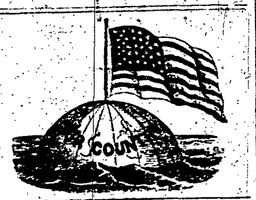
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862.



A TRUE disciple of Mercury, the god of liars, is the pot-house politician who edits the Rebel organ, published in this Borough. Entirely at a loss for arguments to bolster up the miserable, secession sympathizing party to which he belongs, he has recourse to lies in reference to the JOURNAL, the most barefaced and unblushing, to make a little capital for his Rebel clique. It won't do, however. Our course is too well known here, and our circulation too large in Schuylkill County, for many to be deceived by the malicious inventions of a man who cannot see beyond the interests of a mere party, and, who is hungering and thirsting for an office. For the information of those of our readers who do not see the Rebel organ, and to show the character of the assertions made by which "Northern sympathisers" in Schuylkill, with rebellion, hope to defeat the Union men in this County, at the next election, we make the following extract from the last number of the *Standard*:

The *Miners' Journal* still persists in advocating the military occupation of the Schuylkill coal mines by the Government. For the purpose, no doubt, of forcing the miners, mechanics and laborers to work at such prices as the operators, or the Government may feel disposed to allow them. Such a course of conduct, could have but its origin only in a bitter, determined spirit of hostility to the interests of the workingmen of this county. Not only has this paper opposed the advance of wages, but denounced all those who have taken a part in the recent strikes as drunken loafers and scurvy politicians. The editor evidently hopes by the use of such choice epithets to deter the freemen of this county from asserting their rights, and to compel them to submit to any and every imposition which could be forced upon them. The workingmen have seen and read enough from the *Miners' Journal* to know that its editor is hostile to their interest. The abolitionists would gladly see the honest white laborers driven from their homes, and their places filled by emancipated negroes from the South. That is the great secret of his hostility to the workingmen at this time. He wants their places for the negroes.

We doubt if a man whose occupation is, to fabricate, could compress into a similar number of lines, more lies than are contained in the above. Bare-faced lie No. 1 is, that we have advocated military occupation of the coal mines of this Region. We have done nothing of the kind. We said some time since, that if politicians who, in many instances, foment difficulties in the coal Region, continued their mischievous work, so as to interfere with a supply of coal for Government purposes, that we would not be surprised if the Government took possession of the mines. We still say so, and we still think that if a few of the wretched politicians who create difficulties among the workmen were hung, that the community would be benefitted, and also, the country at large.

Bare-faced lie No. 2 is, that the JOURNAL has opposed an advance of wages, and denounced all who took part in strikes as drunken loafers and scurvy politicians. Our readers will bear us witness that we have always advocated a fair rate of wages, so that both operator and miner can live. We like to see workmen getting good wages, for when they prosper, all branches of business thrive and times are good. The proposition is too plain and simple for even a child to misunderstand it. As for drunken loafers and scurvy politicians, we never apply those epithets to Nature's gentlemen, the hard-working, honest, manly sons of toil. Such expressions in our opinion, are only applicable to men who deceive workingmen, and bring them into trouble.

Bare-faced lie No. 3 is, that we want to see white workingmen driven from their homes, and negroes take their places. If there ever was a line in this paper advocating such a policy, we should like the specimen who penned the above delectable *morceau*, to produce it. Come, out with it. In opposition to the efforts of negrophobists, such as the wretched scribbler of the *Standard*, we have advocated keeping the territories of the country free and unpolluted, for homes for white men. Does that look like wishing to drive white men out to let negroes come in? We advocate emancipation to throw open the millions of acres of rich soil of the South to white laboring men, and force the negro still farther South, and out of the country by colonization. Is this to benefit the negro at the expense of the white man? Pah! if the editor of the *Standard* cannot pen a paragraph without proclaiming himself an ass as well as a miserable partizan, he would serve his cause better by keeping silent. We claim the indulgence of the reader for occupying even this much space, in noticing the matter. We advert to it, not that we esteem it of any importance, but merely to show how desperate the Breckinridge partizans of the County have become, when they must resort to systematic lying to support a sinking cause.

THE OPINION OF AN INTELLIGENT NEGRO.

