, at the tunnel, two miles above town, has been much damaged, and we believe he also loses some cars and lumber. The river at this point made a clear breach through the railroad embankment, for a distance of about a hundred feet, and forming a new channel.

Our townsman, Mr. Henry Huhn, has also suffered much damage at his powder mill, about a mile above town. The dry house, and other outbuildings were swept away.

The Stove Foundry of Mr. Francis Bright, immediately above town, was also damaged. The dam was swept away, and the building undermined and the machinery destroyed.

GENERAL BANKS'S RETREAT.

This stands prominently, as one of the most ably conducted movements of the War. From General Banks's official report of the march of the First Division, Fifth Corps de Armee, from Strasburg, Va., to Williamsport, Md., on the 24th and 25th days of May, 1862, we make the following extracts:

THE FIRST CONFLICT.

The head of the reorganized column, Colonel Donnelly, commanding, encountered the enemy in force at Middletown, about thirteen miles from Winchester. Three hundred troops had been seen in town, but it soon appeared that larger forces were in the rear. The brigade halted, and the 46th Pennsylvania, Col. Knipe, was ordered to penetrate the woods on the right and dislodge the enemy's skirmishers. They were supported by a section of Cochran's New York Battery. Five companies of the enemy's cavalry were discovered in an open field in the rear of the woods, and our artillery, masked at first by the infantry, opened fire upon them. They stood fire for a mile, but at length retreated, pursued by our skirmishers.

The 28th New York, Lieut. Col. Brown, was now brought up, and under a heavy fire of infantry and artillery, the enemy were driven back more than two miles from the pike. Col. Donnelly, being informed at that point by a citizen in great alarm that 4,000 men were in the woods beyond, the men were anxious to continue the fight; but as this would have defeated our object by the loss of valuable time, with the exception of a small guard, they were ordered to resume the march.

This affair occurred under my own observation, and I have great pleasure in vouching for the admirable conduct of the officers and men. We lost one man killed and some wounded.

This episode, with the change of front, occupied nearly an hour, but it saved our column. Had the enemy vigorously attacked our train while at the head of the column, it would have been thrown into such dire confusion as to have made a successful continuation of our march impossible. Pending this contest, Col. Brodhead of the 1st Michigan Cavalry was ordered to advance, and, if possible, to cut his way through and occupy Winchester. It was the report of this energetic officer that gave us the first assurance that our course was yet clear, and he was the first of our column to enter the town.

THE SECOND COMBAT.

When it was first reported that the enemy had pushed between us and Winchester, Gen. Hatch was ordered to advance, with all his available cavalry, from Strasburg, leaving Col. DeForrest to cover the rear and destroy stores not provided with transportation. Major Vought, 5th New York Cavalry, had been previously ordered to reconnoiter the Front Royal road, to ascertain the position of the enemy, whom he encountered in force near Middletown, and was compelled to fall back immediately, followed by the enemy's cavalry, infantry, and artillery. In this affair five of our men were killed, and several wounded. The enemy's loss is not known.

After repeated attempts to force a passage through the lines of the enemy, now advanced to the pike, Gen. Hatch, satisfied that this result could not be accomplished without great loss, and supposing our army to have proceeded but a short distance, turned to the left, and moved upon a parallel road, made several ineffectual attempts to effect a junction with the main column. At Newtown, however, he found Col. Gordon holding the enemy in check, and joined his brigade. Major Collins, with three companies of cavalry, mistaking the point where the main body of cavalry left the road, dashed upon the enemy until stopped by a barricade of wagons and the tempestuous fire of infantry and artillery. His loss must have been severe.

Six companies of the 5th New York, Col. DeForrest, and six companies of the 1st Vermont Cavalry, Colonel Tompkins, after repeated and desperate efforts to effect a junction with the main body—the road now being filled with infantry, artillery and cavalry—fell back to Strasburg, where they found the Zouaves D'Afrique. The 5th New York, failing to effect a junction at Winchester, and also at Martinsburg, came in at Clear Spring with a train of 32 wagons and many stragglers. The 1st Vermont, Col. Tompkins, joined us at Winchester with six pieces of artillery and participated in the fight of the next morning. Nothing could surpass the celerity and spirit with which the various companies of cavalry executed their movements, or their intrepid charges upon the enemy.

Gen. Hatch deserves great credit for the manner in which he discharged his duties as Chief of Cavalry in this part of our march, as well as at the fight at Winchester, and in covering the rear of our column to the river; but especially for the spirit infused into his troops during the brief period of his command, which, by confession of friend and foe, had made them, if not superior, to the best of the enemy's long trained mounted troops.

From this point the protection of the rear of the column devolved upon the forces under Col. Gordon.

THE THIRD COMBAT.

