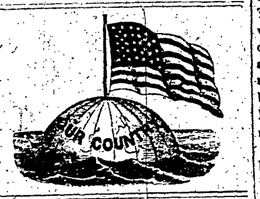
Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.



Letter from the Cumberland Valley.

Written by our Associate.

CAMP WRIGHT, SOUTH OF CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,
Monday, September 15, 1862.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Our Company, the Washington Artillerists, left Pottsville on Saturday morning last, and reached Harrisburg without anything noteworthy happening, at 3, P. M. We marched up to the Capitol grounds, and reported to the Adjutant General, who ordered us to camp on the grounds. Being without tents We quartered at night in the third story of the Capitol, on the rotunda floor. It would have been pleasant enough, if a particularly lively battalion of men from Northampton and other counties, had not made night hideous by imitations of all known living animals, and by operatic selections not recognized by critical musical ears. However, the night passed away at last, and I arose at 4, A. M., amid the morning salutations of the "demagerie" down stairs. In the morning we received marching orders, accompanied by a notice that our Company had been thrown into a Lancaster County organization. We were early on the ground; the men must be moved from Harrisburg, and we had to abandon our desire to be in a Schuylkill County organization. The only field officer selected yet, is the Colonel, John L. Wright, a fine officer of the 5th Pennsylvania Reserves. The Regiment is numbered Second (State Defence), and is composed as follows:—Schuylkill County, 1 company; Chester, 2; Lancaster, 6, and Berks, 1.

The muster roll for our Company (B, left company of the Regiment,) is as follows:

Captain—D. A. SMITH.
1st Lieut.—HENRY C. RUSSUL.
2d Lieut.—FRANCIS B. WILLIAMSON.
1st Sergeant—Valentine Stichter.
2d " D. J. Ridgway.
3d " Ed J. Shippen.
4th " J. L. Hetherington.
5th " Charles P. Potts.
1st *Corporal*—R. Snyder.
2d " Jas. S. Reed.
3d " L. W. Bosbyshell.
4th " F. B. Bannan.
5th " Chas. Woodnutt.
6th " Philip Dentzer.
7th " F. H. Garrett.
8th " William H. Gorg.

PRIVATES:

Austin R H	Nichols H K
Berger J	Nichols F M
Bannan T R	Nicdt Edward
Bosbyshell C A	Olewine Frank
Bartholomew Lin	Patterson J A
Bartholomew Gus	Pomroy R C
Brooke L P	Russel Thos M
Beck B W	Rickert John B
Bechfield John	Ritter Saml P
Carlin Thos	Rogers John W
Chrisman Jacob	Rush E C
Christian W A	Reed M S
Calhoun John	Silliman A S
Derr Simon	Smith W R
Day Edward	Shear r Jas R
Erdman Ed	Schollenberger D J
Ehler Wm	Schmeltzer John
Ither Ed	Skeen Saml T
Foster Solomon Jr	Shoener L B
Fister Jas H	Snyder G Harrison
Gumpert A S	Smith H B
Harrison Saml	Severn Wm B
Hassler Chas H	Saylor Ed
Hetzel D	Spiegle F
Hobart J H	Schwinn Wm
Hower Saml	Sterling Wm
Harley Jesse	Schmeltzer Chas
Johnson Jas K	Tindle Robt
Knerr John	Taylor Geo W
Matz Geo W	Troy Henry
M'Coel J W	Thompson David
Miller John M	Whitney Wm L
Mason Saml	Whitney Saml R
McGinnis Theo F	Work Moodie
Matz Thos	Walker Thos
McGinnes John	Weaver Francis
Miesse Chas (Drummer)	Yardley T W.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned officers,	3
Non-commissioned officers,	13
Musician,	1
Privates,	74
Total,	91

Our Regiment left Harrisburg yesterday, at 3 o'clock, for this point. On the train, also, was a battery of field pieces, with a well equipped company from Philadelphia to man them. Each man carried a light carbine slung over his shoulder. As we passed over the Cumberland Valley Road, every station from Harrisburg to Chambersburg was thronged by men, women and children, who waved their handkerchiefs and cheered vociferously. They seemed really pleased to witness troops en route to the border, where the enemy was throwing forward his "feelers" for a possible advance up one of the richest valleys of the old Keystone State. Troops, however, are pouring into Harrisburg freely, and Pennsylvania's promptness in moving for the defence of her soil, will spare us. I hope, the humiliation of witnessing our State invaded. Another regiment reached here last night, and more troops are expected to-day.

We will move possibly to-day, but where it is not prudent for me to state.

The health of the men is good, and they are in excellent spirits. We have not received tents, and last night we slept on our blankets in a wood. The ground was dry, and all enjoyed a good night's rest.

