Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862.

STILL AT IT.

The New York *Herald*, with a mendacity, even ferocity, worthy of the course heretofore of that Satanic sheet, returns since the late battles on the Peninsula, to renewed assaults on the Administration of Mr. Lincoln This is effected indirectly, by attacks upon Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War. The object is plain enough. It is done for the purpose of weakening the confidence of the people in Mr. Lincoln; to divide if possible, the people of the North on the prosecution of the War, and to afford to that extent, aid and comfort to the rebels. We are not surprised at this, for the *Herald* was compelled at the commencement of the Rebellion, to display on its establishment the United States flag, and since that period its loyalty has been of an unreliable character. While we regard as a matter of course, these attacks of a reckless, unprincipled journal, upon the Administration, what shall we say of papers, claiming to be respectable, that follow in the *Herald's* wake?

We contend on every principle of equity, that the attacks upon Secretary Stanton are unjust, unwarranted, and that they must be actuated by sinister motives. What fact has the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, for instance, in its possession, to cause it to repeat the stale slanders uttered by the notorious New York sheet against Mr. Stanton? How has the Secrecary of War interfered with the the plans of any of our Generals in the field? Come, to the proof. It is flippantly asserted by the *Bulletin* that Mr. Stanton endangered the success of the campaign in Virginia by dividing the army in that State, so that it was weak and inoperative at all points; while we say distinctly, that from the first it was well known that he was opposed to the division of the forces of the Potomac. But what in the name of common sense, has Mr. Stanton to do with the inefficiency or non-efficiency of our armies in in the field, beyond the immediate practical duties of his office? He has not the power of himself, to set a squadron or move a battalion in the field. He is nothing more in this matter, to use the expression of Senator Chandler of Michigan, than "the clerk" of President Lincoln, who is Commander in Chief of the Army. If anything has gone wrong, let these journals state what it is, distinctly, and place the blame on the right shoulders. It is mean, cowardly and contemptible to make Mr. Stanton the scapegoat of others' short-comings. Let us know whose plans have governed the Virginia campaigns, and if censure must fall for errors, let it descend upon the proper head. If this matter must be agitated, let justice be done though the heavens fall.

It is not an opportune moment for criminations and recrimination. The Government, in its call for three hundred thousand more men, evinces a determination to crush the Rebellion, and the pen and voice of every loyal man should be inactive, and silent on every topic but advocacy of a firm, united, zealous support of the Administration in the prosecution of the war. When Gen. McClellan laid inactive, with his large force, before Manassas, and precious weeks and months were allowed to slip by unimproved, we esteemed it a duty and a privilege to criticise that inactivity. Since he has been in the field before Richmond, we have not adverted to his plans or his strategy, but have advocated his being reinforced, and supplied with everything that would secure the capture of the rebel Capital, and annihilation of the rebel army. We believe that the Administration has done all in its power to assist Gen. McClellan in securing those results, for Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet have always evinced, unmistakably, the greatest confidence in, and kindness to the young commander. And we believe that he deserves it. The recent week's fighting on the Peninsula, in the face of superior numbers; the successful withdrawal of the army to the banks of the James River, are, victory or no victory, evidences of great military ability. We believe that he will be, ultimately, successful. But to ensure that success, it is no time for papers, claiming to be loyal, to commence a series of malignant assaults upon the Administration over the shoulders of Mr. Stanton, on the strength of either imaginary or actual mistakes. We are somewhat surprised at the vindictiveness of the tone of the *Bulletin* on this subject, and fear that it is not so much the welfare of the country, as self-interest, that actuates its mischievous and reprehensible course. If there ever was a period in the history of this Rebellion, when loyal men and papers should give the Government cheerful support, it is now, when disloyal journals, knavish politicians, and traitors, are laboring to destroy the country. To them, such attacks as those of the *Bulletin* on the Secretary of War, are hailed with delight, as giving aid and comfort to the rebels, and making more possible the intervention of European powers. This course of professedly Union papers is not only wrong, it is criminal.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This Convention met at Harrisburg on the 4th inst., and nominated Isaac Slenker, as a candidate for Auditor General, and James P. Barr, for Surveyor General. F. W. Hughes Esq., of this County, presided. A more appropriate selection could not have been made. No one doubts Mr. Hughes's sympathy with the secessionists, nor his bitter hostility to the efforts of the Government to crush the rebellion, and he was just the man to preside over a conclave of "Northern sympathisers." He returned home evidently proud of the *distinguished* honor.

