h--ll; and he who apologizes for them is no better than those who perpetrate the deed. [Cheers.]—But in the town of Greenville, where Andrew Johnson resides, they took out of the jail, at one time, two innocent Union men, who had committed no offence on the face of the earth, but that of being Union men—Nashy and Fry. Fry was a poor shoemaker, with a wife and half a dozen children. A fellow from way down east, in Maine, by the name of Daniel Leadbeater, the bloodiest and the most ultra man, the vilest wretch, the most unmitigated scoundrel that ever made a track in East Tennessee. This is Colonel Daniel Leadbeater, late of the United States Army, but now a rebel in the Secession army. He took these two men, tied them with his own hands upon one limb, immediately over the railroad track in the town of Greenville, and ordered them to hang four days and nights, and directed all the engineers and conductors to go by the s. hanging concern slow, in a kind of small gallop, up and down the road, to give the passengers an opportunity to kick the rigid bodies and strike them with a rattan. And they did it. He pledged his honor that on the front platform they made a business of kicking the dead bodies as they passed by; and the women—(he would not say ladies, for down south we make a distinction between ladies and women)—the women, the wives and daughters of men in high position, moved their white handkerchiefs through the window, so as to fan the air as the sight of the two dead bodies hanging there. Leadbeater, for his murderous courage, was promoted by Jeff. Davis to the office of Brigadier General. He had an encounter, as their own papers at Richmond state, at Bridgeport, not long ago, with a part of Gen. Mitchell's army, where Leadbeater got a glorious whipping. His own party turned round and chastised him for cowardice. He had courage to hang innocent, unarmed men, taken out of a jail, but he had not courage to face the Yankees and the Northern men that were under Mitchell and Buell. He took to his heels like a coward and a scavenger as he is. [Applause and cheers.] Our programme is this, that when we get back into East Tennessee, we will instruct all our friends everywhere to secure and apprehend this fellow, Leadbeater, and our purpose is to take him to the tree and make the widow of Fry tie the rope around his infernal neck. [Cheers.]

And yet you have in your midst sympathizers with these rascals. You ought to drive them out of Philadelphia on a rail, and if we begin to do so to morrow he would help. [Loud applause.]

He congratulated his audience, in conclusion, that the South could not hold out a great while longer. There were thousands who were tired and sick of the work, and were destitute of clothing, arms and ammunition. They had no cause to fight for; hell and the devil were on their side, and that was all. The blockade had literally ruined them. When he left Tennessee, no sheriff's posse could find a fine-tooth comb in the whole town, and, in consequence, the head of their children were very much taken possession of by little inhabitants contending for the right of squatter sovereignty.

The Government had encountered a rebellion in Massachusetts, and a Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania. More recently still, we had a rebellion in the neighboring State of Rhode Island, known as the Dorr rebellion, and the Government very efficiently and very properly put it down; but the great conspiracy of the nineteenth century, and the great rebellion of the age, is now on hand, and he believed that Abe Lincoln, with the people to back him, will crush it out. [Cheers and applause.] It would be done, it must be done, and it shall be done—[great cheering]—and, having done that thing, gentlemen and ladies, if th y will give us a few weeks rest to recruit, we will lick England and France both, if they wish it—[loud applause]—and he was not particularly certain but we would have to do it—particularly old England. [Great laughter.] She has been playing a two-fisted game, and she was well represented by Russell, for he carried water on both shoulders. He did not like the tone of her journals, and when this war is finished we shall have four or five hundred thousand well-drilled old regulars for the benefit of the world and the balance of mankind. [Applause.] We might have to give old England what Paddy gave the drum, "a devil of a beating." [Great laughter and applause.]

Hon. Mr. Maynard, member of Congress from Tennessee, also made a few remarks, in which he declared as follows:

"They had already heard eloquently from one of his constituents, and there were hundreds who could speak experimentally of the truth of every word he had uttered."

