TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance—$2 25 if not paid within six months—and $2 50 if paid within the year.

TO CLUBS:

Three copies to one address, (in advance,) $5 00
Seven do do do 10 00
Fifteen do do do 20 00

Club subscriptions must be invariably paid in advance, and sent to one address.

TO CARRIERS AND OTHERS:

The JOURNAL will be furnished to Carriers and others ... delivery. ... and School Teachers supplied with the JOURNAL at $1 in advance.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing, and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines, 50 cents for one insertion—subsequent insertions, 25 cents each. 3 lines one time, 25 cents—subsequent insertions, 12½ cents each. All advertisements over 3 lines, for short periods, charged as a square.

| | ONE. | TWO. | THREE. | SIX. | TWELVE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 lines, | 63 | 88 | $1 25 | $2 25 | $3 00 |
| 5 lines, | 80 | 1 25 | 1 75 | 2 75 | 4 00 |
| 6 lines, | 1 00 | 1 50 | 2 00 | 3 00 | 5 00 |
| 7 lines, | 1 25 | 2 25 | 2 50 | 4 00 | 6 00 |
| 8 lines, | 1 25 | 2 25 | 2 70 | 4 50 | 7 00 |
| 9 lines, | 1 25 | 2 25 | 2 85 | 5 00 | 8 00 |
| 10 lines, | 1 25 | 2 25 | 3 00 | 5 50 | 9 00 |

ALL OVER FIVE LINES COUNTED AS A SQUARE OF TEN LINES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One square, | 1 25 | 2 25 | 3 50 | 6 00 | 10 00 |
| Two squares, | 2 25 | 4 00 | 5 00 | 9 00 | 14 00 |
| Three squares, | 3 50 | 5 00 | 7 50 | 12 00 | 18 00 |
| Four squares, | 4 50 | 6 00 | 8 00 | 14 00 | 20 00 |
| Quarter col., | 6 00 | 9 00 | 12 00 | 18 00 | 30 00 |

Larger space for short periods, as per agreement.

Business Notices, $1 each—accompanied with an advertisement, 50 cents each.

Advertisements before Marriages and Deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion—subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line. Nine words are counted as a line in advertising.

Merchants and others, advertising by the year, with changes, and a standing advertisement not exceeding 15 lines will be charged, including subscription, $16 00

Not to exceed the amount of four squares, with changes and subscription, 20 00

Without changes, at the rates designated above.

Advertisements set in larger type than usual will be charged 50 per cent advance on these prices. All cuts will be charged the same as letter press.

No Trade advertisements received from Advertising Agents should, except at 25 per cent. advance on these prices, unless by special agreement with the publisher.

Marriages 25 cents each. Deaths accompanied with notices, 25 cents without notices, no charge.

All notices, except those of a religious character and educational purposes, will be charged 25 cents for any number of lines under 10. Over 10 lines, 4 cents per line additional.

Proceedings of meetings, not of a general or public character, charged at 4 cents per line for each insertion.

To facilitate calculations we will state that 328 lines make a column—164 lines a half column—and 82 lines a quarter column. 2952 words make a column—1476 a half column—and 738 a quarter column. All odd lines over each square, charged at the rate of 4 cents per line, for one time, and 8 cents per line for three times.

Yearly advertisers must confine their advertising to their own business. Agencies for others, sale of Real Estate, &c., are not included in business advertisements.


# MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.


THE

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—*Dr. Johnson.*

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

VOL. XXXVIII. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1862. NO. 30.



BANNAN'S STEAM PRINTING OFFICE

Having procured three Presses, we are now prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description at the Office of the MINERS' JOURNAL, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the county, such as

*Books, Pamphlets, Bills of Lading, Large Posters, Railroad Tickets, Hand Bills, Paper Books, Articles of Agreement, Time Books, Bill Heads, Order Books, &c.*

At the very shortest notice. Our stock of JOB TYPE is more extensive than that of any other office in this section of the State, and we keep hands employed expressly for Jobbing. Being a practical Printer ourself, we will guarantee our work to be as neat as any that can be turned out in the cities. PRINTING IN COLORS done at the shortest notice.

BOOK BINDERY.

Books bound in every variety of style. Blank Books of every description manufactured, bound and ruled to order at shortest notice.



LEGAL CARDS.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL. WILLIAM E. SMITH.
CAMPBELL & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office—South-East corner of Centre and Market streets, Pottsville, Pa.
June 28, '62. 26

GEO. M. DALLAS, Jr., Attorney at Law, PHILADELPHIA.
Office removed to 222 South FOURTH St.
March 29, '62. 13—

JOHN P. HOBART has resumed the practice of the law. Office on Centre street, opposite the American House, Pottsville, Penna.
Dec. 7, '61. 49-

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, Attorney at Law. Office—Centre street, below the Episcopal Church. POTTSVILLE, PA. [22-ly

JOHN H. ADAM, Counsellor at Law. Office—No. 16 Wall street (Room 38,) New York.
Nov. 10, '59 45-ly

MYER STROUSE, Attorney at Law. Office—Centre street, opposite the Town Hall Pottsville. [February 9, '60 6-

THOMAS R. BANNAN, Attorney at Law. Office in Centre Street, opposite the Episcopal Church, Pottsville, Penna. [Nov. 20, '56 47-ly

A. P. SPINNEY, Attorney at Law, Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa., will act as agent in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, collection of claims, &c. [Ashland, May 23, '57 21-ly

CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, Attorney at Law, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa. Office in Mahantongo street, corner of Second.
April 11, '57 15-ly

DAVID B. GREEN, Attorney at Law, Pottsville, Pa. South West corner Centre and Market streets, Second Story. Entrance on Market St. N. B.—May be consulted in German.
May 7, '59 19-

BUSINESS CARDS.

STEPHEN HARRIS, Mining Engineer, Market st., above 2d, POTTSVILLE.
June 22, '61 [60. 42 ly] 25-

B. S. LANGDON, Surgeon Dentist, Market street, Second Door above Third street, North side, Pottsville. May 25, '59 18-ly

P. W. SHEAFER, Pottsville, Pa., late of the Pennsylvania State Geological Survey, explores lands, mines, &c. [October 13, '55 41-tf

FRANK CARTER, Real Estate Agent, MAHANOY CITY, Schuylkill County, Pa. Post Letter Address—"Mahanoy City P. O."
March 30, '61 13-tf

GEORGE K. SMITH, Mining Engineer and Colliery Viewer, POTTSVILLE, PENNA.
December 11, '58 50-

GEORGE B. FISLER, Mechanical Engineer and Draughtsman, attends to the sale and purchase of machinery, and to the rebuilding and setting up of old machinery.
Port Carbon, March 5, '59. 10-tf

AGENCY—For the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate; buying and selling Coal Lands; leasing of Coal Lands, Mines, &c., and collecting rents. Office Mahantango Street, Pottsville.
April 6, '50 14- CHAS. M. HILL.

John A. Otto.
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER, Williamsport, Pa.
June 29, '61 26-ly

WILLIAM MILES.
INSPECTOR OF MINES and EXPLORER OF LANDS. Office, West Market street, Pottsville.
Refers to D. E. Nice, M. G. Hubner and Wm. Milnes, Jr., Pottsville, and James Neill, 228 Dock street, Philad'a.
Pottsville, September 28, '61 39-ly

WILLIAM BERNER,
Manufacturer of all kinds of Earthen Ware and Yellow Ware.
In Second street, near Kopitsch's Soap Factory.
ALSO, Flower Pots, Hanging Vases for Flowers, &c., &c.
Pottsville, Dec. 29, '61 52-ly

F. B. BANNAN, Agent for the collection of Coal Rents, sale of Real Estate, &c.
OFFICE—Centre street, opposite the Episcopal Church, POTTSVILLE, Pa.
References—Hon. C. W. Hegins, John P. Hobart, Jno. Shippen, George W. Snyder, Benj. W. Cummings, Edward Yardley. [Aug. 10 '61 32-

HOTELS.