In the series of resolutions adopted by the Convention, which were strikingly like those adopted at the recent semi-secession meeting held in New York, after the usual platitudes, the declaration that the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, are the only proper objects of the war, and that the bad management of affairs requires a change of the national Administration, they proceed to characterize all who desire any amelioration of slavery as abolitionists, and then to denounce them as equally guilty with the secessionists. While the controlling majority in the Administration are quite willing to leave all practical questions relating to slavery to the necessities and exigencies of the war, willing to see this great author of the national troubles fall, if it must fall, in the wreck its own hands bring on, the malignants of the Democratic party alone seek to divide the people in parties, over the false issues and false pretences concerning the negro.

There is nothing so practical as the business slavery has in this war; nothing so certain as that the judgments of fair men, of all parties, are tending rapidly toward the belief that as the Union cannot be overthrown, slavery must ultimately be—they being incompatible. And all this is new and fresh opinion, burned into men's hearts in the field, taught through bitter disasters, and more keenly felt at this moment by thousands who entered the war with opposite views than by those who were before called abolitionists.—Those who have personally felt the pangs and heard the hiss of the secession serpents, care little for what a Democratic convention may resolve in favor of slavery. They know what it is, and rejoice to see it perish, inch by inch, as the armies of the Union advance.

This Convention has the audacity to come before the people of Pennsylvania, and proclaim that we have no right to confiscate the property of rebels and traitors. That though they defy our laws, murder our sons and brothers by the thousands, make us incur a debt of a thousand millions of dollars, these fiends in human shape are not to be *touched in their estates*, no matter how infamous their crimes are. The crime of treason, the crime of robbery, the crime of murder, in the eyes of such men as were assembled at Harrisburg, under the guise of "a Democratic State Convention," are to go unpunished and unwhipped, and according to the doctrine enunciated by the chairman of that Convention, F. W. Hughes, "THE MAN WHO CANNOT STAND UPON THE PLATFORM THAT YOU HAVE CONSTRUCTED TO-DAY, IS A TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY!" These are the men who meet and call themselves the "Democratic party," and lay down platforms reeking with the treason that filled the mouth of Breckinridge, and his fellow traitors in arms, while they professed to be serving the cause of the Union. It remains to be seen if the people of Pennsylvania will with even a respectable vote, endorse the action of this Convention. The editor of the Lancaster *Examiner* has heard of a still more infamous and disgraceful thing. He has the very best of private authority for saying that it was only after a struggle in the Committee on Resolutions, that they could get as good war resolutions as they did. That there was a portion of the committee who wanted to DENOUNCE THE WAR! These are the kind of patriots the people of Pennsylvania are to honor with their votes. These are the men who under the cry of "Abolitionism," "negro equality," are to give aid and comfort to Jefferson Davis and the Southern rebels, to strike deep for the heart-blood of our brave soldiers! We believe we know the fate that awaits these traitors at the polls.—The fathers, brothers, neighbors and friends of the one hundred thousand braves who have gone to battle for our country, will see to it that the *no practical purpose war* fellows receive a deserved rebuke. The blood of the noble patriots who fell on the Chickahominy during the last two weeks, will, and must be avenged upon the traitors in Richmond, and those who stay at home to counsel and encourage treason.

PENNSYLVANIA AGAIN CALLED TO THE RESCUE.

This week the following important general order in reference to the enlistment of troops, in response to the call of the President for more men, was issued by Governor Curtin.—Pennsylvania must rouse herself, and respond cheerfully to this new demand upon her patriotism. She was first in the field, and she will, we know, be the last to leave it while a rebel remains in arms against the Government. Philadelphia we are glad to learn, is coming up to the work nobly, and the interior must not be behind. Schuylkill has four thousand men in the service, and although the demand for labor is good, we believe she can and will do more. In Philadelphia, notwithstanding the presence of so many hospitals that are filled with sick and wounded soldiers, it rather adds to than detracts from the spirit of recruiting. This speaks well for the determination of Pennsylvania, to meet every demand made upon her by the President, to aid in suppressing this wicked and unholy rebellion:

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA,
Harrisburg, July 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 28.

In organizing the forces required from Pennsylvania under the late call of the President of the United States, it is ordered.

First—Troops will be accepted by squads or companies, as heretofore indicated, and will as rapidly as possible be organized into companies or regiments.

Second—Persons proposing to organize companies will be accepted under the following provisions and not otherwise, viz: To be commissioned a Captain, the applicant must have furnished forty or more men who have passed the Surgeon's examination and been mustered into the U. S. service. To be commissioned a First Lieutenant, from twenty five to forty men must have been furnished as above. To be commissioned a Second Lieutenant, from fifteen to twenty-five men must have been furnished as above.

Third—Transportation to the Central Depot, Camp Curtin, will be furnished on application in person or by mail, to Col. Thomas A. R. J. Dodge, U. S. A. Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service for Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, to whom report must be made.