The Anderson Troop is now engaged in active service. But few were in Carlisle when we passed through. I could not ascertain that the reported capture of any of them is correct. Some of them passed here this morning with a train of fifty ammunition wagons, captured from the rebels yesterday. A car load of Secesh prisoners also passed here to-day. The rebel prisoners looked hard, as well as the horses that drew the wagons. The contrabands who drove the horses looke I pleased at the position they were in, and the expression of their faces seemed to indicate that they did not care to go further South soon. They all grinned as they passed our camp, and one said to Mr. Austin, "Golly, Massa, you looks up here as if you got plenty to eat." The white prisoners were glum enough, and did not seem at all satisfied with their position.

Our regiment is now organized. Capt. Smith was tendered the Lieut.-Colonelcy, but declined the honor, preferring to remain in immediate command of the company. Of course, we would like to see the Captain in the position of a field-officer, but we appreciate his intention to remain with us. Ever yours, F. B. W.

CAMP MCCLURE, BELOW CHAMBERSBURG,
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

DEAR JOURNAL: Since I wrote you last, we have changed camp, a short distance to the south-west of our old camp.

We marched down the Hagerstown road on Monday afternoon, and the mettle of the men in that line was tested, as the day was warm, and their loads (to each man a knapsack, musket, ammunition, haversack, canteen, etc.) somewhat heavy. They, however, marched it in good time, and filed into a sixty acre field, where the Regiment stacked arms and prepared quarters for the night. They were airy and roomy—our beds consisting of straw laid on the bosom of Mother Earth, with a canopy of blue, studded by innumerable stars. Some of the men, possessing an astronomical vein, studied the heavens, as they lay faces upward. Before morning our blankets were saturated by dew, but no ill effects arose from this exposure. We have no tents yet, and as a storm set in to-day, the Equinoctial, we would fare rather roughly, if we had not constructed yesterday arbors, with fence rails, branches of trees, corn-husks and straw. As it is, we are to-day quite comfortable.

In addition to the names already transmitted to you, are the following. Several of these members reached the company yesterday afternoon; J. B. Beatty, C. Dengler, D. D. Dillman, Thos. A. Riley, Geo. Snyder, Cornelius Tyson, and Saml. Hoover. With the commissioned officers, makes the strength of the company 97. As you are aware, we are in the 2d Regiment, P. V. M., Col. John L. Wright. In directing letters to members of the company, the superscription should be as follows:

Mr. ——
Care of Capt. David A. Smith,
2d Reg., P. S. M.-Col J. L. Wright,
(*via* Chambersburg.)

Yesterday afternoon, the Sixth Regiment, in which Capt. Frank Pott has a company, reached this camp. I paid them a visit, and found the boys well, and busy putting up their dwellings, consisting of first-class fence rails and branches.

As the commissary department is in a disorganized condition, we depend in a great measure on foraging, which, so far, has been very successful, thanks to the peculiar talent in that line of some of our members.—Of course, we pay for what we get, where the parties are unconditionally Union; but Secesh, in this locality, is not treated with especial consideration, and suffers accordingly, for the good of the cause. Many an antiquated rooster, the property of Secesh sympathizers, has gone the way of all chicken-flesh since the advent of our forces.

A Philadelphia regiment, with a battery, has just come into camp, and is being loudly cheered. It is well equipped, and looks splendidly.

Our company expects its uniforms to-day, arrangements for getting which were made before we left Pottsville. It will consist of the regular army blouse, pantaloons and cap. With them the company will make a neat appearance. [They have just arrived, and been received with three cheers by the boys.]

Ever yours, F. B. W.

THE NEWS AND ITS EFFECT.

This has been a peculiar week in Pottsville—alternating between hope and fear—rejoicing over the last despatch announcing the success of our arms, and yet dreading the details to come. freighted perhaps with the news of some loved one's fall—the wailings for the dead already returned, mingled with the shouts of victory for some new-fought field.

The week began with our sending off company after company, at the call of the Governor, for the defence of the State border then threatened with an advance by Jackson and his forces. But the rebels have since, for prudential reasons no doubt, concluded to abandon or postpone their proposed raid into Pennsylvania, and return to "Old Virginia," where they find themselves more at home.—In the meantime the different corps of the Union army have been so posted as almost completely to surround the rebels. The result has been some most terrific fighting, continuing through several days, and the end not yet reached.

On Thursday Jackson requested a cessation of hostilities in order to bury his dead. McClellan acceded and at the same time demanded their surrender within four hours. This being refused, the battle began again with additional fury. Judging from the circumstances, as far as the meagre news will allow us to form an opinion, we have every reason to believe our final success is certain, but it must necessarily be at a serious cost. Many, many noble forms will have fallen to rise no more—martyrs in our country's cause.