The guard having been separated from the column, and the rear of the train having been attacked by an increased force near the bridge between Newtown and Kernstown, Col. Gordon was directed to send back for the 2d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Andrews commanding, the 27th Indiana, Col. Colgrove, and the 28th New York, Lieut. Col. Brown, to rescue the rear of the train and hold the enemy in check. They found him at Newtown with a strong force of infantry, artillery, and cavalry.

The 2d Massachusetts was deployed in the field, supported by the 28th New York and 27th Indiana, and ordered to drive the enemy from the town; and the battery was, at the same time, so placed as to silence the guns of the enemy.

Both these objects were quickly accomplished. They found it impossible to reach Middletown so as to enable the cavalry under General Hatch to join the column, or to cover entirely the rear of the train. Large bodies of the enemy's cavalry passed upon our right and left, and the increased vigor of his movements demonstrated the rapid advance of the main body. A cavalry charge made upon our troops was received in squares on the right and on the road, and in the line of the left, which repelled his assault and gained time to reform the train, to cover its rear and to burn the disabled wagons. This affair occupied several hours—the regiments having been moved to the rear about six o'clock and not reaching the town until after twelve.

A full report by Col. Gordon, who commanded in person, is inclosed herewith. The principal loss of the 2d Massachusetts occurred in this action.

THE FIGHT AT WINCHESTER.

The strength and purpose of the enemy were to us unknown when we reached Winchester, except upon surmise and vague rumors from Front Royal. These rumors were strengthened by the vigor with which the enemy had pressed our main column, and defeated at every point the efforts of detachments to effect a junction with the main column.

At Winchester, however, all suspicion was relieved on that subject. All classes—Secessionists, Unionists, refugees, fugitives, and prisoners—agreed that the enemy's force at or near Winchester was overwhelming ranging from 25,000 to 30,000. Rebel officers, who came into our camp with entire unconcern, supposing that their own troops occupied the town as a matter of course, and were captured, confirmed these statements, and added that an attack would be made upon us at daybreak. I determined to test the substance and strength of the enemy by actual collision, and measures were promptly taken to prepare our troops to meet them. They had taken up their positions on entering the town after dark without expectations of a battle, and were at a disadvantage as compared with the enemy.

The rattling of musketry was heard during the latter part of the night, and before the break of day a sharp engagement occurred at the outposts. Soon after 4 o'clock the artillery opened its fire, which was continued without cessation till the close of the engagement.

The right of our line was composed of the Third Brigade, Col. George H. Gordon commanding. The regiments were strongly posted, and near the centre covered by stone walls from the fire of the enemy.

Their infantry opened on the right, and soon both lines were under heavy fire.

The left was occupied by the Third Brigade, Colonel Dudley Donnelly commanding.

The line was weak compared with that of the enemy, but the troops were posted, and patiently awaited, as they nobly improved their coming opportunity. The earliest movements of the enemy were on our left, two regiments being seen to move as with the purpose of occupying a position in flank or rear. Gen. Hatch sent a detachment of cavalry to intercept this movement, when it was apparently abandoned. The enemy suffered very serious loss from the fire of our infantry on the left. One regiment is represented by persons present during the action, and after the field was evacuated, as nearly destroyed.

The main body of the enemy was hidden during the early part of the action by the crest of the hill and the woods in the rear.

Their force was massed apparently upon our right, and their maneuvers indicated a purpose to turn us upon the Berryville road, where, it appeared subsequently, they had placed a considerable force, with a view of preventing re-enforcements from Harper's Ferry. But the steady fire of our lines held them in check until a small portion of the troops on the right of our line made a movement to the rear. It is but just to add that this was done under the erroneous impression that an order to withdraw had been given. No sooner was this observed by the enemy than its regiments swarmed upon the crest of the hill, advancing from the woods upon our right, which, still continuing its fire steadily, withdrew toward the town.

The overwhelming force of the enemy now suddenly showing itself, making further resistance unwise, orders were sent to the left by Capt. De Hauteville to withdraw which was done reluctantly, but in order, the enemy having greatly suffered in that wing. A portion of the troops passed through the town in some confusion, but the column was soon reformed and continued its march in order.

This engagement held the enemy in check for five hours.

The forces engaged were greatly unequal. Indisposed to accept the early rumors concerning the enemy's strength, I reported to the department that it was about 15,000. It is now conclusively shown that not less than 25,000 men were in position, and could have been brought into action. On the right and left, their great superiority of numbers were plainly felt and seen, and the signal officers, from elevated positions, were enabled to count the regimental standards, indicating a strength equal to that I have stated.