Fourth—The actual and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops raised under this order will be paid by the United States Disbursing Office at this post, for a period not exceeding twenty days, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States, on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipts of the party to whom the money was paid.

Fifth—Squads will be organized into companies at Camp Curtin, as rapidly as possible; the companies formed into regiments, field officers appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and the regiments immediately placed at the disposal of the War Department.

Sixth—As a reward for meritorious conduct, and also to secure valuable military experience, appointments of field officers will be made (except under peculiar circumstances) from men now in active service.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General.

The War Department has issued the following orders:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21st, 1862.

Pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces, it is ordered that a premium of $2 shall be paid to each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war, and every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army or volunteer forces for the term of one year or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service. This order will be transmitted to the Governors of the States and mustering officers.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1862.

Ordered, that out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers, there shall be paid in advance to each recruit for three years or during the war, the sum of $25, being one fourth of the amount of bounty ordered by law; such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment to which such recruit belongs, into the service of the United States.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

Each new recruit will thus receive one month's pay in advance, immediately on his muster into the service of the United States, and joining a regiment already in the field; or if enlisted for a new regiment, on the mustering of his company into the service of the United States. Each new recruit will also receive a bounty of $25 in advance, to be paid in like manner as his one month's advance pay.

A. L. RUSSEL, Adjt Gen. of Penna.

Gold this week, in Philadelphia, was quoted at 16 per cent. premium, in consequence of a rumor that an export duty was to be levied on specie. Do the "money changers" intend only to intimidate the Government or injure the people by this move? There is plenty of U. S. coin in the country, and yet the financial men have been hoarding it in the hope that the Government would be forced to issue small Treasury notes. These money men are the best and worst friends of the country.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. George W. Childs, Publisher, 628 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, for a copy of this work, which is now circulating throughout the length and breadth of the country, wherever the Stars and Stripes wave. We have already spoken of the merits of the narrative, and can only advise all to read it. It gives a thrilling account of the suffering of the Union men in the South, at the hands of the rebels.—Mr. George Rodgers of St. Clair, is agent in this County, for the sale of the work. Its sale here has already reached nine hundred.

Our acknowledgments are also due to the Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow for a copy of his book. Persons desiring copies can leave their names at this office and we will procure them. It is published by subscription.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1862.—July.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
12 SATURDAY,...	4 39	7 32	D. H. M.
13 SUNDAY,...	4 39	7 31	First Q. 4 5 54 ev.
14 MONDAY,...	4 40	7 31	Full M. 11 8 42 m.
15 TUESDAY,...	4 41	7 30	Third Q. 18 9 17 ev.
16 WEDNESDAY,...	4 42	7 29	New M. 25 3 9 ev.
17 THURSDAY,...	4 43	7 29	
18 FRIDAY,...	4 43	7 38	

Thermometrical Record for the Week

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

		6 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
July	5—Saturday,	71°	81°	81°	clear.
"	7—Monday,	70	81	80	"
"	8—Tuesday,	72	81	80	"
"	9—Wednesday,	74	81	80	"
"	10—Thursday,	71	78	77	"
"	11—Friday,	61	72	70	"

☞ *The following disabled soldiers of the 96th Reg., P. V., have arrived at Washington in the steamer Commodore, from the Peninsula:* J. Weaver, J. Cavendish and H. Gaushan.

☞ *Capt. Wm. Lessig* and James Hollister, of the 96th Regiment, P. V., the former sick and the latter wounded, reached this Borough this week.

☞ *Holiday.*—The Public Schools of this Borough closed yesterday, for a vacation of six weeks, to re open on Monday, the 25th of August.

☞ *Death of a Returned Volunteer.*—Mr. Jacob Merwine, a soldier of the present war, in the three months' service, died in this Borough last week, and was interred on Sunday last.

☞ *Egbert Farnum*, who was wounded in both legs at the Battle of Williamsburgh, and narrowly escaped capture, is sojourning here. He is compelled to use crutches; but is doing very well.

☞ *Sudden Death.*—Yesterday an infant child of Mr. Hiesler, residing in Market street, died suddenly from congestion of the lungs, and not from falling down a pair of steps as at first reported.

☞ *The* remains of Judge Hagins were interred at Sunbury on Friday, 4th inst. The services at the grave were conducted by the Rev. D. Washburn, of this Borough. A committee of members of the Bar of this County, was also present.

☞ *Important.*—Tax-payers desiring to make the discount allowed for payments made during the month of July, will find Wm. L. Yoder, the Collector, at the "Dime Savings Bank," opposite Bright's Hardware Store, every afternoon during this month.