"S. W." the intelligent Virginia correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, after speaking of the difficulties our army has encountered on the Peninsula, and the terrible wear and tear of the men in digging trenches in addition to the other duties as soldiers, gives the following opinion of an intelligent negro, in relation to the war:

"I have talked with many intelligent men of color on this subject. The superior man of all is known as 'Tom.' I one day drew him out of his quarters sitcuvis on the theme by saying, 'I am surprised Tom, that the negroes in this Peninsula don't fight for us.'

"'Freedom you ain't, Mr. W. You know too much.'

"'Why don't they fight for us, Tom?'

"'They expected to, Sir, and all the colored men, from here to Texas, expected to.'

"'What didn't they?'

"'You know as well as I. We were driven from your lines and camps, and pretty plainly told you didn't want anything to do with us; that you meant to carry on the war, so as to leave us in slavery at the end of the war. So we left you to carry on the war as you could, and a pretty row fist you are making of it, too, Mr. W.' said Tom warming into earnestness. 'The North can't conquer the South, without the help of the slaves. The men of color who have communication with each other through all the States (the leading men I mean) *know this*. We know, too, that if the war lasts, *one party or the other party* will give us our freedom.'

"'What is that you say,—the slaveholder's free their slaves?'

"'They certainly will do it, if they can't whip you otherwise. You may depend on that. *My friends through the South all tell me so.* Our position, Mr. W., is like that of Sam Dunlop his wife. They put them up to aid in the market, between the whites and the mulattoes—put it for sale. The price was their freedom. We mean to sell ourselves for freedom—*we hope to you Northern men.* If you don't, politicians and generals like us away, we will try to make our market with the rebels. But you had better bargain with us—had better give us our rights. How long would this war last if we were freed by act of Congress and the President's proclamation—both of them ratified in General Orders by the Commanders of all the Union armies in the South? In a week, the rebellion would melt away like a snow. Every officer and every private who had any interest of any kind in a plantation, or village even, would run straight home to protect it against the servile insurrection. Consider us armed: there's no use of talking, Mr. W. The revolution at the South is accomplished, and the Union is saved, *and you can't see it, without the social revolution.* And mark my words, Mr. W., *the attempt to save it without doing us justice will end in your own political slavery, and your ruin*, and in this England will be the principle agent.' Then we conversed much in Washington who knew the value of the dinner-table talk of great men, and Jeff. Davis, and Keitt, and Floyd have always made much of the loathing the Englishman has of the manufacturers of your North. You have got to have us, Mr. W. Our climate will kill your troops, sure to December, January, February, and March. The South is a wilderness. You are ignorant of it, and can be ambushed every day. And it is so big that if with half a million men you overrun it, it would take a million men to occupy it. And, then, what sort of a Union will you have saved, in which the people of three States refuse to take political action, and have but to raise their fingers to their slaves to set them loose upon you, and drive you northward.' You had better take us, Mr. W. Indeed, you have got to take us. *For if you wish to be sick and of this war you won't be permitted to do it.*—You have got a conquer or be conquered. I know the slaveholders. They went into this war for power, and if you don't whip them in Virginia and South Carolina, they *will whip you* in Pennsylvania and New York, and then re-construct the Union, with themselves at the top and you at the bottom. Tag, *while men of the North will go into slavery, Rebs you take us back with the South and the slavery, and Mr. W. you have lost a great deal of time if it is which to decide what you will do.*"

Tom speaks the sentiments of his race. Statesmen and soldiers heed them.

The author of a book called "Among the Pines," now in press, which it is said will cause a sensation when it appears, informed the editors of the *N. Y. Tribune* that a secret association exists among the slaves of the South, numbering *one hundred thousand* who at a signal given, simultaneously at five hundred points in the South, will be ready to receive arms to assert their freedom and fight for the Union. The author states that he has been authorized to communicate these facts to the Administration at Washington, stating that they will be ready as soon as the Government is ready to receive their services. The author is a Southern man, and has lived in the South the greater part of his life, and the *Tribune* vouches for his character and respectability.