THE ST. LOUIS.
Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.
The undersigned having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house, since the 1st of March last, has been entirely renovated and fitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated, and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depots and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office, and the Corn Exchange.
Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.
Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3, P. M.
HENRI NEIL.
ISAAC L. DEVOE.
April 12, '62. 15-ly

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Centre Street, POTTSVILLE, PA.
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that she has taken the well known Hotel, the EXCHANGE, located at the corner of Centre and Callowhill streets, Pottsville, and will devote her whole time and attention to making it a first-class hotel. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Excellent stabling is attached to the house. She respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage. SUSANNA MAYER.
April 5, '62. 14-tf

FEGER'S HOTEL,
(Formerly Pottsville House,)
Cor. of Centre and E. Mahantango St.
[15-ly] JOS. M. FEGER, Prop'r.

"THE UNION."
Arch Str., ab. 3d, Philadelphia.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.
This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the city, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public. Terms, $1 50 per day.
September 14, '61 37-ly

AMERICAN HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,
Located on CHESTNUT Street, Opposite the old State House,
and in close proximity to the principal Jobbing and Importing Houses, Banks, Custom House, Court Rooms, and places of amusement. During the past year the house has been entirely refitted. Persons visiting the city on business or pleasure will find this Hotel, from its superior location and liberal appointments, well suited to their comfort and convenience. The City Passenger Cars can be taken at the different Railroad Depots and will bring passengers to within less than half a square of the house.
TERMS, $1 50 per day. WYATT & HEULINGS.
Feb. 8, '62. 6—ly

SUPERVISORS' ORDER BOOKS.
PRINTED and for sale at
[April 15, '62] B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

Van Anden's Patent PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.
HANNAH & CO.
Sole Proprietors, 29 Cliff St., New York.
Two Sizes, $1 00 and $1 25
On receipt of price a Press will be mailed to any address, postage paid. Descriptive Circulars sent if requested. Stationers and Agents supplied on liberal terms.
Extraordinary inducements offered to intelligent Agents.
May 3, '62. 18 3m


## COAL TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Terminus of the Philad'a & Reading R. R., on the Delaware, at Philadelphia.—Piers for the shipment of Anthracites.


Pier No. 1.
HAMMETT, VAN DUSEN & LOCHMAN,
DEALERS IN
Locust Mt. and Broad Top Coal.
ALSO, SHIPPERS OF
LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY'S COAL, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HARLEIGH, BEAVER MEADOW, HONEY BROOK, HAZLETON.
Best Qualities of Red and White Ash COAL.
Shipping Wharves—No. 1 Port Richmond. No. 2 Elizabethport.
Offices—No. 201 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA. Trinity Building, NEW YORK. No. 5 Doane street, BOSTON. ['62 7-

Pier No. 2.
BLAKISTON & COX,
SHIPPERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF WHITE ASH, RED ASH and FREMONT SCHUYLKILL COAL; FRANKLIN COMPANY'S CUMBERLAND COAL; also, HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
OFFICES: 217 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 4 New street, New York. 17 Doane street, Boston. '5 42

Pier No. 14.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.
SHIPPERS OF
BROAD MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH AND SUPERIOR RED ASH COALS.
OFFICES: 45 South street, New York. 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ['58-43

Pier No. 5.
TYLER, STONE & CO.,
DEALERS IN VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF Red and White Ash SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COALS, AND GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL.
OFFICES: 328 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 9 Washington Building, Providence. 165 Broadway, New York.
PIER NO. 5, PORT RICHMOND. ['58-42

CONNOR & PATTERSON
HAVE APPOINTED
Castner, Stickney & Wellington, Agents
For the sale of their celebrated LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.
OFFICES: Trinity Building, New York. 115 Milk Street, Boston. 133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Wharf No. 6, Richmond.
April 6, '61 14-tf

Pier No. 7.
JOHN R. WHITE.
SHIPPER OF
SCHUYLKILL Coal,
WHARF NO. 7, PORT RICHMOND.
OFFICES: No. 310 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 300 West Thirteenth st., New York.
October 16, '58 42.

J. J. SINNICKSON.] Pier No. 9. [E. V. GLOVER
SINNICKSON & GLOVER,
SHIPPERS OF
SCHUYLKILL WHITE AND RED ASH,
ALSO,
Lehigh and Bituminous Coals.
OFFICES: No. 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Old State House Basement, Boston.
WHARF NO. 9, PORT RICHMOND, Philad'a. ['59-8

Pier No. 10.
BANCROFT, LEWIS & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE
CELEBRATED ASHLAND COAL,
FROM MAHANOY MOUNTAIN.
OFFICE—111 Walnut street, Commercial Building, Philadelphia.
New York Office—79 Cedar street. Boston Office—25 Kilby street. [Oct. 23, '58 43-

Pier No. 11.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN THE BEST VARIETIES OF
Anthracite & Bituminous Coals.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 86 State street, Boston.
Pioneer Shippers from Elizabethport, OF
LEHIGH, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HAZLETON AND COUNCIL RIDGE COALS. ['59-13

PHILADELPHIA, &C.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.
Shipping WHARVES for ANTHRACITE COAL, AT GREENWICH, Delaware River, Philadelphia.

Wharf No. 1.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.
ROMMEL, POTTS & CO.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. State Street and Merchants' Row, Boston.

Wharf No. 2.
REPPLIER & BRO.
OFFICES: N. E. cor. Walnut & Fourth Sts., Philada. 35 Pine Street, New York. Merchants' Bank Building, Providence.

DAVIS PEARSON & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH and SPOHN VEIN
RED ASH COAL,
OFFICES: No. 138 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 9 Trinity Building, New York. No. 11 Doane Street, Boston.
WHARF—GREENWICH, DELAWARE AVENUE.
DAVIS PEARSON, PHILA. GIDEON BAST, ASHLAND.

CHAS. MILLER. Wharf No. 3. N. P. GORDON.
CHAS MILLER & CO.
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF COAL.
WHITE ASH,
From the PINE KNOT and MT. LAFFA COLLIERIES;
RED ASH,
From their PHOENIX COLLIERIES.
CANAL LANDINGS—GREENWICH AND SPRUCE STS.
OFFICES—No. 195 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
April 9, '61. 15-ly

CAIN, HACKER & COOK,
SHIPPERS OF
LOCUST GAP, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH.
Also, dealers in other first qualities of White and Red Ash Coals.
No. 214 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill River.
THOMAS CAIN. MORRIS HACKER. JESSE M. COOK.
WM. F. MOODY, Shipper and Agent, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
February 15, '62 6-ly

LOCUST GAP COAL.
NOTICE.—I have appointed CAIN, HACKER & COOK sole agents for my LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, from Locust Gap Colliery.
GEORGE W. PARVIN.
Locust Gap, Jan. 2, '62. 7—

Hammett, VanDusen & Lochman,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF CELEBRATED
LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.
OFFICES. 201 Walnut St., Philad'a. Trinity Building, N. York. No. 5 Doane St., Boston.
March 29, '62. 13—

GALLOWAY C. MORRIS has facilities for shipping thirty thousand tons of Coal, at his wharf, foot of Tasker St., just below the Navy Yard. Small lots shipped at any time during the season.
Office—No. 133 Walnut St., Philad'a.
March 22, '62. 12-6m

REPPLIER'S COAL.
NOTICE.
I have appointed TYLER, STONE & CO. the sole and exclusive Agents for the sale of all my Coal, the product of the Collieries formerly owned and worked by GEORGE S. REPPLIER, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Locust Moun ain, | from | Locust Run Colliery. | |
| do | do | " | Tunnel | do |
| Broad Mountain | " | Mammoth Vein | do |
| Peach do R Ash, | " | Lewis | do |

CHARLES A. REPPLIER.
Philadelphia, November 15, 1860.
Parties desiring to purchase any of the above named Coals can order from
TYLER, STONE & CO. 328 Walnut Street, Phila'da. Trinity Building, New York. 92 State St., Boston, Mass.
FRED'K TYLER, Hartford, Connecticut.
Or, as heretofore, from REPPLIER & BROTHER, Nov. 17, '60 46-tf] Philadelphia.