☞ The 48th Reg., P. V., is in Gen. Reno's Division, known as the fighting Division of Gen. Burnside's army, now with Gen. McClellan. From all accounts the boys are delighted at the prospect of active service, with a spice of fighting in it.

☞ *Wounded.*—The gun-boats attacked the batteries and city of Vicksburg, on the 28th of June. The firing *was intense.* In the list of casualties, we observe the name of Richard M. Hodgson, of this Borough, assistant engineer of the *Oneida*, wounded severely.

☞ *John Malloy*, a former resident of Schuylkill Haven, was on trial in Philadelphia this week, charged with the murder in that city, of John Conley. The evidence against him was meagre, and the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," without leaving the box.

☞ *Acknowledgment.*—The Ladies' Aid Society of Pottsville, acknowledges the receipt of $87 11, from the Finance Committee of the Fourth of July celebration, the sum remaining in its hands unexpended. The money will be devoted to hospital purposes.

☞ *During* the heated term this week, an empty pair of boots and a large grease spot were observed on the pavement in front of Houghton's Glass and Queensware Store, Centre street. We rushed in to inquire the fate of the owner of the boots, but Mr. Houghton was too busy to give any information on the subject. We presume that the grease spot was all that was left of the unfortunate proprietor of the cowhides.

☞ *At a* meeting of Pottsville Division, No. 52, S of T., held in their Hall, Wednesday evening, July 9, 1862, the following officers were installed to serve the ensuing term:

John R. James, W. P.; John Smith, W. A.; J. S. Hawley, R. S.; Robert Tindle, A. R. S.; James Greenwood, F. S.; Charles A. Bonybrabell, T.; Charles H. Wetsel, C.; Wm. H. Glime, A. C.; Wm. Stetzer, I. S.; Wm. M. Raudenbush, O. S.; Henry M. Chambers, Chap.

☞ *Capt. John A. Devers* is recruiting here an Independent Mounted Company. His principal rendezvous is at Mr. Boas's Hotel, Port Carbon. Now is the time for young men not already in the service, to spring to arms. The country needs their services to crush speedily and forever this wicked rebellion. Schuylkill was first to rally for the defence of the old flag. She must not be last to respond to the new call for men, notwithstanding she has furnished altogether, since the commencement of the Rebellion, six *thousand* men to the Government.

☞ *The* following is a list of wounded soldiers of the 96th Reg., P. V., who reached Washington on the 4th inst.:

Sergeant Joseph F. Dengler, arm, slight.
Sergeant Jarnik Carroll, arm, severe.
Frank Blissard, arm, slight.
John Cook, hip, slight.
R. Hay, head, slight.
Edward Heyer, arm.
And. Bogert.

The following soldiers of the 96th, reached Philadelphia and New York on Monday:

Daniel Woodring, Co. E, wounded.
Patrick Calnon, Co. I, arm.
James Hollister, Co. A, wounded.
Lieut. W. J. Marts, Co. H, wounded.

☞ *Death of Joseph Hammer, Esq.*—We regret to hear of the death of Joseph Hammer, Esq., of Orwigsburg, which event took place on Sunday morning last, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Hammer has long been a prominent and useful citizen of this County, having been engaged in the mercantile business for upwards of forty years. He was a gentleman of true piety, untiring industry, inflexible integrity, genuine loyalty, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. On Tuesday afternoon his mortal remains were interred in the Cemetery of the German Evangelical Church, at Orwigsburg, in the presence of a large concourse of sympathising friends and relatives. The funeral rites were conducted in the English and German languages by Revs. D. Berger, H. Wagner, J. O. Lehr and W. C. Best. The vacancy created by the death of Mr. Hammer, cannot be easily supplied. He was in the 62d year of age. "Peace to his ashes."

☞ *An Old Soldier and a Patriot.*—The following communication from a non-commissioned officer of Co. D, 48th Reg., P. V., we publish with pleasure. The facts contained in it, are highly creditable to the subject of the notice:

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—There is a man in Co. D, 48th Reg. P. V., who is 67 years old, and is quite an active man, having never missed a day's duty, while in the service of the United States. He says he can stand as much as one half of the young men yet. His name is Charles Arndt, and is a native of Germany, but has resided in Schuylkill County for the last twenty-one years. He has seen service in Germany, having been in the cavalry service for seven years. Old Charley has been blessed with good health for sixty-seven years, never needing the advice of physicians. Mr. Arndt lives in the vicinity of Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa. He says he had warm blood in his veins yet, and is willing to sacrifice his all for a free government like ours; that has been trampled upon by rebels. He is a fine old gentleman, scholar and a soldier; and stands high in the estimation of Co. D, 48th Reg. P. V.

