MINERS' JOURNAL,
AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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, AUGUST 2, 1862. NO. 31.

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.

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 not paid within the year.

TO CLUBS:

... to one address, (in advance)	$5 00
... do. do.	10 00
... do. do.	20 00

... must be invariably paid in advance; ...

TO CARRIERS AND OTHERS:

The JOURNAL will be furnished to Carriers and others ... cash on delivery. ... *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 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 facie* 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 follows:

	ONE.	TWO.	THREE.	SIX.	TWELVE.
...	63	88	$1 25	$2 25	$3 00
...	80	1 25	1 75	2 75	4 00
...	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	5 00
...	1 25	2 25	2 60	4 50	6 00
...	1 25	2 25	2 70	4 50	7 00
...	1 25	2 25	2 85	5 00	8 00
...	1 25	2 25	3 00	5 50	9 00

FIVE LINES COUNTED AS A SQUARE OF TEN LINES.

...square,	1 25	2 25	3 50	6 00	10 00
...squares,	2 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	14 00
...squares,	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
...squares,	4 50	6 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
...column,	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 ... and a standing advertisement not exceeding 15 lines, will be charged, including subscription, $16 00 ... to the amount of four squares, with change 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 abroad, except at 25 per cent. advance on these rates, 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 a 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.

LEGAL CARDS.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL. WILLIAM R. 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. [22-1y

JOHN H. ADAM, Counsellor at Law. Office—No. 16 Wall street, (Room 28,) New York. Nov. 23, '59 47-1y*

MYERSTROUSE, 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 47-1y

A. P. SPINNEY, Attorney at Law, Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa., will act as agent in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, collection of rents, &c. [Ashland, May 23, '57 21-1y

CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, Attorney at Law, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa. Office—In Mahantongo street, corner of Second, April 11, '57 15-1y

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. ... 19-

BUSINESS CARDS.

STEPHEN HARRIS, Mining Engineer. Office—Market st., above 3d, POTTSVILLE. June 22, '61 [760 42-1y] 25

J. S. LANGDON, Surgeon Dentist, Market street, Second Door above Third street, Westside, Pottsville. May 5, '60 18-1y

P. W. SHEAFER, Pottsville, Pa., Geologist of the Pennsylvania State Geological Survey, ... lands, mines, &c. [October 18, '55 41-tf

FRANK CARTER, Real Estate Agent, MAHANOY CITY, Schuylkill County, Pa. Letter Address—Mahanoy City P. O. ... '61 15-tf

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

GEORGE B. FISLER, Mechanical Engineer and Draughtsman, attends to the sale, purchase and ... machinery, and to the re-building and ... of old machinery. ... Carlson, March 5, '59 10-tf

AGENCY.—For the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, buying and selling Coal; taking ... of Coal Lands, Mines, &c., and collecting ... Office Mahantongo Street, Pottsville. ... CHAS. M. HILL.

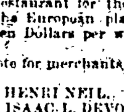
John A. Otto.
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER, Williamsport, Pa. 26-1y

WILLIAM MILES
INSPECTOR OF MINES and EXAMINER OF LANDS. Office, West Market street, ... J. E. Nice, M. G. Hibner and Wm. Milnes, Jr. ... James Neill, 228 Dock street, Philad'a. ... September 28, '61 39-1y

WILLIAM BERNER,
Manufacturer of all kinds of Earthen Ware and Yellow Ware. ... Second street, near Koritsch's Soap Factory. ... Flower Pots, Hanging Vases for Flowers, &c., &c. ... Dec. 29, '61 52-1y

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

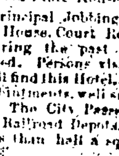
HOTELS.



THE ST. LOUIS. Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia. The undersigned having leased, for a term of years, this ... 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 1st, has been entirely renovated and ... in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot 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. ... per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3, P. M.
HENRI NEIL. ISAAC L. DEVOE.
... 12, '62. 15-1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Centre Street, POTTSVILLE, PA.
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that she has taken the well known Hotel, the EXCHANGE, at the corner of Centre and Callowhill streets, and will devote her whole time and attention to make 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.
... 14-

FEGER'S HOTEL,
Formerly Pottsville House, ... Centre and E. Mahantongo Sts. ... JOS. M. FEGER, Prop'r



"THE UNION."
... Str., ab. 3d, Philadelphia. ... NEWCOMER, Proprietor. This Hotel is centrally ... convenient ... Passenger Cars to all parts of the city ... in every particular adapted to the comfort and ... of the business public. Terms, $1 50 per day. ... November 14, '61. 46-1y

AMERICAN HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.
Located on CHESTNUT Street, Opposite the old State House, ... close proximity to the principal Jobbing and ... Houses, Banks, Custom House, Court Rooms, ... places of amusement. During the past year ... has been entirely refitted. Persons visiting ... on business or pleasure will find this Hotel, from ... location and its general appointments, well suited ... comfort and convenience. The City Passenger ... taken at the different Railroad Depots and ... passengers to within less than half a square ... $1 50 per day. WYATT & HEULINGS. ... 6-1y

SUPERVISORS' ORDER BOOKS. PRINTED and for sale at ... B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

Van Anden's Patent PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.
HANNAH & CO., Proprietors, 29 ... St., New York. ... $1 00 and $1 25 ... Price a Press will be mailed to any ... Descriptive Circulars, sent if re... ... and Agents supplied on liberal ... inducements offered to intelligent ...