LEHIGH.

CHARLES HAMPSHIRE,
MINER AND SHIPPER OF
Spring Mountain Coal.
JEANSVILLE, PA.
Successor to WM. MILNES & CO.
Address—CHARLES HAMPSHIRE, Jeansville, Luzerne County, Pa.
E. G. GILES, Agent, 66 Dock St., Philad'a.
February 23, '61 8-

"HARLEIGH COAL."
OUR "HARLEIGH" COAL is now sold exclusively in Philadelphia and vicinity, by DAY & HUDDELL. Parties ordering from them, may always depend upon getting a pure article.
OFFICE—109 Walnut St., Philad'a.
SILLIMAN & McKEE.
Hazleton, April 19, '62. 16-3m

REMOVAL!
NEW GOODS!!
N. C. MORRISON has removed his store to the building formerly occupied by Col. H. L. Cake, next door above Capt. Frank Pott's Hardware Store, Centre street, where he will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a full stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, and Flour and Feed, which will be sold at the very lowest market prices, for cash.
Thankful for past favors, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of his old customers, and a share of the trade of the community generally.
Pottsville, April 1st, 1862. 14—

DOWN WITH THE REBELS.
BROWN'S
RAT, ROACH, &c., &c.,
EXTERMINATOR.
THIS PREPARATION is entirely new in its character, and is certain destruction to all vermin. The preparation has been used by many persons who recommend it as an article superior for the purpose to any in the market. It is certain to give satisfaction to all who try it.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
JOHN G. BROWN & SON, Druggists,
[May 31, '62.—22 6m] Centre street, Pottsville.

CONSTANTLY on hand, T Rails for mining purposes, at reduced prices, for cash or good paper. HAYWOOD & CO.
Pottsville, Dec. 26, '59 52-tf

ELIZABETHPORT, &C.

COAL. COAL. COAL.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.
OFFICES:
205 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA.
110 Broadway, NEW YORK.
86 State street, BOSTON.
Wholesale Dealers in the best varieties of DOMESTIC COALS—Sole Proprietors of Wolf Creek Colliery; capable of producing over 150,000 tons a year of the celebrated DIAMOND, (Red Ash,) and BLACK HEATH, (White Ash.)
ALSO,
Exclusive Agents for the sale of the purely genuine Locust Mountain Coal, from the Locust Dale Colliery of Geo. C. Potts & Co., all of which will be shipped direct to New York, via Canal; or coastwise, via Greenwich Piers, (below Navy Yard, Philadelphia.)
ALSO,
At Philadelphia, from Pier No. 11, Port Richmond.
The choicest qualities of RED and WHITE ASH COALS from Schuylkill County, selected with special care, and shipped under our personal superintendence.
At Elizabethport, N. J.
LEHIGH SPRING MOUNTAIN and COUNCIL RIDGE COALS.
From Baltimore, Md.
The celebrated HAMPSHIRE BITUMINOUS COAL.
At Jersey City, N. J.
(via Lehigh and Morris Canals.)
The very superior WILKESBARRE COAL, from the Baltimore Vein, taken from the "Audenried Improvement and Coal Company's Estate," near Wilkesbarre; also, the COUNCIL RIDGE COAL; both of which, for steam purposes and for family use, are unsurpassed.
We hold certificates in our offices from parties who have used and fully tested these Coals, and pronounce them the BEST ANTHRACITE Coals for steam in use, producing no clinker, less ashes and greater blaze, than any other kinds now before the public.
May 15, '59. 20-

Coal! Coal! Coal!
STOUT, VAN WICKLE & MARTIN,
Room 44, Trinity Building,
No. 111 Broadway, New York.
Miners of the celebrated FULTON (LEHIGH) COAL from the EBERVALE COLLIERY, near Hazleton, Pa., and dealers in the best varieties of
LEHIGH, WILKESBARRE & SCHUYLKILL COALS, including

| | |
|---|---|
| HAZLETON, | LOCUST MOUNTAIN, |
| OLD LEHIGH, | SPOHN VEIN RED ASH, |
| EMPIRE (WILKESBARRE) | DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH, |
| SPRING MOUNTAIN, | BELMONT VEIN RED ASH, |
| | BUCK MOUNTAIN. |

Delivered direct from the Mines and on board of Vessels at
TRENTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,
PERTH AMBOY, ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.
AUG. T. STOUT. S. VAN WICKLE. MILES R. MARTIN.
June 1, '61. 22-

SCHUYLKILL CO.

T. H. SCHOLLENBERGER, Agent,
MINER AND SHIPPER OF THE CELEBRATED
Black Heath White Ash and Peaked Mountain Free Burning Pink Ash
COAL.
P. O. ADDRESS—POTTSVILLE or MINERSVILLE, Schuylkill County, Pa.
April 12, '62. 15-tf

East Franklin Lorberry Vein Coal.
MY EAST FRANKLIN LORBERRY COAL is now sold exclusively by Messrs. NOBLE, CALDWELL & CO., who are my sole Agents. Parties ordering from them, may always depend upon getting a pure article.
OFFICES:
No. 112 Walnut St., Philad'a.
No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New York.
No. 31 Kilby Street, Boston.
HENRY HEIL.
Tremont, March 29, '62. 13—

NOVELTY COLLIERY, SPOHN VEIN
THE UNDERSIGNED have purchased the SPOHN VEIN COLLIERY, formerly worked by George Rickert, and are now prepared to contract for the Coal.
HIRAM FOCHT, 110 Broadway, (Room No. 3,) New York, is our sole agent for this celebrated Coal. All orders will meet with prompt attention.
A. C. MILLER & CO., Pottsville, Pa.
Oct. 5, '61. 40-tf

CONNER & PATTERSON,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED
Locust Mountain Coal.
J. J. CONNER, Ashland. J. S. PATTERSON, Pottsville.
Schuylkill County, Pa. ['5- 27-ly

NEW COAL BREAKER.
THE SUBSCRIBER having invented and patented a new and simple machine for breaking Coal to any size the market demands, now offers the use of the patent, upon reasonable terms, to those engaged in the business.
The patent right for one large Colliery in each district will be given to any one who will make a fair trial of the machine, and permit those engaged in the trade to observe its operations. R. A. WILDER.
Cressona, Schuylkill County, March 1, '62. 9-1y

SAVE 50 TO 75 PER CENT.
In the Waste in the Breaking of Coal.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having obtained Letters Patent for a new and useful improvement in the breaking of Coal, respectfully offers the same to the consideration of the mining public and others, and will offer liberal inducements for its introduction to general use. AQUILA BOLTON,
Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, Pa.
Feb. 8, '62. 6-tf

HOOK SPIKE MANUFACTORY.
I AM now prepared to manufacture T RAIL SPIKES of all descriptions, at manufacturers' rates and terms. Thankful to the generous public for past favors, I respectfully call attention to this branch of business. FRANK POTT.
April 12, '62.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, And Marines, and Widows or other Heirs of those who have died or been killed in the Service. W. R. POTTS, Esq., Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.
PENSIONS procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received, or disease contracted, while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money, and arrears of pay, obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.
Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. W. R. POTTS, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.
Persons desiring to transact business, with regard to Bounties, Pensions, &c., can have it attended to by calling at the office of W. R. POTTS, Esq., Centre street, adjoining Exchange Hotel, where every information will be given.
Dec. 4, '62. 1tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
JUST RECEIVED, a fresh assortment, holding 20, 30, and 50 Portraits, bound in a superior manner. In Morocco or Antique style, with clasps. For sale at B. BANNAN'S Book Store.
April 26, '62.