We candidly appeal to our readers, if they ever heard of such fiends incarnate as these Southern Rebels are? Yet we have among us mean, sneaking, contemptible, scurvy politicians, the sum and substance of whose patriotism, compounded together, would not cover nine tenths of the space of the point of a cambric needle, who sympathize with these scoundrels, call them "our Southern *friends*,"—in other words, "our Southern *rebels*,"—praise about the "divine Institution" of Slavery, and tell the people you must not believe these stories—they are all manufactured by the "Abolition parsons;" "our soldiers never write home such things;"—(we believe the soldiers never write to Rebel organs,)—&c., &c. God help these sympathizers, who are absolutely worse than the Rebels, when the mangled bodies of our soldiers is really, one of the prettiest things Godey ever published. "What Ostlerk" is also very natural and charming. Godey's large fashion plate is certainly, superior to anything of the kind published elsewhere, while his pattern plates are always useful to the ladies. This number contains a beautiful song set to music, by J. Starr Holloway; entitled, "Leave Me Not Yet." This is a standard and an excellent feature of the book.—The literary matter, receipts, etc., are all up to Godey's usual mark, and that is saying a great deal. We note the continued excellence of the Lady's Book, as a strong testimonial of the high esteem in which it is held by its host of patrons. Copies of the July number can be obtained at the book store of B. Bannan in this Borough.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for May, has been republished by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street New York. The contents are, The Church of England—Respondent; Geological Changes in Scotland in Historic Times; Recent Homeric Critics and Translators; The Commemoration of 1862; Early Poetry of England and Scotland; Present Movements among the French Clergy; Lunacy Legislation; Sir G. C. Lewis on the Astronomy of the Ancients; Lost Poems and other Works of Mrs. Browning; Our Colonies.

CAPT. CHARLES LEIB'S work, "Nine Months in the Quartermaster's Department; or the Chances for Making a Million," has appeared. It is very interesting, and capitally illustrated. The Captain gives a fair and we do not question, faithful narrative of the duties and trials of a quartermaster. It is a book of two hundred pages, and for sold at 50 cents in paper covers; cloth, $1. All orders should be addressed to Charles Leib, P. O. box 1736, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1862.—June.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.	
21 SATURDAY.....	4 29	7 34		D. H. M.
22 SUNDAY.....	4 29	7 34	First Q.	5 9 47m.
23 MONDAY.....	4 29	7 35	Full M.	12 1 21m.
24 TUESDAY.....	4 30	7 35	Third Q.	19 10 14m.
25 WEDNESDAY..	4 30	7 35	New M.	27 1 58m.
26 THURSDAY....	4 30	7 35		
27 FRIDAY.....	4 30	7 35		

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

		8	2	7	
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
June	14—Saturday,	73	76	73	clear.
"	15—Sunday,	67	84	63	"
"	17—Tuesday,	64	84	66	"
"	18—Wednesday,	66	70	64	cloudy.
"	19—Thursday,	67	71	64	"
"	20—Friday,	61	70	67	"

☞ *The* County Commissioners are preparing to rebuild the bridge across the Schuylkill between this Borough and Palo Alto, which was destroyed by the recent freshet.

☞ *E. O. Parry, Esq.*, has some flowers picked on the banks of a creek which runs through the battle-field of Shiloh. They were picked by Dr. Parry a week after the battle. Many men were found wounded on the spot where the flowers were culled.

☞ *At Nashern*, N. C., on the 24th inst., Major D. Nagle, of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was the recipient of a beautiful sword, sash and belt, which were presented to him by the member of Co. D, as a token of esteem for their former commander.

☞ *On Monday night* last, a mule with carriage attached, went over the embankment on the lower Port Carbon road, opposite the Palo Alto Rolling Mill. A lady and gentleman, residents of Port Carbon, were in the carriage at the time. The former had her shoulder bone dislocated. The latter escaped injury.

☞ *A Trial of Speed*, stakes, $200 a side; mile heats, best two in three—will take place on the course at Schuylkill Haven, on Monday afternoon next. The horses are, Patchin, Jr., owned by Capt. C. Leader; Dolly, owned by Capt. Geo. Fertig. The match will be interesting, and will attract a large crowd.

☞ *Destructive Fire at Cumbola.*—On Wednesday night last, the hotel of Mr. Henry Uren at Cumbola, this County, accidentally caught fire, and was destroyed with its contents. The family made a very narrow escape from being burned to death. Mr. Uren's loss is about $3,500, on which there is an insurance in the Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company of $2,000.

☞ *We are* pleased to learn that an operation for stone was successfully performed by Dr. A. H. Halberstadt, on Tuesday last. This is we believe, the first operation of this kind ever performed in this County. Many persons are sent by the physicians of the Region every year, to our cities, where this operation is performed by the Medical Professors, or a very few surgeons who practice it as a *specialite*.

☞ *Col. Wynkoop*, of this Borough, if we may judge from the following in the Louisville *Journal* of Saturday last, is highly appreciated in Kentucky:

"Col. George C. Wynkoop, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, one of the heroes of the battle at Lebanon, arrived last evening, and took rooms at the Louisville Hotel. He will depart for Nashville to-morrow. In the meantime his numerous friends in this city will be gratified that they have an opportunity to-day to grasp his soldierly and loyal hand."