My own command consisted of two brigades, of less than 4,000 men, all told, with 900 cavalry, ten Parrott guns, and one battery of six-pounders, smooth bore cannon. To this should be added the 10th Maine regiment of infantry, and five companies of Maryland cavalry, stationed at Winchester, which were engaged in the action. The loss of the enemy was treble that of ours in killed and wounded. In prisoners ours greatly exceeded theirs.

Officers whose word I cannot doubt, have stated as the result of their own observation, that our men were fired upon from private dwellings in passing through Winchester; but I am credibly informed, and gladly believe, that the atrocities said to have been perpetrated upon our wounded soldiers by the Rebels, are greatly exaggerated or entirely untrue.

Our march was turned in the direction of Martinsburg, hoping there to meet with re-inforcements—the troops moving in three parallel columns, each protected by an efficient rear guard. Pursuit by the enemy was prompt and vigorous, but our movements were rapid and without loss.

A few miles from Winchester the sound of the steam-whistle, heard in the direction of Martinsburg, strengthened the hope of re-inforcements, and stirred the blood of the men like a trumpet. Soon after two squadrons of cavalry came dashing down the road with wild hurrahs. They were thought to be the advance of the anticipated support, and were received with deafening cheers.

Every man felt like turning back upon the enemy.—It proved to be the First Maryland cavalry, Lieut. Col. Wetschky, sent out in the morning as a train guard.—Hearing the guns, they had returned to participate in the fight. Advantage was taken of this stirring incident to reorganize our column, and the march was continued with renewed spirit and ardor. At Martinsburg the column halted two and a half hours—the rear guard remaining until 7 in the evening in rear of the town—and arrived at the river at sundown, 48 hours after the first news of the attack on Front Royal. It was a march of 53 miles, 35 of which were performed in one day.

The scene at the river when the rear guard arrived was of the most animating and exciting description.—A thousand camp fires were burning on the hill-side; a thousand carriages of every description were crowded upon the banks, and the broad river between the exhausted troops and their coveted rest.

The ford was too deep for the teams to cross in regular succession. Only the stronger horses, after a few experiments, were allowed the passage of the river before morning.

The single ferry was occupied by the ammunition trains, the ford by the wagons.

The cavalry was secure in its form of crossing. The troops only had no transportation. Fortunately, the train we had so sedulously guarded served us in turn.—Several boats belonging to the pontoon train, which we had brought from Strasburg, were launched and appropriated exclusively to their service. It is seldom that a river crossing of such magnitude is achieved with greater success. There never were more grateful hearts in the same number of men, than when, at mid day on the 26th, we stood on the opposite shore.

My command had not suffered an attack and rout, but accomplished a premeditated march of near 60 miles, in the face of the enemy, defeating his plans and giving him battle wherever he was found.

Our loss is stated in detail, with the names of the killed, wounded and missing, in the full report of Brigadier General A. S. Williams, commanding division, to which reference is made.

The whole number of killed is 38; wounded, 155;—missing, 711. Total loss, 905.

It is undoubtedly true that many of the missing will yet return, and the entire loss may be assumed as not exceeding 700. It is also probable that the number of killed and wounded may be larger than that above stated, but the aggregate loss will not be changed thereby.

All our guns were saved.

Our wagon train consisted of nearly 500 wagons. Of this number 55 were lost. They were not, with but few exceptions, abandoned to the enemy, but were burned upon the road. Nearly all of our supplies were thus saved.

[COMMUNICATED.]

FOR THE UNION.

The Union Sunday School, of Orwigsburg, held a celebration on the 9th inst., in a pleasant grove, on land of George Rimmel, in West Brunswick township. The Flag of our Union, the dear old Flag, the honored Stars and Stripes, was borne in procession. An address in the English language, was delivered by the Rev. James O. Lehr, and an address in the German, by the Rev. Daniel Berger. "The Star Spangled Banner," "My Country 'tis of Thee," "The Sunday School Army," and other appropriate hymns were sung.

The school enjoyed themselves well on the occasion, and the lady teachers are worthy of much praise for the abundance and excellence of the refreshments.

The friends of the School, also, who were present, and furnished a transportation train, are entitled to the hearty thanks of the school, for their kindness, attention, and very acceptable aid. UNION.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Pottsville, June 13, 1862.

Editors Miners' Journal:—I do not, as yet, hear any movement for the celebration of our National Anniversary, on the 4th of July, now close upon us; we have no military by which we can make a display, but if we commence early, we can have a procession of "Odd Fellows," "Masons," "Sons of Temperance," &c. &c.; they could march through the streets, and then to some appointed place for speeches, &c. &c. The Town Council ought to move in the matter, and move early enough to have things properly arranged. No doubt many of the "clubs" outside of town would come in if notified in time; and in the evening let us have a grand display of fire works, &c. &c. Can you not aid in drawing public attention to this matter now, so that arrangements may be made for the best 4th celebration ever seen in Pottsville? S.

