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, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862. NO. 39.

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:

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

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

TO CARRIERS AND OTHERS:

The JOURNAL will be furnished to Carriers and others at $2 per 100 copies, cash on delivery.

☞Clergymen and School Teachers supplied with the JOURNAL at $1 in advance.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

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

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

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

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing, and leaving them uncalled for is *prima 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 a square.

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Three lines,	63	88	$1 25	$2 25	$3 00
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Eight lines,	1 25	2 25	2 85	5 00	8 00
Nine lines,	1 25	2 25	3 00	5 50	9 00
ALL OVER FIVE LINES COUNTED AS A SQUARE OF TEN LINES.					
One square,	1 25	2 25	3 50	6 00	10 00
Two squares,	2 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	14 00
Three squares,	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
Four squares,	4 50	6 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
Quarter col.,	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	30 00

*Larger space for short periods, as per agreement.

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

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

Merchants and others, advertising by the year, with changes and a standing advertisement not exceeding 15 lines, will be charged, including subscription, $16 00
Space to the amount of four squares, with changes and subscription, 20 00
Without changes, at the rates designated above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. [22-9*

JOHN H. ADAM, Counsellor at Law, Office—No. 16 Wall street, (Room 38,) New York. Nov. 26, '59 47-1y*

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

THOMAS R. BANNAN, Attorney at Law. Office in Centre Street, opposite the Episcopal Church, Pottsville, Penna. [Nov. 20, '56 47-1y

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

STEPHEN HARRIS, Mining Engineer. Office—Market st., above 2d, POTTSVILLE. June 22, '61 [Oct 42 1y] 25-

B. S. LANGDON, Surgeon Dentist, Market street: Second Door above Third street, South side, Pottsville. May 5, '60 18-1y

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

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

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

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

AGENCY—For the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate buying and selling Coal Lands, Mines, &c., and collecting rents. Office Mahantango Street, Pottsville. April 20, '61 CHAS. M. HILL.

John A. Otto. Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER, Williamsport, Pa. June 29, '61 26-1y

WILLIAM MILES INSPECTOR OF MINES and EXPLORER OF LANDS, Office, West Market street, Pottsville. Refers to D. E. Nice, M. G. Brunner and Wm. Milnes, Jr., Pottsville, and James Neill, 228 Dock street, Philad'a. Pottsville, September 28, '61 39-1y

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

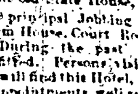
F. B. BANNAN, Agent for the collection of Coal Rents, sale of Real Estate, &c. OFFICE—Centre street, opposite the Episcopal Church, POTTSVILLE, Pa. References:—Hon. C. W. Hegins, John P. Hobart, Jno. Shippen, George W. Snyder, Benj. W. Cummings, Edward Owen Parry. [Aug. 10, '61 32-

HOTELS.

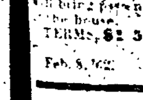
THE ST. LOUIS. Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia. The undersigned having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March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

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

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



"THE UNION." Arch Str., ab. 3d, Philadelphia. UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor. ☞This Hotel is central, convenient to Passenger Cars to all parts of the city, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public. ☞Terms, $1 50 per day. September 14, '61 35-1y



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

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

WM. E. BOYER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TOBACCO, PIPES AND CIGARS, Centre Street, Opposite the Town Hall POTTSVILLE, PA. Sept. 21, '61 38-tf

FRESH GREEN AND BLACK TEAS. JUST RECEIVED, Superior Green and Black Teas, by E. A. BEATTY.

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. 5. **TYLER, STONE & CO.,** DEALERS IN VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF Red and White Ash SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COALS, AND GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL. OFFICES: 328 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 9 Washington Building, Providence. 169 Broadway, New York. PIER NO. 5, PORT RICHMOND. ['58-42

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

Pier No. 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. 10. **BANCROFT, LEWIS & CO.,** MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED ACHLAND 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

Pier No. 7. **JOHN R. WHITE.** SHIPPER OF SCHUYLKILL Coal. WHARF NO. 7, PORT RICHMOND. OFFICES: No. 316 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 200 West Thirteenth st., New York. October 16, '58 42-

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. 135 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 9 Trinity Building, New York. No. 11 Doane Street, Boston. WHARF—GREENWICH, DELAWARE AVENUE. DAVIS PEARSON, PHILA. GIDEON BAST, ASHLAND.

CHAS. MILLER. H. P. 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 PHOENIX 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. PARVIN. Locust Gap, Jan. 5, '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 Mountain, 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. 16-5m*

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

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

CONSTANTLY on hand, T Rails for mining purposes, at reduced prices, for cash or good paper. HAYWOOD & CO. Pottsville, Dec. 20, '59 52-tf

WHALE OIL SOAP AND SYRINGES. WHALE OIL SOAP, for destroying insects, bugs, &c., on plants and trees, put up in tin cans. Garden Syringes, used for sprinkling with the liquid the plants, &c. For sale at B. BANNAN'S Seed Store. June 28, '62.

ELIZABETHPORT, &C.