☞ *Scarcity of Change.*—There is much inconvenience experienced here in consequence of the scarcity of change; in fact so much so, that the issuing of small notes by individuals, is talked of seriously. We trust however, that it will not be adopted, for that plan will only enhance the difficulty, and thrust upon the community, in many cases, an irredeemable currency. Store-keepers should not be expected to change notes for small quantities purchased; but the purchasers should bring the amounts with them. At any rate we trust that all thoughts of a shinplaster system—*a la* Southern Confederacy—in this community, will be discarded as unwise and inexpedient.

☞ *A citizen* of Ashland sends us a communication in reference to a violent assault upon himself while passing along a road in that vicinity, a few days since. An attempt was made to rob him. Others have also been assaulted and beaten, by it would seem, organized bands. This is certainly a dreadful condition of affairs. The worst of it is, our correspondent says, these outrages upon citizens are upheld by petty politicians of the Breckinridge stripe, who infest the County, and have their headquarters, and organs here.—It is truly, pretty nearly time that the Government should step in to regulate matters that seem very much at the disposal at present, of the politicians who sympathise with the enemies of the country.

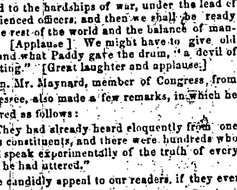
☞ *Painful Accident.*—On Monday last, as Mr. Joseph Spencer was endeavoring to get on an empty coal train going up on the Mine Hill Road, above Minersville, he slipped, and falling upon the track, the last car of the train passed over his left leg at the ankle, crushing it. Mr. Wilder the Superintendent of the Road, paid every attention to Mr. Spencer, which his condition required, for which the family is very grateful.—On Wednesday Mr. Spencer was conveyed to the residence of his father in this Borough, and yesterday his condition was such that amputation was rendered necessary. The operation was performed by Dr. A. H. Halberstadt. Mr. Spencer's condition is precarious. His system is much prostrated; but hopes are still entertained that he will recover.

☞ *The Troubles in the Coal Region.*—During the week another unlawful demonstration was made by men who were on a strike. On Wednesday night a party visited the colliery of Mrs. Voorhies, and by force stopped the pumps, and pulled out the fires from under the boilers, stopping the operation. On Thursday night a posse with the Sheriff, went out, but no further difficulty was encountered. Men have a perfect right to strike for higher wages. Nobody questions it; but the stopping by force of collieries is unlawful and cannot be tolerated. Our readers may not be aware of the fact, but the Government at this moment, has possession of all the railroads in the County, and if unlawful combinations, urged on by unscrupulous politicians, continue to interfere with the miners so that the supply of coal for Government purposes, is threatened, we should not be surprised to see a military force sent here, and to see the mines taken possession of by the Government. Stopping the Government's supply of fuel, is an indirect way of aiding the Rebellion, and a serious matter, and if the miserable, God-forsaken politicians and demagogues here who create difficulty among the men, and incite them to unlawful acts, are caught, they will be severely punished. In our opinion they should be hung. Miners' wages now are good, and there is nothing in that respect to cause acts of violence. Therefore, we say in all kindness, to those men who lead in these acts, that they had better discontinue them and at once, for they will not be tolerated any longer. Shun also, the politicians, who care very little whether work men have employment or not; good or bad wages, so long as they can use them to carry out their mischievous, wicked purposes. They are the most deadly enemies of the true interests of the workingman.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.



THE FREEDMEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Edward L. Pierce, Esq., the special agent of the Treasury Department at Port Royal, furnishes the Secretary of the Treasury, an interesting summary of the results of the agency, up to June. The educational commission in South Carolina from the North, now comprises sixty-two men and thirteen women. These persons superintend 189 plantations on 17 islands, with a population of 9,050. In regard to the willingness of the freed negroes to work, Mr. Pierce states:

It is most pleasing to state that, with the small payments for labor already made, those also for the cotton crop of cotton being nearly completed, with the partial rations on some islands and the supplies from benevolent sources on others, with the assistance which the masters have furnished for the raising of the crop, the general kindness and protecting care of the superintendents—the contributions of clothing forwarded by the associations—the schools for the instruction of the children and others desirous to learn—with these and other favorable influences, confidence in the Government has been inspired, the laborers are working cheerfully, and they now present to the world the example of a well-behaved and self supporting peasantry, of which their country has no reason to be ashamed.