BROAD TOP.

BROAD TOP COAL.
The Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company
Respectfully call the attention of R. R. Companies, Steamboat Owners and Manufacturers to the value of their COAL as a STEAM GENERATOR AND FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
THE BROAD TOP COAL FIELD,
Having connection with PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK, both by Canal and Railroad, through Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is not liable to the interruptions of shipments incident to the SOUTHERN BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS, and regular supplies can safely be counted upon throughout the year.

Lewis Audenried & Co.
Have made arrangements whereby they are in daily receipt of large quantities of the choicest BROAD TOP, and they are prepared to fill order promptly, at market rates.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby street, Boston. 34 Westminster street, Providence.
June 1, '61. 22-

Office of the Celebrated BROAD TOP
White Ash Semi-Bituminous
AND
East Lehigh Coals,
No. 104 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the Celebrated Broad Top Coal, mined out of his own property, prepared directly under his own supervision, and confining his operations exclusively to this region, (having no other soft Coals for sale,) the purchaser can rely upon obtaining a pure article of Broad Top Coal without the risk of having a mixture of Coals from various veins or from other regions substituted, which in appearance might be similar, but in quality vastly inferior. From the advantageous arrangements which have been effected with the principal Railroad and Canal Companies, purchasers can be supplied at the lowest price, upon the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.
For Steam Generating, Marine and Locomotive Engines, Rolling Mills and Puddling Furnaces, Glass Manufacturing, Blacksmithing, Coking, Brick and Lime Burning, this Coal cannot be excelled.
Its exemption from Sulphur and Impurities highly injurious in the manufacturing of Iron, and destructive to Machinery, Boilers and Grate Bars, gives it pre-eminence. Its easy combustion, combined with its beautiful white flame, renders it a desirable fuel for Parlor Grates.

East Lehigh Coal.
NOTICE.—The subscriber having also been appointed Sole Agent for the sale of the Celebrated East Lehigh Coal, mined from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's lands by Conyngham & Michler, and shipped at Mauch Chunk, flatters himself that he can supply the trade with an article, in quality and preparation unsurpassed by any in the market.
Will be pleased to communicate any further information, and will be most happy to receive your patronage.
I am, Respectfully,
ROBERT HARE POWEL.
Caution.—Purchasers are respectfully requested to require all persons representing themselves as my agents to produce a written certificate to that effect.
May 25, '61 21-tf

LORBERRY CREEK.

Lorberry Coal.
AS Inferior Coals are advertised and sold under the name of "Lorberry," we hereby announce that the undersigned are THE ONLY MINERS of LORBERRY COALS; and that Messrs. SINNICKSON & GLOVER, Mr. J. R. BLAKISTON, and Messrs. LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., Philadelphia, receive all our Coal at tide-water—Messrs. SINNICKSON & GLOVER receiving Messrs. Kitzmiller, Stees & Co.'s; Mr. JOHN R. BLAKISTON receiving Messrs. Graeff & Nutting's; and Messrs. LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO. receiving Messrs. Wheeler, Miller & Co.'s—and they are the only dealers in this kind of Coal, and it can be shipped by no other parties.
KITZMILLER, STEES & CO.
GRAEFF & NUTTING.
WHEELER, MILLER & CO.
Pinegrove, May 24, '62 21-

GENUINE LORBERRY COAL.
WE have this day concluded an arrangement with Messrs. LEWIS AUDENREID & CO., whereby they are to have the exclusive sale of all our LORBERRY COAL shipped coastwise, via the Phila. & Reading R. R., for the year 1862. All parties desiring this favorite Coal, can be assured of obtaining the genuine, unadulterated article, from Messrs. LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO. WHEELER, MILLER & CO.
Pinegrove, May 10, '62. 20-

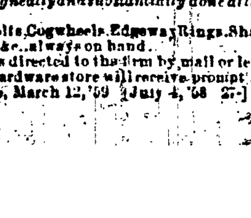
NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BONNELL, Jr.,
No. 40 Trinity Building,
NEW YORK,
Offers for sale
HONEY BROOK and NORTH SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH COALS, in boats, or on board vessels at ELIZABETHPORT and JERSEY CITY.
BUCK MT. COAL, in boats at Mines or Tide Water.
WILKESBARRE COAL, do do do.
C. F. NORTON & CO.'S LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, in boats, or on board vessels at PHILAD'A.
Pure LORBERRY, on board vessels at PHILAD'A.
ALSO,
Detmold's George's Creek Cumberland Coal,
For the Sound, Connecticut, and North River Trade.
March 29, '62. 13 9m

LYKENS VALLEY.

Lykens Valley
Franklin Coal.
NOTICE.—The undersigned having leased for a term of years the Mines of the Lykens Valley and Short Mountain Coal Companies, from which the Lykens Valley Franklin Coal is taken, notice is hereby given that he has made an arrangement with Messrs. JAMES B. HENRY, of Delaware City, Delaware, and HALE REMINGTON, of Fall River, Mass., for the exclusive sale and shipment, to New England and New York of the same.
The genuine Coal can only be found for sale by them, and all orders should be directed to HALE REMINGTON, FALL RIVER, MASS. HENRY THOMAS,
(Successor to Sutton & Thomas.)
Sole Miner of the above Coal.
Philadelphia, March 22, '62. 12—

ESTERLY & FRICK,
Manufacturers of Wire Coal Screens,
WOULD respectfully call the attention of gentlemen engaged in the Coal trade to their coal screens of the various sizes. They have increased facilities for turning out the best of work with promptness and dispatch. Having the most experienced hands in the State they can guarantee all work done at their Factory.
Repairing neatly and substantially done at the shortest notice.
Screen Bolts, Cogwheels, Edgeway Rings, Shafts, Gudgeons, &c., &c., always on hand.
All orders directed to the firm by mail or left at D. L. Esterly's Hardware store will receive prompt attention.
Pottsville, March 12, '59 [July 4, '58 27-] 11 tJ1'62

WRITTEN FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

### PATRIA.

BY CARRIE A. FOURNIER.

I.
**The Call.**

They have denied me, these ungrateful sons,
To whom I gave this peerless, sunny soil,
Against their brothers turning ruthless hands.
They, cursed, make my sacred homes their spoil.
My starry crown they part all unheeding;
My banner broad they, heartless, rend in twain;
Its spotless folds with gore now are streaming;
My river borders groan with fearful pain.
Oh! for your homesteads be of joyous cheer!
The country's honor needs the fearless Volunteer!

II.
**The Mother.**

The mother weeps, yet smiles in her weeping.
Ancestral courage warms her gallant son:
"We'll ne'er return, our patient guard still keeping,
Till Treason falls, and Victory is won!"
The mother cries: "See! the country's breast is bleeding,
At which ye've quaffed as erst upon mine own!
Shall her children hear the mother-country weeping—
Nor heed her pleading cry, her piteous groan?
On! for your fathers, be of joyous cheer!
The country's honor needs the fearless volunteer!"
Thus, in the night, the mother lists to hear
The steady footstep of the Volunteer.

III.
**The Wife.**

The pallid wife, o'er her little children bending,
Lists to the war-tramp, cold with silent fear,
Yet on her brow a martyr-halo rising,
Gleams bright and pure above the starting tear.
"Had not our brothers borne what now we bear,
We ne'er had known of Peace the holy name.
Extend thine arm that ever us protected,
Uphold the Union, and our spotless fame.
On! for your children, be of joyous cheer,
The country's honor claims the fearless volunteer!"
Thus, in the night, the wife awakes to hear
The distant footsteps of the Volunteer.