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

Coal! Coal! Coal! STOUT, VAN WICKLE & MARTIN, Room 44, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New York. Miners of the celebrated FULTON (LEHIGH) COAL from the EBERVALE COLLIERY, near Hazleton, Pa., and dealers in the best varieties of LEHIGH, WILKESBARRE, & SCHUYLKILL COALS, Including HAZLETON, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, OLD LEHIGH, SPOHN VEIN RED ASH, EMPIRE (WILKESBARRE), DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH, SPRING MOUNTAIN, BELMONT VEIN RED ASH, BUCK MOUNTAIN. Delivered direct from the Mines and on board of Vessels at TRENTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, PERTH AMBOY, ELIZABETHPORT, N. J. ABM. 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. ['58 27-1y

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.

HODGSON'S PHILAD'A IMPROVED LIQUID EXTRACT OF RENNET, FOR making Junket, Cold Custard, &c., &c., in a few minutes. For sale by JOHN G. BROWN & SON, Apothecaries, Centre Street. June 7, '62. 23-tf

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 orders promptly, at market rates. OFFICES: 205 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby street, Boston. 34 Westminster street, Providence. June 1, '61 22-

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

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

LORBERRY CREEK.

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

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

NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BONNELL, Jr., No. 40 Trinity Building, NEW YORK, Offers for sale HONEY BROOK and NORTH SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH COALS, in boats, or on board vessels at ELIZABETHPORT and JERSEY CITY. BUCK MT. COAL, in boats at Mines or Tide Water. WILKESBARRE COAL, do. do. do. C. F. NORTON & CO'S LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, in boats, or on board vessels at PHILAD'A. Pure LORBERRY, on board vessels at PHILAD'A. ALSO, Detmold's George's Creek Cumberland Coal, For the Sound, Connecticut, and North River Trade. March 29, '61. 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, Agent for the Publisher. March 8, '61 9-

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK. SKETCHES of the Rise, Progress and Decline of Secession, with a narrative of Personal Adventures among the Rebels, by W. G. Brownlow, editor of the Knoxville Whig. Having just received a supply of this popular work, we can now furnish them at the publisher's subscription price, $1 25, at B. BANNAN'S Book Store. July 19, '62.

THE SOLDIER TO HIS MOTHER.

"Kiss my little brothers and my sisters, and tell them I died for my Country."

On the field of battle, mother,
All the night alone I lay,
Angels watching o'er me, mother,
Till the breaking of the day.
I lay thinking of you, mother,
And the loving ones at home,
Till to our dear old cottage, mother,
Boy again I seemed to come.

He to whom you taught me, mother,
On my infant knee to pray,
Kept my heart from fainting, mother,
When the vision passed away.
In the gray of morning, mother,
Comrades bore me to the town;
From my bosom tender fingers
Washed the blood that trickled down.

I must soon be going, mother,
Going to the home of rest;
Kiss me as of old, mother,
Press me nearer to your breast.
Would I could repay you, mother,
For your faithful love and care;
God uphold and bless you, mother,
In this bitter woe you bear.

Kiss for me my little brother,
Kiss my sisters, loved so well;
When you sit together, mother,
Tell them how their brother fell.
Tell to them the story, mother,
When I sleep beneath the sod,
That I died to save my mother,
All from love to her and God.

Leaning on the merit, mother,
Of the one who died for all,
Peace is in my bosom, mother—
Hark! I hear the angels call!
Don't you hear them singing, mother?
Listen to the music's swell!
Now I leave you, loving mother—
God be with you—fare you well.

THE WORD FOR THE HOUR.

BY CAROLINE A. MASON.

Between the living and the dead*
Great Moses stood, and thus he said:
"Haste, make atonement; incense bring;
Make to the Lord an offering.
Bring fire from His own altar-flame,
To pierce the heaven from whence it came,
If haply His fierce wrath shall cease
And this great People go in peace."

Oh, fiercer plague than then befell
The wasted tribes of Israel
Is raging now in this our land,
With none to help on either hand.
Oh, where is he—our Moses—where?
The man of faith and zeal and prayer,
To stand, the Leader and the Head,
Between our living and our dead?

O, Lincoln, in thy chair of state!
The truly good are truly great.
Men name thee honest, prudent, wise,
And so, with ever longing eyes,
We look to thee:—our Leader be!
Speak but one master word—"Be free!"
Than incense, more divine that word,
And owned more truly of the Lord!

One word—the noblest ever spoke—
But one—and the dark charm is broke.
Whose lip shall utter it—his name,
All earth shall shout it with acclaim.
From East to West, from South to North,
One grateful anthem shall go forth:
While Heaven shall add its sweet "well done!"
And sing God's reign on earth begun.

Fitchburg, Mass.

* Numbers xvi. 48.

From the Delaware Co. (Pa.) Republican.

The Vice of the Nation; and the Safety of the Nation.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN HICKMAN.

In Cloud's Grove, Concord, Delaware Co., Pa.

At the Ladies' Festival, in aid of the General Hospital at Chester, Hon. John Hickman made the opening speech, a synopsis of the main features of which our reporter has prepared, embodying the pith of his remarks, and in most instances the precise words.