☞ *The Death of Col. Simmons.*—Our citizens learn with sincere regret, of the death of Colonel Seneca G. Simmons, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, who was killed in the recent battles before Richmond, while commanding the 1st Brigade McCall's Division. He was shot through the breast, mortally, while on the advance, leading the brigade in the charge, and was seen to fall. The enemy got possession of his body.—Colonel Simmons was a graduate of West Point, and Major in the Fourth Infantry of the regular army. Being at Harrisburg last summer, he accepted the colonelcy of one of the reserve regiments and has been in service with it ever since. Although a native of Vermont, he may be regarded as a Pennsylvanian, for he married at Harrisburg, and for many years has passed there and in this Borough, all the time when he was not on duty with the army. He leaves a widow and many warm friends.

☞ *Acknowledgments.*—Mrs. A. Russel, President of Ladies' Aid Society, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for sick and wounded soldiers:

85, cash, 42 yards muslin, 7½ yards calico, 8 coats, 5 pairs pants, 1 vest, 2 pairs drawers, 2 table cloths, 45 handkerchiefs, 1 flannel shirt, 4 shirts, 1 sheet, 12 towels, quantities of old linen and muslin, 19 magazines and books, 2 papers corn starch, 1 do. chocolate, 1 jar pickles, 4 lbs. peaches, 2 do. rice, 2 papers farina, 4 lb. tea.

The Young Mens' Christian Association of Philadelphia, have acknowledged the receipt of a box from this Society, containing the following articles:

22 jars jelly, 11 bottles wine, 1 do. arnica, 1 do. cologne, 36 books and magazines, 8 papers corn starch, 5 do. farina, 6 do. chocolate, 37 lbs. sugar, 2 sticks salts, 1 box gelatine, 1½ lbs. tea, 7 lbs. fruit, 5 do. crackers, 6 pieces soap, 2 boxes condensed milk, 4 papers lozenges, 24 towels, 20 handkerchiefs, 18 pillow slips, 2 table cloths, 6 sheets, 18 shirts, 16 drawers, 2 spreads, 10 pairs slippers, 2 wrappers, 19 pads, 18 pairs stockings, 2 pairs pants, 2 vests, 6 coats, 14 collars, 3 canvatz.

In previous list of acknowledgments, Miss Young's School, $15 should be 15 cents.

☞ *The 48th Reg., P. V., Col. Jamie Nagle*, reached Fortress Monroe, on Monday evening last, the advance of Gen. Burnside's force, to cooperate with McClellan in the capture of Richmond. Col. Nagle is acting Brigadier of the 1st Brigade, 2d Division. Lieut. Hinkle is acting as an aid.

☞ *Stabbing Affair.*—On the 4th inst., at the West Delaware Mines, John McDonnell stabbed John Riley, in the left side between the fifth and sixth ribs. McDonnell was arrested on the 5th, and committed to prison. Subsequently he was released on $300 bail; but is to be re-arrested, in consequence we presume, of Riley's condition not being favorable. Riley has since died.

☞ *One of* the Pennsylvania Regiments, the 11th Reserves, is thus noticed in the account of the late Battles:

The Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves were in the first battle of the extreme right wing, and suffered severely. Col. Gallagher was wounded and taken prisoner; Lieut. Col. Jackson was killed; Major Johns is missing; Adjutant McCoy is missing, and Capt. Brady was killed. All the other officers are missing except Capt. Porter and his two lieutenants, who were detailed upon other business at the time of the engagement.

Some of our friends have concluded that the Lieut. Col. Jackson named above, was C. Feger Jackson; but this is a mistake. He is Col. of the 8th.

☞ *A letter* from an officer of the 96th Regiment, dated "Camp Heeseler, Saturday, July 5, 1862," states that Lieut. Ellrich, of Company B, fell in the commencement of the battle of Friday, 27th June, from the effect of a musket ball entering his brain above his left ear. His last request was, that his body should be sent home, but as the hospital in which the body was placed, fell subsequently, into the hands of the rebels, it was impossible to comply with the wish. It is thought however, that the rebels interred the body. On Wednesday, July 2, the Regiment reached the James River, where the whole army was concentrated on Thursday evening. The 96th established its camp nearly a mile from the River.