We should be very happy to see these arrangements made. Parson Brownlow will be invited to speak here on the 4th. If he accepts, that in itself, will be a rare treat.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE MONITOR.

NUMBER TWO.

I requested my readers to look around and see, where the company that the leaders of the self styled Democratic party have been keeping for the last two years, can now be found. If those who read that paper complied with the request, they have found that the greater part of their company are now in the rebel army, or are taking an active part among the rebels and traitors of the South, and that some of them are in Fort Lafayette and Fort McHenry for treason, and that some more of them are in Congress, opposing every measure of the Administration that tends to put down the rebellion. There is no doubt but that Breckinridge was one of the company, and that he called himself a Union man, and protested that he was in favor of the Union, and the Breckinridge leaders in this County always said that they were the sound Union men.

Every man in the County knows that the Democratic party was divided into two wings. The Breckinridge wing who supported Buchanan's administration and policy to the very last (and even now praise all his measures) and who were willing to submit to the dictation of the South; and the Douglas Democrats, who were bold enough to stand up for the rights of the majority of the people, and who were not willing that the Democracy of the North should be governed by the aristocracy of the South. These are facts that cannot be denied. The Breckinridge leaders are well known in this County, and their assertions and protestations that they are Union men can no more be relied on than the assertions of Breckinridge himself. They cannot and dare not deny that while Breckinridge remained in the Senate they supported all his measures, and after he left the Senate, and his traitorous intentions were charged upon him, that they continued to defend him. They cannot deny that they supported Mason and Benjamin, and the other traitors in the Senate, and that when Breckinridge joined the rebel army they uttered no word of condemnation, but continued to support and act with the men who supported and acted with the rebels and traitors. The Breckinridge leaders in this County cannot deny that Vallandigham and the other Breckinridge Democrats in Congress oppose every measure that tends to support the Government; they cannot deny that their candidate for Congress at the last election has left the County, and has cast his lot with the rebels in the South; they cannot deny that when the news came that the rebels had fired on Fort Sumter, and when the friends of the Union rose up as one man and threw off the shackles of party, and rushed to the support of the Constitution and laws, they alone kept aloof from every patriotic demonstration, and kept in their houses or skulked through the streets without saying one word of encouragement to our volunteers, or raising their voices against the outrages upon our Flag. They cannot deny that when the news came of our reverses at Bull Run, Big Bethel and Balls Bluff, that they were glad of the success of the rebels, and took occasion to increase the dejection of the Union men by talking about the strength and warlike preparations of the South; the number of good officers in the rebel army, and that our losses were much greater than reported, and that all this had happened because Lincoln had been elected, President, and that they knew it would be so. They cannot deny that everybody knows to be true that they never gave a hearty hurrah when the news of the great Union victories was received, and more than that, no one ever saw one of the Breckinridge Democrats show the slightest signs of joy at any Union success. And yet these are men that want the people of this County to believe that they are Union men and call upon the people to support their nominations for office. The people of this County love their country, they love the Constitution, and they love the Union. Let the people then be very jealous of all who have shown any infidelity to the Union, and above all, let them beware of the men who have given so much cause to suspect that they are more in favor of the principles of the Southern Aristocrats, than the real Democrats of the North. Let those who say and believe that cotton is king, entertain that belief if it will do them any good, but do not put them in a position to enable them to extend the power of King Cotton to King Jeff, or any other earthly King over Pennsylvania.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

An examination of the Public High and Grammar, (Boys,) and the Centre street Young Ladies' High Schools of this place, was held last week, commencing Monday afternoon, and closing on Friday evening. The examination was conducted by Rev. Mr. Allen of St. Clair, a practical teacher, with marked ability; in which he endeavored to display the true character of the advancement made by each pupil, and succeeded, we think, in finding the correct standard of qualification.

The exercises began with the 3d and 4th classes of the Centre street High School, and the 1st and 2d classes of the Grammar School. These classes were examined during Monday afternoon and Tuesday, in Orthography, Etymology, Intellectual and Written Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar. The classes in every branch acquitted themselves remarkably well. In Orthography, Etymology and Reading, they exhibited unusual promptness in the application of the principles of those studies. A knowledge of the roots of words, definition of their prefixes and suffixes, rules for spelling, emphasis, articulation, &c., seems to be profusely at the base of their attainments. This important feature, which is the key to perfection in spelling and reading, receives marked attention by the teachers of Pottsville, and deserves high commendation. In Written and Intellectual Arithmetic, equally creditable results followed—clearness of solution, with principles developed, and reasons given in each case.

In Grammar the pupils analyzed and parsed various knotty sentences with ease and propriety. Mr. J. A. Passmore, the accomplished teacher of the Boy's Grammar School, has given undoubted evidence, by the thoroughness of his pupils, of high standing in the ranks of educators.