Mr. Hickman upon rising, said it was after much difficulty he had brought himself to the conclusion that he ought to attempt to speak, as he was suffering severely from indisposition. He then stated his subject to be:

I.—THE VICE OF THE NATION.

As surely, said he, as there *was* a God in Israel, there *is* a God in history. The sovereignty of the Great Ruler is as distinctly marked in the career of peoples as in nature and revelation. And this God, who leaves the impress of His power upon the recorded past, is the Christian's God, whose great attributes are justice and mercy. Few believe that individual sins can go unpunished. These are principally against justice, and mercy; why, then, should national sins be chartered? They are *always* against justice and mercy. Our faith is consistent, and we cannot subscribe to a creed which proclaims individual responsibility, and yet excludes the responsibility of aggregated individuals or communities. Both are true, or both are false. For if neither myself nor my child can justify an act, so cannot I and my child, acting together, or in unity, make defence. If *man* cannot with impunity do wrong, *men* cannot do wrong without retribution. The declaration does not require argument; it is really a syllogism.

It is a common belief that we have a government ordained of Heaven—that God was with our fathers in the trials of the Revolution, and that as He led His chosen people through the Red Sea, so He led *them* through the sea of blood. In that fearful struggle for the rights of man, our patriot ancestors were clearly right; but in their subsequent course they were just as clearly wrong. In their success, they forgot their great Deliverer. They fought for truth and virtue, and conquered gloriously: they afterward submitted to falsehood and injustice, and entailed the damning consequences upon their children and children's children. In their immortal *Declaration*, the enunciation was made that "all men are created equal"; it was their platform, and they stood upon it in the face of a despotic world, and throughout their trials. In their *Constitution of Government*, they repudiated their own principles, and wrote it down, deliberately, that instead of the lowest being the peer of the highest, that man was property, and might be bought and sold and used. Can I be mistaken? If I am, may God forgive me! If I am not, may He forgive them!

Read carefully, thoughtfully, and disinterestedly, if you can, our organic law, the Constitution of the United States, and then say whether you do not discover the sanctions of slavery. I cannot pause to consider the remarkable suggestion that the word "slave" does not occur in the instrument. Have we not, through three-quarters of a century, in our legislation, in our conventions, and in our communities, admitted—

1. That the slave population of the South was represented in Congress?
2. That slaves escaping from service have to be delivered up to those to whom their labor was due?
3. That the slave trade might be prohibited after the year 1808?

Those provisions were either right or wrong.—If the latter, why insert them? If the former, that slaves ought to be held and be the subject of representation, then why look to a restriction of the principal traffic? The vice, the crime, was thus made a part of our political system, and we are called upon to answer for it—to pay the penalty.

III.—THE SAFETY OF THE NATION.

We have done much that we ought not to have done and we have left undone much that we ought to have done. We erected bulwarks for slavery in our national youth, and have not only refused to confess the evil we then did, but we have strengthened them from day to day, and from year to year. We are now suffering the full weight of the curse of the institution. Holding ourselves out to the world as the only free government, we nursed slavery until it ruled us as a master, and struck us as a despot. The present unparalleled rebellion—a civil war so extended as to be incomprehensible in other lands—is the perfected fruit of the sins of the fathers and the children. Treason, the legitimate offspring of the bastard slavery, assails our very life. The crime is fearfully dangerous—shall we assail its life?—Must we not assail it? Is it not assault or death?

We have been too long in the light of Christianity and civilization to argue the wickedness of crime. When I state that the system of American slavery disregards marriage, parental ties, and social proprieties—all of which you know—I prepare you to form a judgment. It justifies the separation of husband and wife, and parent and child, and the absolute control of females—what do you think of it? Fathers and mothers, what *do you* think of it? It is now costing us hundreds of millions of dollars of treasure, and hundreds of thousands of lives; what should we do with it? It is the heart which furnishes the life-blood of the wild conspiracy; how shall we treat it? Answer! ye whose sons sleep upon the battle-fields, how shall we treat it?—Aged friend and neighbor, your only begotten was murdered and disinterred and mutilated, to afford trophies for the monster; how shall we treat it? Sister, your treasure, your boy who dedicated his all to freedom, can never return to you—he died nobly fighting against the enemies of his race, the task-masters of the South; how shall we treat it? I answer for myself, for you, *it must cease to be an annoyance.* If we would have a country and a home, it must be brought into subjection. *We must let the people go.* "We are not prepared to do so," the response comes quickly. Pharoah would not let them go, and the land was smitten with frogs, with murrain, with hail, with locusts, with darkness, with rivers of blood, and the death of the first-born.—Time and again has the entreaty come to us, "let the people go," and we have as often disregarded the voice of kindness and admonition. Plague after plague has afflicted us, and now the threat comes that all the waters shall be turned into blood, and that all the first born shall be slain.—Our rulers are asked, "Will you let them go?" and they "palter in a double sense." They will not let them go. The inquiry is at last forced upon the people, "Will you let them go?" To save your government; to save your homes; to save yourselves; to save your families, will you let them go? Do you hear the voice and recognize it? Oh, yes, it is God's voice speaking to you from every page of history. "Let them go, or perish." "Let them go, and save the temple where your goddess dwells." Looking back over hundreds of centuries—over the desolation which has followed swiftly after disobedience and disregarded duty, I declare I am willing "to let them go." I make my vow before you—I will let individuals die, and communities die, and institutions die, and interests die, but I will save the nation, if I can. Will you?