IV.
**The Sister.**

The sister's thought, her brother's shape adorning
In warlike garb, is proud, though sad, to view
His stalwart form, and says amid her mourning,
"You were not mine, were you not Honor's too!
Unharmed return, or rout with wounds a hundred,
These hands, these eyes, these thoughts are ever thine!
Ne'er shall the daughters of our wronged nation
For their own woes, amid her woe repine!
On! for your sisters, be of joyous cheer,
The country's honor calls the fearless Volunteer!"
Thus, in the night, the sister lists to hear
The tranquil footstep of the Volunteer.

V.
**The Bride.**

The fair betrothed, her lover's arms untwining,
Cries: "Onward! onward! think not now of me!
Love bends to war, the heart exults repining,
And here awaits you love in victory.
This holy oath receive ere departing:
Here, if you come, awaits your faithful one;
Ne'er shall love, this widow'd hand in claiming,
Call wife the bride who only is your own.
On! for your bridal, be of joyous cheer!
The country's honor spurs the fearless Volunteer!"
And, trembling, oft she wakes and strives to hear
The far-off footsteps of the Volunteer.

VI.
**The Soldier.**

The soldier cries: "Our banner's stripes we wave;
Dead voices call: 'Our Washington is near!'
With all her stars, our flag we yet will save,
And crouching foes our triumph-tread shall hear.
On! for our memory, if we dying fall,
Shall be a link to bind the broken tie;
And still the widow's cry, the mother's call,
Shall goad the living on to victory.
On! if we fall, be still of joyous cheer,
The country's honor spurs the gallant Volunteer!"
Mother, wife, sister, bride, hark all to hear
The onward tramping of the Volunteer.

VII.
**The Officer.**

"I have your oaths!" the gallant chief, exclaiming,
Leads on: "We hear, the warning cannon groans!
Let us be first, our country's call obeying—
Her voice upholds, her haughty spirit moans;
In danger's post, your chief ye'll ever follow;
The densest cloud his form shall ever break.
Follow! Avenge! or triumph still undying!
One life is little for a country's sake!
On! for your chieftain! be of joyous cheer,
The country's honor leads the gallant Volunteer!"

VIII.
**The Battle.**

To arms! flag against flag, the wrong—the right.
Sword against sword, and ready foe to foe—
Brave knights and steeds together lost to sight—
One common cry, one groan, one death, one woe!
Blood torrents flow, and densest vapors rise,
Mount high upon the dark'ning gory plain,
And heaven is rent by wild, hideous cries,
One wound, one strife, one agony, one pain.
On! for your lives, now be of joyous cheer,
The country's honor guards the fearless Volunteer!
Father, wife, child and grandsire list to hear
The thrilling war-cry of the Volunteer.

IX.
**Home!**

Victory! home with buoyant step returning,
The laurel crown about his bronzed brow,
The hero comes, with ardor ever burning;
Fond arms extended to embrace him now.
And mother, wife, sister, bride, with happy weeping,
Receive the brave, the glad victorious one;
Yet, 'midst their joy, for those in death now sleeping,
Weave cypress crowns for life's last victory won.
Wife, mother, sister, bride, are all of joyous cheer,
The country's honor crowns the gallant Volunteer!

*From the New York Tribune.*

### EMANCIPATE!

Lo! Looms a morning long foretold!
It dawns in blood-besprinkled gold,
'Mid awe, and shame, and prayer, and wonder,
And fire, and rage, and death, and thunder;
The morn that ends a night more dread
Than that whose black showed Miriam's dead,
And twice ten illumed quenchless rays,
In awful, unrelieved blaze,
Write broad above day's burning gate,
EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!

The day is here! The hour is high!
This, this must be our battle-cry!
None else avails our ought, nor can,
While manhood is denied to man!
God wills it from eternal years,
We learn it slow, through stripes and tears;
But learn at last, or learn we must
In deeper agony and dust,
God's mandate to our guilty State,
EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!

Deep from ten thousand thousand hearts
The gathering echo swells and starts!
Hearts whose best life is wrung and riven;
Hearts whose best blood like rain is given;
Hearts wise by all the woes they feel;
Hearts true as the truly tempered steel;
They gave their bravest, day by day,
To worse than Juggernaut a prey;
And now they cry, in holy hate,
EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!

Down with the wretch who dares withstand
This sole salvation of our land!
Who dares, what time her cannon roar,
What time her veins their life-blood pour,
To shield, through all her mortal strife,
The Hydra that assaults her life!
Contemns the aid Heaven long since chose,
And foils his country, not her foes!
Down with the wretch! or small or great!
EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!

Dare to do right because 'tis right!
Dare to be read by God's own sight!
Count not false friends, nor treacherous foes!
Who smites with God what powers oppose?
Strike be who dare! Strike he who can!
A blow with heaven! A blow for man!
Strike grandly in this hour sublime
A blow to ring through endless time!
Strike! for the listening ages wait!
EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!

G. L. T.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig, of June 25.

### THE MASTER RACE.

Since the great battle of Shiloh, and including it, we have had an almost uninterrupted series of victories. We have encountered the enemy generally with heavy odds against us, and frequently behind intrenchments, but in a single instance, unless it be the unexplained affair at Lewisburg, have Southern troops failed to exhibit superior manhood to the mongrel and manytongued enemy.

Indeed, the whole experience of the war is an attestation of the truth long since discovered by impartial observers, that the master race of this continent is found in the Southern States. Of a better stock, originally, and habituated to manlier pursuits and exercises, they have ruled in affairs of State by force of the stronger will and larger wisdom that pertain to and distinguish superior races of men, while on the field of battle they have in every contest held a priority of place, conceded to them by their present adversaries.

This natural dominancy of the Southern people has had much to do in bringing on the war. The inferior race, grown strong in numbers and ambitious from prosperity, have revolted against and now seek to overthrow and destroy those whose superiority was a constant source of envy and self-reproach. There is no fiercer malevolence than that of caste; and it is this which has so long stirred the Yankee bile. Always, in the presence of the Southern gentleman, he has felt a strong and painfully repressed impulse to take off his hat. This conscious inferiority has galled the jealous and malignant creature, until he has broken out in servile insurrection. He has vainly concluded that his numbers can overwhelm and exterminate the subjects of his envy, and that by succeeding to the broad acres and liberal habitudes of the Southern gentry, will come to be looked upon as a gentleman, too!

With us the contest is one for hereditary rights, for the sacred things of home, for the old repute of better blood—with the Yankee it is a rebellious and infatuated struggle for a place he is unworthy of, for privileges he would degrade, for property he would barter, and for institutions he could neither comprehend nor enjoy. It is the old and never-ending strife between patrician and proletarian, between gentle and vile. It is the old fee of battle on a new field of muscle against spirit—numbers against courage. It is not upon Southern soil and among the descendants of Cavaliers and Huguenots that this battle will go in favor of brute force.

It may be that the armies in front of this city are about to rush into mortal wrestle. When they meet it will not, perhaps, be upon such unequal terms as we have generally encountered. But should there be as great inequality of numbers as on other fields, it may and will be neutralized here, as it has ever been, by the superior courage and constancy of our troops. True to their lineage, their fame, their pledges, their principles; true to the expectations and prayers of all who love them; true to the immeasurable interests that hang on the issue; the soldiers who fight for liberty and native land will never give back, never waver, never cease to strike, till certain and glorious victory perches on their banners.

### THE BLACKS PREPARING FOR FREEDOM.

The New York *Tribune*, says: "Very much has been said by the press and the public in reference to the assertion of the author of "Among the Pines," that there exists among the Southern blacks a secret and wide-spread organization which has able leaders, and whose ultimate object is FREEDOM. This statement, though generally credited, has been questioned by certain Northern Secession journals.

We are authorized by the writer of that book to say that he has given in "Among the Pines," but a tithe of the *whole* truth in his possession in regard to that organization. That while he has in that work introduced only a single leader, he has *personal* knowledge of over twenty, and has the names and residences of over 600, who can control, at the tap of a drum, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND able-bodied fighting men.