The news from the West has been generally favorable. The rebels seem in no hurry to advance upon Cincinnati; on the contrary the last indications seem to show that they were retiring.

Charleston, that quintessence of secesh, is reported to have been invested, but nothing further than the rumor to that effect has been received.

Harper's Ferry, in charge of Col. Miles, having been attacked by an overwhelming force of the rebels, surrendered after a determined resistance, with some eight thousand prisoners, stores, &c. Its recapture has since been reported, with a large portion of the guns, &c., taken by the enemy.

Altogether, the news of the week has been in every way favorable to the triumph of our cause; and we shall look with great anxiety for momentous results from the great battles of the last few days.

WIPE OUT SLAVERY,

By a decree of Emancipation by the President, and the Rebellion will be put down in three months from the date of such a decree.

WIPE OUT SLAVERY,

And there will be no cause for any future Rebellions, because a Slave Oligarchy and Aristocracy cannot exist with a Democracy, without the two systems coming into collision for the exercise of power and dominion.

WIPE OUT SLAVERY,

And free labor can be extended to the whole country, and the field for white laborers largely extended, while in no section hereafter will labor be looked upon as degrading, as it now is in the South.

WIPE OUT SLAVERY,

And the negro will be cut loose from the plantation, and the pressure of white labor will soon drive him still further South until he is gradually driven down into Mexico and South America, like our Indians are driven to the frontiers. This is the best system of colonization that can be adopted, because it will be gradual, and his place will be supplied with white labor as it is required, without producing any radical change in the business and productions of the country. No wise Government will expatriate its labor until other labor takes its place, unless there is an absolute necessity to do so. Emancipation will be only a change from slave to paid labor, which we believe will be found more profitable to the cotton planters and growers of rice and tobacco than Slave labor; and there is really no necessity to force the negro out of the country further than to encourage emigration to Hayti, Liberia, and other colonies, until his place can be supplied gradually with white labor.

WIPE OUT SLAVERY,

And at least three-fourths of the negroes now in the North will go South, to find a more suitable climate. None but an idiot believes that negroes would come North if slavery was abolished in the South. Of the thousands who have been set free by the Rebellion, scarcely any come North, except those who are afraid they may be forced into slavery again. A strange negro is scarcely seen in this neighborhood, although we are scarcely one hundred miles from the Slave State of Maryland.

WIPE OUT SLAVERY,

And in less than four years the negro race will not increase in the United States, but will gradually die out, and be forced out of *such sections*, where white labor will be found desirable and profitable.

WIPE OUT SLAVERY,

And our gallant soldiers, who have re-conquered the South and put down the Rebellion, will have an opportunity to obtain lands cheap and settle in that beautiful country.—Justice and gratitude ought to prompt every patriot to advocate the wiping out of slavery for this purpose alone, independent of any other reasons. Let our soldiers only demand the emancipation of the Slaves, and it will soon be accomplished.

WIPE OUT SLAVERY,

And this foul stain on our National escutcheon will be removed forever, and the nation will no longer be subjected to the taunts and sneers of the vilest despotisms of Europe, as a Slavery propagandist, while boasting to be the freest nation on the face of the globe.

WIPE OUT SLAVERY,

And no nation on the face of the globe *dare* intervene in favor of the Southern Rebels.

LET THE GOVERNMENT

Wipe out Slavery under the war power, and all the blood and treasure expended in putting down this wicked rebellion, will be atoned for before God and man—but if a peace be patched up with the Slave power, and Slavery is permitted to survive this Rebellion, Providence can never smile upon the rulers of such a nation and people, and anarchy and confusion must continue to reign among us.

These are our *views*, and we commend them to the careful consideration of our readers.

OUR NAVY.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of last Saturday contains a list of vessels in use and building for the Navy of the United States, together with the points at which they were stationed, and the places those contracted for are building. As the article occupies several columns, we have compiled from it the following condensed statistics which will be found interesting to our readers:

No.	Guns.	Tonnage.
13 iron-clad gunboats,	122	11,736
40 do building	156	51,478
53	281	63,162
103 side wheel steamers,	559	72,011
60 screw steamers,	340	41,793
6 ships of the line,	551	16,199
4 steam frigates	180	13,266
6 frigates,	294	13,866
21 ships,	276	17,754
25 screw sloops,	282	33,721
18 sloops,	230	13,568
24 barks,	193	9,937
20 mortar schooners,	56	4,585
12 rams & gun-boats,	25	8,000
4 brigs,	20	928
8 schooners,	12	1,154
381 vessels, carrying	3092	310,483

But few of our readers have any idea of the extent and magnitude to which our Navy has been, and is now being built up since the Rebellion broke out. We have no statistics just at hand to make a comparison with what it was two years ago.