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 TREMONT 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: 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 19 Washington Building, Providence. 109 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. 15 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. 315 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 300 West Thirteenth st., New York.
October 16, '58 42-

Pier No. 9.
J. J. SINNICKSON.] [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 EAST, ASHLAND.

CHAS. MILLER. N. F. GORDON.
Wharf No. 3.
CHAS. MILLER & CO.
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF COAL
WHITE ASH,
from the PINE KNOT and MT. LAFFA COLLIERIES;
RED ASH,
From their PHŒNIX COLLIERIES.
CANAL LANDINGS—GREENWICH AND SPRUCE STS. OFFICE—No. 105 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
April 9, '61 15-1y

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 6-1y

LOCUST GAP COAL.
NOTICE.—I have appointed CAIN, HACKER & COOK sole agents for my LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, from Locust Gap Colliery.
GEORGE W. FARVIN.
Locust Gap, Jan. 3, '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, Philadelphia.
Nov. 17, '60 46-tf

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. R. ... 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, &c.

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 ... 7-1y

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. 5-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 mines or from other regions substituted,* which in appearance might be similar, but in quality vastly inferior.
From the advantageous arrangements which are 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 exemptness from Sulphur and impurities highly injurious in the manufacturing of Iron, and destructive to Machinery, Boilers and Grate Bars, gives it preeminence. 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 Land, by Connyngham & 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, Messrs. 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—

NEW REVISED EDITION.
PURDON'S DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA:
NINTH EDITION, from 1700 to 1861, edited by F. C. Brightley. The laws in the various supplements since 1853, are now incorporated in the body of the work, many thousand new authorities cited, and other improvements made.
The new edition of BINNS' JUSTICE will be ready in August, and the new edition of Troubat & Haly's Practice early in the Fall.
Persons leaving their names, can secure early copies, at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.
June 28, '62.

ELE BOWEN'S NEW BOOK.
THE PHYSICAL HISTORY OF THE CREATION OF THE EARTH AND ITS INHABITANTS, or a vindication of the Cosmogony of the Bible from the assaults of Modern Science, by ELE BOWEN, Esq.
Subscriptions received by B. BANNAN,
March 9, '61 9- Agent for the Publisher.

WRITTEN FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

THE OLD CHURCH YARD.

BY JOHN H. CROSLAND.

A dream when the shadows of night closed the day,
And the dreamer in seeming forgetfulness lay.

In the outline dim of the olden trees,
That stood so long on guard,
Still waving their arms to the sighing winds—
That swept o'er the old Church-yard;
A dark winged bird from the ancient walls,
Settled among the tombs—
And resting there on a marble slab,
In shade of the darkling gloom,
Called over the names of the early dead,
That rested there in a cold earth bed;

Come forth! come forth! said the dark-winged bird,
The pale moon giveth light—
For twenty years ye have failed to meet,
So, gather ye here to night!
The cry went forth, like a solemn dirge
Chaunted among the tombs,
As, resting there on a marble slab,
In shade of the darkling gloom,
It called on the names of the early dead,
That slumbered there in a cold earth bed.

Now, gather ye all by the old church wall,
The trees are still on guard,
And the Moon, as it struggles through the leaves,
Flits over the old Church-yard.
Come forth! come forth! in its misty light—
Speak from your olden tombs,
And gather ye round the marble slab,
In shade of the darkling gloom,
Still calling the names of the early dead,
That slumbered there in a cold earth bed.

Then a strange sound went thro' the old Church-yard,
As thrice the call was made,
And there, in the waning, mystic light,
Were the dark-winged bird obeyed!
The old and young, the high and the low,
Gathered in conclave there,
Resting the while on a marble slab
That bore on its face a prayer!
Speaking the deeds of the incoming dead,
That were bowing down to a cold earth bed.

Part Second.

Then Age, in its tremulous tones began,
(By right of fourscore years.)
And told how the works of a wicked life
Was blighting the world with tears;
How the goblet, charged with ruby wine,
Leads the old and young astray,—
Brings want to the door of happy homes,
And lashes their peace away;
Branding with shame the green graves of the dead,
When gathering in to a cold earth bed.

A sigh broken voice then trailed the air,
Like wail in sorrow's song,
Speaking of woe, and tears, and keen regrets,
In the list of woman's wrongs:
How the maiden's love is spurned in lust;
The wife's true heart doth bleed;
Of widows crushed in misery's grasp;
Fleeting friends in time of need;
Till the wasting soul and the weary head
Are lying low in a cold earth bed.

Then childhood's plaintive cry—but scarcely heard—
In orphan whispers said:
Hear, ye! the loss of home, and mother's love,
And the want of daily bread;
In suffering, we beg from door to door,
Through cold and heat, and storm;
Or, trained to vice by older hands,
Go far beyond reform;
Till, gathered by the reaper, with the dead.
We sink, dishonored, in a cold earth bed.