The names of these leaders, and all the particulars in regard to that organization, he is at liberty to communicate (they having been confided to him for that purpose) to the Government, whenever it is prepared to resort in quelling this Rebellion, to all the means that are justified by civilized warfare."

### THE PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

**The Resolutions.**

At this Convention which was held in Harrisburg on the 17th instant, Morton McMichael, on behalf of the Committee of Resolutions, reported that the committee had adopted with unanimity the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Convention, representing as it does the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, reaffirms the sentiments embodied in the resolution adopted at the meeting of loyal members of Congress, at the national Capitol, July 12, 1862: That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial, to unite their hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain with determined resolution our patriotic President and his administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against enemies, at home or abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and causeless rebellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic; that to this end we invite the co-operation of all men who love their country, in the endeavor to rekindle throughout all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our fathers, and all who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt.

*Resolved*, That we have continued confidence in the honesty, capacity, and patriotism of President Lincoln and his constitutional advisers; that we approve the principles on which his policy, both foreign and domestic, has been conducted; that we sanction and sustain all the measures which he has found it necessary to adopt to guard the Government against the assaults of traitors, their sympathizers and abettors: and that we esteem it eminently fortunate that, in this most trying crisis of our cherished Union, we have at the helm of public affairs one so upright, temperate, prudent, and firm as he has proved himself to be.

*Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the administration of Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of this Commonwealth, marked as it has been by extraordinary vigor in the discharge of all public duties, by untiring zeal in the cause of the country, and especially in recruiting forces for the national army, by enlarged and liberal care for the sick and wounded soldiers of the State, by a wise and prudent economy in the expenditures of the funds committed to his care, and by the unsparing devotedness of all its members, and in particular of the Governor himself, to the constant harassing, complicated, and novel labors which the exigencies of the great rebellion have imposed.

*Resolved*, That we acknowledge but two divisions of the people of the United States in this crisis—those who are loyal to its Constitution and every inch of its soil, and are ready to make every sacrifice for the integrity of the Union and the maintenance of civil liberty within it, and those who openly or covertly endeavor to sever our country, or to yield to the insolent demands of its enemies; that we fraternize with the former and detest the latter; and that, forgetting all former party names and distinctions, we call upon all patriotic citizens to rally for one undivided country—one flag—one destiny.

*Resolved*, That the Government of the United States and its people, with an occasional exception among the reckless inhabitants where this rebellion was fostered, have wisely and studiously avoided all interference with the concerns of other nations, asking and usually enjoying a like non-interference with their own, and that is and should continue to be its policy. That the intimations of a contemplated departure from this sound rule of conduct on the part of some of the nations of Europe, by an intervention in our present struggle, is as unjust to them as it would be to us, and to the great principles for which we are contending; but we assure them, with a solemnity of conviction which admits of no distrust or fear, and from a knowledge of, and a firm reliance upon the spirit and fortitude of twenty millions of freemen, that any attempt thus to intervene will meet a resistance unparalleled in its force, unconquerable in its persistence, and fatal to those whom it is intended to aid; and that it will tend only to strengthen and elevate the Republic.

*Resolved*, That the skill, bravery, and endurance exhibited by our army and navy have elicited our admiration and gratitude; and that we behold in these qualities the assurances of sure and speedy success to our arms, and of rout and discomfiture to the rebels; that we urge the Government to aid and strengthen them by all the means its power, and carefully to provide for sick, wounded, and disabled soldiers and their families; to prosecute the war with increased vigor and energy, until the rebellion is utterly crushed, the integrity of the Union in all its borders restored, and every rebel reduced to submission or driven from the land; and that to accomplish these ends we pledge to our rulers our faith, our fortunes, and our lives.

*Resolved*, That the course of the Hon. David Wilmot in the United States Senate is manly, consistent, and eminently patriotic, and we hereby endorse him as a true and faithful representative of the loyal people of this State.

**SPEECH OF MR. FORNEY.**

Col. John W. Forney arose, and spoke to the resolutions as follows:

What voter, what Democrat, who has lost a brother or friend in the army, will not, when the argument is put to him, see the propriety of these resolutions? In the battle of Red Bank, in 1777, a regiment of Rhode Island blacks reached the ground in time, and turned the fortunes of the day; and Andrew Jackson called on the free blacks of Louisiana for the defence of that Territory, and by their bravery victory was won.—Do not be afraid, gentlemen, of being called Abolitionists. The only Abolitionists to day—the only practical Abolitionists—are the rebels themselves. They have set more slaves free than ten thousand General Hunters could have done. We did not begin the rebellion. Edward Everett, at Albany, in 1860, when making a speech, said to the Democratic party, "Gentlemen, you have a majority. Unite—come together, and you will beat us. If not, Mr. Lincoln will be elected, and you must take the consequences." The Democratic party produced this state of things for their own aims, and they desired it. The great object of the Democratic party, fellow-citizens, is scarcely to be concealed. I say the Democratic party, because they insist upon calling themselves such. They desire a peace, and in order to effect that peace and to degrade us, they are trying to divide the Northern people. They are for uniting the South and dividing us. This is their object, and what a peace it will be! Does any man suppose that such a peace would end the war? The first attempt would be to throw Pennsylvania into the arms of the South, as was Wm. B. Reed's plan. Then there is Fernando Wood's idea of making New York city a great free city. Then California would secede, Oregon would secede, and the great West would finally secede, and in this Secession do you not suppose that there would be an internal war? A war of section? Such a war the world has never seen.—Can it be supposed for a moment that a man, looking at the probability of things, does not see them as I do?

Hence it is that the Republican party deserves all honor for the manner in which it has deported itself in this struggle. It was God's providence that a Republican President was elected in 1860. I have seen so much duplicity under the name of democracy; I have seen so much pride, so much falsehood, such an utter disregard of the most solemn oaths and obligations; I have seen a ruined country as the legacy of that party, that when Mr. Lincoln was elected President, I hailed it because I knew he had no record to fall back on. His hands were clean. He was clear of the taint of Southern traitors. I hope these resolutions before us will be unanimously adopted. What is to be hoped is unity among ourselves.—If we cannot harmonize, the battle must go against us. If the friends of the Administration and the war cannot come together as one man, the Breckinridgers must triumph in the coming election, and your House of Representatives will be turned against us, and our President will be harmless, so far as the exercise of power is concerned. We can afford to lay aside the name of Republicans, Americans, and Democrats, and remember only the Republic. It may be—though I trust in God it is not so—it may be that we shall never have a united country again; and, gentlemen, the only way to secure such a country is for ourselves to be united.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

From the Norfolk County (Mass.) Journal.

AMONG THE PINES; or, South in Secession Time. By EDMOND KIRKE. New York: J. R. Gilmore.

This book deserves more than ordinary recognition both from the press and the public. Its vigor of style, graphic power of narrative, and dramatic arrangement of events, would give it note and popularity in any time, and before any audience. And when we add to this, that it is a more remarkable revelation of *facts*, and that those facts bear directly on our present national contest, and intimately affect the welfare of the American people, we give it an interest scarcely equalled by any work yet published.

We have accidently learned some things relating to its author and the scenes he describes, which we trust we commit no indiscretion in giving the public. Edmund Kirke is the assumed name of a gentleman who was formerly a leading merchant in trade with the South, who did a business of over a million dollars yearly with that locality, and has at present a sum of money permanently invested there which would constitute a fortune for almost any one. He knows the South better than any man who has ever before written concerning it, being familiar with nearly every inch of the soil of four States there, and having passed many winters on the plantations of all these. Here he saw the *inside* workings of the institution, and gained a familiarity with it which no mere traveller has had it in his power to conceive of. He was not an Abolitionist. For the fifteen years which he spent among the planters, he saw enough to prevent his being a pro-slavery man, but he was disposed, during this time, to let them work out their own salvation, in their own way. The music of Fort Sumter woke him up. He couldn't handle a musket, but he felt that he could, at any rate, blow a bugle. This book is his first blast. He means that it shall not be without successors. He is not a "literary man," and has no literary ambition. All he aims to do is, to contribute the facts which his remarkable experience has taught him to the nation's stock of knowledge.