Will not some correspondent furnish us with a statement of our Navy two years ago. We cannot lay our hands on the Secretary's Report at this writing.

BAD TREATMENT—Those persons who attended Hughes' "Constitutional meeting" on Wednesday, from the coal region and one or two districts in the County, thought they were treated rather shabbily by the leaders of that party, who kept away from them, and did not show their faces in the procession. The truth is that the failure was so great that they vanished from sight, and sneaked through the back streets to the meeting. Only Strause and Dewees we learn, were in the procession, walking arm in arm and they looked as if they were going to a funeral—and we rather think it was the funeral of the "Great Constitutional Celebration Party." Hardly think they will try it again, after such a withering rebuke on the part of the thinking people of all classes in the County.

NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT JUDGE.

The Union Standing Committee of the County, in pursuance of authority given them, met at the Court House on Tuesday last, and *unanimously* nominated the Hon. Edward Owen Parry (who was recently commissioned by Gov. Curtin as Judge of this District,) as the Union candidate for President Judge at the ensuing election. Mr. Parry is well known to the citizens of the County, having practiced at our bar for a period of about thirty-two years, and is thoroughly acquainted with the law business of the County, a well read lawyer, and a ripe scholar, of conservative views, and who has mingled but little in the political strife of the day, and is therefore peculiarly adapted for the position of President Judge of this District. Independent of these qualifications, his integrity and excellent moral character is a guarantee that justice will be administered without fear, favor or affection, under his administration—and we therefore commend him to the support of every man, without regard to party, who desire to maintain the ability, character and integrity of our Courts.

The election of Judges ought to be removed from party politics as far as practicable, and we regret that the whole people could not have been united upon the support of a single competent candidate as they have done in several other districts. This course, however, could not be adopted in this district, in consequence of the choice made by the first nominating Convention.

We have but little acquaintance with Mr. Ryon, the opposing candidate. He has resided in our County but a short time, and was admitted to the bar about four or five years ago, and has scarcely any experience even in the practice of the law. He has been engaged, while in the County, in only a few petty cases at our courts, in the trials of which he has not exhibited much ability, or none of the qualifications requisite to make a good Judge. It is the general opinion of the bar, without regard to party, that he would be found incompetent to try the important cases which are constantly brought before our Court. All parties, high and low, rich and poor, are interested in securing an able and impartial Judiciary, and the people, on this question at least, ought to discard party feelings, and vote for the most competent and experienced persons for Judges.

THE UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

If there were any persons in this community who supposed that the spirit of patriotism had been lulled in the hearts of the people since our glorious flag was fired on at Fort Sumter, that impression was speedily removed at the great uprising of the people in this County, as soon as it was announced by our worthy Governor that the soil of our State was likely to be invaded by a hostile foe. Such an instantaneous uprising of the people was never witnessed in our community before. The remnant of the old Washington Artillerists, which were among the first to leave our Borough to march to the rescue of the Capital of the nation on the 16th of April, 1861, filled up their ranks and were the first to leave the County on Saturday morning last for Harrisburg, and up to Wednesday morning, no less than twelve companies had left the County for the same destination, to wit:

	No. of Men.
Captain D. A. Smith, Pottsville,	105
" Elijah Bensinger, Ashland,	100
" Frank Pott, Pottsville,	115
" Benjamin L. Eshelman, Port Carbon,	100
" Chas. Leader, Schuylkill Haven,	105
" Henry Enterline, Tamaqua,	100
" L. A. L. Tice, Tremont,	100
" Robert Allison, Port Carbon,	100
" Jacob S. Lawrence, Minersville,	110
" Geo. H. McCabe, Tamaqua,	130
" Ralph Lee, Pottsville,	80
" Wm. Bickel, Orwigsburg,	80
" Bender, Minersville,	100
	1325

Making 1325 men in twelve companies, independent of several sharp shooters, who left *on their own hook*, not connected with any company.

We also learn that Captain Daniel Schertle's Company of Cavalry, 80 strong, has been ready for several days, awaiting orders to proceed to the seat of war.

Throughout the whole State, and particularly in the border counties, there was the same response to the call of the Governor.—In many places workshops and places of business were closed up and the whole force, employers and employed, shouldered the musket and marched in defence of the State. Up to Thursday there were no less than about 40,000 volunteers in the vicinity of Chambersburg, all of whom had assembled within the short space of about four days after the call of the Governor. Only rouse up the Old Keystone, and you will hear thunder; and God help any Rebel who has the hardihood to invade her soil, consecrated to Freedom in the early days of the Republic.

Since the above was written we find the following despatch in the N. Y. *Tribune:*

The Response to the Governor's Call---100,000 Men Rush to Arms.