Then another, in firmer voice, appeared,
That spoke more loud and bold;
Saying: Dark indeed, is the miser's heart,
When well be his hidden gold!
His life—like a chequered scene of strife;
No gleam of pity there;
His home—the lair of a savage beast,
That mocks, while the poor despair;
Cursing the world, as he sinks with the dead,
That gold will not save from a cold earth bed.

Just then, a deep groan from a new-made grave
Went through the olden tombs;
And the dark-winged bird, on the marble slab,
Said that was the miser's doom!
For he that hath means to feed the poor—
To clothe the shivering form—
And turns the needy one from his door,
With look, or the words of scorn,
No yearnings of love shall follow, when dead,
Or tear of sympathy hallow his head.

Then a deep outburst of resounding mirth
Came through the tree on guard,
As the conclave laughed at the miser fool,
That lay in the old Church-yard.
They laughed at the sculptured stone then there,
Where stiff, and stark, and cold,
The miser lay in his lonely grave,
Far away from his hoarded gold!
A curse to the world—a blight on the dead—
A creature of scorn—in a cold earth bed.

'Twas a dream, where the world and the passions had play,
For in waking, the vision had melted away.

POTTSVILLE, 1862.

ARMING THE NEGROES.—As this subject is attracting much attention, and Gen. Hunter's experiment in forming negro regiments, is declared by him to be a complete success, it may not be uninteresting to know what Gen. Jackson, himself a Southerner and a slave holder, thought of the employment of negroes in war. The following proclamation was issued by him when New Orleans was threatened by the British in 1814. It seems that he went in for using any club that served his turn where there were heads that needed breaking:

Proclamation to the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana.

Through a mistaken policy you have been heretofore deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for National rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands and brothers, you are summoned to rally round the standard of the eagle to defend all which is dear in existence.

Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in the cause without amply remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations. Your love of honor would cause you to despise the man who should attempt to deceive you. In the sincerity of a soldier and the language of truth, I address you.

To every noble-hearted, generous, freeman of color, volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty in money and lands now received by the white soldiers of the United States, viz: $124 in money, and 160 acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay and daily rations and clothes furnished to any American soldiers.

On enrolling yourselves in companies, the Major General commanding will select officers for your government from your white fellow citizens. Your non commissioned officers will be selected from among yourselves.

Due regard will be paid to the feelings of freemen and soldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men in the same camp, be exposed to improper comparison or unjust sarcasm. As a distinct, independent battalion or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, undivided, receive the applause and gratitude of your countrymen.

To assure you of the sincerity of my intentions, and my anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our country, I have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana, who is fully informed as to the manner of enlistment, and will give you every necessary information on the subject of the address.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General Commanding.

He afterwards issued this address:

"Soldiers! from the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms; I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you, for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe. I knew you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the hardships of war. I knew you loved the land of your nativity, and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man; but you surpass my hopes. I have found in you, united to those qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds."

GEN. PATTERSON AND THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

No speech during the late session of Congress has attracted more attention or comment, than Mr. Chandler's, delivered in the Senate on Wednesday of last week, on the conduct of the war in Virginia on the part of the Union. This speech, an abstract of which we published in our last, is made up in good part, of the sworn testimony of Generals and other witnesses examined before the joint committee of the two Houses on the conduct of the War. Mr. Chandler was authorized so to use the testimony by a majority vote of the committee. Senator Wright of Indiana, one of the minority, objected to such use of it, but no demur was made on any side to the fullness and fairness of its citations, which is not embodied in this report. There is some testimony in it peculiarly interesting and important, in reference to the cause of the disaster at Bull Run, which shows that Gen. Patterson failed to hold the enemy in check and prevent his reinforcing at Manassas, which he was expected to do by Gen. Scott, and that he was either a coward or a traitor. It is not pleasant to recur to these matters, but as a piece of history it is imperative that the people should know the truth. On this subject Mr. Chandler says in his speech:

Upon the cause or causes of that disaster I propose to dwell very briefly. The army of the Potomac at that time was composed of two columns. The one under Patterson at Martinsburg, consisted of a force of about 20,000 effective men of all arms; the other, under McDowell, of about 35,000, and a reserve in Washington, Lieut. Gen. Scott in command of all, conducting both columns.

I will read Gen. Patterson's orders:

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1861.

Gen. R. PATTERSON: I telegraphed you yesterday. If not strong enough to beat the enemy early next week, make demonstrations so as to detain him in the valley of Winchester. But if he retreats in force toward Manassas, and it be hazardous to follow him, then consider the route via Keyes's Ferry, Leesburg, etc.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1861.

Gen. PATTERSON, &c.: I have nothing official from you since Sunday last, but am glad to learn through Philadelphia papers that you have advanced. Do not let the enemy amuse and delay you with a small force in front, while he reinforces the Junction with his main body.—McDowell's first day's work has driven the enemy beyond Fairfax Court House. The Junction will probably be carried to-morrow. WINFIELD SCOTT.