It seems to us that the man who could object to the proffered aid of the negro in putting down this rebellion, would, if his mother was drowning, and a negro offered to rescue her, cry out,—"*let her drown.*" Washington and Jackson did not object to the aid of negroes during our two contests with England, but called upon the negroes to volunteer—and it seems to us that the man in the army who would object to their aid, must permit his prejudices to warp his judgment, and it at home, he can be nothing but a sympathiser with the rebels. Where is the father, mother, brother, or sister that would sooner see their children and brothers slaughtered on the battle field, than reject the aid of any person, even if he is a black man, to rescue him if he could? If there are such persons, we do not envy their feelings.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

This bill has passed both Houses. The vote in the Senate stood 27 to 13. It passed the House by a vote of 82 to 42, the Republicans almost without exception voting for it, and the Democrats against it. Three members from Slave States voted yea. The bill adopted is much stronger than any heretofore proposed. The effort to stay the passage of this important bill was very feeble, a point of order from Mr. Mallory, one from Mr. Cox, both overruled, and a motion to table it from Mr. Allen, which got but 42 votes, was all.

The bill as adopted, is as follows:

A BILL to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels, *and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than $10,000, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free: said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, including slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or of the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office, under the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same, and the proceeds thereof, for the support of the Army of the United States, that is to say: First, of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the Rebels in arms against the Government of the United States; Secondly, of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, Member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner, or Consul of the so-called Confederate States of America: thirdly, of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature, or Judge of any of the so called Confederate States of America; fourthly, of any person hereafter holding an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America; fifthly, of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the Government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, state or municipal in its name or character: *Provided*, That the persons thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly above described shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of Secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States: sixthly, of any person owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter aid and give aid and comfort to such rebellion, and shall utter, transfer, or convey any of said property to such rebel, or to any person or persons for his use or benefit, or shall purchase any property of such rebel, or of any person or persons in trust for him, with intent to defraud the lawful Government of the United States; and in every such case of conveyance to a trustee, or in trust, the property shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and all such conveyances shall be void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make proclamation that hereafter, in such parts of the United States as shall be in rebellion against the United States, the slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in such rebellion, or in any way give aid and comfort thereto, shall be free; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall thenceforward be free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any state, Territory or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion; and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization and settlement in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, now within the jurisdiction of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the government of the said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of free men.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend pardon to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon such amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and upon such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, issue orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

On Wednesday both Houses amended the above bill, by providing that no punishment under it should work forfeiture of real estate beyond natural life.

The President signed the bill on Wednesday night, and it is now a law.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

There is nothing that the people will hail with more pleasure than the prospect of a National Currency, of equal value all over the country; and we are rejoiced to announce that the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, have reported a bill for such a currency, in accordance with the recommendation of Secretary Chase. The following are some of the features of the bill as reported:

It is proposed to establish a separate Bureau, charged with the execution of this act, and all laws which may be passed by Congress respecting the issue and circulation of a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks.

The chief officer is to be called the Controller of the Currency, with a salary of $5,000 per annum, and is to be under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

United States stock is considered to mean all coupon and registered bonds now issued or that may be issued on the faith of the United States by the Secretary in pursuance of law.

Any chartered bank or banking association in good credit, and who's capital is less than $100,000, granted under the law of any State or Territory or District of Columbia, may avail itself of the advantages of the National currency authorised by this act, under certain conditions.

The bill also provides for the formation of associations by any number of persons, for carrying on the business of banking, with United States stocks as a basis:

Plates are authorized to be engraved for notes of the denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $ 500 and $1,000.

Banks or Associations failing to redeem in lawful currency of the United States, are to be proceeded against.

The United States to have the first lien on their assets.

All banking institutions and individual bankers now in existence, can purchase United States Stock, and substitute their notes, and gradually withdraw their own circulation, without any interference with State charters whatever. The States will have the same control over them as usual with regard to taxation, &c. The only difference will be, that they receive issues of United States notes instead of their own State notes, for banking purposes, and must conform to the provisions of the National bill. This will give us but one paper currency for the whole country, of equal value everywhere, and will save to the business community a sum of money annually equal to the National Tax. It will be one of the most popular bills ever presented to Congress, because it will not have any opponents but the money shavers, whose business will be naturally curtailed under the operation of this bill. Stockholders in the present banking institutions, will not be injured by it but rather benefitted, because the Government stocks on which this issue is based, pay six per cent. interest, and if the bank realizes only from two to three per cent. on its business over and above its expenses, it can pay from eight to nine per cent. dividend annually.