HARRISBURG, PA., Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

The Governor states that 72,000 men have responded to his call for the defence of the State, and that he expects that the number will be increased to 100,000. These men are being furnished with equipments and moved to the State border as rapidly as possible.

HON. RICHARD BUSTEED ON PARTIZANS.—The Hon. Richard Busteed, a prominent Democratic lawyer of New York, and who sympathized with the South, and used all his exertions to prevent a collision, recently addressed a great Union war meeting in Queens county, New York, and prefaced certain resolutions which he offered, and were passed with acclamation. We commend both remarks and resolutions to the particular attention of Hughes & Co.

Mr. Busteed in offering the resolutions accompanied them with the following remarks:

"I have the utmost contempt for him who by speech or act attempts to draw party lines now. This is the appropriate time for loyal patriots to let them have a monopoly of the work. Fam certain no true Democrat will engage in it, at least no intelligent or reputable person will do so. There is a great fight on hand between democracy and aristocracy; between the privileges of the few and the rights of the multitude—between caste and republican equality—and he is the genuine democrat who loves liberty more than Slavery.

"The Democracy that will not endure this test is spurious. The man who by delays or hazards victory to our arms, by talking kindly of rebels, or unkindly of lawful authority or necessary instrumentalities, or by preventing enlistments, or in any other way, is not only not a Democrat, but he is a traitor, meaner than all his Southern compatriots; a sneaking, swindling, cowardly traitor, scarcely worth the rope or time it would take to hang him.

"My own position is easily declared. I was a Democrat. I am a loyal lover of my country, whose free institutions I do not care to outlive. [Cheers.] I will be what her necessities, the convictions of my intelligence and the dictates of my conscience make me. If this be treason to party, party can make the most of it. [Great applause.]

Resolved, That in this crisis of our country's fate it becomes us to forget all mere party considerations, and, forgetting that we were ever politicians, become patriots in the best sense of the word.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the Government, by every means known to warfare, to subjugate all Rebeldom to the lawful authority of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we will hereafter know no political distinctions among men, except that of loyalist and traitor, and all treason shall include not alone the overt act, but the cowardly wish and the disloyal sentiment.

Resolved, That until the war be ended in the utter extermination of treason and traitors, the people of Queens county accept as their motto, "Whosoever is not for us is against us;" and that a half-hearted support of the Government is but a shallow pretext of hypocrisy, and will receive, as it deserves, our scorn and contempt.

Retained, That the voice of the first city in our country finds a responsive echo in the adjacent rural neighborhood, and, with New York, we declare it to be our deliberate and solemn conviction, that "it is far better every rebel should perish, than one more loyal soldier should die."

Men who could only think of party, and whose names appear on partizan tickets in the present crisis of our country, will be shunned, if not disowned by their children in after years, when this wicked Rebellion is crushed out, and our great Republic, one and indivisible, looms up in all its grandeur, consecrated to LIBERTY AND REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS forever. It can then truly be styled the asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

GREAT UNION VICTORY IN DELAWARE.—In Wilmington, Delaware, where parties have for a number of years past been about a tie, Mr. GILPIN, the Union candidate for Mayor, received 912 votes against 273 for Quimby, Breckinridger. The miserable partizans are swept like chaff before the wind by the people.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York, have re-published the July number of the London Quarterly. The contents of much interest, are, Memoirs of Sir Mark Isambard Brunnel; Sumer; Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury; The Volunteers and National Defence; English Poetry from Dryden to Cowper; The International Exhibition; The Hawaiian Islands; The Bicentenary.

"PHOTOGRAPH" is a little too personal in his remarks for our columns. We shall be pleased to hear from him again in a different style.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1862.—Sept.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
			D H. M.
13 SATURDAY,....	39. 5	6 14	
14 SUNDAY,.....	5 38	6 12	First Q. 1 5 21 m.
15 MONDAY,.....	5 04	6 10	Full M. 8 8 1 m.
16 TUESDAY,.....	5 41	6 8	Last Q. 15 11 22 ev.
17 WEDNESDAY..	5 42	6 7	New M. 23 4 1 ev.
18 THURSDAY....	5 43	6 5	First Q. 30 11 14 m.
19 FRIDAY,.....	5 44	6 4	

Thermometrical Record for the Week

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

	10 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	
Sept. 13—Saturday,	63°	69°	67°	clear.
" 15—Monday,	62	72	63	cloudy.
" 16—Tuesday,	65	69	57	"
" 17—Wednesday,	62	66	61	rain.
" 18—Thursday,	66	72	61	"
" 19—Friday,	70	78	66	clear.

☞ *Don't* send any liquor to soldiers in packages. The Government opens all packages, and if a single bottle of liquor is found the whole is confiscated.