He has a plan in what he is doing. He does not regard our contest as one so much between slavery and freedom as between two systems of labor. His plan of subduing slavery is by breaking down the dominant oligarchy of the South, who demoralize the white man no less than they debase the negro. He would educate not alone this latter class, but he would elevate the Southern whites who are not slaveholders. This he believes may be done by infusing among them a Yankee element; and he regards the proposed settlement of the South by Northern soldiers as the natural agency for this. On this subject of the poor whites, no book has ever been so thorough and explicit. Its daguerreotype of them is entirely faithful. And it is through these that the slaveholders, taking advantage of their ignorance and debasement, have governed America.

The incidents of the book—startling and dramatic as they always are—are *true*. Not true in that they occurred exactly as there related. They did not transpire in the order here given them, and occupied a wider range of time in their occurrence. But *every one* of them actually happened, and came under the immediate observation of the author. This is the fact, to the minutest detail. There is abundant material in the book to confirm this, even if the high character of the author admitted of its question. Character is discriminated in it to the nicest shades of difference. No close observer can fail to believe that such portraits as he makes are drawn from originals. The dialect of the negro, the poor white, and the corn-cracker is each given with a careful consistency which only years of observation among them could have enabled the author to appropriate. Jim (the son of a white man) on ordinary occasions talks like a country negro house-servant, but under excitement speaks almost like a white man; and it is an established truth that persons of mixed blood, when aroused, always show predominating the characteristics of the stronger race. Scip, a pure African, always talks and speaks in a high-toned, elevated manner, (though he never gets out of the negro lingo,) and it is a curious fact that the native African shows always, when brought in contact with educated whites, a higher order of character than do those whose fathers have had their souls crushed out by slavery. Old Pomp has the religion of a good old "nigger"—who gets an idea of the Bible thoroughly literal, and whose only conceptions of God are that he is a great good *man*, who can be approached and talked to by his children—the religion of the ignorant everywhere, but peculiarly that of the slave. Moye is a renegade Yankee—the meanest specimen of creation that God has permitted to exist. He is just such an overseer as certain editors not a thousand miles from Boston would have made had their lot been cast on a Southern plantation.

These are not the only characters sketched from life. Andy Jones, whose stump speech we have given on our outside page, is a living man (yet, as we hope.) The "factor" who conveyed him that a Yankee is not a cross between the Devil and a Jew" is the gentleman from whom we have obtained most of our knowledge of the circumstances connected with the writing of this work. Col. J——, is so real a sketch that he has been recognized, and a protest entered against making the facts of his life public. He is no longer living, and Madam P——, who is no less a real character, is now under the protection of Andy Jones. A very remarkable incident affecting her welfare is related to us by the gentleman from whom we have obtained the above facts. The Colonel's widow has lately attempted to sell Madame P—— to the brothel panders of New Orleans. On learning this of Andy Jones, his Northern factor (who was at one time also a factor of Col. J——) wrote to the widow that in case she did not abandon her design, and at once give the octoroon her freedom, remunerate Andy for his care, and save her from present want, government should immediately be notified of $6,000 of her late husband's property, in the hands of his present New York factors, which would at once be subject to confiscation. Measures were taken to send this letter, through our military commanders in that vicinity, directly to Charleston.

We trust that what we have said will be sufficient to awaken the reader's interest in this very remarkable exhibit of Southern life. It is a book which should be read and pondered by every patriot. There has been no publication issued giving so intelligent, so fair, and so thorough a view of the effects of slave institutions upon the mutual relations of the races of men and classes of society in this country. In this it is invaluable, and here is a point, where we all of us especially need to be enlightened. But the work has a positive attraction which supersedes the necessity of its perusal as a matter of duty. Read in fragments in a magazine, it has awakened attention and enchained the interest of readers as few books have ever done. And in its completed form, it is a work which will be read and remembered as more original and suggestive in idea and purpose, and more dramatic in execution, than any issue of the press since "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

### GOD'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION.

"Let my people go."—Exod. ix. 1.

A year ago God gave this message to our nation. We have driven our war-chariots over it up to the rebel Capital. To-day he takes up this trampled message and traces it in lightning on the skies. The events of the fatal week are "a strategic retreat," say our Generals—"We must have 300,000 more men," says the President—"Give us new men and measures," say the politicians—"*Let my people go*," saith the Lord.

It is because we have *not listened* to this word that our armies are not in Richmond to-day—that our young men lie heaped in slaughter, while tens of thousands are borne in bleeding agony to our cities to die, or, if they live, to spend crippled and helpless lives.

It is because we have not obeyed this voice that our treasures have been poured out by hundreds of millions, and that foreign powers are tempted as never before to thrust themselves into our national affairs.

The duty was laid upon us at the beginning of the war, to open the house of bondage, because then we had the *right and power*. What the Constitution did not give us the power to do, treason gave us. God thus uses the wrath of man. With the power and the right came the *responsibility* and the DUTY. It is *we* now who are responsible for the continuance of slavery. There are no such perils of servile insurrection as are usually associated as inseparable from emancipation.—More than 100,000 soldiers would, ere this, have enlisted in our cause—100,000 men more would have been efficient workmen in the Federal service.

By a striking coincidence, the very day that the columns of sickening defeat were read in Congress, and the President's call was sent forth for 300,000 men, Hunter's famous letter was read.—How will the country respond, till they know how the President will respond to this letter? Will they send their sons, when they know that twice that number are ready to die in defense of their liberties and our own, and when our present policy says to the slave, You shall not help us, but you must stay and help the enemy who is slaying our sons. God has put the key of the house of bondage into our hands, and held them to the key, and kept us standing at the door for months, saying to us, "*Let my people go.*"

We refused to open the door, and refused to have it opened. Fremont, Phelps, Hunter, have been recalled, superseded, or their orders countermanded.

When the inmates of this house of bondage *opened the door*, we have thrust them back. God has treated us as he did Pharoah. Halleck drove the contrabands from his lines, and after infinite labor to make the enemy's escape impossible, he had the satisfaction to find that Beauregard's army had gone and left no *footprints or tidings* of their destination. If information had been welcomed from the slaves, the rebel army might have been captured or cut to pieces. But it had leisure to make its way to Richmond, and *two to one* the rebellion launched its forces upon us, and drove us back *eighteen* shameful miles, in that terrible and fatal week. God has bound up our interests in the same bundle with those of his oppressed people. Shall we say, We will conquer the rebels, and then bring them to terms by opening the house of bondage? But the experiment of waiting has already cost us too much. It may yet appear that we have hardened our hearts one day too long. Our army may be cut to pieces. France and England may be upon us. Let the Word of God be obeyed before the hour of a death-bed repentance. If you will not in the name of God and justice, then in the name of our national life smite slavery down, smite it speedily. If we do not slay it, it will slay us. Say to the President, Take the 300,000 men you call for. Yes; give him 300,000 besides; but *tell, entreat, him,* "*Let my people go.*"

We thank God that the President is neither Pharoah nor a king. He is only waiting for your voice. He would have opened the house of bondage long ago if you had said so.—*Sermon by Dr. Swain, of Providence.*

From the Toronto Globe.