There is another feature of importance.—As soon as the war is over and business resumed, all the notes of a less denomination than $5 will be withdrawn from circulation throughout the country, and coin will be substituted in its place. In the meantime, the Government has authorized an issue of $35,000,000 of $1, $2 and $3 bills for its own convenience for payments, which will be withdrawn from circulation as soon as the war is over, and coin will gradually take its place. The United States will then have the best currency in the world, without any interference with the States in the right to control or tax our banking institutions.

IS SLAVERY NECESSARY? CAN WHITE LABORERS WORK IN THE SOUTH?

In the debate in the United States Senate on Tuesday last, on the Confiscation Bill, Senator Harlan of Iowa, in making the declaration that there was really no difficulty in emancipating the Slaves, gave the testimony of the rebel Toombs of Georgia on this subject:

The Rebel Toombs, when a Senator here, had told him (Harlan) that *he did not see the least difficulty* in the liberation of the slaves; that it was all a pretense to say so; that they who did so were demagogues, and that he (Toombs) defended Slavery because he thought it to be right.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) said that Mr. Toombs had told him that anybody who said that white men could not work in the negro's field, said what was untrue.

This is Southern testimony right to the point, and it is well known that in New Orleans, the most sickly portion of the South, there are more white than black laborers employed as draymen, builders, and in all the mechanical arts. Emancipate the Slaves, and the whole South, the Italy of the country will be thrown open to free white labor, where it is now nearly all driven out, and the blacks will be driven entirely to the cotton and rice plantations, and white labor will fill the mines, factories and work shops, thus widening the field of white labor, and creating an increased demand which must largely benefit the laboring classes. Now, free white labor cannot compete with the cheap Slave labor of the South, but if the Slaves were free, they too would demand the same prices for labor, and thus the prices would go up.—The workingman of the North that opposes the emancipation of the Slaves, is a great enemy to his own interest, and is a fit subject to be led by the stupid cry of the Breckinridge Democracy, that if the Slaves were emancipated they would come North and interfere with white labor. Now, if the Slaves were emancipated they would come North and interfere with white labor. Now, if the Slaves were emancipated they would come North and interfere with white labor. The *attack was made upon some of the* Pennsylvanians who were on vidette duty, and, three were killed and three wounded.

Capt. Edward C. Baird.—The Philadelphia *Press* of Thursday, contains the following notice of this officer:

This officer, to whom allusion was recently made by one of our correspondents with the army of the Potomac, in noticing the gallant part performed by the "Reserves," as having, in a charge, "led the 7th regiment to triumph and glory amidst a shower of bullets and shell," in the battle of Monday, June 30th, near White Oak swamp, is a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of the late Capt. T. I. Baird, United States army, an officer of the war of 1812. Capt. Edward Baird has been in the service almost continuously since April, 1861, and was appointed an assistant adjutant general of volunteers in September last, and at once detailed for General Meade's brigade.

From a letter in the Philadelphia *Press*, dated, "Nashville, July 10, 1862," we make the following extract:

One of the most good-natured, clever, sociable gentlemen I have become acquainted with of late, is Col. Wynkoop, of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He is a resident of Pottsville, and the father of thirteen children. He was in the three months' service, and held the position of general at that time. He is now colonel of one of the finest cavalry regiments in the field, and one which has seen considerable service. The regiment consists of twelve companies, their disposition, as they are, being as follows: Companies A, D, F, and I, at Shelbyville; Companies B, G, M, and N, at Murfreesboro; Companies C, and L, at Lebanon; Company E, at Galatin; and Company H, at Franklin.

Concert by Madame Dressler.—We have the pleasure of announcing that Madame Dressler the distinguished soprano, from the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, assisted by Henri Paling, a highly accomplished Pianist, of the same Institution, will give a concert in this place, on Friday evening next. The music to be rendered will be purely classical, by the best German and Italian composers. Madame Dressler bears a distinguished reputation, and ranks among the very best vocalists in the country. Our citizens have never failed to appreciate music of a classical character, and we are satisfied that the reputation of the town will be sustained when the above named artists appear.