☞ *Deserters.*—Capt. John A. Devers desires us to state that Geo. W. Barr and William H. Oman, have deserted from company H, 129th Reg., P. V., of Tyler's Brigade, Sturges' Division.

☞ *Wm. Thompson's* company of Cavalry is filling up fast; about 50 men start this morning for Harrisburg, and by Thursday, the day of draft this company will number 100 good men. This is the last chance for our young men.

☞ *Yesterday*, Captain Daniel Schertle received a telegraph ordering his Cavalry to Harrisburg. They left this morning. We presume they are intended to help catch the scattering rebels. This makes the 4th Company from this place, and swells the number that have left this County to 14 companies, numbering upwards of 1400 men.

☞ *Hard to Beat.*—We have received from Mr. William Bensinger, a bunch of Tomatoes grown in his garden in the Borough of Palo Alto, which exceeds any thing of the kind we have ever seen. On a single stalk are ten very large and six small Tomatoes, all touching each and crowded together within the space of a foot.—The bunch weighs no less than *nine pounds*, and is a perfect curiosity. It can be seen hanging in our store window.

☞ *The* Schuylkill County Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition will be held at Schuylkill Haven the coming week. The managers advertise a great trial of speed for the State prize of $100 to come off during the Exhibition. As the grounds are of easy access to the mass of the people, of course there will be a large turn out of the people to witness the exhibition. See advertisement of programme.

☞ *Proceeding of the Borough Council.*—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 16th. Present, Messrs. Morris, Gressang, Evert, Miller, Dobson, Cochran, and Pitman, President.

The Street Com. reported progress and were continued on the following, to wit:

To open Railroad Alley at Water Basin; to renew railing on Mauch Chunk street, Cressona road &c.; to build a sump; to have Norwegian Creek cleaned out and to have crossing repaired at 7th and Market streets.

The Com. on Lamp and Watch reported adversely to paying bill claimed by David Conrad.

On motion the Com. was discharged from further consideration on the subject.

The Com. on Room, Stationary and Fire apparatus were continued on collecting rent of Borough Property.

The report of the Borough Treasurer was read, accepted and filed.

The bill of Samuel Lewis, Esq., Borough Surveyor, was referred to Com. on Surveys.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

John L. Mennig and street laborers,	$278 03
Benjamin Evert, lumber and work,	107 52
Pottsville Water Co. for removing plug,	12 50
Pottsville Gas Co. 4 mos. gas in street lamps up to Sept. 1,	217 80
	615 85
Previous issue,	3617 61
Total,	4233 46

On motion adjourned.

☞ *The Battle of Blue Ridge or South Mountain.*—The 96th Reg., P. V., from this County, participated in this desperate engagement on Sunday last. They were in the thickest of the fight and some of the companies suffered heavily; the number in killed wounded and missing, we learn will reach about 150. Among the officers killed is Major Louis J. Martin, of this Borough, and Capt John Dougherty of Palo Alto; both excellent officers, and who are universally lamented. The bodies of both these officers arrived here on Wednesday.

We have been furnished with the following report of the killed and wounded:

KILLED.

Major Lewis J. Martin,
Captain John Dougherty.

COMPANY D, CAPT. J. T. BOYLE.

KILLED.

Private Thomas Williams,
" Thomas Reese.

WOUNDED.

Private John Carr,
" William Moffet,
" William Campbell.

COMPANY H, CAPT. ROYER.

KILLED.

Private H. P. Koons,
" John Sentman,
" C. B. Zeigler,
" O. G. Treichler.

WOUNDED.

Sergeant Joseph S. Johnson,
" George Hulley,
Private John Curry, dangerously.
" D. P. Thompson, mortally.
" William Horn,
" Dennis Mellon,
" Aaron Miller,
" Jeremiah Miller,
" Michael McCarnick,
" William Gurney,
" Anthony Fisher, dangerously.
" Patrick Fell,
" T. S. Morgan,
" Peter Friese,
" D. W. Jenkins,
" Christian Biddle, mortally.

We have received no reports from the other companies in the Regiment.

THE HONORED DEAD.

The bitter fruits of this unholy rebellion was brought forcibly home to our very hearthstones, on Wednesday last. The noon train from Philadelphia brought the dead bodies of Major Lewis J. Martin and Lieut. John Dougherty, of the 96th Reg., Penna. Vol., killed in the battle at the Pass of the Blue Ridge, on Sunday last. The news of their fall had not reached us before, and no words can describe the feeling of universal gloom throughout our Borough, as the word passed from mouth to mouth, that the mortal remains of these two brave soldiers, had reached our depot, on the way to their bereaved families and friends.