Had these orders been obeyed, Johnston could never have joined Beauregard; had Johnston not joined Beauregard, the battle of Bull Run would have been but a skirmish between forces greatly unequal, and the army of the South would have been destroyed. The failure therefore, of Patterson to hold Johnston was the primal cause of that inglorious defeat. Why did not Patterson obey orders?

Before the battle was fought, Gen Scott telegraphed to Gen. Patterson:

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1861.

Major-Gen. PATTERSON, &c.: I have certainly been expecting you to beat the enemy. If not, to hear that you had felt him strongly, or at least had occupied him by threats and demonstrations. You have been at least his equal, and, I suppose superior, in number. Has he not stolen a march and sent reinforcements toward Manassas Junction? A week is enough to win a victory.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Patterson had turned off from Bunker Hill, where he was threatening Johnston, to Charlestown, on the 17th of July. Upon receipt of the above telegram, he replied as follows:

CHARLESTOWN, July 18, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G., &c.: Telegram of to-day received. The enemy have stolen no march upon me. I have kept him actively employed, and by threats and reconnoissances in force caused him to be re-enforced. I have accomplished more in this respect than the General-in-Chief asked, or could well be expected, in face of an enemy far superior in numbers, with no line of communication to protect. * * * R. PATTERSON.

Gen. Scott says, in relation to this matter:

"Gen. Patterson was never ordered by me, as he seems to allege, to attack the enemy without a probability of success; but on several occasions he wrote as if he were assured of victory. For example, June 12th, he says he is 'resolved to conquer, and will risk nothing;' and July 4, expecting supplies the next day, he adds: 'as soon as they arrive I shall advance to Winchester to drive the enemy from that place.' Accordingly he issued orders for the movement on the 8th, next called a council of war, and stood fast at Martinsburg.

"But although Gen. Patterson was never specifically ordered to attack the enemy, he was certainly told and expected even with inferior numbers, to hold the rebel army in his front on the alert, and to prevent it from re-enforcing Manassas Junction, by threatening maneuvers and demonstrations; results often obtained in war with half numbers.

"After a time Gen. Patterson moved upon Bunker Hill, and then fell off from Charlestown, whence he seems to have made no other demonstration that did not look like a retreat out of Virginia. From that moment Johnston was at liberty to join Beauregard with any part of the army of Winchester."

The reason assigned by Patterson and his staff was that Johnston had received large re-enforcements and greatly outnumbered him both in men and guns. Gen. Patterson testifies:

"The immense superiority of the enemy at Winchester in men and guns, as well as in position, was well known. The information was obtained from Union men who had been there, from prisoners, from deserters, and from various sources, all agreeing on an average of forty thousand men, and over sixty guns."

Col. Price says:

"He (Gen. Patterson) got positive information at Bunker Hill that Johnston had forty-two thousand men at Winchester, and, I think, sixty-three pieces of artillery."

Col. Biddle says:

"Everybody represented the force of Gen. Johnston at from thirty to forty thousand men."

That is the testimony of Patterson and his staff. The facts were that Johnston had received no re-enforcements except of undisciplined, unorganized militia from the surrounding country, and held an effective force less than that of Patterson.

Nathaniel F. Palmer (prisoner at Winchester) says:

"We concluded that by the 18th (July) there were but very little over thirteen thousand men there."

Rev. Ira Tripp (prisoner at Winchester) says that there were about twelve thousand men of the enemy at Winchester on the 18th of July.

Alfred Spates, President of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, says:

"The general impression in that vicinity was that Johnston's army was between eight and ten thousand men. I never heard any man put it higher than ten thousand men."

A. B. Stake (General Superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal) says:

"I know that it was the impression throughout the community, and in the army, that there were not more than ten thousand men under Johnston; and there is this additional fact ascertained since, from perfectly trustworthy gentlemen, that there never was at any time in Winchester as many as fourteen thousand men, and of those there were perhaps four or five thousand militia, badly armed and equipped."

Col. David B. Birney (Twenty third Pennsylvania Volunteers) says:

"I thought, from information that I got from the people there in the country, that he (Gen. Johnston) had from fifteen to twenty thousand men."

Gen. Sanford says, in reference to the story that Johnston had been re-enforced:

"They all had got this story, which was without the slightest shadow of foundation, for there had not a single man arrived at the camp since we had got full information that their whole force consisted of twenty thousand men, of whom eighteen hundred were sick with the measles. The story, was however, that they had ascertained by trustworthy information of this re-enforcement. Where they got their information I do not know. None such reached me, and I picked up deserters and other persons to get all the information I could. And we since have learned, as a matter of certainty, that Johnston's force never did exceed twenty thousand men."

Upon this melancholy statement of facts I will neither comment or dwell.

This failure of Gen. Patterson to prevent the enemy reinforcing the main body at Manassas, was with minor reasons the cause of the disaster at Bull Run. We have always so contended, and the testimony before the Committee is conclusive on that point, as our readers will perceive.

PEN AND INK SKETCHES—BIOGRAPHICAL, PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL.

Hon. James H. Campbell, of Pennsylvania.