In regard to their desire to learn to read and write, Mr. P. states:

There have been forwarded to the special agent the reports of the teachers, and they result in a remarkable concurrence of testimony. All unite to attest the universal eagerness to learn, which they have not found equaled in white persons, arising both from the desire for knowledge common to all, and the desire to raise their condition now very strong among these people. The reports on this point are cheering, even enthusiastic.

* * * * * * *

Finally, it would seem that upon this narrow theatre, and in these troublous times, God is demonstrating against those who would impede His plans and thwart His purposes, that in the councils of His infinite wisdom he has predestined, no race, not even the African, to the doom of eternal bondage."

The entire report is most gratifying, showing as it does that this interesting people are susceptible in the highest degree, of improvement and cultivation; that they are industrious and willing to work, as a mass; and that they are uniformly kind, affectionate and faithful to those who treat them with kindness and consideration. The perils of emancipating the slaves, exist but in imagination. With judicious preparatory training, such as that exercised in South Carolina by Mr. Pierce, the bulk of the slaves in this country could be liberated safely, within a limited period. If the Border Slave States would profit by the experience in South Carolina, they would adopt at once in accordance with the proposition of President Lincoln, systematic emancipation within their borders, and thus rid themselves of an institution, which retards their growth in wealth and population, and which has drenched their soil with fraternal blood.

EXPELLING VALLANDIGHAM.—Upwards of six hundred citizens of Ohio have petitioned Congress to expel Vallandigham, because he is a disgrace to the State.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE June number of the American Exchange and Review, published by Whiting & Co., 712 Chestnut street, is before us. It contains an interesting article on Coal, besides much other matter of great importance. No business man should fail to take this excellent publication.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for July is a beautiful number. The principal illustration, "Summer," is a native of Connecticut, but for the last thirty years a resident of Schuylkill county, aged eighty-one years; recently walked thirty-five miles in one day. We are glad to observe that the Captain enjoys health and strength that will permit such a remarkable feat of pedestrianism by an octogenarian.

☞ *Capt. Philip Nagle*, of the 48th Reg., P. V., has resigned his position, and returned home. Although the general health of Capt. Nagle is excellent, yet he is troubled with a disease of one of his legs which precludes active exertion. The Captain regretted parting with his Company, but the duty was imperative. Lieut. Oliver Bosbyshell, of this Borough, will succeed to the command of the Company.

☞ *Among* the persons who suffered by the recent flood in this County, was Mr. John Hillen, who resides at New Castle, near Mr. Reppler's store. He lost a substantial frame stable and its contents, consisting of several animals, a carriage, sleigh, sled, etc., in all amounting in value to some $500. The aggregate of individual losses of this character, in the County, must have been heavy.

☞ *The 96th at Timber Cutting.*—A letter to the *Press* from Gen. McClellan's army, dated June 12, contains the following:

Two hundred and fifty men were detailed, this morning, to cut timber for bridge building. They cut and trimmed fifteen hundred sticks, each averaging a foot in diameter, and hauled them several hundred yards, finishing the job in two hours. Such quick work deserves the highest praise. The detachment was from the 96th Pennsylvania.

☞ *Nature* is a great believer in compensations. Those to whom she sends wealth, she saddles with lawsuits and dyspepsia. The poor never indulge in woodcock, but they have a style of appetite that converts a number one mackerel into a salmon, and that is quite as well. They can also, at a remarkably low cost, enjoy their provender on handsome and fashionable Queensware procured at Houghton's, in the Arcade Building, Centre street.

☞ *Quick Work.*—On Thursday of last week our County Commissioners reappointed William Matthews, Esq., of Minersville, collector of State and County taxes of said Borough, for the ensuing year. On Friday he received his duplicate, and on Monday last he paid into the Treasury a considerable sum of money, which he collected on Saturday. We predict that Mr. Matthews will pay the entire amount of his duplicate into the County Treasury, before September next, and thereby again place Minersville at the head of the list, for prompt payment.

☞ *Explosion, and Death of Two Men.*—A steam boiler explosion took place last Monday morning at the mines of E. W. McGinnes, on Mill Creek, resulting in the death of Cornelius Dyer and John Curry, and slightly injuring seven or six other men employed about the mines. The deceased leave families. The boilers, three in number, were thrown entirely off their beds and the engine-house torn to pieces. The accident is supposed to have been occasioned by the stoppage of the flow of water into one of the boilers. This damage has since been repaired, and the engine is pumping water as usual.