The Washington *Republican* states that Major C. M. Zulick, was, on Friday last, promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 2d D. C. Volunteers. He was, upon the original organization of the regiment, mustered into the service as Adjutant. By his attention to his duties, his marked official and soldierly ability, and his gentlemanly conduct, he has so far raised himself in the estimation of the officers and men, as also the Government, as to have received their unanimous approval for the Majorship of the regiment; and upon a vacancy occurring in the Lieutenant Colonelcy, was appointed to that position. Doubtless, under the new organization of the regiment, it will receive new life and vigor, and attain a degree of military efficiency second to none in the service. Capt. Wm O. Drew, of Georgetown, has been promoted to the position of Major."

Major Zulick is a brother of Col. T. C. Zulick, of Schuylkill Haven. His rise has been as rapid as it has been merited.

The competition among the Democratic candidates for office at this time, to secure the favorable opinion of those likely to be delegates, or of those who can influence expected delegates in the anti-Administration, anti-war County Convention, is truly amusing. On Tuesday we happened to be one of a party of ladies and gentlemen that had to lay over for an hour at Auburn, to await the up-train for Pottsville. During that space of time a candidate for Assembly residing there, did not permit the time to slip away unimproved, but electioneered with assiduity, among the fair, as well as masculine members of the party. His perseverance impressed us with the belief that he was a firm advocate of the mot-to, "make hay while the sun shines." Strouse and Walker, in the same line, are quite ubiquitous.—If within the circumference of the County, the dog of any voter breaks his leg, one or the other of these candidates, is quickly on hand, to sympathise with the bereaved master.

A Gentle Hint to Leave, Whereupon he Left.—Some weeks since a man whose name is said to be Wunsch, late of Texas, came to this Borough, and sojourned with a relative. Wunsch is said to have been a captain in the Southern army, and from the expressions he used here, must sympathise strongly with the secessionists, in fact too much so to be tolerated in a loyal community. During his sojourn he gave vent to expressions such as, "The Southern people are a better class than the Northerners." "There is a great difference between the Southerners, who are fighting for their rights, wives and children, and the Yankees who are fighting for $13 a month, to keep them from starving." And so on. The secession sentiments of the man became at last, so offensive to the Union people in whose presence he expressed them, that he was last week waited upon, and requested to leave town in twelve hours. The fellow complied with the request in less time, for he left in the first train after being notified, and was so anxious to get away, that he was at the depot an hour before the time of starting.

ROBERT J. WALKER, for many years an advocate in Western Pennsylvania, of the Democratic party, and afterwards the champion, confidante and spokesman of Andrew Jackson, has published a pamphlet in favor of gradual emancipation. It is instinct with the old fire of the flint. Governor Walker lays the axe to the root of the tree, when he declares that slavery was the cause of the rebellion. Asking nothing from the Administration, and at this time enjoying the fruits of his professional labors as a practitioner before the Supreme Court of the United States his counsel is the counsel of an independent gentleman and patriotic citizen.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for August is as luscious as the fruits of the month, the name of which it bears on its title page. The principal illustration, "Daniel Webster at the Tomb of Shakspeare," is a steel engraving, designed for Godey, and artistically executed. "The Proposal" is a humorous engraving. The large fashion plate is as usual, excellent, while the pattern plates are numerous and interesting to the ladies. The literary matter in this number is unusually excellent. No lady's boudoir is complete without this gem of the illustrated monthlies.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1862.—July.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
19 SATURDAY,...	4 44	7 27	D. H. M.
20 SUNDAY,...	4 45	7 27	First Q. 4 5 54 ev.
21 MONDAY,...	4 46	7 26	Full M. 11 5 42 m.
22 TUESDAY,...	4 47	7 25	Third Q. 19 0 17 ev.
23 WEDNESDAY,...	4 48	7 24	New M. 25 6 9 ev.
24 THURSDAY,...	4 49	7 23	
25 FRIDAY,...	4 49	7 22	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
July	12—Saturday,	65	75	74	clear.
"	14—Monday,	67	83	74	clear.
"	15—Tuesday,	72	86	74	cloudy.
"	16—Wednesday,	78	83	74	clear.
"	17—Thursday,	73	79	72	
"	18—Friday,	64	73	63	cloudy.