Major Martin entered the service at the first call of the President, and was one of the Committee that offered the services of the National Light Infantry of this Borough, to the Government, even before the rebels fired on the flag at Fort Sumpter. He left as corporal of the Infantry, and was one of the members that entered the Capitol of the country on the 15th of April, the day before the Massachusetts 6th were attacked in the streets of Baltimore. On the election of Lieut. Cake as Col. of the Reg., corporal Martin was promoted to 1st Lieutenant of the company, in which position he served during the three months. On the return of the three months' volunteers, he immediately recruited a company for the 96th Regiment, and was the leading spirit, and acting superintendent of the regiment while forming on Lawlor's Hill, in this Borough, and was selected as Major of the regiment before departing to the field. He distinguished himself at the battle of Gaines Hill, and after gallantly leading his men to the charge at Blue Ridge, on Sunday evening last, in which he was in the thickest of the fight, and just as victory had perched on our banner, Major Martin rushed to the brow of the hill, in company with others, to plant the colors, a ball pierced his head, about five minutes before six o'clock, and ten minutes after six, he breathed his last, remaining insensible during the whole period. Oh! it was a glorious death for a patriot and soldier thus to die, in defence of the best Government on the face of the earth; and while we deeply sympathise with his near and dear relatives, for the heavy loss they have sustained, they have the consolation to know that he nobly performed his duty, and fell a martyr in the cause of Freedom.

Major Martin was a son of the late John S. C. Martin of this Borough. He was a Civil Engineer by profession, and in the Fall of 1859 had been elected County Surveyor, on the Republican ticket. His manners were remarkably modest and unobtrusive—very quiet, of studious habits, attentive to business, and a hard worker at whatever he undertook. In point of morals, no better young man could anywhere be found—from his childhood up, his deportment was highly exemplary, and reflected the evidences of careful, religious training at home.

We append a letter from Col. Cake, addressed to his wife, mother and sisters:

HEADQUARTERS 96TH REG. P. V.
CAMP IN THE FIELD, Sept. 15th, 1862.

MY DEAR MRS. MARTIN:—It would, I fulfill the harrowing duty that is mine? At the "storming of Blue Ridge," seven miles from Harper's Ferry, I lost my brother, friend, constant companion—the bravest and the most gallant soldier of the regiment—my *Major*.—The country has lost a *soldier*, I a friend, but oh! who can describe your loss. He spoke of his mother continually, and of his little son, who must now be your consolation and your care. His disappointment at not meeting you was extreme. It was just at the moment of the most complete victory. The 96th had again covered itself with what to me is horrid glory, when we felt the extreme danger past, that he received his death wound. Adj't Gen. O. Boyer was near him, had report him hit at five minutes before six, and that he ceased to breathe at ten minutes past six. He never spoke, was unconscious, and did not suffer. Mr. Boyer removed him from the field with his own hands. I have had a coffin made, will send him to Washington to be embalmed, and thence to Pottsville, consigned to R. J. Weaver. Break the news to his poor wife. It breaks my heart to be compelled to communicate it to you.

The storming of Blue Ridge will be memorable, and will render memorable Sunday, the 14th Sept., 1862. It is seven mile to Harper's Ferry, near the village of Burkittsville, Md. It was here you laid your sacrifice upon the altar of your country. It was no widow's mite, and all you had to give—a brave, good soldier.

The 96th suffered severely, losing not less than 150 in killed and wounded.

I feel for and know much I sympathize with you and your daughters. My own grief is extreme. Believe me, dear madam,

Your most devoted friend,
H. L. CAKE.

On Thursday Major Martin's body was conveyed to the tomb. A great concourse of people accompanied his remains to their last resting place, in the Presbyterian cemetery. Stores and other business places throughout the town were closed, and the flags lowered to half mast, in token of respect to the brave dead. Rev. Joseph McCool, in his remarks—characterized with a spirit of stirring patriotism as well as of piety—paid a marked tribute to the memory of the deceased, whom he had known intimately from his youth.

Major Martin leaves an interesting family consisting of his widow and three children, besides his widowed mother.

Of Capt. Dougherty, we are sorry we have but little knowledge, or the means of information (at the time we write,) prior to his engagement in the service of his country.

He had served, we are told, a term of enlistment in the regular army of the United States, and on his volunteering at the breaking out of the rebellion, in the spring of 1861, being recognized as a good soldier and an efficient drill master, he was chosen to the position of 2d Lieutenant of Capt. Anthony's company of the 25th Reg. of the three months' men. Having discharged the duties of this post with great credit to himself, and entire satisfaction to his superior officers, he was made 1st Lieutenant of a company under the same Captain, upon the organization of the 96th Reg.; and since the promotion of Capt. Anthony, after the ever memorable seven days' battles in front of Richmond—in which the 96th took a conspicuous and honorable part—Lieut. Dougherty has been acting Captain of his company, and would have received his commission as such as soon as the War Department could have had leisure to make it out.