☞ *The Patriotic Gift of the Odd Fellows.*—In our last we noticed the fact that a spacious lot had been given in Odd Fellows' Cemetery, this Borough, for the burial of deceased volunteers.—It is the gift of Miners' Lodge of this Borough, and reflects great credit upon its patriotism and liberality. Now that the lot has been set aside for this purpose, we suggest that the citizens of the Borough, take the matter in hand; have it neatly enclosed and otherwise improved. A monument with blank tablets for names might in course of time, if not now, be placed within it.—This is a duty which our citizens should take a pride in discharging.

☞ *Provision in the Interior of the State for Sick and Wounded Pennsylvanians.*—The Government hospitals at Washington are full, as well as those in Philadelphia. In consequence it is exceedingly difficult to accommodate the sick and wounded of the Pennsylvania regiments now in the field. This week there were eight hundred in Washington, and the number was continually being added to. At a meeting of Pennsylvanians, $900 were subscribed to procure comforts for the disabled soldiers, and it was suggested that in the interior of this State, many invalids could be received, and be attended to better than in Washington. We think so too. There are, for instance, several large buildings in this Borough, which could be devoted to the purpose; we have medical skill, and a people that would esteem it a sacred duty to alleviate, as far as it would be in their power, the sufferings of the men. Pottsville is on the line of the Reading Railway; the sick and wounded could be easily brought here, and we heartily endorse the idea that it should be done.

☞ *About Strawberries.*—The Junior is not aware whether the Senior's arrangements for picking strawberries on Greenwood, are similar to those of George Davis, who has a strawberry plantation in Chicago, of eight acres, but if not, he thinks that his strawberries will compare favorably, with those of Mr. Davis, in regard to size and flavor, and that the latter's excellent role for the picking troop might be advantageously adopted. It seems that the principal berry relied on by Mr. Davis for a crop, is the Wilson's Albany, though he has a number of other varieties. A visitor recently asked Mr. D. how much he paid per quart for picking. "I do not pay by the quart; I hire by the day." "How much do you pay per day, then?" "Well, you see, I have made this barrangement—I pay those that don't whistle two shillings per day, and those who do whistle I pay three shillings, for, don't you see—picking up an enormous Wilson—"don't you see *that if they are one of these 'ere in their mouths, they can't whistle!* It would be quite as difficult to whistle with a Greenwood strawberry in the mouth. These fine berries will yield until about the 1st of July. In the meantime, Mr. Boyle in Mahantango street, who is disposing of large quantities of them for the table and for preserving, will receive orders for them. In our opinion for preserving purposes, they are decidedly the finest strawberry in this market. The yield this season, has been unusually fine, the weather being favorable.

☞ *Gallant Conduct of Lieut. Leib (of Pottsville) of Company F, Fifth United States Cavalry.*—The annexed correspondence of the New York *Times* from the army of the Potomac, will be interesting to our citizens, as in the fight, the particulars of which are given, Co. F, Fifth United States Cavalry, of which special mention is made, was commanded by Lieut. Edward H. Leib, of this Borough. After the commanding officer (Capt Royal) had been wounded, the command of the brave little band devolved up on Lieut Leib, who brought it safely into camp, fighting his way, step by step, against greatly superior odds. Every officer of the command except himself, was wounded, he escaping with the loss of his horse, which was shot under him.

THE RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, June 13—10 P. M.

To day the right wing of the army was attacked by the rebels at a point little anticipated. It has been known for several days past that the enemy have been lurking about Hanover Court House, and a small force has been detailed every day to watch his movements. It seems, however, that the rebels became emboldened by the apparent indifference with which we kept watch of that section, by not having a force to guard, and made a bold dash forward our pickets and rear-guard which was not wholly successful.

The position of our forces engaged was companies B, C, F, and H, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who have been for the last ten days stationed on picket duty at the Old Church, which is situated on the main road about midway between the Chickahominy Bridge and the White House.

Early this morning, Company F was sent out on a scouting expedition to the right of the Hanover road. Company B and a part of Company H having been detailed to picket the road leading to Hanover Court house, establishing a line not far from that place. At about 11 o'clock the rebels made their appearance and commenced an attack upon our pickets, and succeeded in capturing nearly all of them.

At the same time the scouting party also fell in with a large body of rebel cavalry, but did not venture to attack them, until reinforcements should arrive. A messenger having been sent back to Old Church to get what force was remaining there.

The enemy, however, was not to be delayed in his movements, and immediately made a dash upon our posts, forcing them to retire but on the retreat they were met by Company F, and the remaining portion of Company H, when the combined force turned and engaged the enemy.

The rebel force was estimated to be four companies of cavalry, one of infantry, and a section of artillery.