Rev. S. F. Colt, Chaplain of the 96th Reg., P. V., reached this Borough this week.

Daniel D. Dillman is recruiting a company here for the new force required.

Sergeant Patrick Dongley, Co. K, 96th Reg., was sick of diarrhœa, in the Chesapeake Hospital, July 12.

Those wanting fruit jars, glass or queensware of any description, can obtain them at Houghton's store in the Arcade Building, Centre street. He has a fine assortment.

Air tight preserving jars, a superior article, are sold by Geo. Bright & Co., Centre street. Full directions for use accompany them. They are just the articles needed at this time, by housekeepers.

It is thought that the Band of the 96th Reg., P. V., will soon return home, in consequence of the passage of an Act reducing the number of bands in the service. It is not improbable that the 48th's Band will also come home. We understand that the leader of the latter Band, Mr. Souders, has been offered the leadership of the Brigade Band. If he accepts, some of the members of his Band may remain with him.

Companies B, D, C and I, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry now hold Shelbyville, the capital of Bedford county, Tenn., sixty-three miles east of Nashville.

At Murfreesboro, upon the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad, a terrible affair occurred on Sunday evening, the 6th inst. A portion of an infantry regiment and Companies B, G, M, and N. of the Pennsylvania, 7th cavalry, Col. Wynkoop, were on duty there, a portion of whom were attacked by some rebel cavalry upon that evening. The attack was made upon some of the Pennsylvanians who were on vidette duty, and, three were killed and three wounded.

Capt. Edward C. Baird.—The Philadelphia *Press* of Thursday, contains the following notice of this officer:

This officer, to whom allusion was recently made by one of our correspondents with the army of the Potomac, in noticing the gallant part performed by the "Reserves," as having, in a charge, "led the 7th regiment to triumph and glory amidst a shower of bullets and shell," in the battle of Monday, June 30th, near White Oak swamp, is a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of the late Capt. T. I. Baird, United States army, an officer of the war of 1812. Capt. Edward Baird has been in the service almost continuously since April, 1861, and was appointed an assistant adjutant general of volunteers in September last, and at once detailed for General Meade's brigade.

From a letter in the Philadelphia *Press*, dated, "Nashville, July 10, 1862," we make the following extract:

One of the most good-natured, clever, sociable gentlemen I have become acquainted with of late, is Col. Wynkoop, of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He is a resident of Pottsville, and the father of thirteen children. He was in the three months' service, and held the position of general at that time. He is now colonel of one of the finest cavalry regiments in the field, and one which has seen considerable service. The regiment consists of twelve companies, their disposition, as they are, being as follows: Companies A, D, F, and I, at Shelbyville; Companies B, G, M, and N, at Murfreesboro; Companies C, and L, at Lebanon; Company E, at Galatin; and Company H, at Franklin.

Concert by Madame Dressler.—We have the pleasure of announcing that Madame Dressler the distinguished soprano, from the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, assisted by Henri Paling, a highly accomplished Pianist, of the same Institution, will give a concert in this place, on Friday evening next. The music to be rendered will be purely classical, by the best German and Italian composers. Madame Dressler bears a distinguished reputation, and ranks among the very best vocalists in the country. Our citizens have never failed to appreciate music of a classical character, and we are satisfied that the reputation of the town will be sustained when the above named artists appear.

The Washington *Republican* states that Major C. M. Zulick, was, on Friday last, promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 2d D. C. Volunteers. He was, upon the original organization of the regiment, mustered into the service as Adjutant. By his attention to his duties, his marked official and soldierly ability, and his gentlemanly conduct, he has so far raised himself in the estimation of the officers and men, as also the Government, as to have received their unanimous approval for the Majorship of the regiment; and upon a vacancy occurring in the Lieutenant Colonelcy, was appointed to that position. Doubtless, under the new organization of the regiment, it will receive new life and vigor, and attain a degree of military efficiency second to none in the service. Capt. Wm O. Drew, of Georgetown, has been promoted to the position of Major."

Major Zulick is a brother of Col. T. C. Zulick, of Schuylkill Haven. His rise has been as rapid as it has been merited.