Slavery is the cause of the war and the strength of the enemy. He battles for it, and draws his supplies from it. What law of God condemns resistance of evil; what usage of war forbids weakening the adversary when it can be done without cruelty? The nation and the crime are confronted. If we are for the nation we must be against the crime; we know that those who are for the crime are against the nation; it is as impossible to serve both as it is to serve God and Belial. I show you the "irrepressible conflict," and demand the full discharge of a sacred obligation. On the one hand is virtue, which exalts, on the other vice, which casts down; the two cannot go hand in hand, and have a common cause. When they come in conflict one or the other must fall. We have tried time and again to make compromises between them, but confusion has always followed the effort. When will Kings and Princes, and Presidents learn a plain duty—to do justice and love mercy? We must let the people go! There has been no decisive progress in the present war for the single reason that we have not finally decided to abandon all effort to reconcile and perpetuate antagonistic and ever-warring principles. The Administration, professing to be wiser than all mankind beside, struggle against eternal decrees, and are determined to save both freedom and slavery. As God is greater than Lincoln and Cabinets and Congresses, I asseverate it is impossible. Change of policy, or disgraceful failure, is the only choice left to the government.

Citizens, you not only deserve success, but you can compel it. When the small engine cannot move the lengthened train, push with the eight-wheeled driver. We may not be perfectly safe, but it is better than a stand still. The hands of Moses were heavy, they were upheld, and Amalek was overcome. You are the power behind the train, force it on. The hands of our leaders have fallen; hold them up. Do not hesitate to act—we are the sovereigns—those above us are but servants, and must obey.

We are fast disgracing ourselves before those who have heretofore regarded us as honest, consistent and invincible—let us determine to exalt ourselves in the eyes of Him "that sitteth upon the circle of the earth." When we shall do so, slavery shall vanish as a black cloud from before the face of the sun, and Liberty and Union will really become, for the first time, one and inseparable.

I do not expect the war to be brought to a sudden conclusion by a great victory. Far from it. I look for days of toil and nights of anguish. But we will succeed. Although I do not approve, I have faith. The Union will be sacred for posterity, for the subjects of absolutism, for the glory of man. We are now going to school and learning rapidly. We know much more to-day than we did yesterday, and sometime in the future we will receive our diploma. Although we are in the valley worshipping a golden calf, we may yet hear and accept the tables of the law, and be saved through them. But first the idol must be burnt in the fire, ground to powder and strewed upon the waters, and we be made to drink of it. Neither trials nor delays should discourage us, for the land of promise can certainly be reached. We will wash our hands of the crime—we will let the people go.

I have never had a doubt as to the result of the conflict in which we are so closely engaged. Our armies are but just gathering for the strife, and the rebel legions will ultimately fall before them, as the haughty hosts of Sennacherib before the avenging angel of the Lord. This shall remain an asylum for the oppressed, and our hallowed banner be still honored on every land and every sea. When before, since the first transgression, have such mighty interests depended upon such a simple and easy act of justice—a spoken word?

From the Evening Post.

FRENCH OPINIONS ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

The following letter from an eminent gentleman in France contains some significant suggestions, and will be read with interest as indicating the sincere regret with which our past management of the war is regarded by our truest friends on the Continent. It may enable us also to anticipate the scorn with which Europe will learn that, after our confident boast that the rebellion was on the verge of extinction, we are engaged no longer in conquering the South, but in defending our capital from seizure and our homes from invasion.

The suicidal policy that for eighteen months has sought to conduct the war upon principles of conciliation, and especially to preserve to the rebels the vast strength afforded them by their three million slaves, has been as perfectly appreciated in Europe as it will presently be by our own people, when they recognize in the invasion of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio the legitimate development and results of that policy, preparing, perhaps, the way for the foreign intervention which a large class in France are demanding from the Emperor.

When the American people awaken sooner or later to the realities of their position and the intense absurdity of their course in the conduct of this war, the fact is already clear to disinterested observers, that the Northern presses and politicians which, with a pretence of loyalty to the Union, have encouraged this fatal policy of protecting the interests and strength of the rebels, are playing the most prominent part in the plot for the overthrow of the American republic, and accomplishing more towards its downfall than all the sympathizers with rebellion in England, France, or the whole of Europe.

TRANSLATION.

"In proportion to our sympathy with your cause are we of the liberal party in France unanimous in blaming the Federal way of acting and making war.

"In our opinion, each brigade in the enemy's country ought to have several companies of mounted guides, and sharpshooters on foot, wholly composed, with the exception of their officers, of the men who have been formerly slaves. In our wars of Brittany and La Vendee we had such companies, composed entirely of the patriots of those provinces. They were of the greatest service to us. Gen. Lamarque, addressing in my presence one of the officers, whom we called *Chasseurs Vendeens*, could not say enough of their utility and efficiency.