☞ *The 4th of July in Middleport.*—The eighty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of American Independence, was commemorated by a celebration of the Sunday School connected with the Lutheran church of that place. In the morning at 9 o'clock, the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School under the lead of Charles Bensinger, Superintendent, acting as Chief Marshal, proceeded in a fine procession to a beautiful grove in the vicinity of the town. Soon after the arrival there, the Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. E. K. Weber. By this time, a large number of the people of the town, and from different parts of the County, was upon the ground. Addresses, replete with patriotism and eloquence, were delivered by R. S. Unger, C. P. Bechtel and T. H. Phillips, Esqrs. The speakers' stand was beautifully and tastefully decorated on the previous day by the ladies. After singing several national songs, the ladies of the Sunday School loaded a long table that had been prepared for the occasion, with an abundance of cakes, pies, hams, sausages, preserves, &c., &c., to which the children of the school, as well as teachers and visitors, were invited, and who, it is unnecessary to say, cheerfully accepted the invitation. The day was agreeably spent and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure and enjoyment of any.

☞ *Quite a Commotion.*—There was quite an excitement among the retailers in the County during the week, about their licenses. It appears that a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, requiring the Treasurer to commence suit for all licenses not paid within ten days after 1st of July. The knowledge of such a law was unknown to the people, and they all supposed that their licenses would be delivered as heretofore, by a messenger, who is paid for so doing; but it appears the Treasurer handed over all the licenses to Esq. Reeser, to sue, and the first knowledge the people had of such a law, was the demand to pay costs under it. This was considered rather sharp practice, and of course, caused an excitement. Esq. Reeser has already found that the buiness won't pay. The Treasurer ought to have given public notice of the change in the law before the licenses were placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace, and then if the licenses were not paid, no person could have complained of the proceeding; but without this notice, it was an outrage upon the store keepers of the County—who have always paid their licenses on presentation—to have suits commenced against them with additional costs, and the parties will find that out before they are done with it, if these costs are exacted under the circumstances. It looks very much like an attempt to make a little speculation out of the business.

☞ *The Killed, Wounded and Sick of the 96th, and other Regiments.*—Hon. M. B. Lowry visited the sick and wounded of Pennsylvania Regiments at the National Hotel Hospital, Baltimore, on Saturday morning last, and transmits a report to Gov. Curtin, which is published in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of Tuesday last. We extract the following in reference to soldiers from this county in the 96th, and other regiments.—Mr. Lowry saw and conversed with the following volunteers, among many others:

James Bradley, Pottsville, 96th Regiment; wounded in groin. Says that Patrick Farland, Richard Welsh and Michael Boland, of Co. F, Capt. Anthony, 96th Reg., were all killed in late battles.

John H. Finks, 96th Reg., resides at Philadelphia; wounded; is doing well.

Reuben Pertig, Co. B, Capt. Flibert, 96th Reg; came to Baltimore, July 1; resides in Schuylkill County; is doing well.

Samuel Fisher, 52d Reg., leg broken by shell at Newport News; resides at Port Carbon; doing well.

Edward Manklon, 96th Reg.; Tamaqua; very sick; diarrhœa.

George Kessler, 96th Regiment; Pottsville; brain fever; wants to go home; says that Dr. Halberstadt would cure him in twenty-four hours.

Lawrence Goodman, 93d Reg., Middleport, Schuylkill County; rheumatism; in hospital four months; better; still looks thin; better go home; no papers.

David Hollwig, 52d Reg., Schuylkill County; two months in hospital; rheumatism in hips; wants to go home; will never be fit for service again; has no papers.

Henry Winder, 101st Reg.; left breast, Fair Oaks; thinks he will not be fit for service; arm is still stiff; resides in Pottsville; wants to go to Penna. Hospital.

Henry Conrad, 93d Regt., rheumatism and consumption; wants to go home; wants this discharge; resides at Tremont, Schuylkill County; no papers; no pay in six months; no money; no clothes.

Jeremiah Dimmic, Pottsville; 96th Reg., Co. I, Capt. Cake; wounded in the arm in the fight of Friday; says that Francis Coffield, Martin Foil, Michael Boland and Richard Welsh were killed.

John Gressam, 96th Reg., came May 21; cold and rheumatism; says that two weeks in Schuylkill County will cure him, and will then re-turn.

Peter Ridenger, 96th Reg., Co. B, came May 21; extremely weak; could not articulate his P. O. address.

Gov. Curtin will have the above named soldiers in addition to a large number of others from other sections of the State, now lying in Baltimore Hospitals, removed to Pennsylvania Hospitals.

☞ *The Loss in Company A, 96th Reg., P. V.*—James Hollister, a member of Co. A, Captain L. M. Hay, 96th Reg., who was wounded in the fight of Friday, 27th June, reached this Borough this week. He has a ball in his left thigh, which has not yet been extracted. He reports the following killed and wounded, in the company: Killed, Orderly Sergeant Jonas Bish, Charles Grieff, Levi Gloss, Henry Stonefield, Henry Simpson, and Alexander Rogers. Wounded, Lieut. Saylor, ball in shoulder, 4th Sergeant Joseph Dengler, Edward Hayes, James Hollister and Mathew Morrell, all of this County.