The competition among the Democratic candidates for office at this time, to secure the favorable opinion of those likely to be delegates, or of those who can influence expected delegates in the anti-Administration, anti-war County Convention, is truly amusing. On Tuesday we happened to be one of a party of ladies and gentlemen that had to lay over for an hour at Auburn, to await the up-train for Pottsville. During that space of time a candidate for Assembly residing there, did not permit the time to slip away unimproved, but electioneered with assiduity, among the fair, as well as masculine members of the party. His perseverance impressed us with the belief that he was a firm advocate of the mot-to, "make hay while the sun shines." Strouse and Walker, in the same line, are quite ubiquitous.—If within the circumference of the County, the dog of any voter breaks his leg, one or the other of these candidates, is quickly on hand, to sympathise with the bereaved master.

A Gentle Hint to Leave, Whereupon he Left.—Some weeks since a man whose name is said to be Wunsch, late of Texas, came to this Borough, and sojourned with a relative. Wunsch is said to have been a captain in the Southern army, and from the expressions he used here, must sympathise strongly with the secessionists, in fact too much so to be tolerated in a loyal community. During his sojourn he gave vent to expressions such as, "The Southern people are a better class than the Northerners." "There is a great difference between the Southerners, who are fighting for their rights, wives and children, and the Yankees who are fighting for $13 a month, to keep them from starving." And so on. The secession sentiments of the man became at last, so offensive to the Union people in whose presence he expressed them, that he was last week waited upon, and requested to leave town in twelve hours. The fellow complied with the request in less time, for he left in the first train after being notified, and was so anxious to get away, that he was at the depot an hour before the time of starting.

Soldiers from Tamaqua, this County, Killed and Wounded in the Late Battles.—Corporal Jeremiah Delay and Private John O'Donnell, of Company H, 81st Regiment, P. V., was killed, and John Ratcliff, of the same company, was wounded in the arm, in the late battles before Richmond. All belonged to Tamaqua.

Death of Capt. DeHart.—We are pained to learn that Capt. DeHart of the regular artillery, who commanded several batteries in the late battles before Richmond, and who did immense execution with them, is dead from a wound received. Captain DeHart was stationed here last Fall, recruiting, and won many warm friends in consequence of his affable and gentlemanly deportment. In his death the service loses a fine artillery officer, and the country a heroic defender. May the turf lay lightly on his breast.

The *Tribune* contains the following notice of Capt. De Hart:

Captain Henry V. De Hart, of the 5th Artillery, United States army, and chief of artillery in McCall's division, died on Sunday afternoon, of typhoid fever, at the residence of Mrs. Miller, at Bay Ridge, with whom his mother was visiting. He was wounded in the ankle by a musket ball at the battle of Gaines' Mill, and had come north to recover. His horse was killed under him, and he remained on the ground some four hours after the fight was over. Capt. De Hart graduated at West Point five or six years ago at the fifth in his class, and entered the service in 1856 as second lieutenant in the 3d Artillery. He spent two years at Fort Yuban, and three years at Fort Vancouver, from which post he went to the Government, at the commencement of the rebellion, asking for more active duty.

Sudden Death of an Old Citizen.—Mr. John Stees, for nearly forty years a resident of this County, the greater part of which time he was a citizen of Pinegrove, died suddenly in this Borough, on Sunday morning last, at the residence of his niece in East Norwegian street. He had eaten his breakfast as usual, and was sitting in a rocking chair, when he died without a struggle, and apparently while asleep. Dr. Carpenter was immediately summoned, and pronounced it a case of apoplexy. Mr. Stees was formerly engaged in the coal business in this Region, and was extensively known as an enterprising business man. Mr. S. was unmarried. A number of his relatives reside in Pennsylvania and Illinois. Mr. Stees at the time of his death, was 70 years of age.

On Tuesday morning the remains were conveyed to Pinegrove for interment. They were escorted to the depot in this Borough, by Pulaski Lodge, No. 216, A. Y. M., and by a large concourse of citizens. Quite a number accompanied the remains as far as Pinegrove. During the passage of the funeral procession through the streets of Pinegrove, the places of business were closed. A deputation of the Tremont Lodge of Masons, accompanied the body to the grave.—The funeral services were conducted, and an impressive sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Lampe, of this Borough.