### THE SLAVES MUST HELP.

We look upon the events of the last few days as certain to cause a prolongation of the war for some months. The South will have increased courage to resist; the North will need a greater number of men, who cannot be drilled in a day nor a month. Thousands of lives must be sacrificed, because the Washington authorities did not appreciate the situation. It is the old mistake of civilians directing military operations at a distance. Can it be wondered, as the prospect of the end of the rebellion becomes more remote, as it becomes clearer, that more, and still more, Northern men will perish ere the great fight against slavery can be successfully concluded, that the American people turn with greater liking to a trenchant weapon which they have within their reach, but hitherto have not used? It is one of the most extraordinary proofs of the force of an idea, that the Northern people have not long ere this insisted on the slaves being enlisted in their cause. They have been told so long that the realm of slavery is sacred soil, not to be profaned by Northern foot, that they cannot rid themselves of the idea, even when they are at deadly war with those who inculcated it. The North could enrol one hundred thousand colored men to work and fight for them, men who know the country, who can endure the climate better than the Southern white, who would fight with desperation, feeling that victory would bring freedom and defeat death. Yet they are not enrolled. The North has not yet forgotten the crack of the slaveholder's whip in Congress. Supposing England engaged in a life and death struggle with the United States, how long would she neglect the opportunity of securing the co-operation of the slaves. Not an hour. She would hold that military policy and humanitarian motives combined to make such a movement advisable. Why should not the North adopt it? We deny altogether that it would lead to rapine. We believe that the blacks would be submissive and docile to their officers, and not so likely to ravage and murder as white soldiers. Let the Generals in command of the various armies along the Gulf proclaim liberty to all slaves who will join the standard; let them be drilled and armed, and used along with white troops, so that they may be under control until discipline is fully established. At the close of the war a large portion of the able bodied men would be free, and the slavery question would have received its solution. Already, General Hunter has taken 1,000 colored men into his army, and has drilled them. His action has been approved of by the House of Representatives, after a long debate, and his policy will probably be adopted on a larger scale at no distant day. Emancipation advances with every month's resistance of the Slave Power. If Mr. Davis holds out another year, there will not be a slave left in the States at the end of 1863.

### THE DEMOCRACY AND THE WAR.

The venerable A. B. Johnson, of Utica, N. Y., (father of Judge A. S. Johnson, late of the Court of Appeals) has been for many years a respected and influential member of the Democratic party, and has written very ably and forcibly in vindication of its principles and policy. The present attitude of its leaders with regard to the War for the Union does not command his approbation, and in a private letter to an old friend he speaks out as follows:

"Gov. Seymour is out for the war, as are the Democratic leaders generally. I maintain that the Democratic party is more responsible for the war than the Abolitionists. The South would never have hazarded Rebellion if they had expected an undivided North. The Democratic party had for many years told the South to resist Northern aggression, and, even as late as the great Democratic Convention at Albany, in February, 1861, the speakers who were most applauded said that, if there was to be any fighting, it should commence at the North against those who would coerce the South; but, after thus seducing the South into rebellion by false assurances, they all repudiated their promises, and were the first to volunteer against the South. They are thus acting the part of Satan, who, after seducing men to sin, assists in punishing them therefor. If anything could add to the baseness of their position, it is the general belief that they are attempting, thereby to get into power, that when it is obtained they may betray the North as they have the South, by returning once more to their first love as aids of the Rebels."

AN ARMY OFFICER ON ABOLITIONISM.—The following is an extract from a private letter written by an officer of the regular army, holding a high position on the staff of General McClellan, and who has always been a bunker Democrat, dated June 17: "I have been told that confessions are good for the soul. I am going to make one to you. I am at last an Abolitionist! Not that I love the negro or am prepared to say, 'Art thou not a man and a brother?' but I do love my country and the white race. My old prejudices and political feelings have been wiped out, one by one slowly but surely. I could not pass through all that I have witnessed during the last year, and not see what every honest man should, that an institution which can so change a whole people in their feelings and actions toward their fellow-countrymen and their country must be wrong, and the sooner it is done away with the better.

"You, like myself, have no doubt in times past had a high idea of Southern chivalry. Like many other things down South, I find even that boasted institution a humbug. Among all the Southern officers whom I have met and been brought in contact with, I have found scarcely one that was even a peer to a Northern mechanic. I could tell you of deeds of barbarism perpetrated by these knights of the South that would make you shudder. A day or two since I was told by an aid of Gen. Keyes that one of our officers was found dead with both his ears cut off. This is one of a hundred cases of their cruelty. Yesterday two sutlers were found in the woods hanging by the neck, and some teamsters with their throats cut."—*Eve. Post.*

GEN. HUNTER'S NEGRO BRIGADE.—Lieut. Luther G. Riggs of the 1st South Carolina Volunteers writes us that Col. Arthur Kinzie, commanding that regiment, is now at Washington on business connected with this branch of the service. He also says that Gen. Hunter has recently issued an order for three additional regiments, and that the officers, in part, have already been selected and designated. Capt. James D. Fessenden of Maine (son of the Senator,) late of Berdan's Sharpshooters, and aid-de-camp on Gen. Hunter's staff, is, in the absence of Col. Kinzie, in command of the 1st regiment. The brigade is at present under command of Col. Morrow, also of Gen. Hunter's staff, who probably will be constituted Brigadier-General. Gen. Hunter is said to take great pride in these dusky soldiers, and visits them often, bringing with him all distinguished military and civic guests, upon which the brigade is ordered out on "dress parade."—*New Haven Journal and Courier.*

THE N. Y. HERALD'S TREASON.—The New York *Herald*, which is the most desperate and unblushing friend of the rebels, in its number of July the 4th, suggests revolution in the North.—It calls for a "Committee of Public Safety" to "watch over the country in the perilous crisis in which it now finds itself placed." It demands "a reformation in Congress and an overhauling of the Cabinet"; and says that Congress must be "superseded"; and in the spirit of the man who cried out to a mob: "Don't nail the poor gentleman's ears to the wall," confident that the suggestion was only needed to have it done, this traitorous sheet urges the necessity of taking measures "to retain the faith and support of the border slave States still in the Union." If it had dared speak openly, it would have said to the secessionists in the border slave States, "Now is your time to rise against the government."—*Eve. Post.*

MATTERS REVERSED—AN INDIGNANT CONTRABAND.—On Wednesday evening last about 500 secesh prisoners from Gen. Jackson's army reached Philadelphia on their way to Fort Delaware. Among them was a "Lousiana Tiger," attended by a sable contraband, perhaps the last of the hundred left him by an affectionate father. Between Harrisburg and the city the contraband began to get some notions of his position, and on reaching Washington street wharf, he proceeded to thrash his master in real plantation style. He gave as the reason that his master had been thrashing him for the last ten years and that it now was his turn. He was allowed to have his own way until his master was pretty well exhausted, when he was taken away, and the "Tiger" was shipped for Fort Delaware. At the same time an excited female offered to thrash any one of the prisoners who would stand out in revenge for the death of her son.

"THE FIGHTING PARSON."—Brownlow in his book says:

"I am known throughout the length and breadth of the land as the 'Fighting Parson;' while I may say, without incurring the charge of egotism, that no man is more peaceable, as my neighbors will testify. Always poor, and always oppressed with *security* debts, few men in my section and of my limited means have given more away in the course of each year to charitable objects. I have never been arraigned in the Church for any immorality. I never played a card. I never was a profane swearer. I never drank a dram of liquor until within a few years, when it was taken as a medicine. I never had a cigar or chew of tobacco in my mouth. I never was in attendance at a theatre. I never attended a horse-race and never witnessed their running, save on the fair grounds of my own county. I never courted but one woman, and her I married."

THE most extraordinary machine in the World's Exhibition is beyond question the one for microscopic writing. This enables a person to write in the usual way, and to duplicate his writing a million times smaller; so small indeed that it is invisible to the naked eye, yet with a powerful microscope becomes so plain that every line and dot can be seen. The inventor claims that with this instrument he can copy the entire Bible twenty-two times in the space of an inch. The Astor Library, I presume, could be transferred to a sheet of note paper. Practically, it will be of great service in preventing forgeries. With one of these machines, a private mark can be put on bills so minute and perfect that the forger can neither perceive nor imitate it, but the bank clerk or broker knowing where to look, can at once detect that the bill is genuine. The machine is the invention of a Mr. Peters.