Miss E. McCool, the intelligent assistant of Centre Street High School, is also doing a good work; her classes are a decided illustration of her ability as a teacher.

On Wednesday, the 2d class of the Centre Street High, and 2d and 3d classes of the Boys' High Schools, (Miss Sarah McCool and Mr. J. E. Jackson, Principals) were examined in Grammar, Physiology, and Algebra, with capital results. In Algebra especially, the students were closely reviewed, and they displayed a knowledge of the minute and intricate parts of that science, which was surprising in pupils so young, and would be counted creditable even in classes of some of our best established colleges.

On Thursday and Friday the first classes of the same schools were reviewed in Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Ancient and Modern History, Physical Geography, Constitution of Pennsylvania, Book keeping, Latin, Natural Philosophy, Moral Science, and Constitution of the United States.

Miss S. McCool, Principal of the Centre Street High School, by the interesting examination of last week, has given additional illustrations of the power, which an enlightened intellect combined with perseverance, is capable of exerting over the minds of others; for the young ladies under her care are evidently making rapid progress in the paths of knowledge.

Mr. J. E. Jackson (like the illustrious hero of New Orleans) adds to his intellectual acquisitions, untiring energy, which accounts, in a measure, for his success as a teacher.

After the regular exercises closed, on Friday, several original essays were read by the young ladies and gentlemen. The logic, as well as the rhetorical beauty of these productions, charmed the attentive listeners, and elicited the warmest approbation.

Perhaps the only drawback on the whole proceedings, was the lack of attendance on the part of parents and others, who ought to have shown a lively interest therein, while such a good work as that pursued by the Pottsville schools is progressing quietly, but effectually. The citizens should rouse themselves to an exercise of encouragement towards pupils and teachers, and in no better way can they do this than by *visiting the schools frequently.*

The people of Pottsville are favored with an invaluable corps of instructors, and an efficient Superintendent—J. P. Sherman, Esq. Under the auspices of such teachers, the cause of popular education cannot fail to advance, and prove the Common School System to be superior to any other in fitting its votaries, by practical instruction, for discharging the various duties of life.

Pottsville, June 11th, 1862. SPECTATOR.

To the Nervous and Consumptive of both sexes. A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
June 7, '62. 23-4m

To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.
May 24, '62. 21-2m

To Citizens and Strangers.—We would say, if you are weak or debilitated from any cause, or troubled with Indigestion, Biliousness, Sour or Sick Stomach, Flatulence, Costiveness, exposed to Epidemic from change of climate or weather, or on the decline from previous diseases, do not fail to try a bottle of Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator. It will strengthen you, exhilarate and build up the weakened organs of the system. Only one dose will be required to convince you of its wonderful tonic powers.—See advertisement in another column.

Batchelor's Hair Dye!—The Best in the World!—WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on the four sides of each box.
FACTORY, No. 81 Barclay Street, (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street,) NEW YORK.
May 31, '62. 22-1y

A CARD, FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC
THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and former patrons, that, in connection with his Fashionable Stock of Military and Citizens' Ready Made Clothing, he will open March 1st, 1862, one of the best assorted stocks of Boys' Ready-made Clothing ever before offered in this city, all of which will be sold at one low uniform price. A portion of the Store has been furnished for this department exclusively, in good style, and particularly private for ladies with children. We cordially invite all to call and examine the stock before purchasing. All Goods sold at 824 Chestnut street, under the Continental Hotel, warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Clothing, Cassimeres, Vestings, always on hand, direct from the best Importing Houses in America. Clothing made to order at short notice, and in the most Fashionable Style. Also, will be kept on hand, a large and complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, selected from the most Fashionable Importing Houses in New York, and will receive our special attention, in order to be ahead of all competitors. Price low, and uniform in all cases. Umbrellas, Silk, Alapaca, Cotton, Gingham and all other styles, will be found in our stock at No. 824, Chestnut street, under the Continental Hotel.
Philadelphia, Mar. 1, 1862. CHARLES STOKES. 10-tf.

Religious Intelligence.

We invite Religious Intelligence and Religious Notices from all parts of the County. Let the notices, however, be short and to the point.

NOTICES.

METHODIST E. CHURCH.—Rev. C. J. Thompson, the newly appointed Pastor, will, Providence permitting, preach to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH has secured the Rev. Dr. Nevin, of Philadelphia, to supply Mr. Colt's pulpit, and will preach regularly in Thompson's Hall, corner of Market and Second streets—Sabbath mornings at 10½ o'clock; evenings at 7½. Prayer Meeting, Thursday evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square. Prayer Meeting regularly every Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Callowhill Street, Rev. C. S. Hamer, Pastor. German preaching every Sunday Morning at 10 o'clock, and English in the Evening at 7 o'clock.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, Mahantango st. Preaching every Lord's Day, Morning and Evening, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Wednesday Evenings, at 7½ o'clock, Lecture. R. H. AUSTIN, Pastor.