Since the above was penned, we have before us a letter from a member of Co. A, dated July 5, from which we make the following extracts:

On last Thursday evening we were digging intrenchments for our pickets to lay in in case of an attack. On Friday morning we were sent along with our division to protect the bridge we crossed over. We lay there all day in the hot sun until three o'clock in the afternoon, when we were ordered to cross the bridge and help McCall and Porter keep about 75,000 men back. Well, we got over, and into the fight inside of an hour, when our division was ordered to relieve McCall's Pennsylvania Reserves, which we did. Our regiment was ordered to charge up a hill for some cause or other, and when we got to the top of the hill, to lay down and fire. The Col. at last told us to get on our feet and pitch in. Well, we did. Our company was under a cross fire for the whole time we were in. We lost 24 killed, wounded and missing. I never felt better in my life than when standing up there and firing at the rebels. I hope that every one of the 41 cartridges I fired took effect. We could only see the rebels once in a while, for the smoke, but they were only 150 yards off. We stood up there two hours under a terrible fire, and were the last regiment that left the field. Our field officers all did nobly, riding up and down the line the whole time. We crossed the bridge about 9 o'clock in the evening and went to camp. The enemy's loss was about 4000 men in that fight, our howitzers doing the work. Our loss was heavy too, but not near so great as theirs. Our company is 50 strong now. We numbered 106 men when we left home. We have been in another fight since that, but only had two men wounded in the regiment, and we have been under fire ever since.

☞ *Beautiful Testimonial.*—When Capt. Philip Nagle, of Company G, 48th Reg., P. V., was compelled by ill health, to resign his position, the members of his Company, desiring to present him with a testimonial of their esteem and affection for him, gave him the choice of a sword, or the portraits of the members beautifully framed. The Captain selected the latter. The pictures were sent on, and have been framed tastefully, by Mr. F. Alstadt, at whose store in Centre street, they can now be seen. The number of portraits, including the three commissioned officers, is, ninety-one. The size of the frame is 32 by 35 inches. It is really, a beautiful gift, creditable to the Company, and one that will be highly valued by the recipient.

☞ *Schuylkill County Alms House Report for June, 1862.*—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Poor was held at the Alms House, July 7th, 1862. Present, Dr. Augustus Schulze, Wm. Lerch and R. C. Wilson.

The Steward reported the following as the census of the House for the month ending June 30, 1862:

Number in House July 1, 1862,	230
Same time last year,	269
Decrease,	39

Of the above, 45 are in the insane department, 32 in the nursery, and 40 under medical treatment.

Admitted during the month of June, 26; absconded, 10; discharged, 55; bound out, 5; died, 4.

Lodging and meals were furnished to 84 persons, and out-door relief was granted to 22 families, amounting to $153 25.

Bills were passed and orders drawn amounting to $1,483 14
Previous issue since Jan. 1, 1862, 8,831 54
Total in 1862, $10,314 68

☞ *Many* families, whom, from the maiming or death of relatives in the army, have contemplated the future with sad forebodings of want, will be glad to learn that both Houses of Congress have just agreed on a bill providing pensions for a total disability for officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, employed in the military service, whether regulars, volunteers, or militia, and in the marine corps, since the 4th of March, 1861. This just and considerate bill will, no doubt, command the approval of the Executive. It gives to a Lieutenant Colonel, and officers of a higher rank, thirty dollars per month; Major, twenty-five dollars per month; Captain, twenty dollars per month; First Lieutenant, seventeen dollars per month; Second Lieutenant, fifteen dollars per month, and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, eight dollars per month. The pension for total disability for officers, warrant or petty officers, and others employed in the naval service of the United States, shall be as follows, viz: Captain, Commander, Surgeon, Paymaster, and Chief Engineer, respectively ranking with Commander by law, Lieut. Commanding, and Master Commanding, thirty dollars per month; Lieut. Surgeon, Paymaster and Chief Engineer, respectively ranking with Lieutenant by law, and Passed Assistant Surgeon, twenty-five dollars per month; Professor of Mathematics, Master, Assistant Surgeon, Assistant Paymaster and Chaplain, twenty dollars per month; First Assistant Engineers and Pilots, fifteen dollars per month; Passed Midshipman, Midshipman, Captains' and Paymasters' Clerk, Second and Third Assistant Engineers, Masters' Mate, and all warrant officers, ten dollars per month; all petty officers, and all other persons before named, employed in the naval service, eight dollars per month. Provision is made in case of death, for the widow or children to receive the pension.