The *Era*, a leading literary journal of the City of New York, is publishing a very interesting series of sketches of the leading men of the country, and among the rest, has the following sketch of Mr. Campbell:

Among the able, patriotic, and zealous members of the XXXVIIth Congress—men whose enlarged and liberal views grasp the interests of a continent, and not merely the economy of a section—stands prominently the subject of this sketch, Hon. James Hepburn Campbell, representative of the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Schuylkill and Northumberland. We might remark *en passant*, however, that since the election of Mr. Campbell a new apportionment into congressional districts of Pennsylvania has been made by the Legislature, and that Schuylkill county, of which Mr. Campbell is a resident, now forms with Lebanon the Tenth District. During three sessions of Congress Mr. Campbell has brought a wealth of talent and experience to the faithful discharge of his duties, and is distinguished alike for ability as a debater, and for services on important committees, of marked statesmanlike character.

Mr. Campbell was born in Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of February, 1820. His grandfather, the Rev. Dr. John Campbell, was for more than thirty years Rector of the Protestant Episcopal churches of York and Carlisle, Pennsylvania. His father, Francis C. Campbell, Esq., is a prominent member of the bar of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and long a citizen of that beautifully situated town, where he still resides, beloved and respected by the entire community.

The subject of our sketch studied while yet a youth, for the bar, and in August, 1841, graduated at the Law School of Carlisle. In September of the same year, Mr. Campbell commenced the practice of law at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and has continued to reside there, and practice, up to the present time. Mr. Campbell stands in the front rank of his profession, not only at the bar of his own county, but at that of the highest court in the State.

On the 7th of June, 1843, Mr. Campbell married Juliet H. L. Lewis, eldest daughter of Hon. Ellis Lewis, late Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. It is almost unnecessary to allude to the literary reputation of this lady. Mrs. Campbell enjoys a European as well as American fame as the author of some of the finest poems in the English language.

In 1844 Mr Campbell was sent as the Congressional delegate from the district then composed of the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin, to the Whig National Convention that nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency. Mr. Campbell warmly supported the claims of the Sage of Ashland to the honor, and subsequently took a prominent part in the spirited canvass that marked that eventful year. The venerable statesman did not succeed, but he nevertheless, proud of the true hearts that were as a shield between their beloved chieftain and the weapons of his political enemies.

In 1854 the district was composed of the counties of Schuylkill and Northumberland, both having given for a long series of years heavy Democratic majorities. Northumberland has always been and is yet Democratic by a large majority, ranging from six to eight hundred, while Schuylkill gave in 1852, for Pierce, for President, six hundred and thirty majority; and in 1856 for Buchanan, two thousand one hundred and sixty-five majority. Notwithstanding the heavy majorities to be overcome, Mr. Campbell, nothing daunted, became, in 1854 a candidate for Congress; and was elected by a plurality of three hundred and three votes over the highest vote of his antagonists. The aggregate vote in the district for the different candidates for Congress was as follows:

James H. Campbell,	5,384	Joseph W. Cake,	3,033
Wm. L. Dewart,	5,081	Jas. R. Cleaver,	254

At this period the great object of the Democracy, to which everything else, politically, seemed of secondary importance, was to extend the institution of slavery into the virgin territory of Kansas; and, in fact, into all the Territories of the United States, where it could by any possibility exist. The President, Senate, and Supreme Court were Democratic, but, to fully effect their purpose, it was deemed imperatively necessary to secure at the approaching session of Congress, the organization of the House, by electing their candidate for Speaker, and through him to obtain control of all the important committees. When Congress met, as is well known, a prolonged contest for the Speakership took place, and resulted in the election of Mr. Banks—being the first decided victory of the opponents of the extension of Slavery on this continent. Mr. Campbell warmly supported Banks and when the committees were framed, was placed on the Ways and Means. The history of that session will ever be memorable in the record of the country.

In 1856, the year of the Buchanan struggle, when thousands in Pennsylvania voted in a manner which has since afforded them the most poignant regret, Mr. Campbell was for the second time, a candidate in his District for Congress, and was defeated, although his vote showed a large and gratifying increase. The vote in the District for Congress, on that occasion, was as follows:

James H. Campbell,	8,431	Wm. L. Dewart,	8,959

In 1858 Mr. Campbell was again a candidate for Congress, and was triumphantly elected by a largely increased vote, as follows:

James H. Campbell,	7,213	Joseph W. Cake,	3,151
Wm. L. Dewart,	4,856		

During the term that followed, Mr. Campbell consistently and firmly stood with the active men of the House, in opposition to Mr. Buchanan's persistent efforts to assist the Pro-Slavery party to extend Slavery.

Mr. Campbell's political opponents always asserted after his success at each election, that he had succeeded in consequence of the division in their party. But, in 1860, when Mr. Campbell was for the fourth time, honored with a Congressional nomination by his party, his antagonists united their forces; placed in the field their strongest candidate, and made unprecedented efforts to defeat him. The contest, was of course, severe—but Mr. Campbell, was elected, although the opposing candidate thought his success certain, in consequence of the Democratic complexion of the District. The vote on this occasion was:

James H. Campbell,	9,867	John Hughes,	9,518

In 1854 he received and was elected on an aggregate vote cast for him, of 5,384. In 1856, the year that he was defeated, his vote was 8,431.— In 1858, he succeeded on a vote of 7,213; and in 1860 was elected on a vote of 9,867. Such a record, endorsing as it does Mr. Campbell's public career, is one of which any man might well be proud, especially when the reader reflects that it was made in a District which is proverbially hostile to the party of which Mr. Campbell is a member.