MARRIED.

All Marriage Notices must be accompanied with 25 cents to appear in the Journal.

BERGER—REED—On the 7th June, 1862, by Rev. D. M. Kauffman, Pastor of the "Messiah" Church, in Schuylkill Haven, Mr. Rubey S. Berger of North Manheim Township, to Miss Caroline Reed, of Wayne Township, Schuylkill County, Pa.

THOMPSON—BRUNER—On the morning of the 10th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. T. J. Thompson, Mr. Lewis C. Thompson, of Pottsville, to Miss Fannie R., daughter of John Bruner, Esq., of Berks county, Pa.

DIED.

GEER—At Williamsport, on the 2d inst., at the residence of his grandfather, F. C. Campbell, Esq., Harry Lee, infant son of Seth W. and Elizabeth Lee Geer, of Minersville, aged 4 months.

MILLER—June 5th, in Orwigsburg, Joseph Miller, aged 74 years, 4 months, and 4 days.

JONES—On Saturday, May 31st, at Savage's Farm, Va., of a mortal wound received the same day at the battle of Fair Oaks, Benjamin Franklin Jones, Orderly Sergeant, Co. I, 52d Regt., P. V., in the 20th year of his age.

RANK—In this Borough, on the 11th inst., Mr. Lewis Rank, aged about 20 years.

Obituary.

At a meeting of the Printers of the Borough of Pottsville, held at the *Standard* office, June 12th, 1862, to take action on the death of Mr. Lewis Rank, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with feelings of poignant sorrow of the decease of Mr. Lewis Rank, a member of the craft, from the effect of injuries received at the recent fire at Mr. Bright's store, in this Borough, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we mourn the death of our late brother as an irreparable loss to his relatives, friends, and brothers of the craft, we feel some comfort in the assurance that our loss is his gain.

Resolved, That in his blameless life, and in the resignation with which he met death, after days of suffering, we see the evidences of a Christian character, in all its purity and beauty.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to Mrs. Bushar, for her unremitting attention and kindness to our deceased brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the relatives of the deceased and that they be published in the Pottsville papers, and in the Lebanon *Courier and Advertiser*. JOHN O. BECK, Pres't.

Chas. Spencer, Sec'y.

At a regular meeting of Pottsville Division, No. 52, S. of T., held in their Hall, Wednesday Evening, June 11, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from amongst us our late brother, John F. Shoener, who died on the 5th inst., therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is with feelings of profound and unfeigned regret, that we receive the sad tidings of this sudden and unexpected calamity, and that we bow with humble submission to the inscrutable dispensation of Divine will, by which we are deprived of one, who bid fair to become a firm and staunch advocate of our principles, and whose strict integrity and amiable qualities won for him the esteem of all who knew him, and who will long be remembered for the manifold virtues and principles which always animated his actions.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the family of our late brother in this their hour of deep and great affliction, and trusting that the thought of their son and brother having been removed from this to another and better world, where all is happiness and peace, may sustain and comfort them.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our respect, our Hall be shrouded in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and be published in the papers of the Borough. J. S. Hawley, R. S.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE SWATARA R. R. CO., Pottsville, June 11, 1862.
NOTICE.—The shareholders of this Company are requested to attend a special meeting, at the Pennsylvania Hall, on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., on business of importance to their interest. A general attendance is requested. By order of the Directors. J. C. DONALDSON, Sec'y.
June 14, '62. 24-

IN the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County.—In the matter of the account of Jacob Faust and Daniel Faust, Administrators of Jacob Faust, deceased:
The undersigned, appointed Auditor to audit and restate the above account, and make distribution of the balance in the hands of said Administrators, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Pottsville, on TUESDAY, the first day of July, 1862 at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are notified to attend. DAVID B. GREEN, Auditor.
June 15, '62. 24-3t

NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County:
HANNAH DAVIS vs. GOODMAN DOLBIN. In Equity. No. 1, March Term, 1860.
The undersigned, Master, appointed to report the facts in controversy, and make an account between the parties, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, Centre street, Pottsville, on Tuesday, the first day of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. WM. L. WHITNEY, Master.
Pottsville, June 14, '62. 24-3t

LOST COW.—Strayed from the subscriber, on Saturday, 24th May, a RED COW, about 9 years old; feet mixed with white and tail white; one horn bored with a gimlet. Whoever returns her will be suitably rewarded. WM. SPENCE, Corner Railroad and High streets, Pottsville.
June 14, '62. 24-3t*