He was an active and energetic officer, highly beloved, and respected by his men, and died, where he had always been found, at his post!

Capt. Dougherty was a single man. He had been employed for some years and up to the time of his entering the military service, as a conductor of the coal trains on the Reading Railroad, residing at Palo Alto.

He was buried in the Catholic Cemetery in Pottsville, yesterday. The funeral cortège was immense. The stores &c. were closed, and the flags lowered, as on the day previous.

Thus two more of Schuylkill's brave sons have laid their lives upon the altar of our country's liberties—noble martyrs in a glorious cause!—Peace to their ashes!

☞ *Donations* received since the last report by the Ladies' Aid Society of Pottsville. From the ladies of Woodside per Mrs. Quilnch:

8 jars of jelly, 2lbs. of rice, 2 lbs. of barley, 2 lbs. of crackers, 2 papers corn meal, 7 papers farina, 5 papers corn starch, 1 linen sheet, muslin and a quantity of lint.

POTTSVILLE.

16 bottles wine, 2 bottles whisky, 1 jar pickles, 3 jars spiced plums, 200 bandages, 2 ring pads, 6 bottles blackberry syrup, 6 jars jelly, 40 cushions, 44 handkerchiefs, 24 pads, 10 collars, 2 pillows, 12 pairs slippers, 25 yards calico, 24 yards muslin, 19 shirts, 1 bag brown flour, 1 bag cherries, 1 bag apples, 2 pairs woolen stockings, 46 boxes lint, 10 wash rags, 1 box of lint from boys of High School, remnants of carpets for slippers from friends, cash, $40.

Proceeds of Festival in Office Rooms of A. Russel, by the children, $23 00, also from three little Misses from Farm, $1 20. Slippers donated to volunteers, 23 pairs, 1 bag 20 lbs. lint sent by mail to Gen. Hale, Harrisburg.

2 boxes of hospital stores have been acknowledged by George H. Sidney, September 4th.

Contents of boxes forwarded to the Sale of Harrisburg, Sept. 18th, of hospital supplies:

Box No. 1.—37 shirts, 37 pairs drawers, 32 handkerchiefs, 6 pillows with cases, 9 pillow cases, 37 pads, 179 bandages, 12 pairs slippers, 18 towels, 18 wash rags, 8 wrappers, 2 sheets, 3 fans, 1 book of pins, 2 combs, 2 lbs. soap.

Box No. 2.—17 papers farina and corn starch, 5 lbs. sugar, 8 lbs. crackers, 2 lbs. barley, 2 lbs. rice, 7 papers cocoa, 1 bag corn meal, 1 bag of browned flour, 6 quarts cherries, 3 lbs. dried apples, 1 coat, 4 vests, 8 pads, 6 boxes and 2 papers lint.

Box No. 3.—5 doz. lemons, 18 bottles wine, 10 jars preserves, 1 bottle raspberry vinegar, 1 bottle blackberry syrup, 3 bottles currant shrub, 1 bottle tomato catsup.

The ladies return their sincere thanks to Mr. Weaver for his kindness in forwarding boxes free of charge.

The following dispatch was received Thursday night:

"The number of wounded in Gen. McClellan's recent battles is very large—most of them will probably be brought into Pennsylvania. The Surgeon General appeals to the ladies for immediate contribu tions of such articles as are needed for their comfort. All packages should have contents marked outside and be addressed to Gen. Hale, Harrisburg. Signed, ELI SLIFER.

Loyal Ladies of Pottsville, an appeal to you for your suffering soldiers has never been made in vain—respond to this as usual. Articles sent to A. Russel's Office, corner of Mahantongo and Second street, will be received at all times and forwarded by the Ladies' Aid Society as requested. S. N. REMAKS,
Presi. Ladies' Aid Society.

List of articles contributed by the Ladies of St. Clair for Hospital purposes, and sent to Gen. Hale, Harrisburg, yesterday morning:

2 crocks and 2 jars preserved plums, 1 crock plum jam, 3 cups preserved plums, 4 jars, 1 crock, 1 pitcher, 7 tumblers, and 3 bowls currant jelly, 1 jar currant jam, 1 jar preserved peaches, 1 cup peach jelly, 1 cup peach jam, 1 jar preserved blackberries, 1 jar blackberry jelly, 2 jars preserved black currants, 5 jars black currant jelly, 1 cup do, 4 jars preserved gooseberries, 1 tumbler do, 1 jar preserved gages, 2 jars and 1 bowl preserved cherries, 1 bowl quince jelly, 1 cup whortleberries, 1 tumbler elderberry, 3 bottles catsup, 1 lb. raisins, 4 lbs. rice, 28 packages corn starch, 5 packages