"Is it enough to give the slaves their liberty? Though conquered, will the South be made thereby submissive? No! *property* is the guaranty of liberty. Your government possesses lands, and it confiscates those of the enemy. You must make the blacks landholders; you must portion out the soil among those of them who serve your cause, and give it as a reward to the poorer soldiers of the Federal army. Thus you will create in the midst of a slaveholding country anti-slavery interest; in the midst of a population enraged against the North, you will create a people with passions on the side of the North.

"A friend of Mr. Slidell, the Southern envoy in Paris, has lately been very active at Nantes on behalf of the Confederates. He is said to be a very able man. Such a presence, in a place devoted to great maritime constructions and the fitting out of iron-plated vessels, ought to convey a meaning to your countrymen. I find it more significant than I dare to tell you by this opportunity and in this letter. We are unanimous—my friends and myself—in warning your country *not to confide in the governments of Europe.* Everywhere, a powerful party, influential at Court, is preaching up a war against you. Have plenty of iron-clad vessels. Have abundance of regiments of freed slaves; and Napoleon III. will never yield to his courtiers the war they demand.

"But make haste—make haste! And then, why do you load your vessels with those enormous guns, fitter to kill your own gunners than to pierce the cuirasses of the enemy's vessels? We in France think that medium sized cannon with balls *emporte piece* (that is to say, of cylindrical form), are best.

"Two of our friends, Gen. Cluseret, Colonel under Garibaldi, and formerly an officer of the Chasseurs, and captain of the Zouaves, and M. Ulrich de Fourielle (also an old Garibaldian), his aid-de-camp, are in the army that Fremont commanded. I send you herewith a long letter published by the latter. It confirms the opinion I expressed to you at the opening of this letter.

"*Le Phare de la Loire* (the newspaper containing this letter) having obtained much influence in France, I recommend to you to send me for it whatever may interest public opinion in favor of your holy cause. It is published by the Messieurs Mangin. But you of the North are all the time exposed to public indignation, in consequence of the blood uselessly shed—the many treasons and demi-treasons in your armies, the weakness and condescension exhibited among your higher officers towards the South.

"Take Richmond; it is well. But oppose in a Southern campaign 100,000 freedmen to your adversaries, and you would thus compel all the proprietors to desert the army and rejoin their families. You are brave, generous, civilized—but you do not know how to make war, and civil war least of all. Being at table at Vannes, in 1848, with legitimists, who were talking before me, their Prefect, as Commissary of the Republic, of carrying on a civil war, I cut them short by a simple word: 'Messieurs, you would be ready to risk your lives, but not to sacrifice your property. As soon as I see a commune in revolt, I shall hasten thither, and, parceling out the finest of your estates, I shall sell a few of the best fields to pay the expense of moving my troops. Not one of you would shrink from death, but you would all recoil from the mutilation of your properties.' Not one of them contradicted me.

"What was true of our legitimists of the west of France is no less so of your Slaveholding gentlemen of the South. Threaten them with colonies of freemen in the midst of their plantations, and they will fear it more than death or complete confiscation. And then fall not, as you have already had it proposed to you, to reduce to territories the revolted States. Have you the right any longer to tolerate, without punishing them, such atrocities as the engineer Howsean witnessed in Texas? They have been published in many European journals. As for ourselves, we prefer the slave who saves you a regiment, to the *aristocrats* of your armies, who suffer so many men to be killed in marching, and counter-marching by the South in ambush.

"Under Louis Philippe we had a negro officer of artillery, who was correspondent of the Institute at Bourbon; and when we were routed at Madagascar it was a negro company that saved the retreat from complete massacre.

"If my opinion went for anything among your people, I should counsel you to confide to Messieurs Cluseret and Fouvielle, with a hundred devoted Abolitionists, the creation in Virginia of the companies of *guides* and *tirailleurs* I mentioned at first. That might be done while carrying on the war.

"It is at the South, above all places, that it is necessary to act in this way with the utmost speed.

"It is indispensable that you should have these (especially in Texas and on the banks of the Mississippi) guerillas of black freedmen, who could dispute the soil foot by foot, while fighting *pro aris et focis*, though to-day they possess not even the ownership of their own poor bodies.

"Forgive me for this fault-finding letter; but I am a man above all things else, and everywhere that men wrestle for the holy cause, I find my brethren and my political *co-religionaires.*

"Act, then—act! Lose no time! Sound the tocsin of alarm, and be ready for all things.—Thus you will crush the germ of the dangers which threaten you from Europe more seriously than you think.

"Postponing to another time what I had further to say, believe me, with the deepest and most respectful friendship, your humble servant,

"France, Aug. 13, 1862."

THE PRESIDENT'S WIT.

There is one thing about the President's letter which no one can thoroughly enjoy but those who are familiar with the ambition of the daily papers of New York. Besides the wholesome competition of generous enterprise, there is just a speck of envy and a mere shadow of animosity among them. How does each one of them glory in first publishing a coveted document, or putting forth the earliest news, or the doing of any other thing that shall set the world, for the day, talking about it! A sensation, *hit*, as it is technically called, is the peculiar ambition of the newspaper bosom.