It did not take long to ascertain that the rebel force outnumbered that of our own, and that it would be useless to attempt to break or drive it back, so it was that our band was determined to do the best they could, and show the rebels that they had a good quality of metal to contend against. With this view our men, under command of Capt. Royal, formed in line preparatory to making a dash. At the same moment the rebels opened their pieces, discharging which, the infantry came forward and poured out a volley of musketry. The cavalry then came on in its turn, the combined effort of the whole causing our men to fall back to Old Church. The enemy pursued them to that point, reaching which they burned the tents, and destroyed everything that would be useless to them to take away with them. They also took a few more of our men prisoners. The portion of our men not captured retreated to the Chickahominy River, but the rebels did not deem it prudent to continue the pursuit.

During the engagement, Capt Royal, of Company C, was shot through the head, and twice through the body. There are hopes, however, of his recovery. Lieut. McLane was shot through the hand, and left on the field.—He also had several private shot. WHIT.

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☞ *Capt. Porter* of the 48th Reg., P. V., was on board of the transport Albany, which met with an accident lately, while going to Newbern. It appears that late at night the passengers were aroused from their berths by a sudden shock, occasioned by being run into by a large ship, under full sail, off Barnegat Shoals. The transport had her upper deck badly stove in; her steam pipes very much bent, and one of her small boats entirely demolished. The shock was so great as to break off about 15 feet of her main-topmast.

☞ *Parson Brownlow.*—Much desire has been expressed to have W. G. Brownlow here on the 4th of July, and the Initiative was taken to secure his presence, but as he has declined visiting Louisville on that day, in consequence of other claims, we presume that we shall not have the satisfaction of seeing Dr. Brownlow here. He has moved his family to Cincinnati, where he will keep house until "the rebel bayonets and Tory leaders of this infernal rebellion are driven out of East Tennessee." The Parson says that from Cincinnati he is "required to return to Washington, under a subpœna to give testimony before the Senate in regard to one West H. Humphreys, who has figured largely as a secession leader; administering the rebel oath of allegiance to Union men; favoring the bogus southern confederacy whilst he was sworn, as a Federal Judge, to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and drawing an annual salary from the government he sought to destroy!" In his reply to the letter of prominent citizens of Louisville inviting him to visit that City on the 4th of July, Mr. Brownlow concludes after declining the invitation, as follows:

But, gentlemen, I congratulate you, and all true men in our country, upon the certain prospect of overthrowing these vile rebels, and closing out their infernal raid against law, order and religion. This "exceeding sinfulness of sin" that inaugurated this rebellion is rapidly bringing it to a close. The plotters of the infamous treason must and will go to the wall, and that before long. God grant them a speedy exit from their present disgraceful attitude to one more infinitely inferior and disreputable.

I have canvassed New England, and spoken, perhaps, to more than fifty thousand persons.—The northern mind is all right on the subject of the war; and, whilst the people are not at all maliciously disposed towards the south, they are bent upon crushing out this rebellion and preserving the Union, if it shall cost all the money and lives on both sides of the line! True, I found it in New Jersey, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts, as well as in Pennsylvania, a set of miserable sympathisers with the rebellion—generally of the *little* Breckinridge party; but the miserable traitors lack the moral and physical courage to avow publicly their wicked and unpatriotic purpose.

The loyal people are everywhere marking these "unpatriotic miscreants, and a fearful retribution awaits them. Let them, in all sections, be remembered as the disbanded incarnate of the spirit of disorganization, as aided by the devil, and led captive by his more immediate representatives in the civil and military departments of their rotten government.

I am, gentlemen, very truly, &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW.

Messrs. Speed, Harney, Prentice, and others.

☞ *Death of Hon. Robert M. Palmer.*—The Hon. Robert M. Palmer, U. S. Minister to the Argentine Confederation, died at sea on the 26th of April, and his body was buried in the ocean the next day. He had been a long time in ill health, which had increased so seriously that he left Buenos Ayres to return to his home in Pottsville. But his disease has made such progress, that the sufferings of the sea voyage brought on the final struggle. He was appointed Minister by President Lincoln, and sailed from this country in May, 1861. He leaves a wife and six children, the eldest of whom, Strange J., accompanied him to South America. Strange writes under date of "Matanzas, June 5, 1862," as follows:

"Dear Grandpa—I arrived here, with Chesley, (the servant) this afternoon, having had no rest—especially long passage of 52 days from Buenos Ayres.

"Papa is no more! He died on Saturday afternoon, the 26th of April, 13 days out, and on Sunday morning, the 27th, was consigned to a watery grave! He died without a struggle. He had been confined entirely to his bed, since December.