We now approach a period when the zeal, patriotism and ability of the members of the XIth District, were exhibited in peculiarly clear and striking colors.

On the 12th of April, 1861, the Rebels in Charleston harbor, opened from their girdle of batteries, upon the devoted band of seventy men, in Fort Sumter. Those shots fired the Northern heart, and the mountains of Pennsylvania fairly echoed and re-echoed the tramp of men rushing to the armories to enrol their names as volunteers in response to the call of President Lincoln. On the 15th, two companies of Pottsville, the Washington Artillerists and National Light Infantry, had enrolled *two hundred and forty-three men*; had offered their services; had been accepted, and on the 17th they left for Washington, which city they reached the following evening, the 18th, with three other Pennsylvania companies—Ringgold Light Artillery, of Reading; Allen Infantry of Allentown, and Logan Guards of Lewistown—*the first volunteers from the Northern States to reach the National Capital for its defence.*—

Mr. Campbell's whole soul was absorbed by the imminent danger that threatened Washington, and he left his home on the same day the first troops from Schuylkill County marched, to aid personally, in the defence of the Capital. He reached Washington the 19th of April, 1861, with the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment, and immediately enlisted in Cassius M. Clay's Battalion of enrolled Northerners, that rendered invaluable service during those dark and perilous days, when traitors literally swarmed along the Avenues, and in the Departments of the Government. The sleepless vigilance of this Guard elicited the admiration and gratitude of every loyal man in Washington, and earned for it the warmest thanks of the Government. The act illustrated the grandeur and simplicity of our republican institutions. It proved that in the sphere of duty to an imperilled country, men in the highest position considered no sacrifice too great, no post too humble for them to occupy. All honor to this spirit. It constitutes the true strength of the Republic.

Subsequently, when all immediate danger to Washington had passed away, in consequence of the arrival in large numbers of Northern troops at the Capital, Clay's Battalion was disbanded.— Mr. Campbell, however, determined still to serve in the field, and at the unanimous request of the corps, accepted the position of Major of the Twenty-Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Henry L. Cake, with which he served during the three months campaign, the term of its enlistment. The kindness of Major Campbell to, and the interest he evinced in the volunteers from Pennsylvania, won for him the friendship of many soldiers, which will cease only with life.

At the expiration of his term of military service he resumed his seat in the House, and has since zealously sustained all of the War measures of the administration of Mr. Lincoln. The Speaker, Mr. Grow, conferred upon him the honor of the Chairmanship of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad Bill—a committee which was composed of some of the ablest men of the House. Mr. Campbell reported a bill for the construction of that great work, and by his efforts, ably seconded by the other members of the committee, finally secured the triumphant passage of the bill in the House, by 104 yeas to 21 nays. The bill subsequently passed the Senate without important amendment, by a decided vote, and has received the signature of the President, and become a law. This bill, as reported and adopted, affords to the country as a national measure, the most unqualified satisfaction. Its provisions are fair, equitable and feasible; and have elicited the highest encomiums of the most enlarged and intelligent minds of the country. When constructed, the Road will form an additional bond of Union of tenfold strength, between the Atlantic and Pacific States, while for military and postal purposes, it will be of incalculable value. As an investment on the score of economy alone, it is of the utmost importance to the nation. We highly approve of the feature of the bill which provides that the rails for the Road shall be of *American manufacture.* For this wise and thoughtful provision alone, Mr. Campbell receives the thanks of every friend of American industry, while the bill in its general features, is one of which, as a great national measure, a statesman may well be proud. The press welcomes with enthusiasm the passage of the Bill. The Philadelphia *Press* of June 27th, 1862, thus editorially notices the important event:—

It was a son of Pennsylvania, James H. Campbell, of Schuylkill County, Chairman of the special House Committee, who reported the bill for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and to his careful and enlightened management the country is indebted alike for the bill itself and for its triumphant passage. To him also, belongs the honor of naming it the Union Pacific Railroad.

Before closing this brief, and in consequence necessarily meagre sketch of the Hon. James H. Campbell, without attempting to refer in detail to the many important public measures which he has advocated, and with which his name has been honorably identified, we would state in short that Mr. Campbell is an uncompromising Union man, and hostile, without qualification or contingency, to everything inconsistent in spirit or intent with the true progress and development of our free institutions. As a member of Congress he has always advocated the correct doctrine of adequate protection to American industry, the establishment of an Agricultural College, and national general improvements, while at this session his vote assisted in the passage of the Homestead bill, of the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the bill to render our territories free forever. Mr. Campbell has full faith in the present and future greatness of Republican institutions. We may add that it is the record of such distinguished public services as those which Mr. Campbell has rendered that lends strength to our confidence in the future greatness and power of this nation.