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

The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Street Com. made a report in reference to matter of proposed new culvert at lower end of Market street, and state while it is inexpedient to grant at present the prayer of the petitioners, they recommend the matter to the future favorable consideration of the Council. Report accepted and filed.

The Com. of Finance on petition of citizens praying that the Council will issue bills of 25 and 50 cents, made report, submitting the opinion of the Solicitor to the effect that the Council possesses no legal power to grant the prayer of the petition.

On motion the report was accepted, and a resolution adopted that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted.

The Special Com. on the subject of the late fire at the store of George Bright & Co., made report recommending that the ordinance in reference to the keeping of more than a certain quantity of gunpowder on premises, be in this case, enforced. Report was accepted and filed.

The Street Com. reported bill of Peter Jennings, $12, correct, and recommended that he be notified that no rent will be paid by Council in future, to him, unless a new contract is entered into. Report accepted and filed.

Special Com. on damages claimed by Mr. Henshler, for injuries sustained by him in driving over an insecure embankment on the Port Carbon Road, in this Borough, made report, recommending the payment to him of $310. Report accepted and filed.

The Survey Com. reported grade made by the Borough Surveyor, for part of East Norwegian street and Railroad Alley, which was accepted.

A petition praying for repairs to Appletree Alley, was referred to the Str. Com.

The statement of the Borough Treasurer was read and filed.

The President presented two writs against the Borough, which were referred to the Borough Solicitor.

Mr. Inness offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chief Burgess be requested to make inquiry with regard to the storing of gunpowder at Mr. Bright's hardware store, at the time of the fire on his premises, and if found that the proper measures to exact the penalty if he has been guilty of violating the Borough ordinance in relation thereto.

Adopted.

Mr. Derr offered the following:

Resolved, That an order be granted in favor of Constable Chrisman, for $8 33, in payment of fine and costs of suit brought by the Reading Railroad Company, against Gotlieb Stetter, in consequence of the removal of a piece of timber by permission of the Superintendent, from the Norwegian Creek Culvert.

Adopted.

The matter of meeting room for Hydraulian Fire Company, on petition from that Company, was referred to the Com. of Fire Apparatus.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Supervisor and Street Laborers,	$140 74
Laborers on Culvert,	6 12
B. Barr,	10 00
Minitz Record,	3 75
	$160 61
Peter Jennings,	12 00
C. Henshler,	310 00
	$491 61
Previous Issue,	1,442 81
Total,	$1,934 42

Adjourned.

The 96th Reg., P. V., in the Recent Battles Before Richmond.—Interesting Statement of Dr. C. H. Haessler.—Full and Complete List of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Regiment.—Much desire has been felt since the recent severe fighting before Richmond, in which the 96th Regiment, from this County, bore a distinguished part, to have a full description of its part in the fight, as well as a complete list of the casualties sustained by the Regiment. We are indebted to Dr. C. H. Haessler, of this Borough, who visited the Regiment a few days after the series of battles, for the following narrative of events, as well as for the list of killed, wounded and missing, which will be of great interest to those who have friends and relatives in the Regiment. It is the first complete list of the casualties of the Regiment we have seen:

POTTSVILLE, July 15th, 1862.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—As it was my good fortune to arrive at the camp of the 96th P. V. in McClellan's army, at Harrison's Landing, but a few days after the late series of battles that were fought before Richmond, I feel as if I owe it to the brave boys in the field, and the bereaved families at home, to give what I can learn among them, and of their participation in the late battles. The substance of my account of the battle has been derived from men and officers of the regiment, as well as from those of the 16th N. Y., who were in intimate connection with them during the fight. I arrived at Harrison's Landing on the 8th July, after the brigade was in position. It was discovered that the Federal line was outflanked. A shower of spherical case was let into the brigade, the 96th occupying nearly the whole of a section of a small valley that was enfiladed by the enemy's battery. A shell fell into the closed masses of the Regiment, but thank God! it did not explode, but merely glanced through, and flew bissing down the ravine. Col. Cake promptly moved his column forward as much out of range as possible, and soon received orders to form and "go in." This he formed and did in three rounds, when the batteries opposed and drove them back. As it was difficult, however, to locate a regiment at that time, the Regiment was ordered under very