The great dailies seek opposition by some such necessity as drives metals to the opposite poles of a battery. The principle of selection of sides, on less than vital questions, is that of opposition to some other paper. Unanimity disgusts them.—Mr. Greeley is the only theme that seems heartily to unite all. Only on a hunt after Mr. G. will all the hounds run together. This is the sole unity of the New York press. Mr. Greeley has been the occasion of more smartness than any other man in America. A *Herald* without abuse of Mr. Greeley would no more be a *Herald* than a castor is a castor without pepper and vinegar. An *Express* without a fling at the *Tribune* would be a swamp without fire-flies. He is the only topic on which it has ever consistently held fast. Time will hang heavy on Mr. Bennett's hands when Mr. Greeley dies, and Mr. Brooks will babble aimlessly.

Lately all the editors of New York have united their efforts to send Mr. Greeley to Fort Lafayette. The Government was besieged, besought, entreated, instructed, warned, and even threatened. The President was invoked to arrest this arrant talker. The Secretary of War was urged, since he could not take Richmond, at least to take Mr. Greeley. The Secretary of State was plied; the marshal, police, the very mob, were implored to suppress Mr. Greeley. Things looked dark. Could any mortal man escape such a storm? No. Go he must, and take sea air through a port hole, musing on fallen greatness and gnawing reluctant crusts with a Grahamitic patience.

The bolt fell! Of all the editors in the U. States, Mr. Greeley, of all papers in N. York, the *Tribune*, were honored by an act never before conferred by a President. Mr. Lincoln read the *Tribune*. He read Mr. Greeley's somewhat explicit letter. He, the President of the United States, sends to the *Tribune* a formal reply! What a newspaper windfall! What a stunner! Will the historic gentleman please mention any other editor made level with a President by an equal controversy? There was fever in editorial veins that day! It was the old story over, again of Mordecai and Haman.

The President loves to tell a good story. It seems he has a keen eye, too, for the ludicrous.—If he had the genius of Hudibras and Rabelais combined he could not have more wittily expressed his opinion of the hounding and barking of the *Herald* and its followers at Mr. Greeley!

The *Herald* has been vociferating and other venerable religious journals mildly consenting to our incarceration for plain speaking. We pray them not now to desist. We are near to honor!—*The Independent.*

INTERESTING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

We present below sketches of Generals Reno, Hooker, and Franklin, who commanded our right, centre, and left, at the battle of Middletown Heights, on Sunday, and also of Gen. Dixon H. Miles, who commanded at Harper's Ferry:

GENERAL RENO.

The army has met with a grievous loss in the death of Major General Jesse L. Reno, who fell in the battle while gallantly directing the movements of his corps. He was a native of Virginia, but a resident of Pennsylvania. In 1842, when he was appointed to a cadetship at West Point. He graduated high, in 1846, receiving a commission in the ordnance corps. He was distinguished in all the battles of the valley of Mexico, from Cerro Gordo to Chapultepec, receiving a severe wound in the last named. From January to July, 1849, he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. In 1854 he was engaged on the coast survey.

When the Southern rebellion broke out, Reno's rank was that of captain of ordnance. In November, 1861, he was made a brigadier general of volunteers, and he went in command of a brigade under Burnside, in the North Carolina expedition. In the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern he proved himself a general of great bravery and skill. He had the love and confidence of all those serving under him, and from the private in the ranks to the highest officer there will be sincere sorrow at his death.

GENERAL HOOKER.

General Hooker is a native of Massachusetts, from which State he was appointed a cadet to West Point Military Academy in 1833. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1837, standing No. 29 in a class of fifty members, among whom were Generals Benham, Arnold, T. Williams, French, Sedgwick, Bates, Todd, and others of the Union army; Braxton Bragg, W. W. Mackall, J. A. Early, and other noted rebel officers. On the 1st of July, 1837, he was promoted to the second lieutenancy of the 1st United States Artillery, and on the 1st of November, 1838, was further promoted to a first lieutenancy in the same regiment. From July 1 to October 3, 1841, he was the Adjutant of the Military Academy at West Point, and from 1841 to 1846 was the Adjutant of his regiment. He served with distinction in Mexico, and was aid-de-camp to Brigadier General Hamer. He was in May, 1847, breveted captain for gallant conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, which took place on the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of September, 1846. His brevet bore the last mentioned date. He was appointed on the staff as Assistant Adjutant General with the brevet rank of captain, on the 3d of March, 1847, and in March, 1849, was further breveted major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the affair of the National Bridge, Mexico; his brevet dating from June 11, 1847. In the same month he received another brevet, viz: lieutenant colonel, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec. This brevet bore date Sept. 13, 1847. On the 24th of October, 1848, he was appointed a captain of the 1st Artillery, and on the same day vacated his regimental commission, retaining his position in the Adjutant General's Department, with brevet of lieutenant colonel. On the 21st of February, 1853, he resigned from the army, and went to California, where he retired into private life. The rebellion, however, brought him from his privacy, and he was recalled to the East; and on the 17th of May, 1861, was commissioned as brigadier general of volunteers—his appointment being credited to the State of California.—He at first acted under instructions from Gen. Dix, but was afterwards appointed to a separate command under Gen. McClellan.