The editor of the *Era*, in calling attention to the sketch, also says:

A FAITHFUL REPRESENTATIVE.—We publish on our first page, an interesting sketch of Hon. James H. Campbell, Representative in Congress from the XIth District of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Campbell has proven himself to be a faithful and efficient representative, deserving of the approbation and confidence of his constituents. No man in Congress has labored more for the general good of our people, no man has been more faithful to the interests of this great country, no man more efficient and attentive in the discharge of his duties. As a leading and earnest advocate of the construction of the Pacific Railroad—an artery that is to open up the growing interests and unbounded wealth of North America, that is to cement more strongly the Union of these States—Mr. Campbell is entitled to the heartfelt thanks of every American citizen and friend of progress.

The faithful public servant (where, alas, so many are faithless,) is entitled at the hands of the people to an emphatic recognition of his personal worth and official abilities, and we have no doubt that Mr. Campbell will continue to enjoy and deserve in the future, as he has in the past, the hearty good will and confidence, not only of his immediate constituency, but of the people at large.

GEN. BUTLER AND GEN. PHELPS—A GOOD STORY.—A Washington correspondent is responsible for the following:

I heard a good story the other day of Gen. Butler, of which I was reminded on reading his late letter to the President concerning the issue between himself and Gen. Phelps as to the treatment of slaves. When Gen. B. was at Fortress Monroe, some officers told him that they had been conversing with Gen. Phelps, and that he (Gen. P.) was manifestly crazy. Gen. Butler went over at once and conversed with Gen. Phelps, and found him quite sensible. A few days after that some Vermont gentlemen arrived, to urge the appointment of Gen. Phelps to some expedition. Gen. Butler said, with great solemnity, "But, gentlemen, have you not heard the sad reports of the insanity of Gen. Phelps?" The Vermont friends of Gen. P. were very indignant, and were denouncing the charge as malicious, when General Butler interrupted them by saying, "Stop, gentlemen, I have looked thoroughly into the matter of General Phelps's insanity, and find that it is only that he has become an Abolitionist two months before you and I." This is true.

From the Special Correspondent of N. Y. Tribune.

THE RETIREMENT OF GEN. FREMONT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 17, 1862.

Through the West, both in the army and out of it, Gen. Fremont's enforced retirement excited surprise and profound regret. They who believe in and love him—and their name is legion—love the cause more, and have abiding confidence in the President. They felt it was no time to criticise during the momentous events before Richmond, or afterward, while the nation's head was bowed in mourning and its eyes blistered with tears.

But all who know Gen. Pope's freely-expressed feelings, either from Adjutant General Thomas's reports, or other sources, see that, waiving the matter of rank, a decent self-respect forbade Gen. Fremont to serve under him.

In due time justice will be done to Fremont's Virginia campaign. His administration in Missouri already belongs to history, and is read by the calm light of subsequent events. He was right in acting upon Washington's motto, that "To do one's duty and be silent, is the best answer to calumny." He worked with the whole energy of his ardent nature; but his work was fast color—it bears washing. Fremont's very plans and acts, both leading and trivial, which were denounced the most bitterly, Halleck has been compelled to carry out and imitate.

Politically, he laid the ax at the root of the tree. He used no soft, obscure language; he did not talk of "confiscation," or "systems of labor," but announced in plain Saxon, which rung through the land like a trumpet, "The Slaves of Rebels are hereby declared Free Men!" Can any one fail to see how rapidly the nation is drifting, not merely to that point, but far beyond it?

In military matters he has proved equally the Pathfinder. In Europe, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he opened negotiation for arms for one hundred thousand men; but it was not ratified at Washington. A few months later, in its sore need, the Government bought all it could obtain of those very guns, at a largely advanced price.

He was ridiculed for the magnitude of the Mississippi Flotilla, but it is now clear that the country is largely indebted to Fremont for its efficiency and successes. His plans, far from being too liberal, was too limited; even at this late day it is found necessary to build four new gunboats. After the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson, Commodore Foote wrote to Gen. Fremont to thank him for that provident foresight which had provided the means of success.

He was censured for building railway cars, but Halleck has had to construct many more than he ever ordered.

He was reprimanded for fortifying St. Louis; but those works, now completed and fully manned, have enabled Halleck to put the troops in the field, which would otherwise have been required to guard the city.

He was denounced for giving Government orders to the "California Gang." The Californians were live men, who had "go" in them, and carried out their engagements. When Beard was ordered to build the forts, he put five thousand men at work, pushed them forward night and day, and completed the labor before an ordinary man would have fairly begun it.

Palmer was supplying the army with forage. The Quartermaster General decided that the price was too high, and advertised for new proposals. At last a man appeared who undertook it for 11 per cent. less. Three weeks proved that he could not do it; the army was suffering, and the Department was compelled to fall back upon Palmer, at his old price. He set it right again within 24 hours.

During the Winter, the beef contractors for Curtis's troops broke down, and the army was in danger of starving. Halleck was compelled to call upon Lawson & Company, who were supplying the post of Cairo, to feed it. Next, the contractors for Grant's great army, up the Tennessee failed, and Lawson & Company were employed to supply that. So it went on, until, simply because they performed what they undertook, and others did not, Lawson & Company were feeding almost every soldier in Halleck's Department. The firm consisted of Col. Lawson, and Palmer, Beard and Haskell, *the* three men of the "California Gang!"