"When we left Buenos Ayres, he was so low, that it was thought hardly possible for him to survive the voyage, but the doctors advised the sea air, and he thought he would try to reach home; but alas! it was ordered otherwise."

We have information from Philadelphia, which leads us to hope that Strange and Chesley sailed from Mantanzas in a Philadelphia vessel, on the 7th or 8th inst., and that they will reach the latter city very soon.

Mr. Palmer was born in Mount Holly, New Jersey, in 1820. When his father, who is still living here, Hon. Strange N. Palmer, settled in Pottsville, Robert became an apprentice to the "art preservative of all arts;" then a jour. compositor, and finally worked up to the editorial chair of the *Emporium*. While editing he studied law, and in 1845 was admitted to the bar, after passing an excellent examination. Mr. Palmer acted with the Democratic party up to 1854. In 1850 he was elected District Attorney of this County, for the term of three years. From that period he took high position as a criminal lawyer, and stood subsequently, in the front rank of his profession in the Commonwealth. In 1854 Mr. Palmer allied himself to the "Opposition," or People's Party, which opposed the Pro-slavery dogma of the modern Democracy, and their endorsement of the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States. Mr. Palmer was a member of the Union State Central Committee, and Chairman *pro tem.* of that Committee that arranged the electoral ticket which received his vote and support in 1856. In 1858 Mr. Palmer was elected to the State Senate from this County. During the sessions of 1859 and 1860, Schuylkill County required and received more local legislation of a reformatory character (mainly through Mr. Palmer's efforts and influence,) than any other county outside of Philadelphia. Upwards of forty important bills in 1859, and some thirty in 1860 were passed; a large majority of them very important in their provisions, as affecting the Treasury, the collection of taxes, the improvements of roads, etc.; amounting to an annual saving of Fifty Thousand Dollars to the people in taxes, clearly evidencing that the Opposition not only preached but practiced reforms of a salutary character.

Mr. Palmer by his tact, talent and energy, soon won for himself a leading position in the Senate Chamber, and at the close of the session of 1860, was elected Speaker, *ad interim* during the recess. He filled the chair with distinguished ability, during the session of 1861. A half century before, his grandfather, Nathan Palmer, from old Luserne and Northumberland counties, occupied the same position.

At the time Hon. Robert M. Palmer occupied his seat as a Senator, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, writing under date of "Harrisburg, March 29, 1860," thus sketched him:

On the outer row of benches sits Palmer, of Schuylkill: a silent, nervous, almost delicate form; the shape of the face is almost oval; the eye large, full, and gray-ish in color, with a decidedly dark expression when the face is abuse with excitement; self-educated; a printer by trade, then an editor, subsequently a lawyer, now, a Senator, and one of the leading minds of his region.—He is a good debater, deliberate but cogent, with some mannerisms of pronunciation and elocution, which rather detract from the oratory. Nervous physically almost to suffering, he is as genial and pleasant as spring sunshine. Generous to a fault, he is yet a very ugly man in a running fight when he is aroused, and resentful to the last degree against those who have betrayed his confidence, or interfered unjustifiably with any pet measure of his.

It is melancholy to think that one so gifted as Mr. Palmer, has passed away forever. Had death spared him, his future would have been unquestionably, a series of continued brilliant successes in public life.

Since the above was written, a letter has been received from Strange J. Palmer, dated Mantanzas, Isle of Cuba, June 10, 1862, in which he writes:—"I have engaged passage to Philadelphia, in the Brig "Mary S. Thompson," and expect to leave here about the 14th inst. The passage will probably be from 12 to 14 days.

☞ *Contributions for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.*—The young ladies of the Female Grammar School, Centre street, this Borough, in pursuance of a call for provisions, for the relief of the sick and wounded of our army, patriotically contributed and despatched two boxes to the Ladies' Aid Society, Philadelphia, on the morning of Saturday, the 14th inst. The contents of each box were as follows:

Box No. 1—10½ lbs dried beef, 10¾ lbs dried peaches, 11½ lbs dried apples, 6¾ lbs prunes, 2 lbs dried pears, 4 lbs dried cherries, 1¾ lbs tea, 8¼ lbs rice, 21½ lbs white sugar, 4¼ lbs brown sugar, 1¼ lbs farina, 9 lbs oat meal, 4 lbs chocolate, 3 packages farina, 6 packages cocoa, 12 packages corn starch, 2 packages Harper's monthly, 1 package German books, 1 package tracts, 1 lb rock candy, 1 lb bourbon and candy, 1¼ lbs water crackers, 13½ lbs soda crackers, 8 lbs barley, 3 nutmegs, 1 package Irish moss, 11¼ dos lemons, 5½ dos oranges, 8 packages linen, 2½ lbs castile soap.