GENERAL FRANKLIN.

William Benjamin Franklin is a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed from this State to a West Point cadetship in 1839. On the 1st of July, 1843, he was breveted second lieutenant of topographical engineers.—His bravery and skill were conspicuously shown and universally praised during the Mexican war, and he was breveted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista. From July, 1848, until 1850, he filled the chair of Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at West Point. On the 17th of May, 1861, he was made brigadier general of volunteers, and the value of his services to the Government became marked in every engagement in which his forces were engaged. He commanded the left wing of General McClellan's army in the attack on Middletown Heights on Sunday last, and gained a complete victory. General McClellan, in his dispatch to General Halleck, states that "Franklin's success was as complete as that on the centre and right; and resulted in his getting possession of the Gap." As a Pennsylvanian, we are proud of General Franklin; as an American soldier, the whole Union will ring with praises of his valor and skill.

GEN. DIXON H. MILES.

Who was struck by a shell in his gallant defence of Harper's Ferry, and died while having his leg amputated.

Acting Brigadier General Dixon H. Miles was a native of Maryland, from which State he was appointed a cadet in 1819. He was nearly sixty years of age, and graduated on the 30th of June, 1824, standing No. 27 in a class of thirty one members. Among his classmates were several noted men, some of whom have figured in the Senatorial halls, others have died in battle, &c. On the first of July, 1824, he was appointed a brevet second lieutenant of the 4th United States Infantry, and, on the same day, was made full second lieutenant of the 7th Infantry. He held this important position of regimental adjutant from 1831 to 1836, having on the 30th of April, 1833, been promoted to a first lieutenancy. On the 8th of June, 1836, he was further promoted to a captaincy. On the 16th of January, 1839, he was made an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, on the staff. This commission he, however, resigned on the 30th September, 1845. On the 9th of May, 1846, he was breveted major for gallant and distinguished conduct in defence of Fort Brown, Texas. He was further breveted lieutenant colonel, with rank dating from September, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of September, 1846. On February 16, 1847, he was promoted to the majority of the 5th Infantry. On the 1st of April, 1851, he was further promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the 3d Infantry, having previously, in June, 1849, held the position of civil and military Governor of Jalapa, Mexico. He commanded the 3d Gila expedition and became distinguished in the conflict with the Coyotero and Mogollon Apaches of New Mexico on the 27th June, 1857, and in several conflicts with Navajoes, N. Mexico during the month of September, 1858. On the 15th of January, 1859, he was again promoted—this time to the colonelcy of the 2d Infantry, his commission dating from January 10, 1859. He held the command of the fifth division at Bull Run, and successfully covered the retreat of the Union army.

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PLATFORM

Of the Union State and County Organizations.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Union State Convention, July 17th, 1862.

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

Every *Patriot* will rally under this platform. Those who love *party* better than *country* will oppose it, and vote the Breckinridge partizan ticket.

☞The first number of the Jewish Record, of New York, was issued on last Friday.

☞Wool is now higher than it has been for forty years. This is owing to the demand for army goods, and the scarcity of cotton.

☞In Detroit, young men behind the counters who hesitate volunteering, and giving their places to young ladies, are called "squaws."

☞The Lehigh County Democratic Convention on Saturday nominated Hon. J. D. Stiles for Congress, Samuel Camp for Assembly, and Hon. John W. Maynard for Judge.

☞The assessed wealth of Boston this year reaches the large sum of two hundred and seventy-five million nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

☞There are 14,000 Indians in Minnesota, of which 7200 are Sioux. These only have been engaged in the late massacres, and their warriors do not probably exceed 80.

☞The French harvest is prime, one of the best in ten years. That of Russia is bad, the worst for a long time. Even the hay crop has failed in the Czar's dominions, and cattle can be bought cheap there. The English crops are improving.

☞John N. Maffit, the commander of the pirate ship Florida, which is reported as cruising in the Gulf, was brought up in Salem, Conn. He is a son of John N. Maffit, the well known Methodist revival preacher.

☞Among the privates in the ranks of the 17th Connecticut regiment, is Elias Howe, Jr., the well known inventor of the sewing machine needle, whose patent yields the princely income of a quarter of a million dollars annually.

☞A woman with a progeny numbering 505, has just died in England. Her name was Mrs. Jane Pendes, and she resided at Rudston. She was aged 95, and was the mother of 12 children, and has left 71 grand children, 119 great-grand-children, and 3 great-great-grand children.

☞The first frost this autumn, near Hartford, Ct., was observed on the 3d inst. The tobacco crop which is said to look very well, was slightly injured. Last year the first frost came on the 21st of October. At New Haven the mercury stood at 41.