Fremont was censured for his South-Western campaign; and after his removal the army was withdrawn. The Rebels immediately overran and devastated Southern Missouri; and finally, three months later, Halleck was forced to send Curtis and Sigel to do his unfinished work. His long, hard marches were repeated; and at Pea Ridge, in March, they won the decisive battle which Fremont would have fought in November.

No man despises the cheap arts of popularity more than Fremont; but I have seen no General who excites such enthusiasm among the troops. Halleck, Buell, and others ride along their lines eliciting no demonstrations; but wherever he went, his route was one pathway of cheers. At his removal, his touching Farewell Order drew tears from eyes unused to the melting mood, and the spontaneous demonstrations of affection which the troops made at parting have no parallel in the history of the war.

The same is true of the people. When he returned to St. Louis they gathered in one of the largest assemblies ever witnessed in the city, welcomed him more like a conquering hero than a retired General, and in their enthusiasm strewed his path and threshold with flowers. In Cincinnati, another immense gathering waited at the depot to receive him, though he declined the demonstration. To-day, there is no other man in the country, except Abraham Lincoln, whose name so stirs the hearts of the "plain people," whose presence would excite so much enthusiasm among the masses throughout the loyal States. The popular instinct adheres to Fremont.

Other Generals are trusted. Their self respect is not knowingly wounded. Everything they ask is freely given for the outfit and equipment of their armies. Though days are precious, and the nation's life trembles in the balance, they are permitted to choose their own times. Errors almost fatal, tardiness, surprises, allowing great armies actually within range of their guns to evacuate successfully, exaggerating the truth four-fold or ten-fold, are half concealed and all excused. Even after the country has waited, unsuccessfully, through long, weary months, for evidence of their generalship, the treasure, the honor, the precious life-blood of the nation are still entrusted to them.

This is not complained of. Our commanders are harrassed with cares, obstacles, and dangers, which few comprehend. We, who share neither their responsibilities nor their perils, have no right to judge them harshly. From the Government, as from the people, they are entitled to the large charity, hearty support, and generous confidence, so freely extended to them. But why discriminate against one who has served his country untiringly, devotedly, and efficiently?

Contact with our generals in the West has taught the writer that many of them do credit to their country's arms, and should stand high upon her roll of honor as "brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages." Three have impressed him as pre-eminently men to be loved for their earnestness, purity, and single-hearted patriotism. One was NATHANIEL LYON, who at Wilson's Creek lost a life and gained an immortality. Another is FRANZ SIGEL, who brings to his adopted home the eminent capacity and ardent love for freedom which distinguished him in his fatherland. Foremost of all is JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, whose wisdom, ability, and self-denying fidelity, will be abundantly vindicated by the unerring record of history. A. D. R.

A SURGEON in McClellan's army, after giving a description of the recent battles, writes:

Let every slave belonging to the rebels be confiscated, and give him a gun to shoot or a spade to dig. The Democrat who talks about the Union as it was, and prates about breaking the Constitution if the niggers are put to work, is a traitor and should be spurned by every honest man. The Republican who votes against it is a week-kneed dough-face, and a disgrace to the party.— Just think of it, since we arrived on the Peninsula our army has been literally worked to death in the trenches, when thousands of negroes who were inured to the malarious swamps, would have been glad to have done the work. It is a shame to make the poor soldier do this just because some faint-hearted dough-face wants to handle the rebels with kid gloves. You may think I am excited on this subject. It is no wonder when I see my companions become a sacrifice by thousands to this infamous policy.

The rolling mill of Messrs. McHose, Eckert & Co., at Reading, is in operation.

Boston has a baby show. One hundred little innocents are on exhibition.

It is estimated by Rebels that quite 100,000 slaves have left Virginia since the breaking out of the rebellion.

Gen. Saxton has made to the Secretary of War a favorable report of the condition and labor of the contrabands in South Carolina.

A Rebel near Warrenton the other day, while applauding the enterprise and ability of Stonewall Jackson, remarked significantly, "*He is our Fremont.*"

The thanks of the War Department have been returned to Wm. H. Aspinwall, of New York, for his patriotism in remitting $25,290 60 as his share of profit of the contract for Enfield rifles from England.

Ann Richards, of Scranton, Luzerne Co., Pa., wants information of Daniel R. Richards, a Welshman, aged about 29 years, with black hair and whiskers, and slightly pock marked on his nose, left her for the purpose of seeking employment as miner, on the 9th of June, since which time no intelligence has been received from him.

A few days ago Gov. Yates, of Illinois, received a letter from a town in the South part of the state, in which the writer complained that traitors in his town had cut down the American flag, and asking what ought to be done in the premises. The Governor promptly wrote him as follows: "Whenever you raise the flag on your own soil, or on the public property of the state or country, or at any public celebration, from honest love to that flag, and patriotic devotion to the country which it symbolizes, and any traitor dares to lay his unhallowed hand upon it to tear it down, then I say shoot him down as you would a dog, and I will pardon you for the offence."