Box No. 2—1 crock apple butter, 1 can peaches, 1 can tomatoes, 1 jar green sages, 1 jar raspberries, 1 jar plum jelly, 2 jars black currant jelly, 5 jars red currant jelly, 2 jars strawberries, 3 bottles catsup, 4 bottles currant wine, 1 bottle blackberry wine, 1 bottle black currant wine, 1 bottle white currant wine, 1 bottle quince wine, 1 bottle grape wine, 1 bottle raspberry vinegar, 1 package lint, 1 package muslin.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions from the pupils of the Male Grammar School, and their friends; all of which have been forwarded to the "Ladies' Aid Society, Philadelphia." We return our thanks for the *alacrity* with which they responded to the call for aid; also to the "Howard Express Co." for their generosity in forwarding the boxes free, and to N. C. Morrison, for furnishing the boxes.

Emma B. Strauch,
Emily Higley,
J. A. M. Passmore,
Teachers.

H. Foster, paper corn starch 2 lbs sugar, 2 lbs corn starch, pea tomatoes, 25 cts.; F Bell, paper corn starch, ½ lb tea, 2 lb sugar; W Pollard, paper corn starch, 1 pkg codfish, 1 can peaches, 1 can corn, bandages; Frank Yardley, paper corn starch, 3 cans Irish Moss, paper rice flour, 1 lb dried apples, 1 paper chocolate, one bottle pickles, jar currant jelly, 2 jars spiced plums, 1 can corn; Jno Osler, paper corn starch, 2 lbs rice, one lb chocolate, tumbler jelly; Wm Glassmire, 1 lb dried peaches, 1 lb sugar, bottle wine, 1 paper corn starch; A Martz, paper corn starch, 2 lbs sugar; W Mall, paper corn starch, 1 lb dried apples; F Bartlett, paper corn starch, 1 lb dried peaches; Jno Nagle, 1 lb sugar; Jas Kline, paper corn starch, 1 lb prunes; Jno Mall, 2 lbs crackers; Jno Kilgus, 2 lbs sugar; Pat Keese, 1 lb dried apple, ½ doz. lemons, 1 lb rice, 2 tumblers jelly, maulla, 7 cts, 4 cigars; H Cake and Jno Nash, ½ lb butter, 1 lb dried apples, bottle wine; A Jennings, 2 lbs sugar; P Jennings, bottle catsup; F Morris, 2 papers corn starch, 2 papers corn, package Irish moss, 1 lb sugar; B Weber, 4 cans corn, 1 lb crackers, 1 lb cheese, 1 lb sugar; Jas Hodgson, bottle bay rum; Wm Sheetz, 3 lbs rice, 1 lb sugar; Jno Smith, 1 bottle wine, 1 lb dried apples; Samuel Pillyman, 1 paper corn starch, 1 lb paper corn starch; John K Dellicker, 1 lb dried apples; Jno Sterner, 1 lb crackers, 4 lemons, bandages, 2 papers corn starch, 1 lb sugar; Wm Shaw, bottle honey; Jno Hoffman, 1 lb cheese, ½ dozen lemons, ½ dozen oranges, 1 lb dried apples; Wm Halberstadt, 20 cts; D W Nagle, 1 lb sugar, lb prunes; James Deighan, 2 lbs dried apples, 2 lbs dried peaches, 2 nutmegs, 2 jars and 3 tumblers of jelly; J Cherbelin, 1 lb sugar; Jno Lee, 1 lb tea; Wm Moyer, paper corn starch, 2 papers gelatin, 1 lb prunes, 3 lbs sugar, 4 lemons; Wm Jenkins, 1 paper corn starch, 1 lb dried peaches; Jno Hoffman, 1 lb tea; Buch, 1 paper corn starch, 2 lb dried peaches, crock currant jelly, pitcher jelly, 1 lb dried apples, 1 lb dried cherries; F Burkhardt, 2 lbs barley; F Huber, 3 lbs crackers, 2 lbs sugar, bottle of catsup, 2 lbs rice, 2 lbs sugar, 2 oranges; G S Billyman, jar pickles, 2 lbs rice, 2 lbs crackers, 2 lbs dried peaches; G Garrett, 1 lb dried peaches; S Koerber, $1 00, 1 bottle catsup, ½ dozen oranges, 2 papers corn starch; Wm Stiebahn, 1 bottle wine, 4 lemons, b