☞There is a man in Loraine county, Ohio, who, having been examined by the drafting Surgeon for various diseases, and pronounced sound as to all of them, fell back upon the *morals* of the question, and declared a draft to be immoral and unconstitutional, *because it was a game of chance.*

☞In Baltimore, on Sunday, the war news caused considerable excitement, and the Police Board increased the police force of the city by the addition of four hundred men. The military Provost Marshal also required all places where liquor is sold to be closed during the excitement.

☞ONE OF THE EXEMPTION LAWS.—"When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, nor shall he be charged with any business; but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he has taken."—Deut. 24th ch. 5th v.

☞The Fort Pit Foundry, at Pittsburg, Pa., is now turning out three of the immense 15 inch guns, weighing, when finished, nearly twenty five tons each. They are to be placed on the new Monitors. In a short time a 20-inch gun will be cast, carrying a ball 1000 pounds weight, with a range of four miles.

☞Hon. John J. Crittenden is now in Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Crittenden is with him. Mr. C., it is stated, felt very much depressed. He says he went to Frankfort when it was a wilderness, and he now feels bad in thus being driven off by the rebels, after so long living happily and in peace there.

☞There is a young man in the army who was born July 4, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at No. 44, in a street in Boston, 1844, a 4th child, has 4 names, enlisted into the Newton company, which has joined the 4th battalion, 44th regiment, and on the 4th of September was appointed 4th corporal, and is now going *forth* to defend his country.

☞The Supreme court of California has decided that the taxes for State purposes must be paid in gold only. Since the decision, legal tender notes have sold as low as fifteen per cent. discount. The point in the decision is that taxes are not debts within the meaning of Congress, so the provision of the State constitution requiring taxes to be paid in gold must remain in operation.

☞The English journals are in doubt whether the late International Chess Congress in London has proved Herr Anderson or Paulsen the greatest chess player. The former, however, won the first prize of £100. Immediately after the award, a match was arranged between Anderson and Paulsen, which lasted a fortnight, and in which two games were drawn and each won three.

☞H. Alexander, the color bearer of the Tenth New York regiment, received three terrible wounds in a recent engagement, but clung to his colors with tenacious grasp. While being taken into the hospital he became insensible, and an attempt was made to take the flag away, but his unconscious hand held it more powerful than before.

☞The St. Johnsbury Caledonian learns, that as Dr. Bugbee, of Glover, was treating a person for diptheria, and while in the act of cauterizing the throat of the patient, in the effort of coughing, she threw up a piece of matter which lodged upon his hand. His hand soon became inflamed, the poison extended to his body, and he died in a few days or hours.

☞Geo. H. Brown, Esq., of Mason, Selectman, Treasurer and Clerk of the town, finding some trouble in arranging the quota of the town, came to Augusta lately for more light on the subject. He found that Mason lacked just one man of having filled her quota, and immediately enlisted himself as a private in the Tenth regiment to fill it up.

☞Upon the back of a ten dollar Treasury note, returned to the department for destruction, the following lines appeared, neatly written:

"She hath done what she could."

"This bill was presented by Miss Laura McKee, of Foster's Point, Illinois, for the benefit of volunteers, at the same time offering *ten* more to any young man who would volunteer. Miss Laura's father and brother are in the United States army, while she teaches school for ten dollars per month to support herself and mother."

☞The Muncie (Ind.) Press says: "At a meeting in this county, held for the purpose of getting volunteers, a young lady went to her betrothed, took him by the hand, and led him up to the stand where the recruiting officers were taking the names of those who desired to enlist in the service of their country, and then without seeming in the least abashed in the presence of the large assemblage, kissed him, and laid his hand on the roll for him to sign his name."

☞Dr. Hall says: "When you write to a soldier put cayenne in the envelope—a teaspoonful will do more good than a bottle of rum. It will invigorate the system, gently warm and stimulate, without the depression that follows after alcoholic liquors. Is good against chills, diarrhoea, dysentery, flux, &c. A teaspoonful taken—a pinch at a time in your victuals and drink, will counteract the bad effect of poor water, and give vigor and strength. Buy your pepper at the Druggists; they have the pure article under the name of *Capsicum.*"

☞The *Dictator* is the name chosen by Captain Ericsson for his monster iron clad vessel, to which he is about to devote all his skill and energy. She will be of immense size and strength, longer than the *Persia* or *Niagara*, and bearing heavier and thicker armor than almost two ordinary iron clads. The side armor will be of the extraordinary dimensions of ten and a half feet thick, the wooden armor or "lining" being four feet by six feet thick, up and down. The ball that can penetrate nearly fifteen feet of solid matter, of which ten and a half will be iron, can hardly be moulded in the South. [illegible] rejoice, with every loyal citizen, in the firm determination of the Government to crush its enemies, wherever they exist. This is the way to put down Rebellion. Push on, Father Abraham. The people, with one voice, cry you, God speed.

In the 2d Reg., P. S. M., in which we recently served, were John Hickman, Mr. Taylor, a cousin of Bayard Taylor; Mr. Nichols, Superintendent of the Reading Railroad Company, and Mr. Muhlenberg, Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Reading, all acting as privates. This shows the spirit that actuates the people. All honor to them.

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