☞ *The 96th Pennsylvania Regiment in the Recent Battle before Richmond.*—The 96th Reg., P. V., Col. Cake, was in the battle of Friday, June 27, on the right wing of the army. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writing under date of July 4, states:

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Grapevine bridge and the one above it were destroyed, the 96th Pennsylvania, and 3d Vermont breaking down the former. Trees were thrown in every way to obstruct a passage, and in a few moments such an impassible barrier was reared of logs and trees and brush, added to the streams of water and swamp, that no force of the enemy could have passed it in a week. There were also other entrances to our lines, and by this destruction every pleasure way across the Chickahominy was rendered impassible, except by the Woodbury bridge, a distance of fully six miles.—The bridge then followed the other two, which had gone off towards camp at noon.

But their men through towards the camp had not led into it. The whole of General Stream's division were taken across Woodbury bridge, and General Meagher's Irish Brigade, and other troops were rapidly advanced. They advanced to meet the enemy, and then commenced Friday's fearful contest. McCall and Porter, and Slocum and Sumner, were in line of battle, awaited the enemy's approach. The former had fought him all day, and were wearied with their constant exertions. Still they did not lag. They held the field until reinforcements came, and then they charged with a brave bravery. Then, with the order they retreated, Slocum and Meagher taking their places, and on a field already strewn with the slain they again received the post heroic bravery.

They first confronted the enemy at five in the evening a mile distant from the bridge. This was the bloodiest scene of the whole day's fight. The rebels were deployed on the hills, and our troops had to charge from the lowlands to check them had to do it under a furious storm of round shot and musketry. Charge after charge was made full in the enemy's centre, but they flanked us with a cross fire of round shot. We held our place, however, each man firing as swiftly as he could, lying on his back to load his musket, and turning over, or rising to his knees, to fire at the enemy. Our men fell fast, and to last, did not reply to our volleys. Thus it remained until dusk, when we were ordered to retreat. At first, our artillery men did good execution, but it is said that afterwards they murdered many of our own troops.

Too high praise cannot be given to the noble conduct of Gen. Sykes' division of regular troops during this day's contest. For five hours they bore the brunt of the battle, and some of the grandest charges, most honorable to ourselves, most terrible to the enemy, were made by this body. They allowed no stain to fall upon the bright escutcheon of the regular army. The 96th and 96th Pennsylvania Regiments were also in the battle, and behaved most gallantly. The latter was the last to leave the field, and was ordered to retire a mile away after ordering it, but Col. Cake being reluctant to follow. A Federal battery was standing hard by, and on his commander being asked why he was preparing to leave, he said there was no use for a soldier to stay when ordered him. "The 96th will do it," was the universal cry.

Col. Gosline, of the 93th, did his duty bravely. He, with Sibley's aids, was wounded, but not fatally. I am sorry to say both have since died. The 96th had three officers wounded—Lieut. Ellrich since dead, and Lieut. Albert Saylor, and Ernst Sauerbrey, though not dangerously; Every officer and company officer of the 96th, with the above three exceptions, came safely out of the contest, and Lieut.-Col. Town, of the 96th, is also safe. A thousand of our men would have been killed and wounded in that day's contest, and the loss of the rebels is beyond all calculation.

In leaving the army of the Potomac, I must publicly thank three gentlemen of the staff of Gen. Porter for their able and selfish army officers, have shown me the greatest kindness. I allude to Col. Henry L. Cake, of the 96th Pennsylvania, and Captains H. M. Swift and Nathan O. King, of the commissary department. I shall always hold their generosity in grateful remembrance.

J. C.

☞ *Sword Presentation to Capt. James Wren, of Company B, 48th Reg., P. V.*—From the Newburn (N. C.) *Progress* of the 28th ult., we extract the following account of the presentation of a beautiful sword to Capt. James Wren, by the men of his command:

Quite an interesting scene was witnessed on Wednesday morning at the quarters of Co. B, 48th Reg. P.V. Captain James Wren, of said company, was presented by his command, with a, beautiful and costly sword. The presentation was made by the Orderly Sergeant, Wm. H. Hume, with the following remarks:

CAPTAIN WREN: It is with great pleasure that we, the officers and men of Co. B, call upon you this morning for the purpose of presenting you with this sword, as a token of our love for our happy homes, and all that was dear to us on earth. You have shared with us the vicissitudes of camp life; not as one who would selfishly make us comfortable to gain the better end by it, but as a brother, sympathising with us in all our troubles and difficulties. For nine long months we have now served under your command, time sufficient to have every fault and every virtue you possess