NOTICE.—The Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their next session, for a renewal of their charter. Said Bank is located in the Borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, with an authorized capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, a renewal of which will be asked, without any extension of privileges. By order of the Board. CHA. LOESER, Cashier.
June 14, '62. 24-2t

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have purchased from Lewis Quell, one Black Horse, one Bay Mare, and one two horse Truck Wagon, and that I have agreed with said Lewis Quell to drive and work the same for my use. All persons are therefore forbidden to meddle with said chattels. JOSEPH QUELL.
Ashland, June 7, '62. 23-3t*

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their next session, for a renewal of the charter of The Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, located in Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill with the present capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and with the usual banking privileges. J. W. CAKE, Cashier.
June 7, '62. [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration have been granted by the Register to the subscribers, on the estate of John Reed, deceased, late of the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pa.: All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to ADAM SHERTLE, Pottsville, Pa., or to the subscribers, residing in Luzerne County, Pa. DANIEL REED, CHAS REED, Administrators, Luzerne Co., Pa.
June 7, '62. 23-6t*

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that a Black Mare Mule, now in use by Chas. Kantner, of Schuylkill Haven, belongs to the subscriber. HENRY BYERLEY, Schuylkill Haven.
June 7, '62—23 3t*

NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration on the estate of David Roberts, late of the Borough of St. Clair, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Schuylkill County to the subscribers: Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate, to make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to either of the subscribers. THOMAS LEWIS, JONATHAN JONES, Administrators.
St. Clair, May 24, 1862. 21-6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration were granted by the Register of Schuylkill County to the undersigned, on the 9th day of May, 1862, upon the estate of John K. Sigfried, late of Port Clinton, deceased. All persons having demands upon said estate, and all persons indebted to said deceased, are hereby requested to make known and settle the same, respectively, with the undersigned, at his residence, 447 North Fourth street, Philadelphia. EMANUEL STROUSE, Administrator.
Pottsville, May 17, 1862. 20-6t*

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas letters of Administration to the estate of Jacob Kantner, late of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will make them known without delay to SYLVESTER A. KANTNER, Administrator.
Schuylkill Haven, May 6, '62. 19-6t*

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR GOLD, SILVER, AND PAR BANK NOTES.
United States 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, of all Denominations, for Sale.
L. F. WHITNEY, Banker, Pottsville, opposite Episcopal Church.
Jan. 18, '62.

NEW Trimmings, AND FURNISHING GOODS.
We invite attention to our fresh stock of TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, KNITTING ZEPHYRS, and Materials, HOOP SKIRTS, of the best makes, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES.
We have received new and elegant Patterns of latest styles for Spring Coats, Jackets, [...] Sacks, &c. Also a full assortment for Children's [...]ments.
A. E. WARDLE, Market St., between 2d and 3d.—formerly [...] House.
April 19 '62.

WANTED.

WANTED.—At the Ashland [...] Works, THREE GOOD MOULDERS, [...] steady work and good wages will be given. L. P. GARNER & [...]
Ashland, June 14, '62.

WANTED.—A few Black Spanish Chickens—genuine breed. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
June 7, '62.

MINERS AND SURFACE ME[...] WANTED.—The Pewabic and Franklin [...] Company, at Houghton, Portage Lake, Lake [...] wants 50 to 100 experienced MINERS and [...] LABORERS, for which they will pay liberal wages. [...] information in regard to work, wages, &c., enquire of T. Loring, Esq., Boston, Mass., or H. GARRETSON, Cleveland [...]
June 7, '62.

WANTED.—By the School Board of Mahanoy Township, the loan of $[...] one or two years, for building purposes. Address L. M. THOMS[...], Secretary Board, Mahanoy [...]
May 17, '62.

FOR SALE & TO LET.

COAL VEINS TO RENT.—The following named veins of coal, lying and being in the Alexander Klinger Tract, West of Donaldson, [...] rent, viz: Primrose, 7 feet thick. Black Heath, 9 feet thick. Big Vein, 9 feet thick. 10 foot Vein. 4 foot Vein, and several others. All the above veins have been proved, and found excellent. The run on each is near one mile. Advantageous terms will be given to any [...] desirous to engage in the business. Apply to EDWARD HAMILTON, Committee of Robert Adams, And THOS. H. WALKER, Agent for F. S. H[...]
June 7, '62.

TO COAL SHIPPERS.—A [...] Wharf on the Delaware, at Philadelphia, [...] a successful shipping business has been done for [...] years, will be rented low. Sufficient depth of water [...] dock room for receiving and shipping. It is also [...] the best locations in the city for reshipping. All [...] fixtures for doing business will be rented [...] premises, and will be sold low. Address BOX [...] PHILADELPHIA P. O.
May 31, '62.

FOR SALE.—From 1 to 40 Shares of the Capital Stock of the "Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County." Apply to HENRY THOMAS, Harris[...]
May 1, '62.

MINERS, MECHANICS & F[...] FARMERS—FARMS FOR SALE IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—One of 180 acres—100 under cultivation [...] acre. Chestnut Sprouts, 8 years growth. Price [...] Half of mineral right reserved. 10 acres within 3 miles of Pottsville, suitable for trucking. Apply to F. B. BANNAN, Real Estate Agent, Pottsville.
May 17, '62.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—The [...] Press, and Printing Materials, for publishing a Weekly Newspaper. Have been in use between [...] years. Address this Office.
May 3, '62.

FOR RENT.—A RED ASH COAL COLLIERY, in good working order, and completely equipped. Rent low. Apply to C. M. HILL[...]
April 19, '62.—16-tf]

COAL AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.—360 acres in Blythe, and 90 acres in [...] Township, Schuylkill County, Penn'a. The [...] Blythe covers the Mine Hill, just east of the John's [...]llery, and adjoins lands of Messrs. Seltzinger & [...] Richardson, and the Valley Furnace Company [...] tract in Cass adjoins lands of Messrs. Dundas, [...] and others, the Forest Improvement Company [...] Seltzinger & Wetherill, on the south, slope of [...] Mountain, near Coal Castle. For other particulars apply to THOMAS EARP, Trustee, Philadelphia, or P. W. SHEAFER, Agent, Pottsville.
April 5, '62.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM.—A valuable piece of ground, of [...] acres and a half, in the Southern part of the [...] Schuylkill Haven, bordering on the P. & R. Railroad and Canal street. There is no better location [...] between Pottsville and Philadelphia, for any kind of [...] Lumber Yard, or Lime Kilns. Also, Lots fronting on Centre Turnpike, [...] by over two hundred and fifty in depth [...] owned by Lewis Dougherty a House and [...] Dock Street. Information can be obtained of [...] DENGLER, Esquire, Schuylkill Haven. JOS. A. DREIBELBIS.
March 29, '62.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—Two 40 horse power STEAM ENGINES, with Boilers, &c., in good order. Apply at the MINERS' BANK.
Feb. 1, '62.

MAHANOY CITY LOTS FOR SALE.—Apply to RICHARD KEAR, Minersville, or to R. C. KEAR, Mahanoy City.
February 2, '61.

FOR RENT.—The property known as the YORK STORE, in the Borough of Pottsville, consisting of a Dwelling House and Store, with a large Store House adjoining. Possession given immediately, if required. EDWARD YARDLEY.
Pottsville, Dec. 3, '61.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—One 60 horse Engine, with boilers and all connecting machinery for pumping water. One 30 horse Engine, and Rollers, with all the connecting machinery for breaking Coal. About 150 feet of 16 inch pipes, with pump and connecting irons, &c. Two chains, wire rope, &c. Apply to A. RUSSEL. Office—corner of Mahantango and Second streets, Pottsville, March 24, '61.

FOR RENT.—Dwelling Houses, Offices, Store Rooms, and a Hall suitable for Lectures, &c. For particulars, apply to L. C. THOMPSON, Centre street.
Feb. 18, '60.

MEDICINAL.

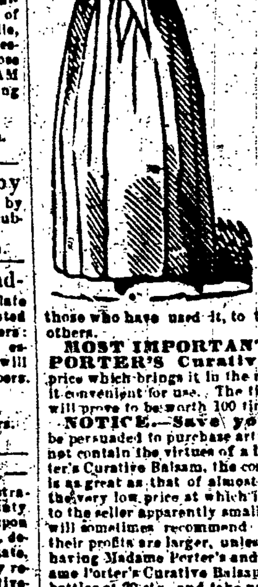
Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR ONE DIME!

The BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY!



Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warranted, if used according to the directions, to cure in all cases, Coughs, [...] Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Mad'e ZADOC PORTER'S Balsam is prepared with the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords. Its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood through the [...] It is not a violent remedy, but emollient—warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or youngest child.

Mad'e ZADOC PORTER'S BALSAM has been in use by the public for over [...] years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it, to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use. The timely use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—Save your Money!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s to $1, which do not contain the virtues of a Dime Bottle of Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost any other medicine; and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customers insist upon having Madame Porter's and none other. Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 10 cts., and in large bottles at 20 cts., and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 10 cts., and in larger bottles at 20 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, NEW YORK.

For sale in Pottsville by JOHN G. BROWN & [...], and in Minersville by H. W. PREVOST.
Jan. 25, '62 4-eow

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
NICHOLS & BECK have just received a large and handsome assortment of NEW SPRING DRY GOODS. Bought at *panic* prices and for sale cheap.
Pottsville, April 6, '61 14